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If they dare oppose our BRITISH QUEEN.

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"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER.

TWELVE AND SIX TENCE

VOLUME I.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1848.

NUMBER 12.

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The Huron Signal, BY CHARLES DOLSEN,

MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR. TAIl kinds of Book and Job Printing, in the

poetry.

WRECKS OF MORTALITY.

at, when buried with my fellow-clay, Close by a common beggar's side I lay; But as so mean an object shock'd my pride, Thus to the corpe in consequence I cried : Prithe, poor wretch, from henceforth touch

More manners learn, and at a distance rot. " Vain mortal !" with a haughty tone cried he, " Proud lump of earth, I scorn thy words and Since both are BOUAL in Death's mouldering

THE IS MY ROTTING-PLACE, and THAT IS thine

SED BY WILLIAM QUIGLEY, ON THE LATE SUR

You Darian bards! that's experienced writer You are invited for to lend your aid To praise a monarch that none can equal, To undertake it, I am much afraid; For the great Queen Helen, sure none could

equal, Or Cleopatra, when in her being, Or Boadicea, likewise Bersheba, Ne'er could compare to our Barrish QUEEN.

Julius Cæsar, or Alexander, For to compare, they could not vie, Or Constantine, in all his splendour, When the great usurper they caused to fly ; The Carthagenians, they ne'er could equal, Or Roman Titus, on the Arcadian Green; Or the great Scipio, when defeating Dido, Ne'er could command such force as our Bro

Her laws, they are just; none can equal; The crowned heads of Europe she does defy Her subject-negroes she has emancipated erated, o'er the British Isles. So look all round you, her vast dominions, From pole to pole (it's far to be seen); The morning sun, when it first rises, It ne'er goes down with our BRITISH QUEEN

For navigation, there is none can equal ; Of France or Spain she was ne'er afraid ; From the walls of China to Copenhagen, The Baltic Seas she does crus Turkey and Russia are in comparison t our monarch they hold a spicen ; But it's all in vain, to their sad misforts They ne'er could cope with our BRITISH QU

See our Republicans, that's now of late days, How they brag and boast of their wealth

Of their great victory at the Revolution, And ence a years they uphold the same. Let me contend with her for the battle, In the eyes of nations it will be seen She would hem them round her just like a gar

Let us now comment new upon the Oregon: Their bragging and boasting will soon be know From the Rucky Mountains to the Columbia, The great bewildered they claim their own But there their beasting would soon be ended, Just like Pempei when he quit the Green ; We hoist the flug of our royal standard— The union jack of our Basymu Queen.

Now you see I have not variated Or exaggerated, by land or sea See all her fleets scattered o'er the ocean, From Van Diemen's Land unto Hudson's Bay When all slave traders are surely chased All over the seas, where they may be seen, From the Gulf of Persia to Cape Horn. Their Flags must yield to our Barrism Quees.

She disregards every other nation, Or all combined fleets they could raise; She far outshines all the heathen ages; She's greater than Neptune, for she rules th

seas. So I intend shortly for to see her, In St. James' Park, that lovely gree Where there she sits as bright as Venus : She is the star of Europe—the BRITISH QUEEN. I am uneasy for undertaking To have the face for to give her praise;

It takes all the poets that ever reigned Homer To do her justice in time and place. Her royal highness she will excuse me, And cast no frown on such a being, To have the assurance to undertake it. To vindicate for our BRITISH QUEEN.

May she preside over all the regions From the rising sun to the Baltic Sea, Over Chinas, Indians, Turks, Jews, and her

The constant forming of new soil out of rocks; the growth and decay of vegetable and animal bodies, and the resolving of their decayed substances into those elements or combinations which serve for the nourish ment of new bodies; the process of evapo ration and recondensation, forming rain and now-are but a few of the changes which

The changes which take place in the form and character of bodies are effected by certain principles of chemical and mechan action, which it is unnecessary here to par-ticularise, and also from the influence of heat and moisture. In as far as the natural operations of the vegetable world are concerned, the prime immediate agents are atmospheric air, heat and light, and of these we propose to offer a short explanation. The atmosphere, as is generally known, is an invisible aeriform fluid, which wraps the whole earth round to an elevation of about forty-This great ocean of air, as we may call it,

This great ocean of air, as we may call it, is far from being of a uniform density throughout its mass. At and near the level of the rea it is most dense, in consequence of the pressure above. As we ascend mountains, or in any other way penetrate upwards, the air becomes gradually less dense; and so thin is it at the height of three miles, as for instance on the summit of Mont Blanc, one of the Alps, that breathing is there preferred with some difficulty. ing is there performed with some difficulty. Beyond this limited height, the density of the air continues to deminish; and at the elevation of about forty-five miles it is believed to terminate. So dense are the lower in proportion to the higher regions, that one-half of the entire body of air is be low a height of three miles, the other half being expanded into a volume of upwards of forty miles.

