

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 II.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1849.

NUMBER XXIX.

Cards.

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

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

J. K. GOODING,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL attend SALES in any part of the
District, on reasonable Terms. Ap-
ply at the British Hotel.
Goderich, March 9th 1849. 21-50

I. LEWIS,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c.,
June, 1848. GODERICH.

JOHN J. B. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner Queen's Bench,
AND CONVEYANCER,
STRAFFORD.

Stokes,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
March 8, 1849. 21-30

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER,
BELL'S CORNERS,
SOUTH EASTHOPE.
March 29, 1849. 12-28

A. NASMYTH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
Goderich, April 12, 1849. 21-101f

J. R. PHILIP,
SURGEON,
STRAFFORD.
April 13, 1849. 12-10

DR. JOHN HYDE,
(LATE FROM ENGLAND.)
MEDICAL HALL,
STRAFFORD.
July 31, 1849. 21-26

**1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE IN
CANADA WEST.**

THE CANADA COMPANY have for
disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF
LAND dispersed throughout most of the
Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,
000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract,
well known as one of the most fertile parts
of the Province—it has trebled its popula-
tion in five years, and now contains up-
wards of 30,000 inhabitants.

The LANDS are offered by way of
LEASE for Ten Years, or for
SALE, CASH OR DOWN—the plan of
one-fifth Cash, and the balance in Instal-
ments being done away with.

The Rents payable 1st February each
year, are about the Interest at Six Per
Cent. upon the price of the Land. Upon most
of the Lots, when LEASED, NO MONEY
IS REQUIRED DOWN—while 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 year
of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREE-
HOLD during the term, is secured to the
Lessee 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 obtained, (by application, if by
letter post-paid) at the Company's Offices,
Toronto and Goderich; or of R. BIRDALL,
Esq., Appraiser, Colborne District; Dr.
ALLAN, Geol. or J. C. W. DALY, Esq.,
Stratford, Huron District.
Goderich, March 17, 1848. 7

**MARBLE FACTORY,
SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.**

D. H. McCULLOCH continues to man-
ufacture HEADSTONES, MONU-
MENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS,
&c., in Marble and Freestone, as cheap as
any in the Province, and work warranted to
order, or no charge will be made. Price of
Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars; Monu-
ments &c., from 50 dollars upwards.—
Written communications addressed to the
undersigned containing the Inscriptions, and
at what price, in Marble or Freestone, will
be punctually attended to.

D. H. McCULLOCH,
Galt, Nov. 8th, 1848. 42m3

CAUTION!—I hereby give notice, that
my wife, ANN BICE, has left my bed
and board, on 27th June, 1849, and without
any just cause. I therefore caution all per-
sons from trusting or giving her anything
on my account, as I will not be responsible
for the same. WILLIAM BICE, Senr.,
McGillivray, 10th July, 1849. 21-234-3

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by private bargain, Lot No.
23, on the 5th Concession of Goderich,
containing 80 acres, 20 of which is cleared
and under cultivation; ten acres are newly un-
der-ploughed and ready for churning. The land is of
excellent quality and well watered. There is a
good substantial log Dwelling House on it, and
one acre of superior fruit trees in bearing condi-
tion. And as the proprietor is desirous of re-
tiring into other business, he will dispose of it in
moderate terms. One-half of the price will be
REQUIRED DOWN, and the other half in
three equal annual instalments.

For further particulars, apply at this Office,
or to the Proprietor on the premises.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Junior,
Goderich, 13th Oct., 1848. 371f

TRAVELLER'S HOME.

STRASSBURG, WATERLOO,
28th FEBRUARY, 1849.

The Subscriber hereby intimates to his
friends and the Travelling Public; gen-
erally, that he has removed from New Aber-
deen to the Village of Strassburg, and will
now be found in that well-known house for-
merly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he
will be ready and able to conduct 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 their
patronage.

JOHN ABEL,
N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive
Grooms. v2-241f

TO BE SOLD.

An excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12,
Maitland Concession, Township of
Goderich, containing 100 acres—20 of which
is cleared. The land is of a superior qual-
ity, and well watered. It is situated ex-
actly nine miles from the town of Goderich on
the Huron Road, and at the junction of six
different roads; and as it is in the center of
a populous and prosperous locality, it is ex-
cellently adapted for a Tavern stand or a
Store. This farm is well entitled to the
attention of persons desirous of an eligible
situation for business, and will be sold on
very reasonable terms. For particulars
apply to Thomas Dark, Tavern-keeper,
Goderich, or to the proprietor.

