

THE BLOOD. FAT'S LIFE PILLS AND BITTERS.

Invited celebrity which at Medicines have acquirable efficacy in all they profess to cure, usual practice of puffing, but unworthy of notice by their fruits; stily for them, and they th of the credulous.

of Asthma, Acute and m. Affections of the m. Bilious Fevers and

West where these dis- will be found invalu- ners, and others, who edicine, will never be

nd Serous Loose, Colds and Cough, on. Used with great on. Corrupt Humors, i. No person with this should delay using these. Skin. Erysipelas, Fla-

For this scourge of y these medicines will y, and certain reme- ces leave the system of the disease—a cure is permanent. Try it be CURED.

plexion, General Deb- ility, Gravel, Headache, rd Fever, Inflammatory Blood, Jaundice, Loss Complaints, Leprosy, d Diseases. They pre- dicate entirely all the infinitely sooner than preparation of Sarsapa-

Nervous Debility, Ner- al kinds, Organic Af- of the Heart, Painter's original proprietor of a cured of Piles of 35 the use of these Life

end, side, back, limbs. Those afflicted with, will be sure of relief

o the Head, Scoury, g's Evil, in its worst ery description.

l kinds, are effectually ITTERS beyond will or then whenever they ed. Relief will be ce-

LS AND PHENIX Y THE BLOOD, and ase from the system. lplace the LIFE PILLS

in the estimation of these medicines are now rappers and labels, to- phlet, called "Mellin's

drawing of Broadway our Office, by which the city can very easily

appers and Sansonian ure, those who pro- ure, those who pro- ure, those who pro-

AM B-MOFFAT, Big Chair, beg main- tant the public gener- settlers coming into the at they will find it to purchase at the above

Drawers, Sofas, plain de, Centre, Telescope, fast Tables, &c., &c., sers, and as cheap as any in the District.

Manufacture Grecian, Fan- s in good workmanship- in the best materials— ways taken in exchange articles in their line.

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WUWUWUWU



SIGNAL

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE.

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

TWELVE AND SIX PEN- AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME I.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1848.

NUMBER 6.

The Huron Signal, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY CHARLES DOLSEN, MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH.

THOMAS MACQUEEN, Editor.

All kinds of Book and Job Printing, in the English and French languages, executed with neatness and dispatch.

The November number of Blackwood's Magazine, in which appears another translation of this poem, extracts the following just and striking criticism on the subject of this poem, from Madame de Staël:—"One sees in this ode the

Cambridge, Part II, c. 13.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHILLER.

For in much wisdom is grief; and he who increases knowledge increases sorrow."

Joy the halls of Troy surrounded, Ere the lofty city fell; Golden lamps of gladness sounded From the hymns of exulting swell.

All the warrior's toils are over, Arms no more the heroes bear, For Feides, royal lover, Weds with Priam's daughter fair.

Laurel wreaths their temples praying, Many a festive train, with joy, Throng to supplicate a blessing From the deities of Troy.

Sounds of mirth and gladness only Through the streets tumultuous flow, Save where, in its sorrow lonely, One sole bosom beats with woe.

Joyless, joys around unheeding, Desolate, alone to rove, Silently, Cassandra, speeding, Sought Apollo's laurel grove.

To the wood's remote recesses The prophetic maiden tread, And, with wildly-flowing tresses, Thus with angry grief she said:

"Joy each brow around me brightens, Hope each bosom heart expands, Hope my peasant's bosom lights, As a bride my sister stands; I alone no dreams can cherish, No illusion lives for me, O'er these towers, soon doomed to perish, Vengeance hovering near I see."

Torches glow with brightness splendid, Now, alas, in Hymen's hand— With the clouds the flames are blendid, No-the sacred brand; And a feast is spread in gladness, And in mirth and rosy state, Yet my heart, in gloomy sadness, Hears the tread of coming fate.

"And they smile upon my anguish, And they chide my flowing tears, In the desert I must languish, Lonely in my bosom's fears; And the gay, unheeding, leave me, The scornful laugh my woes to see; Bitterly doth thus deceive me, Pythian god!—most bitterly!"

