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TEN SHILLINGS

The Huron Signal,

BY CHARLES DOLSEN, MARKET-SQUARE, GODERICH. THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR

THE INDIAN'S DEATH-SONG.

VOLUME I.

See on his mat-as if of yore,

All life-like, sits he here ! With that same aspect which he wore When light to him was dear. But where the right hand's strength? That breath'd so stoutly, where? What time the pipe its lusty wreath

Sent cheerly through the air ?

And where the hawk-like eye, also ! That wont the deer pursue,

Along the waves of rippling grass,

Or fields that shone with dew ? Are these the limber, bounding feet, That swept the winter snows? What stateliest stag so fast and fleet?

Their speed outstript the roe's !

These arms that then the sturdy bow

Where snow can fall no more, To fields where dwells etenal May,

Where birds are blithe on every brake-

Where forests teem with deer-Where glide the fish through every lake-

One chase from year to year! With spirits now he feasts above;

The dead clay for the grave !

Thy wants shall we forget?

All in thy grave shall buried be

We lay the axe beneath his head He swung, when strength was strong-the bear on which his banquets fed-

The way from earth is long !

Amidst the Spirit Land !

He leaves what glory gave—
The deathless deeds for praise and love,

While high the Death-song wails for thee,

Which pleased-they please thee yet !

And here, new-sharpen'd, place the knife That sever'd from the clay, From which the axe had spoil'd the life, The conquer'd scalp away !

The paints that deck't the Dead, bestow-Yes, place them in his hand-That red the Kingly Shade may glow

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

BY W. ELLERY CHANNING, D. D.

Could supple from its pride, How stark and helpless hang they now

Adown the stiffen'd side ! Yet weal to him thus pass'd away,

And toil itself is o'er !

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, MARCH 3, 1848.

life at another's bidding; to perform that deed, which above all others requires de-liberate conviction, without a moment's' inquiry as to its justice; and to place him-self a passive instrument in hands, which, as all history teaches, often reck with blood EPAll kinds of Book and Job Printing, in the Laglish and French languages, executed with eatness and dispatch.

> simple enough to regard him as the chosen guardian of liberty. His peculiar tactics were not then understood; the secret of his auccess had not reached us; and his rapid victories stimulated the imagination to invest him with the mysterious power of a hero of romance. We confess that we cannot now read the history of his Italian wars without a quickened movement in the veins. The rapidity of his conceptions; the inexhaustibleness of his invention; the the inexhaustibleness of his invention; the energy of his will; the decision which suffered not a moment's pause between the purpose and its execution; the presence of mind, which, amidst sudden reverses and on the brink of ruin, devised the means of safety and success: these commanding attributes, added to a courage which, however suspected afterwards, nover faltered then, compel us to bestow, what indeed we have no desire to withhold, the admiration which is due to superior power. the inexhaustibleness of his invention; the

which is due to superior power.
Let not the friends of peace be offended.
We have said, and we repeat it, that we have no desire to withhold our admiration from the energies which war often awakens. Great powers, even in their perversion, at-test a glorious nature, and we may feel their test a glorious nature, and we may feel their gtandeur, whilst we condemn, with our whole strength of moral feeling, the evil passions by which they are depraved.—
We are willing to grant, that war, abhor it as we may, alten developes and places in strong light, a force of intellect and purpose, which raises our conception of the human soul. There is perhaps no moment in life, in which the mind is brought into such inches action, in which the will is so strength. the warrior is poor and low compared with the