JONAS COPP,
Village of Harpurhey.
June 15, 1849. v2-191f

FOR SALE.

**THE MAITLAND BREWERY
PROPERTY.**

This property consists of three acres on
the bank of the river Maitland, and on
the road side leading to Mr. McDonald's
Grist Mill, near Goderich. Upon which
there is a BREWERY with excellent cel-
lars, a Malt House and Malt Kiln, all
complete. There is also an excellent
Distillery on the lot, and the owner has
a right to the water on the bank on the
opposite side of the road which is sufficient
all seasons of the year for three such
works.

For particulars intending purchasers may
apply (if by letter postage paid) to
DAVID DON, Goderich.
Goderich, May 11, 1849. v2-114

FARM FOR SALE.

The South half of Lot 16, on the 2d Con-
cession of Wawanosh, will be sold at a
moderate price, one-half the purchase mo-
ney will be required in hand, and the purchaser
will be allowed to retain the other half
for a number of years on common interest.
The land is of excellent quality and well wa-
tered. An undisturbed title will be given.
For further particulars apply to John
Stewart Esq., Barrister Goderich.
Goderich 25th May, 1849. v2-116

NOTICE.

The Subscriber having LEASED, for
the term of Twenty years, the Property
situated on the North side of the Market Square,
at present occupied by Theodore Reid, Esq.,
wishes to intimate to those who wish to
avail themselves of an ELIGIBLE SITUA-
TION FOR BUSINESS, that he will
LEASE BUILDING SITES for any Term
not exceeding Twenty Years, at a moderate
Rent per annum.

HORACE HORTON,
Goderich, March 28, 1848. 21-281f

Blank Deeds and Memorials.

AND ALL KINDS OF DIVISION COURT
BLANKS, and BLANK PROMIS-
SORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal
Office. Every description of BOOK and
JOB Printing executed with neatness and
dispatch.

LAND FOR SALE, CHEAP FOR CASH!

FIFTY-SIX Acres of excellent Land, being
the West part of Lot 16, 7th Concession of
Wawanosh, will be sold for less than the Gov-
ernment price. One-half of the purchase money
will be required down, and two years will be al-
lowed for payment of the remainder. Intending
purchasers may apply to Mr. JOHN ALLAN,
Tavern-keeper, Goderich.
Goderich, 13th July, 1849. v2-231f

STRAFFORD HOTEL.

(LATE MAY'S.)
The Subscriber informs his friends and
the Travelling Public, that he has leased
the large BRICK TAVERN, at the East
end of Stratford, (now the county town of
Perth,) lately occupied by Mr. Isaac May,
—where he will be ready at all times to
afford the usual comfort and supplies and
promote the personal convenience of his
guests.

WINES and LIQUORS of the best de-
scription. A steady Hostler always in
attendance. **ALBERT G. HATCH.**
Stratford, 18th July, 1849. 21-231f

Poetry.

GOD'S EARTH AND MAN'S USE OF IT.

His will has fixed eternal laws,
Which all created must obey;
Think not, frail man, the Great First Cause
Left thee to do as thou mayest;
Wight greater blessings can't thou seek,
Than peace of heart and strength of limb;
To give thee these, His lessons speak,
Then go his way and trust in him!

'Tis pride and selfishness that crush
The purer dictates of thy heart—
That nature's love and kindness hush,
And bid thee from thy God depart!
O man! O man! in all thy store
Of selfish pride and vain desire,
Like nature thrills thy being's core,
And makes a joyous echo there!

Behold the world in all its glory
Of beauty and of fruitfulness;
Feels not that thy inmost heart, that earth
Was framed thy very step to bless?
The soul that fills the universe
Appears to thee—appeals to thee in vain!
Mist nature's smiles, alone pervert,
Thou feel'st sorrow, care, and pain!

In all creation's wide embrace,
One hand, one aim, one love appears,
Whose happier way o'er man gives place
To discord, bitterness, and tears!
Corruption, malice, hatred, strife,
Beneath a fair false surface dwell,
To cure a home with blessings vile,
And make a paradise a hell!

All nature, as her God ordains,
Works on in peace and harmony;
O'er all unbroken order reigns,
Save, blind, vain, foolish man, with me;
Not kings and lords, but nations—
Responds with deeper, richer throes,
To know a fellow being blest,
And feel that help to make him so!

