

IE BLOOD.
AT'S
FE PILLS AND
BITTERS.

ved celebrity which
Medicines have ac-
rable efficacy in all
hey profess to cure,
I practice of pulling
y, but unworthy of
own by their fruits;
fy for them, and they
of the credulous.
of Asthma, Acute and
Affections of the
Bilious Fevers and
est where these dis-
ill be found invalua-
ble, and others, who
sines, will never be

Serous Loose-
s, Colds and Coughs,
Used with great
Corrupt Humors,
to perspire with this
uld delay using these
y. Erysipelas, Fla-
For this scourge of
cured of Piles of 35
y, and certain reme-
leave the system
the disease—a cura
permanent. Try
be CURED, by
sion, General Debi-
Gravel, Headaches,
Fever, Inflammatory
Blood, Jaundice, Loss
complaints, Leprosy,
Diseases.
caty entirely, all the
infinitely sooner than
eparation of Sarsapa-
ravenous Debility, Ner-
l kinds, Organic Af-
of the Heart, Painter's
iginal proprietor of
cured of Piles of 35
to use of these Lilo
id, side, back, limbs,
Those afflicted with
will be sure of relief
the Head, Scoury,
Evil, in its worst
y description.
sinds, are effectually
cured. Parents will
know when whenever
y. Relief will be cer-

LS AND PHENIX
THE BLOOD,
and from the system,
face the LIFE PILLS
TERS beyond the
in the estimation of
se medicines are now
per and labels, to-
let, called "The Affec-
taining the Diseases,
leaving of Broadway
our Office, by which
y city can very easily
and Samaritans
fore, those who pro-
write wrappers can be
kind of Job Fancy
with yellow wrappers;
sided that they come
it touch them.
I and sold by
I. B. MOFFAT,
r of Anthony street,
1848.

NTERS.
AND PRINTERS'
WARE HOUSE.

have opened a New
in the City of New
ready to supply orders
kind of Job Fancy
ases, Gallies, Brass
in Rules, Composing
ery article necessary
re cast in new moulds,
w sett of Matrizes,
and warranted to be
ill be sold at prices
ll the type furnished
furnished, and also,
most approved pat-
re cast for printers.
Newspapers who will
ch type as their bills
the a-bore six months'
apers, and send their
o the Subscribers.
PT & O'VERDEN
a Street New York,
17.

NEW MAN,
and PASTRY BAKER,
cites the patronage of
derich and its vicinity,
attention, to merit a
suit and all kinds of
Cakes made to order.
1848.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
An insertion, . . . 20 9 6
Two insertions, . . . 0 7 4
Three insertions, . . . 0 3 4
Four insertions, . . . 0 0 10
Five insertions, . . . 0 0 1
Those who advertise by

THE HURON SIGNAL.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE.
"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."
GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1848.
NUMBER 20.

The Huron Signal,
IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
BY CHARLES DOLESEN,
MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH.
THOMAS MACQUEEN, Editor.

**OF AN kind of Book and Job Printing, in the
English and French languages, executed with
accuracy and dispatch.**

THE HAVER OF THE INDIAN KING.

When the hunter shall sit by the moose,
And produce his food at noon, some warrior rests
his bow, he will say: "and my fame shall live
in his praise."—Oswald.

