

HURON STEEL

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER.
GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1850.
VOLUME III. NUMBER IX.
TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Poetry.

From the London Weekly Times.
THE WORLD IS FULL OF BEAUTY.

There is a voice within me,
And 'tis no sweet a voice,
That he who sings in me,
Till tears start to mine eyes;
Deep from my soul it springs,
Like hidden music in the air,
And evermore it sings
This song of love to me:
"This world is full of beauty,
As other worlds above;
And if we did our duty,
It might be full of love!"
If faith and loving kindness
Passed coin 'twixt heart and heart,
Old Ripley's dark blindness
And smiles would depart.
If men were more forgiving,
"Were kind words of an spoken,
Instead of scorn so giving,
There would be few heart-broken,
Why plenty's round is smiling,
Why makes this cry for bread?
Why are crushed millions toiling,
Gnant-clothed in rags—unfed?"
The sunny hills and valleys
Blush ripe with fruit and grain,
But the wealthy in the palace
Still robe his fellow man.
O God! what hosts are trampled
Amid this press of gold,
What noble hearts are supped of life,
What spirits lose their hold!
And yet upon this God-blessed earth
Ungrateful food will grow;
To waste, not in the sun;
For the world is full of beauty,
As other worlds above;
And if we did our duty,
It might be full of love!

REMEMBRANCES.

She stands beside the open drawer;
What does she see there?
A broken ring, a picture case,
A tree of aburn hair,
With many a letter, stained and worn,
The records of the past;
Of days of spring time happiness,
That were too bright to last.
Why starts the lady thus aside,
As if some voice she heard?
Those few pale faded lily flowers,
What thoughts can they have stirred,
Save memories of a forest walk,
Or garden tangled o'er,
Or plashings of the mountain brook,
Beside her father's door?
"I thought they had led the flames
Upon my bridal day;
That summer winds had borne their dust
With life's young hopes away;
Why comes this shadow from the past
To mock my calmer hours?
Oh, would that every memory
Could wither like the flowers!"
She hears her children's laughing play
Beside their father's knee,
The lady's heart is far away
Across the Indian way,
Her English home lies far abroad,
Her heart is in the grave.

AGRICULTURE.

HOW TO IMPROVE OUR COUNTRY.

No country can ever exhibit any signs of "ruin and decay" whose fields are well cultivated, producing clean and excellent crops whose pastures are covered with good herbage, and stocked with a good and suitable description of animals of every variety required, ample meadows to afford winter food for these animals, convenient and well constructed farm buildings, and a sufficient variety of suitable agricultural implements of the best description. If this were generally the case in Canada there could not be any signs of "ruin and decay" in either town or country. It is such a prosperous state of the country and her agriculture that would re-open the stores that are closed, and tenant the houses that are now empty, in our cities; and we feel persuaded that those who expect to re-open stores, and tenant empty houses by any other means than by the improvement of the agriculture of the country, will be disappointed. Every country must create its own means of expenditure, unless they find some other country to bestow them the means. This is a fact that cannot be too generally known, or too well understood, and all the philosophy and political economy in the world cannot disprove it. It would require a long explanation to show how this is the case directly and indirectly. The amount of the income of individuals from other countries, and that brought by emigrants to Canada, is an exception to this

general rule, both of these not being created in this country, and may be expended here, but this amount is not very considerable, although a great advantage so far as it goes, to increase the real annual income of the country. However capital may be employed, it cannot fail to be useful. It may not be profitable to the individuals who expend it, but after it passes from their hands it may go into channels that will make the very best and most profitable use of it for the country. The mode of employing capital is of very great consequence as regards the general benefit it may produce to a country; when direct and judiciously employed in creating a new produce; it must be infinitely better than by any less direct mode. By direct application to production, a new value is created at once, and the money expended for its creation has already gone into new channels of employment. The improvement and prosperity of agriculture is retarded and checked, because it has to wait for capital, and it creates it, or accumulates it from a surplus. Hence it is that a farmer may wait all his life for the necessary capital to effect improvements that would double his annual production.—There are some parties who have overcome these difficulties, but it is only when they have great energy, perseverance, and a good idea of their business. It is almost impossible for ordinary farmers, on worn-out and exhausted farms, to improve their condition without some means to commence with.—The amount might not be large that would enable them to better their condition very soon, but something is required, and for this purpose, and to supply this want we have suggested the expediency of introducing "Associations of Agricultural Credit" in Canada, which would benefit every class by the general improvement it would produce.—*L. Canada Agricultural Journal.*

GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGEMENT TO AGRICULTURE IN BELGIUM.