Man's heart, which, like a chosen lute,
Should tune all nature's harmonies,
Amidst a world of love is mute,
And owes no voice which self-defies.
Its gentle chords that make to thrill,
To leave the heart's electric wires,
And set their music all at rest!

Breathes of nature's breath, mankind,
Eats of her mother nature's food,
Beings by her bliss designed,
Not to bear her electric wires,
To free your paths from thorns and briars,
To bring man's race in union,
But to bear her electric wires,
That all may feel and beat as one!

THE PEOPLE'S ANTHEM.

When wilt thou save thy people,
O God of mercy, when?
Not thrones and crowns, but men,
Flowers of thy heart, O God! are they?
Let them not pass like weeds away,
God, save thy people!

Shall crime bring crime for ever,
Strength aiding still the strong?
Is it thy will, O Father?
No, say thy mountains: no, thy skies:
Man's clouded sun shall brightly rise,
And songs be heard instead of sighs:
God, save thy people!

When wilt thou save thy people,
O God of mercy, when?
Not thrones and crowns, but men,
Flowers of thy heart, O God! are they?
Let them not pass like weeds away,
God, save thy people!

THE BRAIN THE MATERIAL ORGAN BY WHICH THE MENTAL FACUL- TIES ARE MANIFESTED.

BY AMARIAN BRIGHAM, M. D.

One of these writers for the first prize
offered some years ago by the celebrated
Esquirol, for the first Dissertation on In-
sanity, observes, that he examined the heads
of more than one hundred individuals who
died from insanity, and comes to the follow-
ing conclusions:—

1st. That in the brains of those who die
from insanity, changes of structure will all
ways be found.

2nd. That these changes are the conse-
quence of inflammation, either acute or chronic.

3rd. That there exists a correspondence
between the symptoms and the organic
changes; and that the names monomania,
mania, &c., ought only to be employed as
representing degrees and stages of inflamma-
tion of the brain.

These references to the intimate connex-
ion between insanity and disease of the
brain have been made, because I propose to
show hereafter, that whatever strongly ex-
alts the mind office organ, whether it be
study or intense feeling, tends to produce
this awful calamity. I shall proceed now
with additional evidence that the brain is
the material organ of thought.

This appears then farther, from the fact,
that pressure on the brain suspends all the
operations of mind. If a man receives a
blow upon the head which depresses a por-
tion of the skull upon the brain, his intellect
is suspended, and until such pres-
sure is removed, Cases like the following
are not uncommon. A man at the battle of
Waterloo, had a small portion of his skull
bone burst in upon his brain, to the depth of
half an inch. This caused violent and sen-
sation to cease, and he was nearly in a life-
less state. Mr. Cooper raised up the de-
pressed portion of bone from the brain, and
the man immediately arose, dressed
himself, became perfectly rational, and re-
covered rapidly.

The following case occurred in Hartford,
within a few weeks—H. O., a young man,

fell in the evening through the scuttle of a
store, but arose immediately, mentioned the
fall to some of his acquaintance, and trans-
acted business during the evening. Next
day he was found in bed in a senseless
state, and soon became incapable of
speaking, hearing, seeing, or swallowing,
and appeared to be dying. There was no
evidence of any fracture of the skull, and
but very slight appearance of any external
injury whatever. A small swelling over the
right ear, and the conviction that he
could live but a few minutes in the state in
which he then was, determined his medical
advisers to perforate the skull.

On removing a small portion of the bone be-
neath the slight swelling over the ear, by
the trephine, and found more than a gill of
clotted blood, which had probably flowed
gradually from a wounded blood-vessel.—
On removing this blood, the patient imme-
diately spoke, soon recovered his mind entirely,
and is now, six weeks after the accident, in
good health, both as to mind and body.

Richardson mentions the case of a woman
whose brain was exposed, in consequence
of the removal of a considerable portion of
its bony covering by disease. He says he
repeatedly made pressure on the brain, and
each time suspended all feeling and all in-
tellect, which were instantly restored when
the pressure was withdrawn. The same
writer also relates another case, that of a
man who had been trepanned, and who per-
ceived his intellectual faculties falling, and
his existence apparently drawing to a close,
every time the effused blood collected upon
the brain so as to produce pressure. Pro-
fessor Chapman, of Philadelphia, mentions
in his Lectures, that he saw an individual
with his skull perforated and the brain ex-
posed, who was accustomed to submit him-
self to the same experiment of pressure as the
above, who was exhibited by the late Pro-
fessor of the University of Edinburgh.