We begin with observing, that it is an act of justice to Bonaparte, to remember, that he grew up under disastrous influences, in a troubled day, when men's minds were vulsed, old institutions overthrown, old opinions shaken, old restraints snapped as-under; when the authority of religion was spurned, and youth abandoned to unwonted license; when the imagination was made license; when the imagination was made feverish by visions of indistinct good, and the passions swelled by the sympathy of millions to a resistless torrent. A more of genius; for it is not conversant with the highest and richest objects of thought.— We grant that a mind, which takes in a dangerous school for the character cannot well be conceived. That all-seeing Being, well be conceived. That all-seeing Being, who knows the trials of his creatures and wide country at a glance, and unders almost by intuition, the positions it affords for a successful campaign, is a comprehensive and vigorous one. The general who disthe secrets of the heart, can alone judge to what degree crimes are extenuated by cirwhat degree crimes are extenuate by circumstances so inauspicious. This we must
remember, in reviewing the history of men
who were exposed to trials unknown to
ourselves. But because the turpitude of an
and invention, the want of numbers; who
edication or condition, we must not theredescenting the impuritable distinctions of
vast variety of operations, in the midst of dives into the counsels of his enemy, and who gives unity, energy, and success to a vast variety of operations, in the midst of casualties and obstructions which no wisdom could foresee, manifests great power. But still the chief work of a general is to apply physical obstructions; to avail himself of physical aids and advantages; to act fore confound the immutable distinctions of right and wrong, and withhold our repro-bation from atrocities which have spread

right and wrong, and withhold our reprobation from atrocities which have spread misery and elsevery far and wide.

It is also due to Napoleon to observe, that there has always existed, and still existe, a mourhful obtuseness of moral feeling in regard to the crimes of military and political life. The wrong-doing of public men on a large scale, has never drawn upon them that sincere, hearty abhorrence which visite private vice. Nations have seemed to court aggression and bondage, by their stupid, insane admiration of successful tyrants—The wrongs, from which men have suffered most, in bedy and mind, are yet unpunished. True; Christianity has put into our lips consures on the aspiring and the usurping. But these reproaches are as yet little more than sounds, and unmeaning commonplaces. They are repeated for form's sake. When we read or hear them, we feel that they want depth and strength. They are not inward, solemn, burning convictions, breaking from the indignant soul with a tone of reality, before which guilt would cower.—The true moral feeing in regard to the crimes of public men is almost to be created.—We believe, then, that such a character as we read on the company of the company o ing from the indignant soul with a tone of reality, before which guilt would cower.—
The true moral feeing in regard to the crimes of public men is almost to be created.—
We believe, then, that such a character as Bonaparte's, is formed with very little consciousness of its turpitude; and society, which contributes so much to its growth, is responsible for its existence, and merits in part the misery which it spreads.

Of the early influences under which Bonaparte was formed, we know little. He was educated in a military school, and this, we apprehend, is not an institution to form much delicacy, or independence of moral feeling; for the young soldier is taught, as his first duty, to chey his superior without consulting his conscience; to take human

vices, and who never pretended to enlargement of intellect. To institute a comparison in point of talent and genius between such men and Milton, Bacon, and Shakspeare, is almost an insult on these illustraious names. Who can think of these truly great intelligences; of the range of their minds through heaven and earth; of their deep intuition into the soul; of their new and glowing combinations of thought; of the energy with which they grasped and subjected to their main purpose, the infinite materials of illustration which na
er, if not well used, to make his complaint to the slide to the upper end, where the trees the slide to the upper end, where the trees the slide to the upper end, where the trees with an easy and exact method of ascertant regular distances, and as soon as every thing was ready, the workman at the lower ond of the slide cried out to the one above thin, "Lachez" (Let go). The cry was related from one to another, and reached the top of the slide in three minutes. The workmen at the top of the slide in three minutes. The workmen at the top of the slide in three minutes. The workmen at the top of the slide then cried out to the one below him, "It reint" (It workmen at the top of the slide then cried out to the one below him, "It reint" (It workmen at the top of the slide then cried out to the one below him, "It reint" (It workmen at the top of the slide then cried out to the one below him, "It reint" (It workmen at the top of the slide then cried out to the one below him, "It reint" (It workmen at the top of the slide then cried out to the one below him, "It reint" (It workmen at the top of the slide then cried out to the one below him, "It reint" (It workmen at the top of the slide then cried out to the one below him, "It reint" (It workmen at the top of the slide then cried out to the one below him, "It reint" (It workmen at the lower ond of the slide to the upper end, where the trees with the side to the upper end, where the trees the slide to the upper end, where the trees the slide the ween such men and mintor, shakepeare, is almost an insult on these causelessly shed.