The Belgian Government has taken measures to propagate in the country the methodical improvement of the land by means of subsoil drainage, which has lately been found so beneficial in England. Machines have been constructed and conveyed to different points of the kingdom for the manufacture of the tiles necessary for carrying off the water, as well as the tools required for the construction of the trenches. A complete treatise on drainage has been written, and will shortly be published. Lastly, an engineer (M. Leclaire), from the first School of Civil Engineers of Ghent, has been sent into this country to study all the details of the new system; after a sojourn of some months this officer has just returned to Belgium, furnished with all the necessary knowledge; he will be in communication with all landowners or farmers who may desire to make trial of his plans. A decree issued by the Minister of the Interior regulates the conditions under which the works are to be carried on. A society has been formed to demonstrate the good effects of subsoil drainage, to enable proprietors more easily to construct the works, and to collect information treating of the new system; some of the richest landed proprietors have already enrolled their names as members. The Minister of the Interior has placed M. Leclaire at the disposition of this society.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Dear father," said Mary Edwards, "don't go out this evening; and the young girl, who had hardly numbered fourteen years, laid her hand upon the arm of her parent."
But Mr. Edwards shook her off impatiently, muttering as he did so—
"Can't I go where I please?"
"Oh, yes, father," urged Mary, drawing up to him again, notwithstanding her repulse. "But there is going to be a storm and I wouldn't go out."
"Stom! Nonsense! That's only your pretence. But I'll be home soon—long before the rain, if it comes at all."
And saying this, Mr. Edwards turned from his daughter and left the house. As soon as she was alone, Mary sat down and commenced weeping. There had been sad changes since she was ten years old. In that time her father had fallen into the habits of intemperance, and not only wasted his substance but abused his family; and, sadder still, her mother had died broken-hearted, leaving her alone in the world with a drunken father.
The young girl's trials, under these painful circumstances, were great. Night after night, her father would come home intoxicated, and it was so rare a thing for her to get a kind word from him that a tone of affection from his lips would move her instantly to tears. Daily the works of drunkenness went on. Drunkenness led to idleness, and gradually Mr. Edwards and his daughter sunk lower and lower in the scale of comfort. The pleasant home where they had lived for years was given up, and

"Sadly my wife bowed her beautiful head!"
How suddenly rose before him the sorrow-stricken form of the wife of his youth at these words, and when the old man's voice faltered on the line—
"Poor broken-hearted! 'twas well that she died!"
The anguish of his spirit was so great, that he only kept himself from sobbing aloud by a strong effort at self-control. Ere the spell was broken, or self-uttered by any one, he arose and left the house.

For many minutes after her father's departure Mary sat weeping bitterly. She felt hopeless and desolated. Tenderly did she love her parent, but this love was only a source of the keenest anguish, for she saw him daily passing along the road to destruction without the power to save him. Grief wastes itself by its own violence. So it was in this instance. The tears of Mary were at length dried; her sobs were hushed, and she was about rising from the chair, when a blinding flash of lightning glared into the room, followed instantly by a deafening peal of thunder.

"Oh, if father were home!" she murmured, clasping her hands together.
Even while she stood in this attitude the door opened quietly, and Mr. Edwards entered.
"I thought you would be afraid, Mary, and so I came home," said he in a kind voice.

Mary looked at him with surprise. This was soon changed to joy as she perceived that he was perfectly sober.

"Oh, father!" she sobbed, unable to control her feelings, and leaning her face against his breast as she spoke—"if you would never go away!"
Tenderly the father drew his arms around his weeping child, and kissed her pure forehead.

"Mary," said he, as calmly as he could speak, "for your mother's sake—but he could not finish the sentence. His voice quivered, and became inarticulate.

Solemnly in the silence of his own heart, did the father, as he stood thus with his child in his arms, repeat the vows he had already taken. And he kept his vows.

Wonderful is the power of music! It is the heart's own language, and speaks to it in a voice of irresistible persuasion. It is a good gift from Heaven, and should ever be used in a good cause.