A man by the name of Jones, received an
injury of his head while on his back, in a
Mediterranean sea, which rendered him
insensible. The vessel, soon after this ac-
cident, made Gibraltar, where Jones was
placed in the Hospital, and remained several
months in the same insensible state. He
was then carried on board the Dolphin
frigate to Deptford, and from thence was
sent to St. Thomas's Hospital, London.—
He lay constantly on his back, and was
with difficulty. His pulse was regular, and
each time it beat, he moved his fingers.—
When hungry or thirsty, he moved his lips
and tongue. Mr. Crichton, the surgeon, found
a portion of the skull broken, and he held
him and removed the depressed portion.
Immediately after this operation, the motion
of his fingers ceased, and at 4 o'clock in the
afternoon the operation having been per-
formed at one, he sat up in bed; sensation
and volition returned, and in four days he
got out of bed and conversed. The last
thing he remembered was the circumstance
of taking a prize in the Mediterranean.—
From the moment when he awoke, thirty-
four months and a few days, all recollection
ceased. He had, for more than one year,
drank of the cup of Lethe, and lived wholly
unconscious of existence; yet, on removing
a small portion of the bone which was con-
nected with the brain, he was restored to the full pos-
session of the powers of his mind and body.

It is curious to notice, that often an in-
jury of the brain appears only to affect the
mental faculties. Such instances give
great support to the Phrenological views
of Gall and Spurzheim, who contend for a plu-
rality of organs in the brain, and a separate
and peculiar office to each organ, as, one
organ for comparison, another for language,
another for tune, &c.

Dr. Beattie mentions the case of a learned
man who, after a blow on his head, forgot
all his Greek, as a language he was well
versed in before the injury. His mind and
memory were not affected in any other re-
spect. Another person, mentioned by Dr.
Abercrombie, lost all recollection of his
having a wife and children for several days
after a similar injury, while his memory
of the accident and of recent circumstances
was perfect.

Sir Astley Cooper mentions, from perso-
nal knowledge, the case of a German sugar-
baker, with disease of the brain, who, in
the early stage of his complaint, spoke En-
glish, but, as his disease advanced, forgot
his language, and remembered only the
German. The same author relates the case
of a man at St. Thomas's hospital, who, af-
ter a blow upon his head, was found talking
in a language unknown to all, until a Welsh
woman, who entered the hospital, recogni-
sed it as Welsh. The blow upon his head
had caused him to forget the English lan-
guage.

Dr. Conolly relates a still more remark-
able case of a young clergyman, whose head
was severely injured a few days before that
of which he was to have been married. He
recovered as to his health, and lived until
the age of eighty; but from the time of the

[During an attack of fever accompanied with
great cerebral action I forgot the names of things,
although the mind was in other respects per-
fectly unaffected. I know a gentleman who is con-
stantly engaged in the study of the French and
English Dictionary, lost the memory of words
for a considerable time. His knowledge of the
French, German, and Italian, which was very
extensive, disappeared from his mind as if by
enchantment, and did not return till the brain
had its usual energy restored by quiescence.—
R. M.]

injury his understanding was permanently
degraded, though he retained the recollec-
tion of his approaching marriage, talked of
nothing else during his whole life, and ex-
pressed impatience for the arrival of the
happy day.

But we see analogous affections resulting
from fevers, and other diseases which af-
fect the brain. Dr. Rush says that many
of the old German and Swiss in Pennsy-
vania, who had not spoken their native lan-
guage for fifty or sixty years, and who had
probably forgotten it, would often use it in
sickness; and he explains it by supposing
that the stimulus of the fever in their brains
rekindled their recollection.

He refers also to the case of an Italian,
who was master of the Italian, French and
English languages, but who, in a fever
which terminated his life in the city of New
York, spoke English in the commencement
of his disease, French only in the middle,
and on the day of his death Italian.

To be concluded in our next.

THE CHOICE.—A Quaker, residing at Paris,
was waited on by four workmen, in order to make
their complaints, and ask for their usual new
year's gift.

"Well my friends," said the Quaker, "here
are your gifts; choose fifteen francs or the bible."
"I don't know how to read," said the first,
"so I take the fifteen francs."
"I can read," said the second, "but I have
preaching wants." He took the fifteen francs.—
The third also made the same choice. He now
came to the fourth, a lad of about fourteen. The
Quaker looked at him with an air of goodness.