Nature seems to have made the fair west
in one of her sweetest and kindest moods.
Beyond the Onondaga hills for a long dis-
tance, there are no mountains lifting their
black and rugged summits to the clouds to
break the landscape; no beetling cliffs and
steep precipices, frowning upon the
valley with their dark and gloomy ravines
"horrid with fern, and intricate with
thorn." But the whole region, for hundreds
of miles, presents a scene of placid and un-
interrupted beauty, varied only by gentle
hills, moderate declivities, broad plains, and
delightful valleys. The entire face of the
country is moreover diversified by a suc-
cession of clear and beautiful lakes,—fit suc-
cessors for the "Nadaw,"—and traversed by
the north, until, by one mighty bound, they
leap from the table land into the embrace
of the majestic Ontario, and are lost in the
immensity of its waters. But of all the
lesser lakes with which this charming coun-
try has been rendered thus picturesque and
delightful, Skanateles unites the suffrage
of the travelled world as the most beau-
tiful. Its very name, in the language of the
proud race who once ranged its forests, and
haunted along its shores with the lofty
triumph of its nobility, or darted across
its bright surface in the light canoe with
the swiftness of an arrow, signifies the
LAKES OF BEAUTY. It is true that the
lesser lakes with which this wilderness and grandeur
of mountain scenery, the stranger's atten-
tion is less powerfully awakened at the first
view, than if it had been cast among
the mountains of the more rugged re-
gion. But there is a quiet loveliness in the
country by which it is surrounded—an air
of repose—eminently calculated to please
and captivate the heart. The lands de-
scend on all sides in a gentle slope to the
margin of the lake, forming, as it were, a
spacious amphitheatre, having a fountain of
liquid silver sparkling in its bosom. Its
shores are alternately beautified by the
hands of man with cultivated fields, adorned
by the living verdure of the meadow, or
fringed with banks of flowers. While to
augment the charm of variety, some of na-
ture's own stately pinnacles are left,
consisting of rugged and more rugged re-
sults towering aloft in giant pride, and there
overhanging the shore, and dipping their
pendant branches in the clear cool element
in which every object is reflected back with
fresh and vivid brilliancy. Combining so
many of the elements of beauty, few spots
in the broad map of the accidental world
can be designated having equal pretensions
to admiration. Still, however, in the eye
of untutored man, how much more beau-
tiful must the Skanateles have been, before
the dense forests in which it was embosomed
fell as though struck by the wand of a
magician,—when it lay amidst the awful
stillness and venerable grandeur which pre-
vailed around—the dark foliage—the rich
and solemn covering of the woods, giving
it an air of indescribable magnificence and
beauty—in perfect keeping with the moody
and contemplative habits of the mighty
chieftains of the wilderness!

The attractive sheet of water which we
have thus briefly described, is fourteen miles
long, and from one to two miles in breadth.
The village, which takes its name from the
lake, is pleasantly situated upon a little plain
a few feet above the pebbly beach upon which
the little crisped willows break so gently as
scarce to give sound enough to hush an in-
fant to repose. The view is charming at
all times; but nothing can be more deligh-
tful—more exquisitely beautiful—than the
prospect from this lovely village, on a cool
summer's evening, when the queen of night
throws her silver mantle over the sparkling
waters, lighting them up like a mirror of
surpassing brightness. Behind the village,
the land rises by an easy ascent, into a hill
of moderate height, upon the summit of
which an open grove of primitive forest
trees, to the extent of some fifty acres, has
been suffered to remain by the proprietor—
an English gentleman, who has thus far fol-
lowed the westernward march of empire.—
From this elevated spot the prospect is en-
larged, and, if possible, yet more attractive
and sublime. A wide sweep of fertile
country, embracing sections both
wild and cultivated, farm-houses and coun-
try seats, fields diversified with gardens
and meadows, orchards, copse, and groves.—
Near the centre this forest rises a little
mound, covered with wild and luxuriant
herbage, like a druid's grave; and which,
from time immemorial, has been respected
by the pale-faces who have succeeded the
dusky lords to whom the Creator originally
granted the fee-simple of the soil, as the
hallowed and hallowed sepulchre of an Indian
king. Indeed, tradition has invested it
with greater interest than often attaches to
the last narrow burial-vein of those
who may have figured largely in story and
in song. To mind the humble task to gather
up the history of the sacred spot, and
rescue the hoarding traditions alike from the

