

THE GREAT... LIFE PILLS... BITTERS... CHRONIC... LIVER COMPLAINTS... DISEASES... PLANTS... MEDICAL... CANADA WEST... FARM FOR SALE... NOTICE... STRATFORD HOTEL... CAUTION... REBELLION LOSSES... S. M. VIGER... in Signal...

HURON DISTRICT

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 16, 1849. NUMBER XXVIII.

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. Apply at the British Hotel. Goderich, March 9th 1849. 25-50
I. LEWIS,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, & C.,
June, 1848. GODERICH.
JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner Queen's Bench,
AND CONVEYANCER,
STRATFORD.
Stokes,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
March 8, 1849. 25-50
ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER,
BELL'S CORNERS,
SOUTH EASTHOPE. 25-50
A. NASMYTH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR,
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
Goderich, April 13, 1849. 25-101f
J. R. PHILIP,
SURGEON,
STRATFORD.
April 13, 1849. 25-101f
DR. JOHN HYDE,
(LATE FROM ENGLAND.)
MEDICAL HALL,
STRATFORD.
July 31, 1849. 25-101f

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 underbrushed and ready for chopping. 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 condition. And as the proprietor is desirous of entering into other business, he will dispose of it on 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, the merchant, GEORGE ELLIOTT, Junior, Goderich, 13th Oct., 1848. 27f

Poetry.
SUMMER.
By Miss CLARKE, of Simcoe, Talbot District.
Published by request of a Member of the Visiting Committee of the Burlington Ladies Academy.
Summer, sweet Summer! thou lingerest long;
Oh! tarry thee! nor longer forbear;
The gay forest minstrel, with music and song,
Are waiting to welcome thee here.
And Spring has been here with her sunlight and flowers,
And hope in her beautiful eyes;
And she told us that thou wouldst enliven the hours
When the time of her reign was gone by.
E'en now is she passing on yon distant hill,
As waiting to hear thy glad voice,
And yet, lovely Summer, thou lingerest still;
Oh! tarry thee! and earth shall rejoice.
The fair, gentle tints that so softly are seen
By the roses and lilies that bloom at thy feet,
Shall be deepened the hues of a richer green,
When breathed on, sweet Summer, by thee!
And the wreath of young flowerets, so timid and sweet,
That Spring pally wore as she passed,
By the roses and lilies that bloom at thy feet,
Shall, in beauty and light, be surpassed.
Thus whispered a zephyr, as fondly she strove
The fair one to wean from her dwelling above;
And he bidden her seek with his fiery-like wing,
Laden with dew and the freshness and fragrance of Spring.
And quickly she came, hither along on the breeze,
Casting robes of new light o'er the blossoming trees.
Shedding gifts of rare worth in her sunbeam and shower,
And painting new bloom on the cheek of the flowers.
And have you not seen her, the fair, smiling guest?
In garments of beauty and joyousness dressed?
And have you not heard the sweet tones of her voice,
As she breathes upon all things and bids them rejoice?
Go, list to the streamlet that wanders along,
So placidly gliding, with peace in its song,
Or dancing for joy in the sun's golden light,
With many a murmur of grateful delight.
The bright lily petals, all glancing with dew,
See its delicate power, all glancing with dew,
And breathe the sweet fragrance it shed on the
As the breeze of love and gratitude there.
But, lovely Summer! thou' thou beamest now
In the soft, sunny light, all over my brow,
A cloud, ere long, shall rest on my brow,
And shade the sunny light.
Yes, then meet me thy favorite vale,
With quenched ardour and unhealed ail;
Till each on the cold hearth is laid,
To wither and rot.
And thou thyself wilt turn away,
And seek some happier clime—
With many a murmur of grateful delight,
Ah! I vainly do we look below
For such that changes not;
Full many a bitter drop of woe
Is many a mortal's lot.
None flings a halo, glad and gay,
Round leaves of former years,
But leaves us—nought but tears.
The cup of joy we soon to quaff,
But there find no relief;
And, while we list, the merry laugh
Is changed to notes of grief.
And better thus—far could we find
A path, in a world like this,
To still the mortal mind.
And give unending bliss.
We might become too fond of earth,
Might cling to earthly love—
Forgetful of our heavenly birth
And better home above.
Forensic of the glorious light,
That bathes these mortal forms,
And Sharon's Rose, so pure and bright,
That blooms perennial there.
POPE'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE STRATFORD HOSPITAL.—The Pope has sent Dr. MILLS 20,000 francs toward the relief of the starving people of the West. The post which conveyed the respectable sum—upward of £3000—was met by another bound for Geneva with 2345, contributed by the people of the diocese of Thun to the exchequer of his Holiness.

