



Huron



Signal.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE.

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

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME VI.

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 22, 1853.

NUMBER 33.

Poetry.

LADIES NAMES.

There is a strange deformity, Coupled with countless graces, As often in the ladies' names...

Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL. CAN be consulted at all hours, at the residence formerly occupied by Robert A. McDougall, Esq., East Street, Market Square, Goderich, April 29th, 1852.

IRA LEWIS, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. West-street, Goderich. June 1848.

DANIEL GORDON, CABINET MAKER, Three doors East to the Canada Company's Office, West-street, Goderich, August 27th, 1849.

DANIEL HOME LIZARS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. has his office as formerly in Stratford, Stratford, 2nd Jan. 1850.

J. DENISON, CIVIL ENGINEER, &c. GODERICH, C. W. Aug. 25th, 1852.

JOHN J. E. LINTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, in and for Q.B., and Conveyancer, Stratford.

STRACHAN AND BROTHER, Barrister and Attorneys at Law, &c. Goderich.

JOHN STRACHAN, Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer.

ALEXANDER WOOD STRACHAN, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer.

WILLIAM HODGINS, ARCHITECT & CIVIL ENGINEER, Office 27, Dundas Street, LONDON, C. W. August 16th, 1852.

A. J. MOORE, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, OFFICE in the Post Office Buildings, Goderich, June 7th, 1853.

HORACE HORTON, (Market-square, Goderich.) AGENT for the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Office, Toronto—Also Agent for the St. Lawrence County Mutual, Ogdensburg, New York. Local Agent for Samuel Moulton's Old Rochester Nursery, July 1850.

A. NASMYTH, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, one door West of W. E. Grace's Store, West Street, Goderich, Feb. 19, 1853.

THOMAS NICHOLLS, BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT, Agent for Ontario Marine & Fire Insurance Co.

NOTARY PUBLIC, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER IN Q. B. &c. INSURANCE effected on Houses, Shipping and Goods. All kinds of Deeds correctly drawn, and Books and Accounts adjusted. Office over the Treasury, Goderich, July 2d, 1852.

E. H. MARLTON, FORWARDER and Commission Merchant, Storehouse, Keegan, general Agent for the sale of Wm. Linn's Cleared and every description of Produce Office, next door, North of the Kincardine Arms, Goderich, March 24th 1852.

WASHINGTON Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., CAPITAL \$1,000,000. EZRA HOPKINS, Hamilton, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron, August 21, 1850.

MR. JOHN MACARA, BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. Office in the Building, King-St. opposite the Gas Bank, and the Bank of British North America, HAMILTON, 4-10

MR. T. H. MOLESWORTH, CIVIL ENGINEER and Provincial Land Surveyor, Goderich, April 30, 1851.

my savings, to say nothing of what he earns by his own building speculations?

"And kindness and generosity also, I hope," continued Madame Lavinia, "for I have not forgotten M. Ferron, that my daughter and I owe everything to you, and if it had not been for the credit that you formerly gave me—"

"Don't speak for that, I intreat," abruptly interrupted Jacques, visibly embarrassed; "you must require refreshment. Come, Louise, you must do the honours of your new home, my child; I know nothing about receiving guests."

"Beside the customers and the lease to which he was indebted for his comfortable condition in life, the builder gave up to his son all his outstanding debt. Madam Lavinia, on her part, gave to Louise her household furniture, wedding-clothes, and twenty thousand francs payable on the wedding-day. This was much more than M. Ferron exacted, and he said as much."

"You may easily suppose," said he, "how happy it makes me to see these young people so comfortably off; to expose a young couple to poverty is like throwing wheat into the sewer. One must not, as they say, let the honeymoon rise over a barrel of rue; neither must we suffer the happiness of the young people to be the misery of the old."