WILD REVENGE.—The Celtic legends, like the Celtic language, though deficient in terms of art and refinement, are peculiarly rich in the expression of the passions. Joy, grief, fear, love, hatred, and revenge glow thro' many an impassioned strain which still lingers by its original wild melody. On the shores of Mull a crag pointed out, overlooking the sea, concerning which there is the following tradition: Some centuries since, the chief of this district, Maclean, of Lochbay had a grand hunting excursion. To grace the festivity his lady attended, with her only child, an infant then in the nurse's arms. The deer, driven by the hounds, and hemmed in by surrounding rocks, flew to a narrow pass between the cliffs of Mull a crag, and the chief had placed one of his men to guard the deer from passing; but the animal rushed with such impetuosity, that the poor forester could not withstand them. In the rage of the moment, Maclean struck the man with instant death, but this punishment was commuted to a whipping and scourging in the face of his own clan, which, in those days, was considered a degrading punishment fit only for the lowest of menials and the worst of crimes. The clansman burned with anger and fierce revenge. He rushed forward, plucked the infant from the nurse's arms, and, holding the child in his arms, he leaped the rocks in a moment stood on an almost inaccessible cliff projecting over the water. The screams of the agonized mother and only child were placed in his ears, and he vowed that he would not be easily convinced. Maclean implored the man to give him back his son, and expressed his deep contrition for the degradation he had in a moment of excitement inflicted on his clansman. The other replied, that the only conditions on which he would consent to the restitution were, that Maclean should have his back to the cord, and be publicly scourged as he had been. In despair the chief consented, saying he would submit to anything if his child were but restored. To the grief and astonishment of the clan Maclean bore this insult; and when it was completely finished, begged that the clansman might return from his perilous situation with the young chief. The man regarded him with a smile of demonic revenge, and lifting the child into the air, plunged with him into the abyss below. The sea closed over them, and neither ever emerged from the tempestuous whirlpools and basaltic caverns that yawned over them and still threatened the inexperienced navigator on the shores of Mull.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—To-day, tomorrow every day, to thousands, the end of the world is at hand.

And why should we fear it? We walk here as it were, in the crystal of life; at times, from the great chrysalis above us, we hear the organ, the choir; we can see the lights stream through the open door when some friend goes up before us; and we shall far to meet the narrow staircase of the grave, that leads us out of this uncertain twilight into the serene mansions of life eternal!

RAILROADS.

Now that the excitement arising from the late contest in Halton has subsided, and the "clear grits" are exulting in their inglorious triumph,—when all that can be said on the subject of retrenchment, law reform, reciprocity and free trade, has been repeated over and over again,—and when the attention of government has been directed, as it is possible before the meeting of Parliament, to the sentiments of the country on the Clergy Reserves and Rectories; it is high time that we should apply ourselves to the consideration of measures for the internal improvement of the Province, and which are calculated to increase both commercial and agricultural wealth and activity. Canada has too long allowed itself to be torn by political dissension, and in fluctuating and almost ultimately powerless energies have been wasted, in what has proved too frequently, barren strife, instead of being directed to the prosecution and accomplishment of material improvements in facilitating the communication between its distant sections, shortening the road to a market, lessening the cost of transporting its produce, and in short, increasing the happiness of the people, by rendering them wealthier and surrounding them with more comforts. Possessing within her all the capabilities of supporting a numerous population, of supplying them abundantly with all the necessaries, and many of the luxuries of life, and becoming ultimately powerful, prosperous and happy; she exhibits a picture no means encouraging, of capital misapplied, and efforts misdirected. Having secured a system of government based on liberal principles, adapted to promote the welfare of the governed; let us employ our utmost endeavors to develop the resources of our country, and we will not need to blush at a comparison with any state on the face of the globe.

The importance of laying open the peninsula, bounded by Lakes Erie, St. Clair and Huron, composed of a soil, inferior in fertility to none in America, has for many years impressed itself on the minds of all who have turned their attention to the subject. Two companies were formed to construct railroads from one extremity to the other, the Berrie and Detroit River Company, and the Great Western Company, the former proposing the line from Berrie to the Detroit River, the latter from Hamilton to the same place. Owing to this rivalry neither have succeeded in disposing of their stock, it being perfectly obvious that both could not prosper. The persevering tenacity of the Hamilton Company has prevented the other line from being carried through the Berrie and Detroit River, and has invested their money in an undertaking, which, if without competition, would have given a remunerating profit, and largely furthered American interests.

Through the agency of an agreement was entered into between the two Companies on condition of his withdrawing the Bill to incorporate the Berrie Company, that if all the stock of the Berrie Company subscribed before January, 1850, no opposition would be offered to a charter after that time. It is now proposed that the road from Berrie should join the Great Western line at Brantford.

This we conceive to be the best course. The objections to Hamilton for a terminus are the following:—One of the principal sources of the anticipated revenue of the road is, the amount which will be received for the conveyance of American travellers. For three months in the year these could not reach Hamilton,—the Bay being frozen, and the long tract of country intervening between Buffalo and Hamilton being only traversed by roads which for the same time are almost impassable. That would seriously affect the receipts from this source.—The cost of constructing the 25 miles from Hamilton to Brantford would be sufficient to pay 100 miles from London eastward, as it would be necessary to rise from the level of Ontario to that of Erie. The expenditure of so large an amount of money at the very outset would tend to restrain the progress in an undertaking the probability of which would thus be rendered so questionable. If, to avoid another of the objections, it were proposed to connect Buffalo with Hamilton, then the road would require to descend from the level of Erie to that of Ontario, thereby doubling the expense without increasing the advantage.

Both of these obstacles are avoided by tracing the line in the shortest way from Brantford to the Niagara frontier,—the American tract is secured, and the additional expense caused by leaving and re-joining the level of Lake Erie is saved.—This route presents few difficulties, and these not of a very startling aspect.