"Oh a fatal lot has beamed me, Darkening oracles to tell; Why, when all are blind around me, Why must I discern so well? Why, with wisdom false and hollow, Must I, unavailing, see? Fate's fearful course will follow; That which is decreed must be."

"Why, from scenes of grief and terror, Must the veil fall off for me? Life was in the happy error, To the knowledge death I see. Take, oh take the gift for ever, That discloses naught but woe, Elseforth, let a mortal never, Truth immoral seek to know."

"Oh that, free from care and sadness, Blind again my soul could be; Never saw I strains of gladness, Since the note was breathed by thee! True, the future is before me, But I lose the present day; Boding grief dark shadows o'er me,— Take thy treach'ring fire away!"

"Never on my flowing tresses Did the bridal garland bloom, Since I vowed in the recesses Of the shrine of care and gloom; All my youth was grief unending, Never knew I slightest rest, And each end ead impending Filled my beating heart with fears."

"All around as sorrow knowing, Warm and bright with life and love, With the hopes of youth and glowing, I alone no joy can prove. Vainly spring new charms may borrow, Deck with festive flowers the earth; Who that fears the coming sorrow Can enjoy the present mirth?"

"What bright hopes my sister blessing, Fill her heart with joy and pride, When the noblest Greek, caressing, Claims her as his promised bride. In her bosom's exultation, While fond visions glid her sight, Little envies she the station, Phobus, of her dwelling bright."

"And I, too, have seen before me Him my heart would fain approve, All his glances bright implore me, Sparkling with the glow of love, Willingly, with him uniting, Would I pass life's varied scenes, But a Stygian shade affrighting, Sternly, darkly glides between."

"All her pallid spires arraying, Proscopine has sent to me; Where'er my steps are straying, Spectres beck'ning, near I see; With the sports of youth uniting, Mingle an appalling train, Joys and hopes for ever blighting,— Peace I never may know again."

"Now I see the weapon glitter, And the eye of murder glow; Fear and terror, dark and bitter, In a tide around me flow. Not a hope my soul can cherish, Vainly fate I seek to fly, Doomed to see my country perish, In a stranger's land to die!"

Still her latest words vibrated, When a murmured sound of dread From the temple penetrated— 'Twas his gallant son lay dead!

Eris o'er the city towering, Shakes her serpent locks with joy, And the thunder darkly lowering, Gathers o'er devoted Troy.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE. BY W. ELLERY CHANNING, D. D.

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

We return to Napoleon. His splendid victories in Italy spread his name like lightning through the civilized world. Unhappily, they emboldened him to those unprincipled and open aggressions, to those tyrannical and impious spirit,

which marked his future course, and kept pace with his growing power. In his victorious career, he soon came in contact with states, some of which, as Tuscany and Venice, had acknowledged the French Republic, whilst others, as Parma and Modena, had observed a strict neutrality.

The old-fashioned laws of nations, under which such states would have found shelter, seemed never to have crossed the mind of the young victor. Not satisfied with violating the neutrality of all, he seized the port of Leghorn, and ruined the once flourishing commerce of Tuscany; and having exacted heavy tribute from Parma and Modena, he compelled the powers to surrender what had before been held sacred in the utmost extremities of war, some of their choicest pictures, the chief ornaments of their capitals. We are sometimes told of the good done by Napoleon to Italy. But we have heard his name pronounced as indignantly there as here—

"No Italian can forgive him for robbing that country of its noblest works of art, its dearest treasures and glories, which had made it a land of pilgrimage to men of taste and genius from the whole civilized world, and which had upheld and solaced its pride under conquest and humiliation. From this use of power in the very dawn of his fortunes, it might easily have been foretold, what part he would act in the stormy day, which was approaching, when the sceptre of France and Europe was to be offered to any strong hand, which should be daring enough to grasp it."