"The noise of a char-a-banc disturbed at last the reverie into which he had fallen and he recognised the travellers in the midst of the clouds of dust which surrounded the horses and carriage. When they arrived at the gate of the park in front of the house, Ferron advanced to meet them, and was saluted by the joyful exclamations of the travellers. Those were Madame Lavinia and her daughter and a young man, who was almost concealed behind the band-boxes and packets."

"Good night, father," said Louise, who by an act of courtesy, anticipated in her situation to the old builder, the attention to which he would not be entitled for some few days.

"Good evening, my child," replied Ferron, extending his hand to the young girl, and embracing her. "Your servant, Madam Lavinia," he added to her elder companion.

had suffered some expressions of incredulity to escape her, fixed her eyes upon him interrogatively. At length after a short pause to collect his thoughts, he began as follows:

"Well, as our neighbour you, M. Ferron did just at the time we were taking down the scaffolding from his new house, and his affairs were in such disorder that everybody said, after the general winding up, the widow's whole fortune would consist of her cap. As to myself, I was not much alarmed, for the building was sufficient security for my debt; but it was necessary to adopt legal precautions, and to take possession for fear of accidents."

"Beside, if the widow Lavinia had a daughter, I had a son to bring up, and to whom I was the most attached, inasmuch as for six years I had always been expecting his death. His constitution is strong now; but at that time it trembled like a slight building with every puff of wind. Every one who looked at him seemed to say, 'Poor little thing!—this commiserating attention went to my heart. The doctor who had attended him in his illness, said his lungs were delicate; he recommended that cold and damp should be avoided, and said that another attack of pleurisy would infallibly carry him off. So I took the same care of him as I would of a bird in a cage; he never went out but with me, and in fine weather I almost measured the sun and wind before I exposed him to their influence."

"I was our business, as builders, to erect houses, repaired houses, and to buy houses; it is also your business to make people pay for them at the proper time, to supply the old lady; and when my husband died without having paid what he owed you, you would have been justified in taking possession of it."

"I intended to have done so," said Jacques, smiling. "I have kept a proper part for myself. Besides another sum of twenty thousand francs, there is my business, which is worth much more."

"Well, don't exclaim Jacques, surprised I did not see upon my marrying my son to such a fortune. Do you know, Madame Lavinia, that the advantage is all on our side?"

"Say rather," replied the old lady, "that it comes from your eye!" Jacques would not have interrupted her. "Oh! you must not deny it," she continued eagerly. "Do I not owe all I possess to my business in timber and iron; and do I not owe my success in business to the house you built for me?"

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extremity, I raised the boy in my arms, pressed him to my breast, and ran forward shelter without knowing where to find it, without, indeed, knowing where I was, when the sound of a horse's feet and of some one calling me made me turn my head. I then noticed a carriage which had stopped: A gentleman with white hair put his head out of the window.

"What has happened? Where are you carrying that child?" he asked.

"Into the first house where I can receive assistance," answered I.

"No; but the cold has seized him; he is just recovered from illness, and this weather is enough to kill him."

"He opened the door of the carriage, and received the child streaming with wet on his knees. On seeing the child's face, and hearing him cough, he could not forbear an exclamation of emotion. 'Quick, quick,' said he, turning to some ladies who were seated by his side; help me to take off these wet clothes; we will cover him with your pelisses. There is danger, and the warmth must be at once recalled to the extremities. Alfred passed me the phial which you will find in the pocket of the carriage close by you."

"While he was thus speaking he undressed Stephen, with the assistance of the ladies, and began to rub his body with the contents of the phial. When the child appeared warm, he wrapped him up in several garments which his companions took off, made a sign to the young man whom he called Alfred to descend quickly, and laid the sick child upon the cushions. He then turned to me, inquired whether we were far from my house, and after receiving my reply, he ordered the coachman to proceed gently."