"Will you take these three pieces, which
may stay at any time by your labour and
industry?"

"As you say the book is good, I will take
it and read it to my mother," replied the boy. He
took the bible, opened it, and found between the
leaves a gold piece of forty francs.

The others hung down their heads, and the
Quaker told them he was sorry that they had
not made a better choice.

A man has started a paper in Maine, to
be issued occasionally, which is a great
deal oftener, the Editor says, than he will
be able to get his pay for it.

European.

THE COPYING ELECTRIC TELE- GRAPH.

The specification of the invention by
means of which a letter written in London
may be copied *reproduction of the original* in Liv-
erpool, has been deposited in the Enrolment
Office, and discloses the means by which
this electric correspondence is to be accom-
plished. Mr. Wheatstone, as it seems to have
the power to produce a fac-simile of writing
instantaneously at any distance, the mode
of operation is extremely simple, and its
general principle may be easily explained.

The writing-material consists of tin foil,
varnish, and a quill pen. The letter thus
written is applied to a cylinder; a metal
style or point presses on the writing as the
cylinder revolves; and the point being at-
tached to a screw, it moves gradually along
from one end of the cylinder to the other.
The thread of the screw is sufficiently fine
for the point to traverse, six or seven times
over each line of writing before it passes by
the cylinder to the next.

For several minutes past, and an after-peak of
applause rung throughout the theatre, ac-
companied by every pantomimic expression of
welcome and admiration that handkerchief,
hat, or band, could show. Macready seem-
ed much affected by the warmth of his re-
ception, for strong nerves, and as the events
of the last few months have proved, brave
though he be, this kindness made the tongue
faller for a moment, and the eye to express
that "one touch of nature" which should
not do, not "make the whole world kin."
There are ignorant prejudices of caste and
country which no genius can overcome,
and which, as having no affinity to nature,
are not to be overcome by her influences. While
he stood on the stage, bowing his thanks
for the kindly greeting, it was impossible
to rest the contrast which the scene offered
to that wherein he had lately been so prom-
inent an actor. And yet he was great in
both. In this meeting, insult, and obliquity
and personal outrage, with the courage,
and the calmness, and the self-possession of
a brave man, and a gentleman; like his
own Macbeth, daring to do "all that be-
came a man," and now of a peer, for the pur-
pose, or for the sake of display, or for the
purpose of securing sympathy, the strict limits
which the best reading of the phrase marks
out. In this receiving, with the conscious-
ness that he deserves it, and yet with
"modest humility and humility," and the
heart homage which we never wish
hold from the gifted and the honourable of
any country.

We have no intention of entering into a
detailed criticism of Macready's perfor-
mance of Macbeth, which has so repeatedly
been the subject of elaborate comment
here and elsewhere. But we may remark
that, in this, meeting, insult, and obliquity
and personal outrage, with the courage,
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heart homage which we never wish
hold from the gifted and the honourable of
any country.

Macready's performance of Macbeth, which has so repeatedly
been the subject of elaborate comment
here and elsewhere. But we may remark
that, in this, meeting, insult, and obliquity
and personal outrage, with the courage,
and the calmness, and the self-possession of
a brave man, and a gentleman; like his
own Macbeth, daring to do "all that be-
came a man," and now of a peer, for the pur-
pose, or for the sake of display, or for the
purpose of securing sympathy, the strict limits
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Agricultural.

THE NECESSITY OF SOWING UNMIXED SEED.
We have frequently urged the necessity of sowing unmixed seed of grain of whatever species, but from the careless manner of managing grain in most instances, it is almost hopeless to expect to have clear and unmixed seed without picking it in the sheaf before it is thrashed, which we would strongly recommend. If each farmer would only sow one acre of clean and unmixed seed of each kind of grain, he might subsequently keep his grain clear. Different varieties never ripen together or make a good sample. We have heard many complaints lately of a new variety of wheat sold this spring at Montreal at a high price for seed, that has proved to have been very much mixed with other varieties. This we consider very inexcusable in those who sold the wheat, as it must be very annoying to those who bought it, in expectation of harvesting a new and clean variety of wheat to sow next spring, to find it now mixed with two or three other varieties, as we have seen it. We have seen grain imported from Britain this spring for seed, and although it cost a high price when laid down here, yet it was worth all its cost, as perhaps there was not a single grain of mixture of any other variety in either oats, barley, or rye, but the one which was named in the bill of sale. These circumstances are sufficient to show the different manner in which agricultural matters are transacted in Britain and in Canada. In the former country, the most careful attention is given to the seed sown, while in the latter, the seed is not so carefully selected. The Christian Herald remarks:—
"We might here remark that the site for the Industrial School is happily chosen. Situated on a beautiful elevation, with sloping bank down to the limpid waters of the adjacent Thames, the property supplied with pure water, (if a running spring can be obtained all the better,) with the most scrupulous attention to every department of the management, are among the most essential requisites of a good dairy.—*Arg. Journal.*"