Next to Italy, Egypt became the stage for the display of Napoleon; Egypt, a province of the Grand Signior, with whom France was in profound peace, and who, according to the long established relations of Europe, was her natural ally. It would seem, that this expedition was Bonaparte's own project. His motives are not very distinctly stated by his biographer. We doubt not that his great aim was conspicuousness. He chose a theatre where all eyes could be turned upon him. He saw that the time for usurpation had not come in France. To use his own language, "the fruit was not yet ripe." He wanted a field of action which would draw upon him the gaze of the world, and from which he might return at the favourable moment for the prosecution of his enterprises at home. At the same time he undoubtedly admitted into his mind, which success had already intoxicated, some vague wild hope of making an impression on the Eastern world, which might place its destinies at his command, and give him a throne more enviable than Europe could bestow. His course in the East exhibited the same lawlessness, the same contempt of all restraints on his power, which we have already noted. No means, which promised success, were thought the worse for their guilt. It was not enough for him to boast of his triumphs over the cross, or to profess Mahometanism. He claimed inspirations, and a commission, from God, and was anxious to join the character of prophet to that of hero. This was the beginning of the great weaknesses and errors into which he was betrayed by that spirit of self-aggrandizement, which, under the influence of past success and of unbounded flattery, was already growing into a kind of insanity. In his own view he was fit to be a compeer with Mahomet. His greatness in his own eyes made him blind to the folly of urging his supernatural claims on the Turk, who contemned, even more than he abhorred, a Frank; and who would sooner have sold

himself a slave to Christians, than have acknowledged a renegade Christian as a sharer of the glories of Mahomet. It was not enough for Bonaparte, on this expedition, to insult God, to show an impiety as foolish as it was daring. He proceeded to trample on the sentiments and dictates of humanity with equal hardihood. The massacre of Jaffa is universally known. Twelve hundred prisoners, and probably more, who had surrendered themselves to Napoleon, and were apparently admitted to quarters, were two days afterwards marched out of the fort, divided into small bodies, and then deliberately shot, and, in case the musket was not effectual, were dispatched by bayonet.

This was an outrage, which cannot be sheltered by the laws and usages of war, barbarous as they are. It was the deed of a bandit and a savage, and ought to be execrated by good men, who value and would preserve the mitigations which Christianity has infused into the conduct of national hostilities.

The next great event in Bonaparte's history, was the usurpation of the supreme power of the state, and the establishment of military despotism over France. On the particulars of this criminal act, we have no desire to enlarge, nor are we anxious to ascertain, whether our hero, on this occasion, lost his courage and self-possession, as he is reported to have done. We are more anxious to express our convictions of the turpitude of this outrage, which we have no hesitation to say, had no other apology can be offered. Napoleon, it is said, seized the reins, when, had he let them slip, they would have fallen into other hands. He enslaved France at a moment, when, had he spared her, she would have found another tyrant. Admitting the truth of the plea, what is it but the reasoning of the highwayman, who robs and murders the traveller, because the booty was about to be seized by another hand, or because another dagger was ready to do the bloody deed? We are aware that the indignation, with which we regard this crime of Napoleon, will find a response in few breasts; for to the multitude a throne is a temptation, no virtue can be expected to withstand its allurements, and the immovable amidst the sophistry, ridicule, and abject reasonings of men, and the time will come, when it will find a meet voice to give utterance. Of all crimes against society, usurpation is the blackest. He who has no right to a throne, and who has no right to a man in his senses, I mean in his sober senses, would ever think of spending his talents in hearing young men, of a very moderate capacity, talking by the hour; but he is not our present purpose: my business is to discuss your prudence in that matter, and not after various hithers and yons, I invited him to dine with me, the night being very wet; to which, after some entreaty, he consented, and thereupon we went up to the private room, and had a couple of shillings and our dinner duly served.

For some time, and especially while we were eating, I thought that it was judicious to say nothing to him concerning the innkeeper's story; but when, that we were seated at the cloth withdrawn, and Carbonell again upon the table, we opened the debate.

"Mr. Probe," said I, "since I had the felicity of conversing with you concerning that weak plan of my friend's about going to Hamburg;—but where, that I suppose, I should not have been so much surprised, if you had laid in the parlour as in this, the coffee-room; so you'll just attend to that."