dangers of exaggeration, or the repository
of oblivion.
The district in which the incidents of our
drama occurred, is situated in the heart of
what was formerly the territory of Five
Nations of Indians—the Senecas of the
French, and the Mingoes of the early Eng-
lish history. These nations consisted of
the Mohawks, the Oneidas, the Ononda-
gos, the Cayugas, and the Senecas. They
were a noble race of the American conti-
nent, and have been appropriately designat-
ed as the Romans of this western world.—
Their league resembled a confederated re-
public, although they had not advanced
much beyond the first stage in the science
of government. Like the Romans, their
conquests were pushed to a vast extent, so
that by right of inheritance, or of arms,
their subject territory extended from the
mouth of the St. Lawrence up the
great chain of lakes to the Mississippi,
thence to the junction of Ohio with the
Father of Rivers, south to the country of
the Creeks and Cherokees, and from
the ocean to the lakes. Like the Romans,
they added to their own strength by in-
corporating their vanquished foes into
their own tribes. And of the prisoners thus
adopted, those who behaved well were
treated as though of their own blood; and
it was at the council fire, and bravo on the
war-path, they were advanced to posts of
honor. Like the Romans, moreover, their
ambition was to extend their conquests,
even while their power and influence were
on the decline. They chafed at the high and
chivalrous sense of good faith and honour,
according to their own rude notions, and car-
ried on a war for thirty years for a single
infraction of the rights of the latter.—
Their prowess was great, and their name a
terror to other savage nations; long after
the whites had planted themselves over a
wide space of the country. The grand
councils of this powerful confederacy were
held in the deep and romantic valley of the
Onondaga, where, as they believed, "there
had been, from the beginning, a continual
fire kept burning."
The Five Nations, moreover, being the
friends and allies of the English, were con-
sequently most of the time involved in hos-
tilities with the French, then in possession
of the Canada, and also with the Indians
who had been induced to adhere to them
by the Jesuits—for "the Holy Order of St.
Paul" had, seen thus early, inducted its
priestly emissaries into every tribe. So-
metimes brought to the severest trials; and
whenever trace their history will find their
conduct to have been regulated by an el-
evated and punctilious regard to honour, and
marked by disinterestedness "above all
Greek, all Roman fame." "When the
hatch-makers," said the eloquent Ade-
langeth to Governor Fletcher in 1694, "first
arrived in this country, we received them
kindly. When they were
but a small people, we entered into a league
with them, to guard them from all enemies
whatsoever. We were so friendly to them
and society, that we tied the great canoe which
brought them, not with a rope made of bark,
to a tree, but with a strong iron chain fas-
tened to a great mountain. Then the
great council of Onondaga planted a tree of
peace at Albany, whose top will reach the
sun, and its branches spread far abroad, so
that it shall be seen a great way off; and
we shall shelter ourselves under it, and live
in peace and concord together. Combining
love burns at this place, as well as at Onan-
daga; and this house of peace must be kept
bright. Let the covenant chain be kept
clear like silver, and held fast on all sides;
let not one pull his arm from the other;
let us be continually exercised in favourable
circumstances, the effects of neither on the
atmosphere can be ascertained by ordinary
means; and, consequently, though in the
experiments of De Saussure composition of
carbonic acid by plants in sunshine must
have been continually going on, yet in all
the analyses which he made, the air was
found unchanged either in purity or volume;
in other words, the processes of formation
and decomposition of this acid gas exactly
counterbalanced each other.

Of the two processes which have been
now described (continues our authority);
each may be considered as in its nature
and purpose quite distinct from the other;
hence their effects may be readily distin-
guished; neither do they necessarily inter-
fere, when actually working together.—
The first or deteriorating process, in which
oxygen gas is consumed, goes on at all
times and in all circumstances when vege-
tation is active. It requires always a suit-
able temperature in which to display itself;
and when that temperature fall below a cer-
tain point, we find a very various degree of
retardation in the process; it is more or
less completely suspended, again to be re-
newed when the temperature shall again

return. This conversion of oxygen into
carbonic acid is as necessary to the evolu-
tion of the seed as the growth of the plant,
and is all that is required for germination;
but the plant requires something more, for
if light be excluded, vegetation proceeds
imperfectly, and the plants do not then
acquire its proper colour, and other active
properties which it ought to have. The
chief organs, by which the consumption of
oxygen gas is effected, are the leaves, and
its purpose, in great part at least, seems to
be that of producing some necessary change
in the sap during its transmission through
these organs, on its way from the vessels
of the wood to those of the inner bark,
whereby it may be rendered fit for the pur-
poses of nutrition and growth. In its na-
ture and object, therefore, as well as in the
specific change which it produces in the air,
this process closely resembles the function
of respiration in animals, and may thus with
propriety be deemed a physiological process.
The second, or purifying process, in which
oxygen gas is evolved, differs in all re-
spects from that which has just been de-
scribed. It is in a great measure indepen-
dent of temperature; at least it proceeds in
temperatures too low to support vege-
tation, provided light be present, an agent
required for germination, nor essential to
vegetable development. The organs by
which this process acts on the air, are, as
before, the leaves; not, however, by chang-
ing the qualities of the sap in the vessels of
these organs, but by producing changes in
the chromole, or colourable matter, in their
cells, to which it imparts colour and other
active properties. In doing this, it does
not convert the oxygen gas of the air into
carbonic acid, but, by decomposing that
acid gas, restores to the air the identical
portion of oxygen of which the former pro-
cess had deprived it. The former process,
carried off by the agency of the oxygen
gas, was essential to the life of the plant,
and affected the well-being of the agency
of light is not necessary to life, is local,
general in its operation, and is capable of
proceeding in circumstances and under con-
ditions incompatible with living action.—
By withdrawing the air altogether, or de-
priving it of oxygen gas, vegetation soon
ceases through the whole plant; but the
exclusion of light from any part of the plant
affects that part only; and even the total
exclusion of that agent only deprives the
plant of certain properties necessary to its
perfection, but not essential to its life.—
The different processes of which oxygen
gas is alternately consumed and evolved,
during the vegetation of plants in sun-
shine, are so manifest, both in their nature
and effects, as to satisfy the ascription of a
name to the latter process distinct from that
given to the former. It might, perhaps, be
denominated the chemical process, in con-
trast to that named physiological.