THE BRAIN THE MATERIAL ORGAN BY WHICH THE MENTAL FACULTIES ARE MANIFESTED.
BY AMARIAH BRIGHAM, M. D.
Every part of the human system has undoubtedly been created for the performance of some action; as the heart for the circulation of the blood, the eye for seeing, the ear for hearing, the nerves for sensation, the bones to sustain, and the muscles to move the body.
That action which nature intended a certain organ to perform, cannot be executed by another organ; the ear cannot supply the place of the eye, or the nerves perform the duties assigned to the muscles. The particular action or duty assigned to several organs of the body we know by the evidence of our senses. We can see and feel the heart beat, and the muscles contract. But as regards the action or function of other organs, we have not the same evidence. We do not see the action by which the liver secretes the bile, nor that by which the eye conveys to us a knowledge of outward things, and of their different colours, &c. We do not know, from the evidence of our senses, that any action at all is excited in these organs to produce such results; still we are confident that the liver does produce the bile, and that the eye sees. So as regards mental action, we do not, to be sure, witness it. We never see the mind at work. So far as we can discover by our senses, the most profound thoughts of the philosopher, or the finest conceptions of the poet, produce no action of the brain. The mental operation which determined Cesar to pass the Rubicon, or Napoleon the heights of St. Bernard, could not be perceived to increase or change the action of the brain; yet such facts do not force us to believe that the mind acts independently of the organ. We do not doubt that the stomach is in action, when it separates from the numerous articles which compose an epicure's dinner, or from the coarse and simple fare of the Equinox; those particles and those only which are nutritious, and appropriate them to the support of the body, although this action cannot be perceived by us. Neither do we doubt the formation of bile from the blood by the liver, or the action of the stomach, or the action of numerous other organs of the body, though we can derive no knowledge concerning their operations or senses; they are just as mysterious to us as the manner in which the brain modifies thought by its action.
The brain is one of the largest organs in the body; it is better supplied with blood than any other, and is better protected. These facts show that nature designed it to answer very important purposes; and unless it is the organ by which mental operations are performed, there is but little for it to do, and that little comparatively trifling. That it is, however, the material organ of all the mental faculties, scarcely at this point of science requires to be proved.
To discipline the mind, more, therefore, to call into regular and repeated action certain portions of the brain, and to enable them to manifest easily and powerfully certain mental operations; this process is like that of exercising other organs of the body, thus giving them increased facility in the performance of their respective functions.
There is much proof that the brain consists of a congeries of organs, each of which, in a healthy state, manifests a particular faculty of the mind, and the power of each faculty chiefly depends on the size of its appropriate organ. I allude to these facts, however, only for the purpose of directing the inquiries of others to them. My present aim is simply to show that the brain, considered as a whole, is the instrument by which the mind operates; and I hope to impress this fact deeply upon the minds of all those who are engaged in the education of youth.
As a first proof, I will refer to that belief in the dependence of the mind upon a sound state of the body, which is forced upon us by almost daily occurrences. We see that severe illness upon the head is followed by an entire deprivation of intellect; sensation and volition are destroyed, at the same time no part of the system is injured but the brain, and the action of other organs goes on as usual. When a person is thus laid a low by a fall, or by a blow on the head, the by-stander by an instinctive impulse looks to the head to find the injury. No one ever supposes that an injury of the hand or foot will affect the mind and derange its operations; but all uniformly expect such a result when the brain is wounded; and this general expectation is founded upon observed facts.
Insanity furnishes further evidence that the brain is the organ by which the mind acts; for this is a disease of the immaterial mind itself, but a simple to the result resulting from some injury. Such a diseased state of the organ of the mind, of the very instrument of thought or of some part of it, deranges the intellectual faculties, just as a disease of the stomach deranges digestion. The immortal soul, or immaterial mind is, in itself, incapable of disease, of decay and derangement; but being allied to a material organ, upon which it is entirely dependent for its manifestations upon earth, these are simple to show suspended or disordered when this organ is diseased.
If the mind could be deranged, independently of any bodily disease, such a possibility would destroy the hope of its immortality, which we gain from the fact that which is capable of disease and decay must die. Besides, it would be natural to expect that mere mental derangement might be cured by reasoning, and by appeals to the understanding. But attempts to restore the mind in this manner generally prove useless, and are often injurious; for insane persons feel that their understandings are insulted whenever opposition is made to their own hallucinations and to the evidence as their senses. It is fortunate for them, that the true nature of mental derangement has of late been acknowledged as a practice, and that in all attempts to benefit and cure this unfortunate class of beings, they have been assigned to the physician, and treated for cerebral disease.
The phrase *derangement of mind*, conveys an erroneous idea; for such derangement is only a symptom of disease in the body, and is not the primary affection. It is true that some persons are afflicted with deranged insanity, but they produce it by first occasioning either functional or organic disease of the brain. On examining the records of those who die insane, some dissections, and the progress of the disease, I find, I am aware of the atoms which many writers, that they have examined records of the insane, and found no trace of organic disease. But, until late years, there was not usually been great success in such examinations; and organic disease might have been overlooked. Even admitting that there was no organic disease in the cases described by these writers, there was undoubtedly functional disease inappreciable by the senses; just as there is often great