"I thanked him, and followed close by the door of the carriage. In my anxiety I had quite forgotten my donkey, but the young man who had left the carriage now brought her to me. We continued thus until we arrived at Thiam. The rain continued to fall in torrents, but I thought no more of it. I could not take my eyes from the interior of the carriage in which the child was lying.—The gentleman with white hair, leaning over him, observed him with attention, and watched his slightest movements. After a time he made a sign to me that all was going on well. The respiration of the child appeared more free, and drops of perspiration appeared on his face. At last we reached home, when the stranger himself carried the little patient to bed, which he had caused to be warmed, and in a few minutes he fell asleep. I endeavoured to thank him, but he interrupted me."

"Don't thank about it," said he; "but go and change your clothes; perhaps also you will permit my son to do the same; here he is coming up stairs."

"The young man immediately afterwards entered, carrying his portmanteau. I then recollected that he had come on foot with me, but in my anxiety I had not noticed it."

"Oh! if the gentleman should be ill?" I exclaimed.

is no justice where there is no humanity; when all at once recollected my premeditated treatment of the widow Lavinia and her little girl. They also, in their affliction required assistance, and instead of giving it to them I remained shut up in my rights, as the unknown physician might have remained in his carriage. The comparison touched my heart. It was an instant when emotion renders one impassioned by holy thoughts and principles. I remember the declaration of the great Teacher on this point, and felt a conviction that if I was without pity for the widow, God would not have compassion on my boy, and I should not be allowed to retain him. This idea took such powerful possession of my mind, that although the rain still continued to fall, I ran to the stable, mounted my horse, galloped to Mulhausen, and reached the house of the lawyer just as he was going to bed. When I told him that I thought to take back the papers, he thought me mad; but this did not deter me from my purpose. As soon as I had them under my arm, I felt pleased and tranquil. I returned to Thiam as fast as the horse could carry me, and found my darling boy still enjoying a calm and blessed slumber."

"You know the rest. Instead of being paid all at once, I allowed Madame Lavinia ten years to pay me in; and now her business has so much increased, and her daughter so grown, that the old lawsuit is turned into a wedding. Henceforth you will understand why, whenever you remind me of what I have done for you, I blush like a school-girl. Praise that is not deserved weighs heavily on the heart. But now that I have confessed I still no longer feel ashamed; for you know my good action does not belong to me. I owe it primarily to Him who is the author of every good thought and holy purpose, and instrumentally to that angelic man whom I never saw again, but whose disinterested kindness taught me to understand what true justice is, and who was thus my unconscious preceptor."

"I have made up my mind, as I told you, to take possession of the widow's house in satisfaction of my debt. I was going to set out for Mulhausen with my papers, when the child ran after me. He begged me to take him with me. There was not a single cloud in the sky, the birds were singing in the hedges, and the old monk, who served me for a barometer, had fallen ill; there was every prospect of a fine day. I put the saddle on the donkey, and seated on it the child, who was as pleased as a courtesier. Everything went well till we reached the town. The lawyer took my papers, pronounced to make arrangements for putting me in possession, and said the house should be mine before six months were over. I went away rejoiced at this promise, and set out to return home with the little boy and the donkey."

"During the time we were with the lawyer, the weather had changed for the worse; the wind began to raise the dust in eddies along the road, and large clouds rose from behind the mountains. I hesitated a moment whether I should return on account of the child; but he was beginning to get tired and asked to go home. I thought we should have time to get there before the storm came on, and walked faster accordingly. Unhappily, the donkey had settled her own pace, and she would not be diverted from it. In vain did I call her by name and urge her on, she would not hasten her steps. Stephen offered her a cake by way of encouragement, which she ate to the last crumb, but went on nevertheless in the old jog-trot. I was more provoked at the obstinacy of the animal because the clouds had overspread the sky, and from them descended a small cold rain, which the wind was still rising higher, blew in our faces. We were too far advanced, however, to return, and as the clouds broke now and then, showing the blue sky, I hoped it would soon clear up."