It would contribute much, we think, to
simplify our inquiries concerning vegeta-
tion, if we were to consider the whole as
the result of one process, as accomplished
by the agency of the air, and essential to
the life and growth of the plant; the other
as subordinate, depending on the agency of
light, and necessary to the perfection of
the vegetation, yet not essential to its
immediate effects and remoter conse-
quences, without clashing with the other;
and the apparently discordant and even con-
tradictory phenomena which on a first view
seem to exhibit, may be reconciled, and
considered, not less in theory than in
fact, as conspiring together to form one
harmonious and perfect whole.

From the New York Haibinger.
A SONG OF FAITH.
"We know not the last consequences of
what we call evil; let us not speak of human
affairs as barren results."—Louis Blanc.
What, tho' the martyr die in flame,
The patriot in his blood,
What, tho' unspoken be his name—
Forgotten all his good—
That flame shall fire the bigot's creed,
And burn it to the dust,
That blood from out the ground shall plead
Forever to the Just.
What, tho' the dungeon close them in,
And tyrants hold the key;
Tho' walls of stone shall pierce the hymn
For truth and liberty.
What, tho' men fall and all seems lost,
The martyrs rise again,
The blood cries out in judgment tone
"Where is thy brother, Cain?"
Then let the body broken be,
Still let the blood be pour'd,
'Tis thus they gain the victory,
And triumph with the Lord.
Providence, R. I., March, 1848. E. B. D.

THE PRINTING PRESS.
The rapid improvements which have
taken place in the printing-press during the
last twenty years, afford another instance
of saving in the materials consumed,—which
has been well ascertained by measurement
and is interesting from its connexion with
literature. In the old method of inking
type, by large hempherical balls stuffed
and covered with leather, the printer after
taking a small portion of ink from the ink-
ball, was continually rolling the balls in
various directions against each other, in
order that a thin layer of ink might be uni-
formly spread over their surface. This he
again transferred to the type by a kind of
rolling action. In such a process, even
skilful and considerable skill in the opera-
tion, could not prevent the ink from being
spread in a thin layer of ink, which was
not only sufficient for the impression, but
the quantity of ink spread on the block not
being regulated by measure, and the num-
ber and direction of the transits of the ink-
balls over each other depending on the will
of the operator, and being consequently ir-
regular, it was impossible to place on the
type a uniform layer of ink, of the quan-
tity exactly sufficient for the impression.
The introduction of cylindrical rollers of an
elastic substance, formed by the mixture of
gum and tallow, superseded the inking-balls
and produced considerable saving in the
consumption of ink; but the most perfect
economy was only to be produced by me-
chanism. When printing-presses, moved
by the power of steam, were introduced, the
action of these rollers was found to be
well adapted to their performance; and a
reservoir of ink was formed, from which a
roller regularly abstracted a small quantity
of ink, and spread it upon the type, and
rollers spread this portion uniformly over a
slab, (by most ingenious contrivances vari-
ed in almost each kind of press,) and an-
other travelling roller, having fed itself on
the slab, passed and re-passed over the type
just before it gave the impression to the
paper.

