nek, limbs, joints and organs M. Those afflicted with this relief by the Life Medicines. to the HEAD, SCURVY. NG'S BVIL, in its kinds, are effectually expelled by l do well to administer them when-ed. Relief will be certain. ND PHENIX BITTERS HE BLOOD.

disease from the system.
the LIFE PILLS and S beyond the reach of compevery patient. ther with a pamphiet, salled, '' containing the directions, &c. ondway from Wall street to our risiting the city can very easily d Samaritans are copyrighted.

m B. MOFFAT,

IJ. PARSONS, Sole Agent. 1848.

EL FOR SALE.

aving nearly completed nts on the HURON desirous of giving up e, gives notice that he of the entire premises. As a Hotel, the proible investment, being s, equaled by none in for extent of business Stabling, sheds, Hayall on an extensive is large, substantial, well furnished, and will furniture and sppurtefurniture and appurtel be required down, and given for the remainder.

egs leave to intimate to rs and the public gene-improvements and addi-made have rendered the able of yielding very lation, and of giving and in returning his past favors, wishes to that while he remains ng to the comfort and lose who may be dis-JAMES GENTLES. erionced and attentive

attendance. Rebellion Losses,

General's Office, al, 12th March, 1849. E is hereby given, that Robellion Lesses in lave not applied to, and their Claims from the f the Bank of Montreal taas heretofore notil the first day of June to apply for payment personally or by duly to the Parent Bank in

S. M. VIGER, H. M. R. G.

FICE. bted to BREWSTER through the agency of equested to settle their y either with him or Frazer, Goderich, and

J. K. GOODING. t., 1848. 32tf

on Signal, BLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MACQUEEN,

SQUARE, GODERICH.

Printing, executed with N SIGNAL .- TEN SHILpaid strictly in advance, ence with the expiration

inued until arrears are lisher thinks it his advan-

he country becoming re-scribers, shall receive a

not be taken out of the

ADVERTISING. st insertion, .... £0 2 6 rst insertion,.... 0 3 4 insertion,.... 0 0 10 sertion, per line, 0 0 4 sertion, 0 0 1' unt made to those who boold another money total to analyge the color of some colors of the col

ta marks elected of Col. Galeard, with it each to figure to present who were not rebeiled. Mass at love to the first of the delivery of the earner man to green bimself and to be a rebeiled.



TEN SHILLINGS

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

5 TWELVE AND SIX PENCE

European Remo.

VOLUME II.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1849.

NUMBER XXIII.

Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL, CAN be consulted at all bours, at the British Hotel, (LANGASTER'S')
Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33-

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

J. K. GOODING AUCTIONEER, V'LL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply a the British Hotel.
Goderich, March 9th 1849. 2v-5n

I. LEWIS. LAW, CHANCERY, AND CONVEYANCING.
June, 1848. GODERICH.

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

Stokes, CHEMIST and DRUGGIST, WEST-STREET, GODERICH.

March 8, 1849.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL BELL'S CORNERS,



of the Province—it was trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The LANDS ere offered by way of LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of one Alth Cash, and the balance in Instalments being done away with. nexts being done away with.
The Rents payable 1st February each

year, are about the Interest at Six Per Cest.upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when LEASED, NO MONEY 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 2nd, 3rd or 4th yea

of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREE-HOLD during the term, is secured to 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 informa-tion can be obmined, (by application, if by letter post-paid) at the COMPARY'S OFFICES. Toronto and Goderick; of R. Birdsall, Eeq., Asphodel, Colburne District; Dr. Alling, Guelph, or J. C. W. Dalt, Esq., Stratford, Huron District. Goderich, March 17, 1848.

MARBLE FACTORY SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.

D. H. McCULLOCH continues to man H. McCULLOCH continues to manufacture HEADSTONES, MONU-MENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS, St.C., in Marble and Freestone, as cheap as any in the Province, all work warranted to order, or no charge will be made. Prices of Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars; of Proceeding from 6 to 30 dollars; Monuments St.C., from 50 dollars; Monuments St.C., from 50 dollars in Morble or Freestone, and at what price, in Marble or Freestone, will be punctually attended to.