As the whole line cannot be completed at once, it is a point of some interest to ascertain what part should be finished first. And here we do not think there can be two opinions on the subject. From Hamilton to London there is a good road—macadamized or plank,—and if the transit is not very speedy, it is at least secure. The portion west of London is, in bad weather, almost impassable, while at the same time the construction of a rail-road would be less expensive than on any other section of the line.—*Free Press.*

REMEDY TO PURIFY WATER.—It is not so generally known as it ought to be, that pounded alum poses the property to purify water. A large tablet of powdered alum, sprinkled into a hoghead of water, the water stirred round at the time, will after the lapse of a few hours, precipitating to the bottom the impure particles, so purify it that it will be found to possess nearly all the freshness and clearness of the purest spring water. A pailful, containing four gallons, may be purified by a single teaspoonful.

The first iron furnace erected in North America, was by Governor Spotsylvania, in 1730, in Spotsylvania county, Va. The largest hotel in America has just been completed in Cincinnati, at a cost of \$225,000. It will lodge 550 persons.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

New York, March 23rd, 1850.
The steamer Niagara has arrived at Halifax, with dates from Liverpool to the 9th.

The Europa arrived at Liverpool on the 3rd instant; the Hermann at Southampton on the 4th.

The political affairs of England present little of special interest.

FRANCE.

The anniversary of the Republic of the 26th of February passed off without disturbance.

The Minister of Finance states that the revenue will be adequate for the public service this year, without a new loan or increased taxes.

The Postmaster General opens all letters addressed to suspected persons. This conduct has given rise to a warm debate in the Assembly.

It is said that France and Russia are completely united upon the Greek question. It is stated that the French fleet in the Levant had sailed for the Greek coast.

We learn from the French Budget, just published, that the army is to be reduced to 408,000 men, and that the expenses of the nation are to be reduced \$4,000,000 francs.

The conduct of Lord Palmerston, in continuing the Greek blockade, is severely commented upon by all the English journals, and were it not for a belief which exists, that his Lordship has made a demonstration against Russia, his conduct would meet with general reprobation.

The Russian Government has presented an energetic remonstrance against the proceedings of the English Government, and public opinion is general that, if necessary, the Czar will give the Greeks sufficient support. The Russian note to the Minister at London says: "You will demand of Lord Palmerston to what extent he intends to employ force in support of his claims, in order that the allies of King Otto may be in a position to consider what means may be necessary for them to adopt to guarantee the independence of that March and his people."

The London Gazette says that a Queen's messenger passed through Milan on the 25th ultimo, with orders to Sir William Parker to cease hostilities against Greece. Her Majesty has authorized the publication of the following liberal rewards for the discovery of Sir John Franklin, viz.: £20,000 to any one who will effectually relieve the crews of the ships; £10,000 for the relieving, or information that may lead to the relief of any of the crews; and £10,000 to any one who shall first succeed in ascertaining their fate.

Accounts from the manufacturing districts are not satisfactory, and many of the mills in Manchester and other places are working short time, and some stopped altogether. It is not believed that this is more than a temporary arrangement.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

New York, March 23—7, P. M.

INDIA.

The news from India is not important.—Commercially it is not so favorable from Bombay as indicated by previous advices.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The result of the elections were not known on Thursday.

SWITZERLAND.

The menace of the Swiss cantonments have been renewed; but as France and Austria interfered, nothing serious is apprehended.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

The report gains ground that the armistice is to be prolonged. It is currently reported that Denmark has concluded a private treaty with Prussia, by which the latter is to have the Island Roulholm for its port. It is said hostilities with Schleswig Holstein will be renewed.

TURKEY.

The Sultan proposes that the refugees shall be sent to Asia Minor for a period not exceeding one year. Kossoth and others are to be removed accordingly.

NAPLES.

Fears are entertained at Naples that Admiral Parker will pay his respects to the Neapolitans as soon as he leaves the Greek coast. Like fears are entertained at Madrid.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The Vienna journals state that intelligence has been received from Transylvania, the Russians were assembling in considerable military force at the defile of Guerto, with the intention of again occupying Transylvania, so as to allow Austrian troops to pass through to Italy and the German frontier. Haynau has called out the national guards of such large towns as Presburg, to make up new levies of 20,000 troops. Many of the people left home in consequence, knowing that they would be obliged to escape. A few political prisoners have also escaped.

Large numbers of the Hungarian refugees

NOTICE.

THESE HAVE REPRINTED THE JUBILEE AND WARRIOR being as. Davenport, of this place himself as a

AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, commission from the Merchants, will receive prompt

Mr. JOHN McEWAN, arch, 1849. 21-711.

Huron Signal.

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