This remarkable difference in the density of the air at different heights is particularly worthy of our attention; for the capacity in the atmosphere for receiving and contain ing heat from the sun's rays, depends on this peculiarity in its condition. It is well known that the air is much warmer on low than that the sir is much warmer on low than on high grounds; but it is perhaps not so generally understood that this arises from the difference of density in the air at the two places. If we take a pound weight of air near the sea's level, and another pound weight at a spot a mile above the sea, we shall find that each pound contains precisely the same quantity of heat; but in the case of that taken near the sea, the air will feel warm, and in the case of the other, the air will feel cool. This seems a contradiction, yet it is a truth. A pound weight of air, taken near the sea, is compact in substance, and goes into a comparatively small bulk; but that taken from a high part of the at-

cosphere is thin, and occupies a much lar er space. This explains why the thin air in high grounds is seemingly colder than on ow situations. Aloft, the air is as warm as it is below, but there is less of it; the particles are more widely asunder, and this produces the effect of a greater coldness.—
Properly speaking, the cold in high situations arises from the want of air, rather than from the minute of the productions. han from the air itself.

MR. JUSTICE COLERIDGE ON DRUNKEN NRSS.—During the recent gaol delivery for Yorkshire, two young men were convicted of highway robbery. They received excellent characters from several witnesses, and on the night of the robbery it appeared that they, as also the prosecutor, were in a state of intoxication. The jury found them both of intoxication. The jury found them both guilty, but recommeded them to mercy on account of their previous good character, and because they, as well as the prosecutor were all drunk at the time. His Lordship, adressing the prisoners, said, "The jury, on account of your previous good characters, and because all the parties were drunk at the time, have recommended you to mercy. I must say that the first ground is an exceedingly good one; but I think if the jury had considered the mischief and crime that result in this country, as well as in every result in this country, as well as in every other part of England, from the use of liquor in excess, they would hardly have considered that as any extenuation of your offence. True, you would not perb ps have committed this offence if you were not in clied Association are wholly dependent upon liquor but if a man will commit crime when A BONG.

A BONG.

The vite gail of season in the confidence of the season in the process of the confidence of the season in the form the earth. May be rame assend up to the haverait with the lightest again may done the sations the may ben't the way. May be rame assend up to the haverait with the lightest again may done the sations. The way is good the season in the officence of the sations and the sations of the sations. The way is good the sations and the sations of the sations of the sations. The way is good the sations of the sations of

tians formerly known as the "Liberty-st, Presbyterian Church of Toy, N. Y.,"— unanimously passed the following resolutions, on Sunday evening, 5th March :-Whereas, Sectarianism is at variance with the spirit and the letter of the Gospel—and is the foundation of all ecclesiastical op-

pression, and it is a most prolific source of wars, and slavery, and many other oppressions that afflict the world—therefore Resolved, That the members of Christ's body, heretofore denominated "The Liberty st. Presbyterian Church of Troy, N.Y." do hereby solemnly repudiate all Sectarianism, sincerely regretting before God and man that we ever gave countenance to that destructive device of Satan.

Resolved, That we shall hereafter be

knowh as "The Church in Liberty-st.— Troy, N. Y." and that we shall acknowledge no other creed than the Bible, and no other Head than God and his Son Jesus Christ. Resolved, That God has but one Church on the Earth, and that is composed of all such as love Him, and keep His commandments; and that these, in their Church relations are equal rights and liberty.

Signed by HENRY H. GARNET. A BIT OF HUMOUR .- The following extract from the report of a committee on Hogs, read before an Agricultural Society, "down east," contains some excellent hits. Some folks accuse pigs of being filthy in their habits, and negligent in their personal appearance. But whether food is best ea-ten off the ground, or from China plates, is it seems to me, merely a matter of taste and convenience, about which pigs and men may honestly differ. They ought, then, to be judged charitably. At any rate, pigs are not filthy enough to chew tobacco, nor to poison their breath by drinking whiskey. And to their personal appearance, you foul! poison their personal appearance, you don't And to their personal appearance, you don't catch a pig playing the dandy, nor the females among them picking their way up this muddy village, after a rain, in kid slip-

Notwithstanding their heterodox notions

family connections; and yet some Hogs hours, be a have descended from very ancient families. into effect.