At the Loan Meeting of the London Building Society held last Monday evening, £34 11s. £34 16s., £34 5s., £34, and £34 10s. Average, £34 10s.
The corner-stone of an Industrial School for the Indians, at Muncy Town, was laid on Tuesday, the 17th ult., by the Rev. Dr. Richey, in the presence of a large assembly of the Indian population of the district. The Christian Herald says:—
"The Christian Herald remarks that the site for the Industrial School is happily chosen. Situated on a beautiful elevation, with sloping bank down to the limpid waters of the adjacent Thames, the property supplied with pure water, (if a running spring can be obtained all the better,) with the most scrupulous attention to every department of the management, are among the most essential requisites of a good dairy.—*Arg. Journal.*"

IMPROVED BREEDS OF CATTLE.—IMPORTANCE OF THE DAIRY.—In our last number, we mentioned an experiment made by the Messrs. McDonald, of Gananoque, of feeding cattle of the Canadian and improved breeds, the result being, we were strongly reminded of our attention by the opportunity which we had a few days since of going over the farms and seeing the splendid herds of those two eminent breeders, so well known both here and in the States, and we might also add the old country, the Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Woodville, and John Westwell, Esq., M. P., of Nelson. Their stock consists of some very fine specimens of the Durham; and what is of still higher importance in these matters, the strictest attention has been paid to preserving the purity of the breed. While looking at the stock and heavy crops of these gentlemen, one could not but be struck with an unbroken forest, we were strongly reminded of our attention by the opportunity which we had a few days since of going over the farms and seeing the splendid herds of those two eminent breeders, so well known both here and in the States, and we might also add the old country, the Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Woodville, and John Westwell, Esq., M. P., of Nelson. Their stock consists of some very fine specimens of the Durham; and what is of still higher importance in these matters, the strictest attention has been paid to preserving the purity of the breed. While looking at the stock and heavy crops of these gentlemen, one could not but be struck with an unbroken forest, we were strongly reminded of our attention by the opportunity which we had a few days since of going over the farms and seeing the splendid herds of those two eminent breeders, so well known both here and in the States, and we might also add the old country, the Hon. Adam Ferguson, of Woodville, and John Westwell, Esq., M. P., of Nelson. Their stock consists of some very fine specimens of the Durham; and what is of still higher importance in these matters, the strictest attention has been paid to preserving the purity of the breed.

RELICS OF RASCALS.—We are too apt to be severe upon the virtues of certain foreign nations on account of their veneration for the relics of saints and martyrs. Instances of a peculiar kind of relic-worship are abundant enough in this country. For example, we read in the Old Bailey news of last week, that at the conclusion of a case, subsequent to the conviction of the fool Hamilton, "a certain person named O'Keefe, who it appeared, was the owner of the pistol that had been discharged, applied to have the weapon restored to him, as he said he had been offered £40 for it, and he should not like to lose so much money." Mr. Rusk's blunderbuss, no doubt would command as good a price in the British market, and inches of the rope by which he, or Mr. Thurltel, or Mr. Greenacre, became lost, to society, would be quoted at no less extravagant figures.—A bit of Courvoisier's drop would probably fetch more than St. Catherine's own wheel, or one of the veritable arrows that shot St. Sebastian. We are no bigots, but we unequivocally condemn the idolatry of the martyrs of crime and saints of the *Vergate Calendar*, and should be really glad to see a statute, somewhat milder than that *de heretico comburendo*, enacted against a traffic in the memorials of guilt, which, in effect, puts a premium on all manner of atrocities.—*Punch.*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A late number of *Borritt's Christian Citizen*, states that a sermon was preached not long since by the Dean of Exeter, in favour of Capital Punishment, from the words, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed." A layman reviewed the sermon in the following are some of his remarks:—
"I say these are not the words of God. I may seem strange for a layman to contradict a clergyman, and a dean to boot, on such a point; but this is not the first time that ecclesiastical dignitaries have been set right in their theology; nor will it be the last. I must, therefore, be pardoned for my presumption. The words of God are these: 'Whosoever sheddeth man's blood, his blood shall be shed.' If Mr. Low asks me how I prove this, I refer him to the original Hebrew, to the Septuagint, to the Vulgate, and the versions (among others) of Wickliff, Calvert, Scio, and Oterwald.—The words 'by man' are an interpolation, and were placed in the passage by the 'Bishops, Priests and Deacons,' who produced one common version, and dedicated it to that Solomon of British Sovereigns, 'the most high and mighty Prince, James,' who burned thousands of old women for witchcraft, upon Bible authority."