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BOROUGH-MONGERING. FROM "THE MEMBER."—BY JOHN GALT.

CHAPTER V.

There was something which struck me in that conversation with Mr. Curry not altogether conciliatory; and after pondering over it for some time, I came to a conclusion that perhaps Mr. Probe would do me with a new offer. I thereupon resolved to bid in the coffee-house all day, that I might not be wanting in the needful season. The day, no doubt, was no temptation, inasmuch as it was rainy, and the streets in a very mossy condition, and I had no particular business to call me abroad. Accordingly, it fell out just as I expected. About the hour of the evening, the water came to see what I would have for dinner, and said to me, in a kind of parenthesis, as I was looking over the bill of fare, that he supposed I should not want the private room that evening.

"My lad," quo' I, "that's very correct of you, for I had forgot that maybe the same gentleman who was with me yesterday might call again; I therefore think it will be just as commodious to have my dinner laid in the parlour as in this, the coffee-room; so you'll just attend to that."

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tach a little more importance to the accidental word 'indisposed' than I intended; and therefore you will excuse me if I request you to say in few words what you will please, that there may be no mistake this time."

"My principal," said I, "is a prudent man."

"So I perceive," said Mr. Probe. "And I added that, 'I had told Mr. Curry I thought, and did think, five hundred guineas a liberal price.'"

"I shall report that," said Mr. Probe; "but it is too little."

"Then, if you think so, let the business end. I am very indifferent about the subject; and besides, I have good reason to think that, under particular circumstances, seats can be had cheaper, Mr. Probe."

"My object, Mr. Jobby, in being with you is to do business; it is nothing to me what you know or what you offer; I am but an agent."

"I see that," replied I; "you are the gentleman."

"Well, Well, that office must be done by somebody; let us make a minute of agreement for seven hundred pounds. March, the five hundred; let five hundred guineas be the ultimate."

"You are a strange gentleman," said he. "Make it six hundred guineas, to end the matter."

"No," said I; "no guineas above the five hundred; but I'll make it pounds, which you will agree is very extravagant."

"Thus, from less to more, we came to an agreement, and signed mutual missives to that effect; and a pawky laugh we had together, as well as a fresh bottle of Carbonell's, when it came out that Mr. Curry was "my client," as I had jalousied; and that he was to succeed him as the honorable member for Fraitton, when he had taken the Clubber Hundreds."

COMETS.

The fallacy of the opinion that they will at some future period affect the Earth.

In the forty-third year before the Christian era, a comet was seen by day with the naked eye, and was looked upon by the Romans as the metamorphosed soul of Cæsar, who had been assassinated a short time preceding the event. In 1402 there appeared two very remarkable comets.—The first so brilliant that, in March, the sight of the sun at meridian day did not prevent its being visible, as contemporary authors express it, to the extent of two fathoms. The second appeared in June, and was seen a long time before sunset.

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The first so brilliant that, in March, the sight of the sun at meridian day did not prevent its being visible, as contemporary authors express it, to the extent of two fathoms. The second appeared in June, and was seen a long time before sunset.

ELECTRICITY—No. 3.

In my last communication on this subject I described the simplest mode by which Electricity might be elicited, the effects produced, and the theory of two fluids to account for the phenomena—I will now briefly state the theory of a single fluid.

We commence here with the supposition that there exist in all bodies a subtle, elastic, imponderable fluid which is called Electricity; that its particles repel each other with a force varying inversely as the square of the distance—that it has a powerful attraction for the particles of all other bodies, according to the same law of the inverse square of the distance—that it is dispersed through the pores of all other bodies, and

Poetry.

HARD TIMES.

BY HANNAH MOORE.

We say the times are grievous hard,
And hard they are 'tis true!
But drunks, to your wives and babes,
They're harder made by you.

Of mine own native glass;
The glaucous tongue I oft have heard,
But so'er shall hear again;

An eminent physician says, that many
of the complaints which produce the pre-
mature death of fashionable and beautiful
women are produced by their practice of
undressing to go to pleasure parties at ten
and twelve o'clock at night.