"Meanwhile, Stephen, overcome by the cold, began to shiver from head to foot; and the rain having penetrated his summer clothes, his cough returned—that cough which the doctor so much dreaded. I was now in despair. I cut a stick from the hedge, and struck the donkey furiously; she appeared indignant, and drew back; I repeated the blows, when she immediately laid down. At that moment, the clouds seemed to burst all at once, and the rain came down in torrents. The slaving child could no longer speak; his teeth chattered, his cough increased, and he moaned plaintively. I was quite bewildered. Not knowing what to do in this

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the young rising into strength for the old losing strength, the potato becomes dry and floury, for many reasons.

"This longer, once the price of potatoes, like its great progenitors, the barbers, the ker-kippers, white Turks, red Turks, slipper-potato, peeler potato of Gainsburgh, black-bull of Kerry, and a host of others each in their turn, raised sprouts. They are now gone. Here is the longer, the cup, English red, and Irish apple; look at 180 barrels to the acre, as present, to the best land, it produces only 60 barrels; but the ascending germs, they now blossom, but cannot grow apples; consequently all these kinds of potatoes enumerated may be called 'descending germs.' See this diagram showing the life of the longer. [Two diagrams showing the life of the longer, one ascending and one descending.]

"The first diagram shows the potato existing for 23 years in forced states of being; first as an ascending germ in blossom for five years; a potato, with apples, for nine years; and there not being any apples on the stalks for the last ten years, they then become descending germs, unable now to give any produce on mountain land, where they formerly grew. The law laid down in this diagram rates every potato, and the same law guides its steady march, and the potato grows up for fifteen years.

"The second diagram shows the plant ascending a vitality for ten years, its longest day, and green from five to seven months in proportion to its age; then descending, losing its vitality, from its teeth to its nine-month year; at which period it remains green only five months, and produces no seed. Thus the seed supplied by the parent plant at its longest period must of necessity be the best and strongest. The descending germ of the tenth year will remain green only three months, and with little produce. Hence, seed from the plant at ten years is perfect; the other only in proportion to its age; the diagram consequently I fear it is hardly possible to procure good seed now, and I question if ever perfect seed has been sown, except by fortunate accident, the belief latterly entertained being, that the seed was only to give variety of kinds.

"The plant at transplanting is as perfect in all its parts as the oak, the apple tree, or the female bird from the egg. The root performs the same functions to the plant that the embryo does to the animal—absorbs juices from the earth and transmits it through one set of vessels to the leaves, which are a continuation and extension of the same vessels and matter. These extend to absorb the juices for absorption and transmission of air and moisture, assimilate the juices and return them through another set of vessels to nourish and enlarge the various parts of the plant. Thus, the vessels perform the same functions as the lungs of the animal, besides giving shade to the vegetable. These truths point out the true mode of cultivating ascending and descending germs, and also the potato. The plant from a perfect potato lives seven months perfecting its fruit before it dies. The plant from descending germs lives only from five to three months, unable at either stage to perfect its fruit. Therefore when the plant dies, the fruit not being ripe cannot absorb the juices, and the leaves and vessels, until these vessels close. Consequently, when we see the leaves getting spotted and black, and emitting an offensive smell from decomposing matter, we should at once dig the land, and save what potatoes exist, and turn the land to some useful purpose. This is what we in our wisdom call, 'the incomprehensible potato disease; produced, you will observe by our own neglect on the immutable laws of God and nature.'

"The largest potato, being first from the plant, and consequently longer in the world than the small one, is best for seed. This (producing a tuber) is a potato with twelve eyes, consequently twelve plants. If I set it whole I put twelve plants to live upon the land of one in other words, I put twelve cows to live on one cow's grass.—Therefore scoop out the eyes of the large potatoes for seed, and use the rest. Let the soil potatoes to the largest and left in the light and they become green. They are thus best for seed, but not so good for the table, the oxygen having escaped. To keep potatoes for use, turf char is best; it will keep them perfect, though not a month old.