THE PLANET VENUS.—The planet Venus continues to be visible in the morning to the naked eye. Lalonde remarked this curious phenomenon in 1750. It has been calculated that Venus may be perceived by day-light 69 days before and after her conjunction, that is her passage from the meridian to the south provided her elongation be 39 degrees at least. As it is now nearly 45 degrees, the star will continue visible up to July 19, when the 69th day after her conjunction terminates.—*Galignani.*
The helve of the hatchet disputed against the naked eye. Lalonde remarked this curious phenomenon in 1750. It has been calculated that Venus may be perceived by day-light 69 days before and after her conjunction, that is her passage from the meridian to the south provided her elongation be 39 degrees at least. As it is now nearly 45 degrees, the star will continue visible up to July 19, when the 69th day after her conjunction terminates.—*Galignani.*
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THE MONTREAL REGISTER.—We regret very much to learn that this well conducted paper has been discontinued. It was a staunch and able supporter of the voluntary principle, and has done good service in the cause of civil and religious liberty. Although an organ of the Baptist Church, for the last five years it was issued at the risk of the Publisher, who was to give a moiety of the profits, if any should accrue, to the Treasurer of the Canada Baptist Missionary Society. The cause of its discontinuance is a debt of nearly £800 which has accumulated in not paying up. Many a Canadian publisher has a like complaint to utter.—Too many subscribers threaten to withdraw a favor on the Press by taking papers at all, and the subscription is the last of all claims they intend to pay. It is useless to remark on the unreasonableness of such views. We think, however, the proprietors of newspapers must adopt some course to prevent this evil, and to secure prompt payment on the part of subscribers. Without this no publisher can continue his efforts in the cause of liberty, and the country in very great part, owes its liberty, good laws, and the removal of abuses, must go down.—*Provincialist.*

THE CROPS.—A gentleman who has lately made a tour through the Townships, in the neighbourhood of Bytown, for the purpose of viewing the crops, informs us that there is a most promising appearance of a plentiful harvest. He has seen several large fields of WHEAT which would average from 35 to 40 bushels per acre, and the Spring Wheat if very promising in many places—on the whole Wheat will produce about an average crop, very fine in quality. Indian Corn, never in the memory of our fathers, is presented in a most successful manner, though rather short in the stalks seems well cared to and to appearance, will, in thrashing out, be very productive—one large field belonging to John Thompson, Esq., will yield about 100 bushels from 60 to 70 bushels per acre. Potatoes, speaking generally, look beautiful, and never promised better—there is not the least sign of blight. BARLEY and RYE will be a fair crop, but RYE will be a short return. HAY, upon new meadows has turned out a fair crop, but upon old meadows or high land there has been a poor yield.—*Packet.*

COURTEOUS ASSAULT.—We were much pained to hear, the other day, that Edward Griffin, Esq., a worthy citizen of this neighbourhood, had been abused and maltreated on Wednesday last in Hull, when he had gone upon some matter of business. As we are informed, some half dozen ruffians attacked Mr. Griffin, in his way to Hull, and abused and maltreated him, and he was obliged to make his escape, owing to the swiftness of the animal he drove, he received, we regret to say, some severe bruises. We trust the matter will receive full investigation, and that his legal rights will be maintained to the satisfaction of all parties.—*Packet.*

THE HON. ROBERT BALDWIN ARRIVED.—The Hon. Robert Baldwin arrived, in this City on Thursday last, from the seat of Government.
Sir John Harvey Lieutenant Governor of New Scotland, has issued a proclamation, recommending that the 29th instant be set apart as a day for public fasting and humiliation, to supplicate Divine Providence to protect that Province from a visitation of cholera.
The Montreal Correspondent of the *Patriot* says that Mr. Sydney Bellingham's newspaper, on the annexation ticket, will probably be in one of the Conservative dailies of this city.
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Goderich, March 3, 1849.