From the Newcastle Farmer. TO THE PRESIDENTS, VICE-PRESIDENTS, DIRECTORS, SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, THROUGHOUT WESTERN CANADA,

GENTLEMEN : At a meeting of the Directors of the Provincial Agricultural Association, lately held at Toronto, an extract from the proceedings of which is hereto sppended, you ill observe that amongst other things, the President is directed to address the Agriculturists throughout the Province in behalf of the Association.

the Association.

spent nearly half a century amidst the prac tical operations as well as the science of Agriculture, in a part of Her Majesty dominions which stands unsurpassed for spirit, zeal, and industry in the cause a husbandry, I cannot sufficiently express to you the deep solicitude with which I regard the dawn of a scientific system, which has lone so much for the Farmers of the British

Isles.
Amidst the various Associations formed Amidst the various Associations formed on every hand for the purpose of fostering and protecting the arts, sciences, and the numerous learned professions, it would indeed be strange, as it would be disreputable to the people of this Province, if this Association, calculated as it is to support and encourage that great class of the co ty to whom all others must look for the supply of food, should be permitted to lan-

ruish for want of pecuniary sustenance.

It has been charged, and I fear with too nuch truth, upon Agriculturists, that improvements in husbandry encounter great fficulties, if not direct opposition, those whose interest it is to support them and therefore work their way very slowly whereas innovations and improvements made in the mechanic and manufacturing departments are seized upon and turned to advantage as soon as promulgated. The eason of this is obvious. Manufacturers, echanics, mercantile men, and vario other classes, are generally residents of, and congregated in, the towns and villages, and have intercourse and interchange of sentiments, by reason of greater facilities than the farmers, from their solated position, can ever possess. We must therefore, if we would improve our condition, either physi-cally, morally, or mentally, remove the ob-stacles by increased exertion, and determine to unite and make common cause with our brethren all over the world, in placing our profession upon a scientific foundation, by profession upon a scientific foundation, by which, with far less labour and toil, we may expect to reap advantages which every other effort and exertion in the power of man will fail to accomplish. From such considerations have arisen

those numerous public Societies from which * Note from Minutes of Committee Meeting Resolved, That an appeal to the several Agri-

up and circulated, urging the necessity of renewed and vigorous action on the part of the friends of Agriculture, Manufactures, &c. &c. throughout the Province, especially for the purpose of sustaining this association; and the Thomas Page and Henry Ruttan Esqrs, of Cohourg, be a Committee to carry this resolution

o many advantages have been produced,-Societies for promoting science and litera-ture, arts and virtue in general. Foremost amost these Associations may be clessed those for the support of manufactures and

agriculture.

Now, as all are more or less intimately concerned in the benefits, and dependent on the skill of the tillers of the soil, it behoves all to aid and assist in all measures calculated to benefit the community at large. It is, indeed, imperative on all who have a spark of patriotism, to combine with such bodies as are formed for carrying out to the utmost the whole available re

the Association.

You are aware that an Act incorporating this lastitution has been recently passed, and that under its provisions, two Exhibitions have been held,—one in Toronto in October 1346, and the second in Hamilton, in October 1346, and the second in Hamilton, in October last. It is also decided that the next Exhibition shall be held in Cobourg, in the Newcastile District, on the first Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday in October next.

The Premiums awarded at the two forms of two forms of the two forms of the two forms of the two forms of two forms of the two forms of two forms of two forms of the two forms of two

From the extensive calculation, it seems the number of human births since the birth of Christ to this time, is about thirty two thousand millions; and after deducting the present supposed population of the world. (300,000,000,) leaves the number of thirty one thousand and forty millions that have gone down to the grave; giving death and gone down to the grave; giving to the grave the victory over the living to the words AIOO TEOPIOO, or St. George, and the date 1330, were still legible. As it appears from this baseso-relieve that he was worshipped in the Crimea so near the court.

8,000,000,000 have died by war. 7,920.000,000 by famine and pestilence. 500,000.000 by martrydom. 580,000,000 by itoxicating drink. 13,000,000,000 natural or, otherwise. Thus it will be seen that war and strong lrink have sent nearly one third of the

uman race to a premature grave.