His first political association was with the Jacobins, the most sanguinary of all the factions which raged in France, and whose sway is emphatically called "the reign of terror." The scruice which secured his artillery on the people, who, however dangerous when acting as a mob, happened in the present case to understand their rights, and were directing their violence against manifest usurpation.

His first campaign was in Italy, and we have still a vivid recollection of the almost rapturous admiration, with which we followed his first triumphs; for them we were simple enough to regard him as the chosen guardian of liberty. His peculiar tactics were not then understood; the secret of his auccess had not reached us; and his rapid victories stimulated the imagination to invest him with the mysterious power of a hard of romance. We confess that we

FROM "THE MEMBER."-BY JOHN GALT.

When Mr. Probe had departed, I had a rumination with myself on what had passed, and I could not but think of his expression, "my client." It was vory clear to me that Mr. Curry was the gentleman himself, and therefore I resolved to be on my guard towards him, and to take care not to let him know my suspicion: I also thought; it was very probable, if he were the client spoken of, that he would let his man of business know that I was the true Simon Pure; all which put me on my mettle; and thus it happened, that when he called in the morning. I was prepared; indeed, his calling CHAPTER IV.

money, I have got an inkling that a better bargain may be had elseto pay much where.'

I saw that Mr. Curry was inoculated with the apprehensions when I said this, for he looked bamboozled; so I followed up the blow with another masterly stroke, adding: "Indeed, Mr. Curry, it would be very foolish extravagance for me to give any such sum as a thousand pounds per session for the vain bauble of a seat; and when ye con-sider that a whole Parliament can be got, and value of a seat; and when ye con-sider that a whole Parliament can be got, as ye said yourself, for about five thousand pounds divide that by seven sessions, and ye'll then come nearer what the mark should

"There may be some truth in that Mr. Jobbry," was the reply; "but I understood from Mr. Probe that you had offered a thou-

sand pounds."
"Oh! that was in words of course." "In parliamentary affairs," said he, very eriously, "the strictest honour is to be

observed."

"No doubt; but an agent, you know, cannot pledge himself for his principal,—all is subject to approbation."

"Yes; but, Mr. Jobbry, you are yourself

the principal." "In a sense, I'll never deny that to you; but Mr. Probe only knows me as the friend of a gentlemen who has a turn for public speaking, which I have not, and who may turn a penny out of his talent in short, Mr.

frying condition: but he was a man of experience, and it was not in my power to draw out of him that he was at all art or part in the business; so not to waste time with more talk, I passed into the news of the day, and Mr. Curry presently took his leave; while I very much wondered at my awn institute in acquiring the art of parlialeave; while I very much wondered at my own instinct in acquiring the art of parlia-menting so readily; and I had soon good cause, as I shall presently shew, for the ad-dress with which I was on that occasion

SLIDE OF ALPNACH.

Amongst the forcets which flank many of the lofty mountains of Switzerland, some of the finest timber is found in positions altheir our evil d.—

was to me as a proof from Holy Writ that was the man himself, for he had no particular occasion to call, nor were we on a footing of such intimacy as to make the civilty at all necessary.

But Mr. Curry was a pawkie man, and had a reason ready; for he said, and had a reason ready; for he said, and had a reason ready; for he said, and he was the man that he civilty at all necessary.

But Mr. Curry was a pawkie man, and had a reason ready; for he said, and he was the man that he in the street, as I was coming along, with Mr. Probe, and told me that he had been with you last night."