INFORMATION WANTED, of Accm. MACLEAN, aged about 25, who left his native place, Stratford, in the West Highlands of Scotland, about June 1847—and sailed from Glasgow for Montreal. Was known in the ship to James Cameron, Gardener, who stopped at Brockville,—and to one Duncan McPherson, and is supposed to have travelled with the latter up the country in the summer of 1847. No farther information can be obtained of him than is above—and his relations have since come to North Eastport, near Stratford.
Information will be thankfully received by his brother, John Maclean, North Eastport, Bell's Corner, P. O. any letter may be addressed to Mr. J. J. E. Linton, Stratford, July 1849.

THE PAPERS OF LORDON, (C. W.) of Galt, Guelph, Dundas, Hamilton and Toronto, will confer a favor on a growing mother and friends, by inserting the above. 2s25
SUMMONSES required by the NEW DISTRICT COURT Act, and all other **BLANK FORMS** used in the District and Division Courts, and the Superior Court, will be printed in 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 prepared to give Plans and Specifications of Public or Private Buildings, Bridges, Mill Dams, &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. 2s-717

VALUABLE LOT OF LAND FOR SALE. LOT 8, Lake Shore, township of Ashfield, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO ACRES, within two miles of the thriving Village of Port Albert, in what there is a Gravel Mill, Saw Mill, and an Oil Mill.—The Lot is bounded on the west by the Lake, and on the east by a cut road, and is well watered. For particulars apply in writing to post paid—IRA LEWIS, Esq. Barrister, Goderich, Goderich, 2nd July, 1849. vs-2241

FOUND.—On the Beach of Lake Huron, about half-way between Goderich and Bayfield, on the 28th June, 1849, a small Flat-bottomed BOAT. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. TOWNSHIP GODERICH, June 30, 1849. vs2223

AGENCY FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF THE CROWN LANDS, IN THE WELLINGTON AND 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 Kintons, 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 Grand River, and that he will receive applications for the Settlement, every day of the week, between the hours of Nine and Five o'clock. Fifty Acres of Land will be given to each Settler eighteen years old, and a subject of Her Majesty, who will present himself 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 himself and family. The conditions of settlement are fully 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 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.

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Goderich, March 3, 1849.

TO LET,
A THAT handsome two-story house, opposite the Steamboat Tavern, belonging to John Wilson 4th, and presently occupied by Mr. Beaman. It is large and well adapted to the use of a respectable family—having a large garden and orchard well stocked with excellent fruit trees of various descriptions. Its proximity to the harbour of Goderich enhances the value of the situation and as the proprietor is desirous that it should continue to be occupied, it will be let on reasonable terms, either for one or more years, as may be agreed upon. For further particulars apply to JACOB WILSON, Goderich, 2nd February, 1849. 59

CASH FOR WHEAT at the Goderich Mills, W. PEER, Goderich, 30th March, 1849. 2s-861
Exhibition of Farm Stock, PRODUCE, DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, &c. &c.
By the Hon. District Agricultural Society. AN EXHIBITION OF CATTLE, SEEDS, A DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES, &c. &c., will be held at GODERICH, on Tuesday the 25th of September next, when the following PREMIUMS WILL BE AWARDED. HORSES.
For the best Brood Mare and Foal... £1 10 0
2nd... 10 0 0
3rd... 5 0 0
For the best Two year old Filly... 10 0 0
2nd... 5 0 0
3rd... 2 0 0
For the best Two year old Colt... 10 0 0
2nd... 5 0 0
3rd... 2 0 0
For the best Span of Farm Horses... 15 0 0
2nd... 10 0 0
3rd... 5 0 0
For the best Milk Cow (which shall have had a calf in 1849)... 10 0 0
2nd... 5 0 0
3rd... 2 0 0
For the best Yearling Heifer... 10 0 0
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3rd... 2 0 0
For the best Two year old Steers... 10 0 0
2nd... 5 0 0
3rd... 2 0 0
For the best Fatted Ox... 10 0 0
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For the best Fatted Cow or Heifer... 10 0 0
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For the best Fatted Pig... 10 0 0
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3rd... 2 0 0
For the best Ram... 10 0 0
2nd... 5 0 0
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For the best Ewe (pen of 2) having raised a Lamb each in 1849... 10 0 0
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For the best Ram Lamb... 10 0 0
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