"To give an idea how to manage the potato seed for sale or use—Liang up the plants in the barn or outside, in the light, until they become white, soft, and pliable, like a ripe gooseberry; then press out the seed into water, and throw away the hull; wash the glutinous matter from the seed by change of water, and dry it in the sun or take a jelly apple and press out the seed between the folds of blotting paper, the paper absorbs all the glutinous matter, and you will find from 300 to 320 seeds (a sufficient quantity for one farmer). Another mode:—Cover the apples in sand, which will absorb the glutinous matter; and in the spring sow sand and seed together in a hot bed, which is simply twelve inches of straw manure covered with two inches of earth. I cultivated 500 plants from a box four feet long by one foot wide, when the plants were from four to six inches above the earth, to drill eighteen inches between each plant. March or April is the best time for transplanting, and drills should be adopted in every instance in preference to lazy beds, because the latter retain rain and grow weeds, which prevent the germination of the seed, and cannot be easily got rid of.

"Observe, the potatoes are small, but not strong to form an apple. Here exhibit (one year old) is the one which is one year older. Observe the difference in the size of the tubers which it produced. They may be compared to small eggs increasing in size, but not in quantity. Here exhibit (one year old) is the one which is one year older. Observe the difference in the size of the tubers which it produced. They may be compared to small eggs increasing in size, but not in quantity. Here exhibit (one year old) is the one which is one year older. Observe the difference in the size of the tubers which it produced. They may be compared to small eggs increasing in size, but not in quantity.

"Now to get at the descending germs, as the life of the longer is the cause of potato back to the year 1818; and I can tell that from 1825 to 1835 it was changed with vitality that it would grow without sowing many wild, of large size, and producing 100 barrels to the acre, but of a quality more fit for cattle than for man. This was the time to take seed from its apples and have

"This paper demonstrates, from the leaf being the long of the plant, that the potato cannot properly grow after the leaves, except we suppose it to grow upon decomposing matter; and the diagrams demonstrate that those never was my disease in the plant or potato. Why and where there are these various diseases against the mysterious and comprehensible potato disease, leading the peasantry of these realms to lose their land, manure, and labor year after year! A Frenchman tells us to insert a pea in each set to absorb the superabundant moisture—the cause of the blight.—An Englishman bids us plant in a tin a Scotchman tells us to plant in peat earth, because, having ninety-five per cent of carbon, it is like the pea and fan, a certain cure. The Royal Agriculture Society of Ireland has a gentleman that professes to take the stings or disease out of the potatoes.

These are the plants which are the cause of the potato disease.

NEW STORE!!

WILLIAM MALCOM... BEGS leave to request the inhabitants of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce...

Two Journeymen Wanted... A CABINET and CHAIR Maker will find good wages...

Hurrah for Goderich!!... CLEAR THE TRACK!!

OLIVER & CO... HAVE on hand an immense Stock of the very best Description of BOOTS and SHOES...

Improved Farm for Sale... BEING Lot No. 12, 2d Concession, Township of Tuckersmith...

ROBERT SNODGRASS... FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURER...

W. R. CANA MITCHELL... AUCTIONEER, Accountant and General Agent...

ROBERT W. CURRIE... CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber of Lot No. 2 Southern B...

ROBERT W. CURRIE... Notice—A Farm for Sale...

FANNING MILLS AND PUMPS.

THE subscriber will be constantly on hand at the GODERICH FANNING MILL AND LUMP FACTORY...

ROBERT REID, BOOK-SELLER & STATIONER...

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT...

John Sherman, Esquire, of Stratford, Agent for the disposal of Public Lands...

WANTED immediately for Messrs. J. H. Wadsworth & Co's Saw Mill...

THOMAS FRENCH... CAUTION...

HERBERT... I HEREBY caution any person or persons not to trust in any way my wife Anna Rice...