disorder of the stomach and derangement of digestion which cannot be discovered by dissection. There are in fact no diseases which are independent of affected organs, although the affection may not always be evident to the senses.
Although mental derangement may perhaps sometimes occur in individuals who after death exhibit no trace of organic disease, I think such cases are more rare than has generally been supposed. Dr. Haslam says, that insanity is always connected with organic alterations of the brain. Goring has noticed thickening of the skull in one hundred and sixty-seven cases out of two hundred and sixteen, besides other organic disease. Spurzheim says he always found changes of structure in the heads of insane people. Mr. Croquet dissected a great number of brains, and his experience is conformable to that of the authors above-mentioned. Mr. Davidson, House Surgeon to the Lancaster County Lunatic Asylum, examined with great care the brains of two hundred patients who died in the asylum, and he scarcely met with a single instance in which traces of disease in the brain or its membranes were not evident, even when lunacy was recent, and a patient died of a different disease.
Dr. Wright, of the Bethlem Lunatic Hospital, states, that in one hundred cases of insane individuals, whose heads he examined, all exhibited signs of disease; in ninety cases the signs were very distinct and palpable; in the remaining ten they were fainter, but still existed in some form or other,—such, for instance, as that of blood points, when the brain was cut through.
[It is its dolour, tetanus, paralysis and other various affections dissection often throws no light whatever upon the disease, and for information which we are capable of deriving from the dissection of the brain, we are not the existence of disease altogether. Yet what man of sense would do so? We are perfectly assured by the evidence of our senses that the mind is healthy, when the brain is diseased, and the influence of some morbid change which affects the integrity of their functions, and whether we can trace this change or not by dissection, which for a time we are not the least certain of its existence. So it is with the brain. If the great principle can be established that the brain is the material organ of the mind, it follows inevitably that in all disordered states of mental action the fault lies with the organ and that it must be diseased, whether we trace morbid changes of structure or not. R. M.]
To be continued.

WHIRLWIND IN THE CITY.—Yesterday we were visited by a very extraordinary storm, which for a time rendered the adjacent of Jail Square and the bottom of Saltmarket with a great consternation. A little after two o'clock, the people in this locality were suddenly assailed by a storm-blast, which almost lifted them from the ground, and each man instinctively grasped his hat to prevent it being torn from his head. At the same moment the old clothes in "Paddy's market" in Jail Square took flight, and the air was literally darkened by the whirling of hats, coats, breeches, gowns, petticoats, and corsets. Even the old boots took a caper, although their flight was not an extensive one. A considerable part of the toggery was deposited on the roof of the prison, and much of it fell into the chimney, and was blown into the houses in Jail Square, and at the bottom of Saltmarket. Certain garments took a much longer course, and some of them were seen careering past the Bridgegate Steeple with great velocity. For a moment an old man instinctively grasped a breeze from the "jack-in-the-box" or penon of the steely; but it afterwards fell to the ground. An eye-witness tells us that some of the articles were actually carried to the top of the chimney, and that the numbers were—oxen, 621; sheep, 1062; lambs, 2500. The number of cattle being large, caused a dull sale, with prices in favour of the buyer. Best ox beef sold at 50s per cent; inferior bullocks and cows, 4s to 4s 6d; sheep, best aged wethers, brought 24s per lb; inferior, 4s to 5s per lb; Lambs sold at 4s, and prices varied from 4s to 11s. At the close of the market, a great number of cattle, sheep, and lambs turned out un-sold.—*Glasgow Herald.*
AN AMERICAN DOCTRINE.—The medical community of Paris has been set a talking, by the arrival in this city of the celebrated American doctor, Miss Blackwell. The lady has quite bewildered the learned faculty, by her diploma, all in due form, authorizing her to dose and bleed and suppurate with the best of them. Some of them are certain that Miss Blackwell is a Socialist, or the most famous class, and that her medical taking is the entering wedge to a systematic attack on society by the fair sex. Others who have seen her, say that there is nothing very alarming in her manner, that, on the contrary, she appears modest and unassuming and talks reasonably on other subjects. The ladies attack her in turn. One of them said to me, the other day, "Oh, she is too horrid; I'm sure I never could touch her hand. Only to think that those long fingers of hers had been cutting up people? I have seen the doctor in question, and must say, in fairness, that her appearance is quite prepossessing. She is young and rather good looking; her man-