"He was," replied I, "and seems to be a civil and purpose-like character; but I doubt, Mr. Curry, if his client and my friend, you understand, will be able to close."

"Indeed! why so?"

"Because he expects a greet."

Because he expects a greet.

"The Slide of Alpnach is formed entirely of about 25,000 large pine trees, deprived of their bark, and united together in a very ingenious manner, without the aid of iron. It occupied about 160 workmen during eighteen months, and cost nearly 100,000 francs, or £4,250. It is about three leagues or 44,000 E. glish feet long, and terminates in the Lake of Lucerne. It has the form of three to six feet deep. Its bottom is formed of three trees, the middle one of which has groove cut in the direction of its length, for receiving small rills of water, which are conducted into it from various places, for the purpose of diminishing the friction.— The whole of the slide is sustained by about 2,000 supports; and in many places it is attached, in a very ingenious manner, to the

rusged precipices of granite.
"The direction of the slide is sometimes "The direction of the since is conclined straight, and sometimes zig-zag, with an inclination of from 10 to 18 degrees. It is often carried along the sides of hills and the flanks of precipitous rocks, and sometimes passes over their summits. Occasionally it goes under ground, and at other times it is conducted over the deep garges by scafconducted over the deep gorges by scaf-

foldings 120 feet in height.

"The boldness which characterizes this work, the sagacity and skill displayed in all

stances having taken away the principal source of demand for the timber, and no other market having been found, the operation of cutting and transporting the trees

\* The mines of Bolanos in Mexico are supplied with timber from the adjacent mountains by a slide similar to that of Alpnach. It was constructed by M. Floresi, a gentleman well acquainted with Switzerland.

REVIVIFICATION OF TREES.

to and to remove new obstructions. Accordingly, great generals, away from the camp, are often no greater men than the mechanician taken from his workshop. In conversition they are often dull. Deep and refined reasonings they cannot comprehend.

We know that there are splendid exceptions. Such was Censar, at once the greatest soldier and the most assagacious statesman of his age, whilst, is eloquence and literature, he left behind his almost all who had devoted them selves exclusively to these pursuits. But was class of whilst, is eloquence and literature, he for such captures the continuous of the such captures the continuous and the most assagacious statesman of his age.

Nature of the mistors and down roots a certain depth into the ground for the purpose that the provision of obtaining the necessary moisture. The true special is more like a rational price, —I'll give no more."

On the mistors and down roots a certain depth into the ground for the purpose that the provision of obtaining the necessary moisture. The blud has a rational price, and the strain depth into the ground for the purpose that the provision and refined reasonings they cannot comprehend.

We know that there are splendid exceptions. Such was Censar, at once the greatest soldier and the most assagacious statesman of his age.

"Mo! that was the important trees to delice the condition of office in height. The blud has a rational price, —I'll give no more."

"O! that was in a preliminary way."

"O! that was in a preliminary way."

"Mo! the same fouting say and keil depth into the ground for the purpose of the tree, till them." The tree moisture, owing to the accroingly shoots down its rotted the work the tree, till them. The covered by the earth. Win the same fovery person who has seen it. Before on was all other subordinates. The uncertainty of their tene, till the same in a present to the same fouting should be taken

BER 5.

IV.

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE

the slide to the upper end, where the trees with an easy and exact method of ascertant regular distances, and as soon as every thing was ready, the workman at the lower end of the slide creed out to the one above him; "Lachez" (Let go). The cry was repeated from one to another, and reached the top of the slide in three minutes. The workmen at the top of the slide on to to end below him; "Il vieut" (I comes), and the tree was instantly launch, ed down the slide, preceded by the cry which was repeated from post to post. As soon as the tree had reached the bottom, and plunged into the lake the cry of Lackez was repeated as before, and a new tree was allufched in a similar manner. By these means a tree descended every five or six minutes, provided no accident happend to the alide, which sometimes took place, but which was instantly repaired when it did.