Wm. Rice, Secy. McGillicuddy, June 23rd, 1853.

To Let or to Sell... THE MAINTLAND DISTILLERY...

AT. MONTGOMERY... NOTICE...

ROBERT W. CURRIE... NOTICE...

CARDS, &c.

Dr. BURNHAM... CLINTON, Huron Road. (West of Mr. Thwait's Store). Dec. 15th, 1852.

WILLIAM SHARMAN, BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER...

COOKING, BOX AND PARLOUR STOVES...

British America Assurance COMPANY... CAPITAL £100,000.

THE whole of which is taken up and a large portion paid in and invested.

LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE... On Houses, Furnitures, Goods, Produce, and other descriptions of property...

DANGERS OF NAVIGATION... On Carriages, Vessels, as well as the Inland Waters of this continent...

IMPORTANT to the Farmer, Furrer & Stage Proprietor...

GEO. W. MERCHANTS... CELEBRATED GARGLING OIL...

GOOD FOR MAN & BEAST... "They can't keep House without it"

NOTICE... I HEREBY caution the Mr. William Chester Tippet, of Bayfield...

NOTICE... JOHN STRACHAN, Assignee to the Estate of W. C. TIPPET...

DOCTOR YOURSELF... THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS, OR EVERY ONE HIS OWN PHYSICIAN...

NOTICE... WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D. JESU LATHIER to his child...

NOTICE... DR. WM. YOUNG, 153 Street St., Philadelphia.

MUSIC ESTABLISHMENT... SOUTH SIDE BALDWIN ST. Opposite Messrs. Raymond & Rowland's...

ATTACHMENT... United Counties of Huron and Bruce...

JUDSON'S CHEMICAL EXTRACT OF

CHERRY and LUNGWORT, FOR THE CURSE OF Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Spitting of Blood, Night Sweats, Asthma, Liver Complaints, and CONSUMPTION.

DEATH can be had and has been proved in thousands of cases by the nature's own remedy...

FOR SALE BY JOHN FAIRBANKS, Sole Agent, Goderich, Jan. 24, 1853.

Buffalo, Bradford and Goderich RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors...

ARCHD GILKINSON, Secretary, Office of B. & C. Railway Co., Stratford, March 15, 1853.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP... THE public are hereby notified that the Partnership heretofore existing...

JOHN DONOGH, ROBERT DONOGH, Goderich, March, 9th, 1853.

NOTICE... AZOR'S ORIENTAL TURKISH WINE...

NOTICE... THE POCKET ESCULAPIUS...

NOTICE... WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D. JESU LATHIER to his child...

NOTICE... DR. WM. YOUNG, 153 Street St., Philadelphia.

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NOTICE... DR. WM. YOUNG, 153 Street St., Philadelphia.

New Piano-Forte and Music ESTABLISHMENT.

Messrs. SMALL & FAIG, IMPORTERS and Dealers in Music and Musical Instruments...

Messrs. S. & P. have also on hand, a large quantity of New York and Boston Piano-Fortes...

Messrs. S. & P. have also a very large stock of BRASS AND WOODEN INSTRUMENTS...

Messrs. S. & P. have also a very large stock of MUSIC...

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A BY-LAW

Authorizing the issue of Debentures of the Municipality of Goderich...

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Cash for Wheat

At the GODERICH MILL, WM. PIPER, Goderich, Jan. 24th, 1853.

Sheriff's Sale of Lands... United Counties of Huron and Bruce...

Sheriff's Office, Goderich, 5th May, 1853.

ATTACHMENT... United Counties of Huron and Bruce...

WANTED

A TEACHER Wanted for a Common School at Section No. 4 Colborne...

FARM FOR SALE... LOT No. 21, Huron Road, containing 111 acres...

ATTACHMENT... United Counties of Huron and Bruce...

ATTACHMENT... United Counties of Huron and Bruce...