In order to show that this plan of inking
puts the proper quantity of ink upon the
type, we must prove first,—that the quan-
tity is not too little; this would have been
discovered from the complaints of the public
and the booksellers; and, secondly,—that
it is not too great. This latter point was
satisfactorily established by an experiment.
A few hours after one side of a sheet of
paper had been printed upon, the ink was
sufficiently dry to allow it to receive the im-
pression from the other; and as considerable
pressure is made use of, the tympan on
which the side first printed is laid, is guar-
anteed from soiling it by a sheet of paper call-
ed the self-off sheet. This paper receives,
in succession, every sheet of the work to
be printed, acquiring from them more or
less of the ink, according to their dryness
or the quantity upon them. It was neces-
sary in the former process, after about one
hundred impressions, to change this self-off
sheet, which then became too much soiled
for further use. In the new method of
printing by machinery, no such sheet is used,
this does not require changing above once
in five thousand impressions, instances
have occurred of its remaining sufficiently
clean for twenty thousand. Here, then, it
is proved that the quantity of superfluous ink
put upon the paper in machine-printing is
so small, that, if multiplied by five thousand
and in some instances even by twenty thou-
sand, it is only sufficient to render useless a
single piece of clean cloth. The following
were the results of an accurate experiment
upon the effect of the process just described,
made at one of the largest printing estab-
lishments in the metropolis.—Two hundred
reams of paper were printed upon, and
two hundred reams of the same paper, and
two hundred reams of the same paper, were
then printed off. The consumption of ink
in the machine was less than by the balls
four to nine, or rather less than one
half.

NO UNDERGROUND ROAD TO HEAVEN.
The religion of Christ is a visible religion.
It church a visible church; its members
visible members. This visibility is an
important feature of Christian piety; while
its seat is in the heart, the vital and moving
power there, there must be a profession, a
manifestation. This grows not out of any
process of the mind, but from the very
nature of the principle. It is here, and you
cannot hide it; it goes forth and will go
forth. It is light, and you cannot make it
dark; you may indeed, light your candle
and put it under a bushel; but if you put it
on a candlestick, it will give light to all
who are in the house. Such is its nature—
the rays will flow from the centre, and it is
folly to expect anything else. It follows,
that if a person is a Christian, the world
will find it out; if he have true faith in his
heart, this faith will cause him to do some-
thing by which he will be exposed and
known. There is, then, no such thing as
having Christ's religion to ourselves—no
going masked to heaven; no night passage
there—no tunnelled, underground road to
that place. We are aware that there are
those who love to talk about religion as
something altogether between their own
souls and God. They tell us that they do
not put it on their foreheads, nor write
it on their garments. And we ask
who does approve of ostentation in such
matters? But we say if it be so, always
and every where, hidden thing, it is a dead
thing. If you keep it thus a secret, it is
because you are ashamed of it—ashamed to
have it known. We infer this both from
the nature of the principle, and from the
teaching of the great Author. He that con-
ceals me before men, him will I con-
fess. Here is the test; if you have it, you
will show it; if you have it not, you have
it not. In this is nothing secret, there is
nothing inside.—*Bib. Rev. for April.*

A lady in New Haven gave birth a few days
ago to twins—a boy and a girl. The boy
was the first to make her appearance in this
world, the mother, upon consulting
her friends, had come to the conclusion
to name the first-born the ground that she
was in advance of the male.

of the French governors in Canada, attempt-
ed to detach the Five Nations from the
friendship of the English colony, and nego-
tiate a separate peace. With this view,
through the agency of the Jesuits, he
formed the project of persuading the Indians
to call a grand council of their chiefs at the
old council-fire in Onondaga, to which he
despatched messengers with his proposals.
There were eighty sachems present, and
the council was opened by Sadekanagitchie,
the French commissioner, who presented from
the French commissioners laboured assiduously
to accomplish their purpose, and the
conference continued several days.—
But a messenger from Albany informed the
chiefs that a separate peace would displease
the English, and the proposals were there-
upon promptly rejected. Shortly after-
ward, the count determined to avenge him-
self upon the Five Nations, for having pre-
ferred the preservation of their own faith
and honour to the peace which he had pro-
ffered. For this purpose he assembled all
his disposable troops, amounting to four
battalions, with the Indians in his service,
and under his control, and departed from
Montreal on the 9th of July, 1696. In ad-
dition to small arms, they took with them
two light pieces of cannon, two mortars, a
supply of grenades, &c. After a wearisome
march of twelve days, during which the
chiefs that a separate peace would displease
the English, and the proposals were there-
upon promptly rejected. Shortly after-
ward, the count determined to avenge him-
self upon the Five Nations, for having pre-
ferred the preservation of their own faith
and honour to the peace which he had pro-
ffered. For this purpose he assembled all
his disposable troops, amounting to four
battalions, with the Indians in his service,
and under his control, and departed from
Montreal on the 9th of July, 1696. In ad-
dition to small arms, they took with them
two light pieces of cannon, two mortars, a
supply of grenades, &c. After a wearisome
march of twelve days, during which the