D. H. McCULLOCH.

Galt, Nov. 8th, 1848.

42m3

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE

COMPANY. THE Subsriber having been appointed "CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.," is prepared to receive proposals for Assu-rance, and will be happy to afford to any person the necessary information, as to the principles of the Institution. JAMES WATSON. Goderiob, 18th June, 1849. v2n19tf Goderich, April 19, 1849.

STRASBURG, WATERLOO, 28th February, 1849. \{
THE Subscriber bereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public genefriends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will now be found in that well-known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he will be ready and able the conduce to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of customers, still to merit a continuance of JOHN ABEL.

N. B .- Good STABLES and attention v2-n4tf

TO MERCHANTS.

WANTED. 10,000 BUSHELS good clean Timothy Seed, for which the Subscribers will pay a higher price in Cash, than any other buyers in the market.

BUCHANAN & GOLDIE.

Commission Merchants.
Victoria Block, King St. 8
Hamilton 29th Dec. 1848.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNER SHP.

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

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

J. LANCASTER.

Goderich, 5th Sept., 1848. A TEACHER WANTED A TEACHER WANTED

POR School Section No. 3 Tuckersmith,
and as the school is in a populous locality and well attended, the Teacher may
calculate on a fair remuneration. None
but such as are duly qualified, and possessed of a good moral character, and scher
steady habits need apply.

By order of the Trustees.

ROBERT BELL, Chairman.

Goderich, April 19, 1849.

v2-n11

v2-n11

NOTICE.

THIS Subscriber wishes to inform incompany the continuence of Goderich, 21st Fela 1349.

Wards, 29, 1849.

Wards, 29, 1849.

Wards Fyrhury,

Goderich, April 13, 1849,

Ye-mid

A PHILIP,

SURGEON,

STRATFORD.

April 13, 1849,

Ye-mid

April 13, 1849,

Ye-mid

April 13, 1849,

Ye-mid

Liganopha Company was been a consultation of the most popular without of the years and mental improvement may be consulted the relation of the years and mental improvement may be consulted the relation of the year a near Volumes, of 289 pages, to decide the consultation of the year a near Volumes, of 289 pages, to decide the consultation of the year a near Volumes, of 289 pages, to decide the consultation of the year and the disconsistent of the three with admiration or distrust, and is prefetly regular beauty both of fact and proper the submitted that constant the page of the reference of the year and the proper than the proper to decidence of the year and the proper to decidence of the year and the page of the reference of the year and the proper to the constant that the independent of the year and the proper to the year and the proper to the year and the proper to the year and year a

Mary, then eighteen, at the Hall; where, notwithstanding what Mrs. Douglas considered the disadvantages of her rusticity and Scottish dialect, she was appointed to the office of being Miss Laura's personal attendant. To many it would not have been an easy nor an enviable situation.—Laura had most of the faults which flatter-durantic inventors and appoint of the state ed vanity, impetuous temper, and precocious talents usually engender in the nurseries of misrule: a prejudice was speedily created in the servants' hall against Mary, as a favourite and a puritan. Her beauty drew upon her impertinences of a nature equally new and embarrassing to her, both from the lackers, and the male visiters at the Half; and she did not discover in its heads, that

and she did not discover in its heads, that example of wisdom and benignity her warm fancy had figured—they were, in fact, neither more nor lose than ordinary two-vizored fashionable—living personages, but with sufficient taste for the beauty and benefit of exemplary moral conduct, to notice and reward it in their daughter's favorite servant; and her warmer heart and unconscious disposition, readly found expenses of the servant of the se unconscious disposition, readily found ex-cuses for them in their surrounding tempta-tions. She was eating their bread, and benefiting her beloved parents through their liberalities; and her duty was to serve,

