

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., Appointed, Colborne District; Dr.
Allan, Guelph, 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. 21-224-3

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 at
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—30 of which
is cleared. The land is of a superior quality,
and well watered. It is situated exact-
ly 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 2nd 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 superior 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 roam and stray;
Woe! 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;
Mist nature's smiles, alone perverts,
Too feeble 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 dwindle,
To cure a home with blessings dwindle,
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 have the heart's electric wires,
A world's rude striving bids to still,
And sets their music all at rest!

Breathers of nature's breath, mankind,
Eat of her mother nature's food,
Beings by her bliss designed,
Not by her creature's electric wires,
To free your paths from thorns and briars,
To bring man's race in union,
Be ye her creature's electric wires,
That all may feel and beat as one!

THE PEOPLE'S ANTHEM.
BY BENJAMIN ELLIOT.

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!

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God, save thy people!

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

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-
cites the mind of the 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.

It is curious to notice, that often an in-
jury of the brain appears only as a local
injury of his head, which, in the Mediter-
ranean, is related by Sir Astley Cooper in
his Surgical Lectures.
A man by the name of Jones, received an
injury of his head, which, in the Mediter-
ranean, is related by Sir Astley Cooper in
his Surgical Lectures.

THE COPYING ELECTRIC TELE-
GRAPH.

The specification of the invention by
means of which a letter written in London
may be copied in New York, in Liverpool,
or elsewhere, has been deposited in the
Erolment Office, and discloses the means by
which this electric correspondence is to be ac-
complished. Mr. Wheatstone, as it seems to
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THE REAPPEARANCE OF MR. MAC- CREADY.

Mr. Maccready made his first appearance
in England since his return from America,
at our Theatre on Tuesday night, and
welcome he then received was such as
might compensate for much of the annoy-
ance and insult to which he was subjected
by the table of New York. A large and
respectable audience assembled to greet
return to the stage upon which he first
measured himself with historic giants of
those days, and at the rise of the curtain
the excitement seemed greater than the
evening might appear to justify. The ap-
pearance of Maccready in the third scene of
"Macbeth" was the signal for the simul-
taneous rising of all parts of the house.—
For several minutes past, an after-pal of ap-
plause rung throughout the theatre, accom-
panied by every pantomimic expression of
welcome and admiration that handkerchief,
hat, or hand, could show. Maccready 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
fall for a moment, and the eye to express
that "one touch of nature" which should
"do not, 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 appearing, eth-
er 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 to
hold from the gifted and the honourable
of any country.

We have no intention of entering into a
detailed criticism of Maccready'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
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hold from the gifted and the honourable
of any country.

We have no intention of entering into a
detailed criticism of Maccready'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,
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 appearing, eth-
er 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 to
hold from the gifted and the honourable
of any country.

ENGLAND—IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

On the 19th, Mr. Henry Drummond
moved a resolution, that whereas a greater
amount of taxation is levied than is neces-
sary for the efficient government of the
realm, whereas large sums are expended
for unnecessary objects, and whereas the
present taxation depresses all classes, es-
pecially the labouring classes, by dimini-
shing the fund for the employment of pro-
ductive labour, adequate means should be forth-
with adopted to reduce the expenditure.—
It was opposed by the Government. A long
debate followed, in the course of which Mr.
Roebuck made a powerful speech. On a
division, the motion was carried by a major-
ity of 2, the vote being 71 to 68. This is
considered as a "victory for financial reform."

The Ministry are terribly chagrined at
the success of Mr. Drummond's resolution
respecting the extravagant expenditure of
the country, the worthless officials which
are paid, and the den of corruption which it
fosters. The fact is, that from all I have
seen able to glean among the leading fro-
quenter of the Reform and St. James's
Clubs, Lord John Russell regards it as a
vote of censure; and although not carried
by a large majority, feels that his position
is far from being satisfactory.

Reports this morning are current that
Bright and Cobden are so dissatisfied with
the success, or rather character, of the new
agitation for parliamentary and financial re-
form; under the auspices of Sir Joshua
Walmley, that they meet to discuss a
scheme of their own—something like Corn
Law League.

Mr. Maccready made his first appearance
in England since his return from America,
at our Theatre on Tuesday night, and
welcome he then received was such as
might compensate for much of the annoy-
ance and insult to which he was subjected
by the table of New York. A large and
respectable audience assembled to greet
return to the stage upon which he first
measured himself with historic giants of
those days, and at the rise of the curtain
the excitement seemed greater than the
evening might appear to justify. The ap-
pearance of Maccready in the third scene of
"Macbeth" was the signal for the simul-
taneous rising of all parts of the house.—
For several minutes past, an after-pal of ap-
plause rung throughout the theatre, accom-
panied by every pantomimic expression of
welcome and admiration that handkerchief,
hat, or hand, could show. Maccready 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
fall for a moment, and the eye to express
that "one touch of nature" which should
"do not, 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-
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