The calculation upon this subject might see extended to an almost indefinite length, of reform; Suppose but thirty days of intense agony and misery to be the lot of each, what is the amount in the aggregate;

Suppose, again, that each drunkard lose or wastes only ten years of his life, at three shillings per day, how many solid globes of gold of the size of our earth would it (\$653 080,000,000) purshase;—Make your own calculations, not only upon the size of the size of the size of our cart. on these supposed cases, but any others which the subject is susceptible, and the result will astonish you, and perhaps lead to a somewhat different course in life.— The estimates are many of them below the reality .- Merchant's Ledger .

A STARLING FACT .- Gov BRIGGS, at the Temperance meeting in Fanual Hall, Boston on Tuesday evening last, stated that the report of the Committee appointed to inquire in regard to the idiots in the Commoncultural Societies of Western Canada be drawn wealth showed that there were from 1200 to 1300 of that unfortunate class, and also the astounding fact that 1100 to 1200 of them were born of daunken parents!

> The total population of Hamilton is ascertained by the census taken in 1818, to be

ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

We intended to give our readers the marvellous romance on which the whole innumerable ceremonies of St. George's day are founded; but ceremonies of St. George's day are founded; but on examining our cabinet of curiosities, we find we are not in possession of a good version of the Legend, and therefore, we may just state that it belongs to the same class of works of fiction, as Blue Beard and Jack the Giant killer, but of much greater antiquity. It is a wonderful story of somebody whom imagination has called St. George, fighting and killing a cruel Dragon, and thereby saving the Princess of Sylene! Some notion of the vagueness and absurdity of the tradition may be gleaned from the following article.—Ep. H., S.

ST. GEORGE.

There are some circumstances in the history of Russia which abate our pretensions to our celebrated saint. In that sions to our celebrated saint. In that country he is much revered. His figure occurs in all the churches, represented as usual, riding on a horse, and piercing a dragon with his lance. This device also forms part of the arms of the Russian sovereign, and is on several of the coins.— Certain English historians have conjectured that Ivan Vassilievitch II., being presented with the garter by queen Elizabeth, assumed the Gorge and the dragon for his arms and the Grorge and the dragon for his arms and ordered it to be stamped upon the current money, But it does not appear that the tzar was created a knight of the garter; and it is certain that the sovereigns of Moscow bore this device before they had the least con-

of Russia when the great dukes resided at Kiof, his introduction into that country is easily accounted for.

Still, it is very likely that the Russians recoved from the Tartars the image of a orseman spearing a scrpent, as represented upon their most ancient; coins, and which formed a part of the great duke's arms, towards the beginning of the sixteenth cen-The calculation upon this seemed to an almost indefinite length, and perhaps, too, with propriety, if thought and meditation would dwell upon them, and deduct the morels from each and every deduct. For instance, if strong drink has a seeme. For instance, if strong drink has also not only one of victims, how there is still preserved in the cabinet of St. D. tersburgh, a piece of money, exhibiting a strayon, with the name tury. The Russians had none before they, were conquered by the Tartars; and soon after they were brought under the Tartar of the great duke in Russian, and on the reverse a Tartar inscription.
The story of a saint or a deity spearing

Suppse it required no more than, fifty bush-els of grain distilled to make a man a drund-ard how long would it last famishing Europe; nay, even the millions of barrels of flour. emblems have been discovered among many barbarods nations of the east. Whether these nations took it from the Greeks, or the latter from them, cannot be ascertained; for of the real existence of such a person 1 St. George, no positive proofs have ever been advanced.

But whether the Russians derived St.

George from the Greeke or the Barturs, it is certain that his figure was adopted as the arms of the grand dukes, and that the emblem of the saint and the dragon, has been uniformly represented on the reverse the Russian coins.
With respect to the arms, Herberstein,

in his account of his embassy to Moscow in 1518, under Vassili Ivanovitch, has given a wooden print of that prince, at the bot-tom of which are engraved his arms, to-presenting a naked man on horseback, piereing a serpent with his lance. The equestrian ing a scripent with his lance. The equestrian figure in this device has a Tartar-like appearance, and is so course and sude, that it seems to have been derived from a people in a far more uncivilized state of society than the Greeks: add to this, that than Greeks always represented St. Georgy clading amour. in armour.

fore-then the sould last, speed that the sould want to the sould be sould ney tely tely tom-for ient ten-men