GODERICH
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE.

THOMAS GILMOUR & CO.,
HAVE always on hand a choice assort-
ment of all kinds of fancy and
STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would announce to those
who are indebted to him, either by
Note or Book Account, are requested to
call with WILLIAM G. SMITH and settle
the same on or before the 20th of March
next; and if said accounts are not settled
by that time, they will be placed in the
hands of the Clerk of the Court for collec-
tion.

FOR SALE.

BY the subscriber, that valuable property
situated in the township of Goderich,
on Lot 19, 4th concession, within 5 1/2 miles
of the town of Goderich; there is a good
Saw Mill on it and 80 acres of land, 20
acres cleared. It is a never failing stream
well adapted for any Machinery, such as
Sawing and Felling Machinery, Distillery,
and Great Mill.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the Subscriber are
requested to make immediate pay-
ment, or else their notes and accounts will
be put into the hands of an attorney for col-
lection.

TO CAPITALISTS.

GOOD and safe Investments. Valuable
MILL SITES and FARMS for sale
on Lake Huron.

CHATHAM
DISTRICT OF KENT.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR
SALE-A RARE CHANCE FOR
CAPITALISTS.

THE subscriber having commenced busi-
ness in Goderich—and with the view of
carrying on his operations with more facility
and success, is in want of cash—offers
the following valuable property for sale,
situated in the flourishing town of Chatham,
the District seat for Kent, for cash only
viz:—

Two Building Lots in Chatham North
Block G, well situated, being opposite the
new Bridge, shortly to be erected.

SEVENTY-FIVE Acres of excellent
Land situated on the banks of the River
Thames, only three miles below the town
of Chatham, with a dwelling House there-
on, about 40 acres cleared, and in a high
state of cultivation.

FOREIGN PERIODICALS.
RE-PUBLICATION OF THE
LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,
EDINBURGH REVIEW,
FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,
WESTMINSTER REVIEW, and
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

THE above Periodicals are reprinted in
New York, immediately on their ar-
rival by the British Steamers, in a beauti-
ful clear type, on fine white paper, and are
faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's
Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the
Edinburgh edition.

THE wide-spread fame of these splendid
Periodicals renders it needless to say much
in their praise. As literary organs, they
stand far in advance of any works of a simi-
lar stamp now published, while the political
complexion of each is marked by a
dignity, candour, and forbearance not often
found in works of a party character.

THEY embrace the views of the three
great parties in England—Whig, Tory,
and Radical—Blackwood and the London
Quarterly are Tory; the Edinburgh Re-
view, Whig; and the Westminster, Radical.
The Foreign Quarterly is purely literary,
being devoted principally to criticisms on
foreign Continental Works.

THE prices of the Re-prints are less than
one-third of those of the foreign copies, and
while they are equally well got up, they
afford all that advantage to the American
over the English reader.

TERMS.
PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per an.
For any two do 5.00
For any three do 7.00
For any four do 9.00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00
For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews, 10.00

CLUBBING.
Four copies of any or all of the above
works will be sent to one address on pay-
ment of the regular subscription for three—
the fourth copy being gratis.

LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,
Publishers, 112, Folsom-st., N. Y.
Subscribers in Canada may receive
their numbers at the nearest American Post
Office.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT,
Montreal, 10th March, 1846.
NOTICE is hereby given, by order of
His Excellency the Administrator of
the Government in Council, to all persons
who have received locations of land in
Western Canada, since the 1st January,
1832, and also to parties located previous
to that date, whose locations were not in-
cluded in the list of unpatented lands, liable
to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839,
that unless the claimants or their legal
representatives establish their claims and
take out their Patents within two years
from this date, the land will be resumed by
Government to be disposed of by Sale.

SALT! SALT!!
IN BARRELS, cheap for cash or market-
able produce, at the Store of
T. GILMOUR & CO.
Feb. 11, 1846.