CONSTITUTION OF NATURE.
THE ATMOSPHERE.
The constant preservation of atmospheric
purity is one of the greatest phenomena of
nature. The purification is effected by
divers processes—by winds, by the vast
extent of ocean over whose surface is an
incessant circulation of pure air, by elec-
tricity, by the agency of the sun's rays,
and by the agency of men of science that
plants possessed the power of exuding oxy-
gen, and so formed a prime agent for restor-
ing vitiated air to purity. Later investiga-
tions, chiefly by French chemists, have
shown that plants have no such power,
unless when placed under the influence
of the sun's rays, or in other words,
that solar light is the grand cleanser of the
atmosphere, and without which both plants
and animals languish and die. With re-
spect to plants in particular, it is ascer-
tained, that while inhaling oxygen and ex-
pelling carbonic acid, their leaves possess
the remarkable property, in conjunction
with the sun's light, of re-transforming car-
bonic into oxygen. At night, when the
light of day has departed, the expired car-
bonic acid may be detected in the neigh-
bourhood of plants, and hence on cause of
injury to health by breathing night air,
but when the morning sun again bursts upon
the scene, a great chemical process com-
mences in the atmosphere—the carbonic
acid is decomposed, oxygen is evolved, and
all nature rejoices in a re-creation of its ap-
propriate nourishment.
The alternate vitiation and purification is
explicitly described as follows by Mr.
Ellis, in an article on vegetation in the
Gardener's Magazine, vol. xv.—"Under a
bright sunshine, the two processes by which
carbonic acid is alternately formed and de-
composed, go on simultaneously; and their
necessary operation, in as far as regards
the condition of the air, is that of counter-
acting each other. Hence, though both
may be continually exercised in favourable
circumstances, the effects of neither on the
atmosphere can be ascertained by ordinary
means; and, consequently, though in the
experiments of De Saussure composition of
carbonic acid by plants in sunshine must
have been continually going on, yet in all
the analyses which he made, the air was
found unchanged either in purity or volume;
in other words, the processes of formation
and decomposition of this acid gas exactly
counterbalanced each other.

of the French governors in Canada, attempt-
ed to detach the Five Nations from the
friendship of the English colony, and nego-
tiate a separate peace. With this view,
through the agency of the Jesuits, he
formed the project of persuading the Indians
to call a grand council of their chiefs at the
old council-fire in Onondaga, to which he
despatched messengers with his proposals.
There were eighty sachems present, and
the council was opened by Sadekanagitchie,
the French commissioner, who presented from
the French commissioners laboured assiduously
to accomplish their purpose, and the
conference continued several days.—
But a messenger from Albany informed the
chiefs that a separate peace would displease
the English, and the proposals were there-
upon promptly rejected. Shortly after-
ward, the count determined to avenge him-
self upon the Five Nations, for having pre-
ferred the preservation of their own faith
and honour to the peace which he had pro-
ffered. For this purpose he assembled all
his disposable troops, amounting to four
battalions, with the Indians in his service,
and under his control, and departed from
Montreal on the 9th of July, 1696. In ad-
dition to small arms, they took with them
two light pieces of cannon, two mortars, a
supply of grenades, &c. After a wearisome
march of twelve days, during which the

SIGNIFYING "Men surpassing all others"
a name which the Five Nations conferred upon
themselves.

PROSCRIPTION.
The Tory Press are labouring hard to
stir up an excitement against the Govern-
ment. The storm that they would raise
over the heads of the Administration, had
they it in their power, would be a caution.
Their cuckoo cry of "proscription" is all
humbug and clapnet. They make charges
against the Administration without founda-
tion. For instance, the dismissal of the
Postmaster, Mr. Campbell, at Simcoe, is
said to be their charge, whereas the Deputy
Postmaster General, Mr. Stuyver, is the
party who did it, because the incumbent re-
fused to obey his reasonable orders. The
Administration has a perfect right to deal
with men, who may have come by their
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-
ter would not bear the test of public opinion.
The old Tory doctrine is to be repudiated,
namely, that it is with the public character
of the public servants that the people have
to do, and not their private reputation.—
We say, let the private conduct of men be
the test of their fitness for government
offices unjustly—call it proscription if you
please;—we would deem that administra-
tion unworthy of confidence, which would
keep a man in office, whose private charac-