TRAVELLER'S HOME,
STRATFORD, WATERLOO,
28th February, 1849.
THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Stratford, and will now be found in that well-known house formerly 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 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 ADEL.
N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive Grooms. v2-n4f

TO BE SOLD,
AN excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12, in the Township of Goderich, containing 200 acres—30 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly 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 especially 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 Harpurley. v2-n19f

FOR SALE,
THE MAITLAND BREWERY PROPERTY.
THIS property consists of three acres on the bank of the river Matilda, and on the road side leading to Mr. McDonald's Grist Mill, near Goderich. Upon which there is a BREWERY with excellent cellerage, a Malt House and Malt Kiln, all complete. There is also an excellent site for a 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 at all seasons of the year for three such applications.
For particulars intending purchasers may apply (if by letter post paid) to DAVID DON, Goderich, Goderich, May 11, 1849. v2-n14

FARM FOR SALE.
THE South half of Lot 16, on the 2nd Concession of Wawanosh, will be sold at a moderate price, one half of the purchase money 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 watered. An undisputed title will be given. For further particulars apply to John Stewart Esq., Barrister Goderich, Goderich 25th May, 1849. v2-n16

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having LEASED, for the term of Twenty years, the Property on the North side of the Market Square, at present occupied by Theodore Reil, Esq., wishes to intimate to those who wish to avail themselves of an ELIGIBLE SITUATION 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. 25-n81f

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 population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.
The LANDS are offered by way of LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash, and the balance in instalments 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—whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years Rent, must be paid in advance, but these payments will be settled from further calls until 2nd, 3rd or 4th year of the term of Lease.
The right to PURCHASE the FREEHOLD during the term, is secured to the Lessee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and an allowance is made according to anticipated payment.
Lists of Lands, and any further information can be obtained, (by application, if by letter post-paid) at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, Toronto and Goderich; of R. BIRDSELL, Esq., Asphodel, Colborne District; Dr. ALLING, Guelph, or J. C. W. DALY, Esq., Stratford, Huron District. Goderich, March 17, 1848. 7

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 Government price. One tenth of the purchase money will be required down, and two years will be allowed for payment of the remainder. Intending purchasers may apply to Mr. JOHN ALLAN, Tavern Keeper, Goderich. Goderich, 13th July, 1849. v2-231f

STRATFORD HOTEL.
(LATE MAY'S)
THE Subscriber intimates 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 description. A steady Hostler always in attendance. ALBERT G. HATCO, Stratford, 18th July, 1849. 25-n51f

REBELLION LOSSES.
General's Office, Goderich, 1849. It is hereby given, that Rebellion Losses in arrears not applied to, and their Claims from the Bank of Montreal, are heretofore notified the first day of June to apply for payment or to the Parent Bank in arrears.
S. M. VIGER,
H. M. R. G.,
2-19

MARBLE FACTORY,
SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.
D. H. McCULLOCH continues to manufacture HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS, &c., in Marble and Freestone, as cheap as any in the Province, all work warranted to order, or no charge will be made. Prices of Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars; of Freestone from 6 to 30 dollars; Monuments &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. 42n3

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 persons from trusting or giving her anything for the same, WILLIAM BICE, Senior, McMillan, 10th July, 1849. 25-n34f

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General's Office, Goderich, 1849. It is hereby given, that Rebellion Losses in arrears not applied to, and their Claims from the Bank of Montreal, are heretofore notified the first day of June to apply for payment or to the Parent Bank in arrears.
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