"In order to shew the enormous force which the trees acquired from the great which was instantly repaired when it did.
"In order to shew the enormous force which the trees acquired from the great rarangements for causing some of the trees to spring from the slide. They pens trated by their thickest extremities no less than from eighteen to twenty-four feet into the earth; and one of the trees having by a cecident struck against another, it instantly cleft: through its whole length, as ifrithed been struck by lightning.

"After the trees had descended the slide, they were collected into rafts upon the lake, and conducted to Lucerne. From thence they descended the Runs, then the Aar to near Brugg, afterwerds to Waldshut by the Rhine, then to Basle, and even to the sea when it was necessary.

"It is to be regretted that this magnificent structure no longer existe, and that scarcely a trace of it is to be ecen upon the flanks of Mount Piatus. Political circumstances having taken away the principal source of demand for the timber, and no other market having been found, the operation of the present of the sea when it was necessary.

"It is to be regretted that this magni

Professor Playlair, who visited this singular work, states, that six minutes was the usual time occupied in the descent of a tree; but that in wet wastler it wet wastler in the professor pensions. The large pensions is a contract to professor pensions and the right of public servants to retiring pensions. usual time occupied in the descent of a tree; but that in wet weather, it reached the lake in three minutes.

The investigation of Polynomia Marine and String pensions, has long been recognized by act of Parliament, and Diritish statesmen of all parties seem to be in favour of it.—But it is notorious that in Canada public But it is notorious that its opinion is decidedly the other way. If there is any one subject on which the people are more united than another it is in being opposed to the principle that the servants of the public are chitled to retiring pensions as a matter of right. We cannot allow ourselves to believe that Earl Grey desires to force upon the Canadian

Grey desires to force upon the Canadian

is so tempered with self-pessession, as in the boar of battle. Still greatness of the warrior is poor and low compared with the boar of battle. Still greatness of the marginal properties of the marginal properties of the marginal properties. It vanishes before the greatness of principle. The marty is the december of despised and describe the greatness of principle. The marty and with no crewd to influes into him course, and when the part of the part of the confidence on the properties of the part of the properties of the part of the part of the confidence of the part of the part of the confidence of the part of individuals, however, considered it quite impracticable to avail themselves of such inaccessible stores. It was not till the end of 1816, that M. Rupp, and three Swiss gentlemen, entertaining more sanguine hopes, purchased a certain extent of the forests, and began the construction of the forests, and began the construction of the spring of 1818.

(The Slide of Almach is formed entire. cess; the plant absorbs juices from the earth, and in proportion to the quantity of these juices increases in size: it expands its blossoms, perfects its fruit, and when the ground is incapable by drought or frost of yielding any more moisture, or when the vessels of the plant are not able to draw it up, the plant perishes. But in trees, though the beginning and end of the first process is exactly similar to what take: place in vegetables, yet there is a second process, which at the same time that it adds to their bulk, enables them to endure and go-on in a bank or rail road or land compaation in a bank or rail road or land compa bulk, enables them to endure and go-on increasing through a long series of years.

"The second process begins soon after the first, in this way. At the base of the footstak of each leaf a small bud is gradually formed; but the absorbent vessels of the leaf having exhausted themselves in the formation of the bud, are unable to bring it reasont on a superior in this state it exactly hand it is contended that a situation under hand it is contended that a situation under resembles a seed, containing within it the radiments of vegetation, but destitute of resembles a seed, containing the destitute of absorbent vessels to nourish and evolve the embiyo. Being surrounded, however, by sap, like a seed in moist earth, it is in a proper situation for growing; the influence of the sun sets in motion the juices of the bud and of the seed, and the first operation in both of them is to send down roots a certain depth into the ground for the purpose of obtaining the necessary moisture. The bud accordingly shoots down its roots bud accordingly shoots down its roots the same footing as all other subordinates.

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