And thus, through varying circumstances, and changes of position between country and town life, their mutual relation remain-ed unkroken, until Laura had nearly comp'e'ed her eighteenth year, and Mary her twenty-seventh. Then Laura one day found Mary weeping over an open letter, which she did not attempt to hide, but betrayed considerable agitation in delivering up to her. It contained dishonorable proposals from a young nobleman of high rank and fortune, who had followed Laura to the country as her professed and permitted ad-mirer, and to whose union with their daugh-ter her parents were ambitiously looking forward; and her indignant amazement may be imagined when she read, together with extravagantly expressed admiration of the extravagantly expressed admiration of the superior beauty of her waiting-maid, a by no means covert intimation of his devoire no means covert intimation of his devoirs of herself having been prosecuted principally for the purpose of affording him opportunities of seeing her, "Who, from the first moment he beheld her, had reigned unrivalled in his heart." The impulses of deeply wounded pride and vanity were precipitately acted upon; their worst suggestions against Mary were temporarily adopted by Laura, and proclaimed, outweighing the testimony of years. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas, who anticipated in this disclosure the overthrow of their cherished hopes for the splendid establishment of their daughter, would not believe but that Mary had been greatly to blame; and her dismissal from the Hall was summarily determined upon. Laura's vani-

summarily determined upon. Laura's vani

not to censure them.

"Wae's me, my bonny rosie bush, That gliated at my hand... Sae mony simmers, cheerily! Now, wha's dune me this wrang? "O Davie, feckless innocent!

Nane else in a' the parishen Wad harmed my bonnie tree. 44 I stole it frae my leddy's bower, In sorrow, no wi' shame;
And set it for a prophecy,
When she gaed far frae hame.

"It was my pleasant company
Through mony an eerie hour;
For. oh, her een had tented it—
That was a sweeter flower.

"When it lookit up, ave fresh and fair; It tell'd me a' gaed weel wi' her-But dule I now foretell."

As thus she stood and made her mane, By her lanely biggin door ; The broken pot and rosie-bush, She turn'd them o'er and o'er.

And Davie, in his witlessness, But leugh to see her greet; When by their came a traveller, Wandering on weary feet. In widow weed a' garbed was she.

And pale, pale was her face. She looked at Mary wistfully, Then craved to rest a space. "O guidwife, can you tell me

If, down in yonder ha', There's ony that remember The dochter that's awa?

"If onie now be living there,
Ance held that dochter dear,
Wha gaed unto the Indies,
And's been sae lang frae here? And, think ye they wad welcome her,

If back she came again.
Wi' naething but a breaking heart
O' a' was ance her ain?"

"Oh, where cam ye frae, woman, That siccan speerings tell? It gars me grue to look at ye; But you canna be hersel!

"The bairn I dawted on my knec— The beauty in the ha'— That aye was like a straik of light, Shinning aboon them a'.

But see ye to that bonny stem, A' lying crushed and broken:
O' her that gaed beyond the seas
It was a cherished token. " As ilka leaf on't had been gowd,

An' a' its dew the pearl, I lo'ed it—a' for her ain sake, That bonny leddy girl."

I presume the attentive reader will now be in a position to comprehend the modus operandi of Cholera. The earth and the lower strata of the atmosphere being charged with electricity below par, the blood must be indirectly effected; so that there will be a more than ordinary tendency to dissolution amongst its elements. Food is taken into the stomach powerfully negative. I mean by this, that it contains so little electricity that it will have a powerful attraction for liquids, which naturally contain more; hence it abstracts the electricity that it will have a powerful attraction for liquids, which naturally contain more; hence it abstracts the electricity that it will have a powerful attraction for liquids, which naturally contain more; hence it abstracts the electricity that has passed before arriving at the vena porta. Why, in a cholera patient, does the open ducts? Answer—Because two negatives do not attract each other.

Here I might elose my case, and claim a verdict, on the ground that this theory accounts for all the phenomena of the disease, as far as I have ascertained, which in the open ducts? Answer—Because two negatives do not attract each other.

Here I might elose my case, and claim a verdict, on the ground that this theory accounts for all the phenomena of the disease, as far as I have ascertained, which is the open ducts? Answer—Because two negatives do not attract each other.

Here I might elose my case, and claim a verdict, on the ground that this theory accounts for all the phenomena of the disease, as far as I have ascertained by the country of the disease, and claim a verdict, on the ground that the open ducts? Answer—Because two negatives do not attract each other.