NOTICE.
ALL parties indebted to L. PECK, for
FRUIT TREES, either by Note or
Book Account, unless settled immediately,
will be placed in the hands of the Clerk of
the Division Court for collection.
I. RATTENBURY, Agent.
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1846.

LIST OF LICENSES
ISSUED FOR THE HURON DISTRICT IN THE YEAR 1846.

Table with columns: DESCRIPTION OF LICENSE, NO., DATE OF ISSUE, TO WHOM ISSUED, RESIDENCE, DUTY ON EACH, TOTAL AMT OF DUTY.

(Signed) For C. WIDDER, Inspector Huron District.
B. WILSON, Deputy.

A true Copy,
DANIEL LIZARS,
Clerk of the Peace, Huron District.

OFFICE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
Goderich, 21st February, 1846.

GODERICH FOUNDRY.
FARMERS, ENCOURAGE YOUR
HOME MANUFACTURES.

THE Subscribers beg to inform the in-
habitants of the Huron District, that
they have in full operation, their NEW
FOUNDRY, which for convenience and
the facility with which the work is done
equals, they feel proud to assert, any
country foundry in Canada.

THEY further pledge themselves to the
public to sell all Goods in their line, as
cheap, if not cheaper; as good, if not bet-
ter, than they can be obtained from any
other foundry in Canada or elsewhere.

THEY have on hand Threshing Mills,
Saw Mill and Grist Mill Castings; Re-
action Water-wheels, Smit Machines of the
latest and most approved plan, Steam En-
gines, and all kinds of Hollow-ware, such
as Bake Kettles, Bellow Pots, Tea Kettles,
Sugar Kettles; also, various sizes of Cook-
ing and Parlour Stoves, and every descrip-
tion of Ploughs, &c., &c.

IN addition to the above, they are ready
to receive orders for BELLS from five to
ten hundred pounds weight, and warranted
to be well toned.

H. B. O'CONNOR,
IMPORTER, WEST STREET.

THE public for the liberal support and dis-
tinguished patronage he has received since
the opening of his Establishment in Goderich,
and begs to assure them that he will still
continue to supply them with the best and
cheapest articles in his line as usual. He
would direct their attention to his varied
and extensive importations which he is
now receiving of DRY GOODS, GROCE-
RIES, CROCKERY and HARDWARE,
the low prices of which he is certain will
speak for themselves, and for quality and
variety cannot be surpassed in Western
Canada.

H. B. O'CONNOR.
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1846.
Butter, Wheat, Oats, Barley, Corn,
&c., and every description of Farmer's
Produce taken in exchange. Cash will be
paid for good Grass Seed, Hides and Furs.

H. O'CONNOR, & CO.,
STRATFORD.

RESPECTFULLY to announce to the
public at large, that they are now
opening out at their store, next door to Mr.
Lenton's, and opposite Mr. Daley's, a new
and Select Stock of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c., which having been
purchased by an experienced buyer, and for
Cash, in the Home and Montreal markets,
they are determined to offer at prices that
will defy competition. They only request
the favour of a call from intending pur-
chasers to convince them of this fact.

H. O'CONNOR & CO.
Stratford, Jan. 28, 1846.

INFORMATION WANTED
OF JOHN MORTIARTY, who left Ire-
land in April, 1845, accompanied by his
brother and sister, and arrived at Quebec
in June. They subsequently proceeded to
Toronto in September following; since
that period John Mortiarty has never been
heard of. It is supposed he went to the
States. Any information respecting him,
addressed to his sister, MARGARET MORTI-
ARTY, Post Office, Thornhill, Canada West,
will be thankfully received.
January 10, 1846.

HARRISON & M'LEAN,
BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in
Chancery, &c.,
CHATHAM, C. W.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MOFFAT'S
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND
PHENIX BITTERS.

THE high and varied celebrity which
these pre-eminently Medicines have ac-
quired for their invariable efficacy in all
the diseases which they profess to cure,
has rendered the usual practice of pulling
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 Kidney, Bilious Fevers and
Liver Complaints, &c., &c.,
In the South and West where these dis-
eases prevail, they will be found invaluable.
Planters, farmers, and others, who
once use these Medicines, will never be
without them.