Here I might elose my case, and claim a verdict, on the ground that this theory accounts for all the phenomena of the disease, as far as I have ascertained by the country of the disease, as far as I have ascertained by the country of the disease, as far as I have ascertained by the country of the disease, as far as I have ascert

the disease is gradually subsiding, assumes bitherto baffled all attempts to investigate its cause. Persons belonging to the same family, though residing in different houses have been simultaniously attacked. Prisoners confined in a solitary and condemned cell, have been executed by cholera, without having had now Somewheat the substitute of the control of the con having had any communication whatever with persons having the disease. A case of this kind occurred in Prussia, in which the only communication which the prisoner had with the living world was through the medium of his keeper, who gave him his food through an iron grating. If my theory is correct, these and many other excentification connected with the connect

ry is correct, these and many other excentricities connected with the progress of the disease are satisfactorily accounted for.

Dr. Bell says:—"We must, in endeavouring to accertain the source of this disease, look to the sympathetic system of nerves—and it is particularly worthy of notice, that wherever the branches of the sympathetic are largely distributed, there the symptoms of the disease are most prominent." Proceeding further, he shows that Cholera cannot be referred tas topical and the symptoms of the disease are most before inent." Proceeding further, he shows that Cholera cannot be referred to a topical and exclusive affection of any of the great organs. He also briefly asserte, that the cause of cholera is not a morbid state of the circulating blood, how deeply sower that alteration may be occasioned, as a consequence of the true morbid impression.

The essential manifestations of Cholera, according to the London Lancet, are "collaps convitenance, blue lips and nails, shrun-

laps countenance, blue lips and nails, shrunkon fingers, the total faiture of the usual secretions, deficient animal heat, suspension of the pulse, and remora, or stagnation i

the venous circulation.

According to Dr. Kennedy: in the first stage "the patient complains of feeling of anxiety or of uneasiness at the pit of the stomach; after some time nausca superven-ce, and the uncasiness changes into a feel-ing of heat or pain. To those symptoms succeed vomiting and purging, and prostra-tion of strength. The evacuations at first consist of the common contents of the ale the temperature is gradually decreasing.—
The countenance is rather shrunk, and the features appear sharper then natural."

of 22,000 men and 80 officers was conceyed nother place the same author tells us, to Debreczin.—Detroit Bulletin.

traction for liquids, which naturally contain more; hence it abstracts the electricity contained in the cells of the mucus membrane; capillary action is thus excited, and the arteries of the gastro-intestinal system pour out their serum, in order if possible to neutralize the demand. A communication is thus established between the blood and the external world, and, according to an universal law, the life of man must do its part, in order to restore the general equilibrium.

The eccentric character of cholera has hitherto bafiled all attempts to investigate by degrees its former power. A magnet by degrees its former power. would not work at all.

Here was a report from the arcana of nature by the Telegraph itself, informing us of the cause of this disease. Murder will out.

Several authors on Cholera have, as it were groped around the truth, but the want of a proper knowledge of Chemistry has of a proper knowledge of Chemistry has-occasioned some of them to commit strange blunders. When treating on this subject, Dr. Tunstall of Bath, in a paper in the Len-ct, of the same month uses the following language:—"I I we adopt the theory, that in Cholers the impurity of the blood arises from its containing too much positive elec-tricity, we must bear in mind that the se-cretions from the bowels and stomach show an excess of acid, or, in other words, of an excess of acid, or, in other words, of oxygen, in a positively electric condition."

Now there can be no doubt that in Cholera the evacuations are positively electrical, but if he is correct in saying that these excreations are acid, and that acid or oxygen is positively electrical, then I have been greatly misinformed by the best Chemists the world has ever produced, as well as by my own senses. However, as far as the evidence accords with chemical science, it

is corroberative of the position I maintain. To be concluded in our next.

Cassius M. CLAY. - This celebrated Abditionist is reported to have had a hostile engagement with a person of the name of Turner. They fought with pistols and bowie knives, and several papers state they were both killed. We see by another ac count that Mr. Clay still survives .- Mail.

mentary causel, afterwards of a fluid like rice water, occasional cramps are felt in the limbs; the pulse is small and rather about 60,000 florins, 83 pieces of artillery, quick. The skin feels a little cold, and