Bilious Cholera, and Serious Looseness,
Bile, Costiveness, Colic, &c., &c.,
Cholic, Consumption, &c., &c.,
Success in this disease, Corrupt Humors,
Dropsy, Dyspepsia. No person with this
dreadful disease, should delay using these
Medicines immediately.

Eruptions of the Skin. Erysipelas, Fla-
tulence.
Fever and Ague. For this scourge of the
western country these Medicines will
be found a safe, speedy, and certain reme-
dy. Other Medicines leave the system
subject to a return of the disease, cured
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 Serrapilla.

Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Ner-
vous Complaints of all kinds, Organic Af-
fections, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's
Cholic.

FILES. The original proprietor of these
Medicines was cured of Piles of 25
years standing by the use of these Life
Medicines alone.

PAINS in the head, side, back, limbs,
joints and organs. Those afflicted with
RHEUMATISM. Those afflicted with
this terrible disease, will be sure of relief
by the Life Medicines.

Rush of Blood to the Head, Scoury,
Salt-rheum, Swellings,
of 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 ces-
tant.

THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX
BITTERS PURIFY THE BLOOD, and
thus remove all disease from the system.
The original proprietor of these Medicines
will place the LIFE PILLS
and PHENIX 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, to-
gether with a pamphlet, called "Maffa's
Good Samaritan," containing the directions,
&c., on which is a drawing of Broadway
from Wall street to one Office, by which
strangers visiting the city can very easily
find us. The wrappers and Samaritans
are copyrighted, therefore, those who pro-
cure 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 don't 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, 1846.

GODERICH CABINET
AND CHAIR FACTORY.

LATSCHAW & ERBE, Southwest at
Sign of the Big Chair, beg most
respectfully to acquaint the public generally,
as well as new settlers coming into the
Huron District, that they will find it to
their advantage to purchase at the estab-
lishment, as they continue to manu-
facture Cabinet Ware of every description,
such as Sideboards, Drawers, Sofas, plain
and fancy Bedsteads, Centre, Telescope,
Dining and Breakfast Tables, &c., &c.,
to suit purchasers, and as cheap as any
other establishment in the District.

They also manufacture Grecian, Fancy
and Windsor Chairs in good workman-
ship manner, and of the best materials.
Country produce always taken in exchange
for any of the above articles in their line,
at market prices.

N. B.—L. & E. request all those in-
debted to them, after long credit by note
or book account, to call and settle the same
before the 15th of March next, or other-
wise they will be collected after that date
with Costs.
Goderich, Jan. 28, 1846.

JOHN WINER,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST; dealer
in Paints, Oils, Varnishes and colors;
Importer of Genuine Chinese Chemicals.
Every article sent from the Establishment
Warranted Genuine. No. 8, Sineson's
Block, King Street, Hamilton.
January 28, 1846.

TERMS OF THE HURON SIGNAL.—TEN SHIL-
LINGS 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 ad-
vantage to do so.
Any individual in the country becoming re-
sponsible for six subscribers, shall receive a
seventh copy gratis.
If all letters addressed to the Editor must be
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the
post office.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Six lines and under, first insertion, £0 2 6
Each subsequent insertion, £0 0 7 1/2
Ten lines and under, first insertion, £0 3 4
Each subsequent insertion, £0 0 10
Over ten lines, first insertion, per line, 0 4
Each subsequent insertion, per line, 0 1
A liberal discount to those who advertise by
the year.

TEN HILLI
IN AVANCE
VOLUME I.
The Huron
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
BY CHARLES
MARKET SQUARE,
THOMAS MACQU
UP All kinds of Book and
English and French lang
netness and dispatch.

LAKE ST. SAC
BY WILLIAM E
[CONTINUED FROM
The campaign against
opened with great ap-
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frontier settlements, but
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striking to blow upon M
Catholic altar. After
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baptized anew, in hono
and do not buy those w
but if you do, be satisfi
direct from us, or don't
Prepared and sold by
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