ORY.

in their line, all those in-

ext, or other-fter that date 1 tf

ER, HST; dealer hes and colors; ish Chemicals. Establishment

the expiration

ry becoming re-

Editor must be

on, ... £0 2 6 ... 0 7 ion, ... 0 3 4 n, ... 0 0 1 per line, 0 0 4

1111

the Peace,

Bank there is also that discounts every day, and lends money to all who the interest will pay ce there's also in town,

ARUJARON IL

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE.

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

TWELVE AND SIX I ENCE

VOLUME I.

GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1848.

NUMBER 13.

ER.

KIV.

ot Mr

timid

id not a Jack ors had no a let-

artful with

ry Ann ne hint, logle-

fact.—
puse of
rate a
somemark;"

a next a, who Danish amedi-stock-nilling unced site.

are in tion.—

from trade I men recthich a t, &c.

The ewing smal: serael's trade?

od his man wing at the tune cutof and

rent, have pen-sion, etok-ymn mied say, duce only hris-pro-n la-s m

The Auron Signal,

W PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY BY CHARLES DOLSEN, MARKET SQUARE, GODERICH. THOMAS MACQUEEN, EDITOR

EFAll kinds of Book and Job Printing, in the

poetry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BURON SIGNAL. DEAR Sin,-If the following lines are deeme worthy of a place in the columns of the Signal you will confer a favour, by giving them an inlen, en your obedient servant,

ADDRESS TO PEGASUS.

Wp. up my Pegasus, awake ! arise ! Shake your dull wings, and rub your drowsy eyes Stretch your eramp'd legs until the sinews crack d-that I may mount upon your back So, so, my beauty, rear not, tis in vain, With knee firm fix'd, and hand upon the rein, I ait immoveable-and fit to guide Thy course reluciant, whither I would ride. But say, my matchless Hippogriff, O say, Where shall we soar, what novel realm survey all we mount high into the fields of air, Visit the sun, and scan the matter there? That blessed orb is melting fast away And. faith ! as I beheld him set last night, He did seem smaller—so perhaps they 're right. Way Pegasus be still! there's ample choice Of subjects, where our fancy may rejoice ! te, where our fancy may rejoice ! What fully she means next for poor mankind? Or shall we soar in dubious search, and long, For the great comet, and on her make song? Or with a lowlier wing the earth survey, And pore upon the nation on our way? This " forty-eight," to judge by its beginning, Will prove most great in virtue or in sinning; For lo! a spirit o'er the world hath flown, And in mene' minds a wondrous change

BOWE : A voice is heard, and loudly it hath cried From hill and valley, plain and mountainside. From morth to south, from east unto the west, Its solemn words are echoed without rest : with rapture hears, and tongu

out gladly back, until heaven ringe again. That spirit 's Freedom, and its words are "Rise And make to Reason a fit eacrifice ! Shake off the shackles of your slavish fears, Give happiness so earth, and banish tears, As man, the image of his God should be ! And future ages, pointing to this time, Shall say, 'twas then man proved himself.

Unlossed the vile bonds of a ruder day, And war and crime chased from the earth a Brace thyself up, my Pegasus, we'll fly Around the globe, and see what we can sp deeds and great, will soon be done And I would fain be there. My Pegasus, get on

Goderich, April 19th, 1848.

FOR THE BURON SIGNAL.

A PEEP AT GODERICH.

The chief town of Huron, on Huron Lake shor The pride of its district, its fountain of power, On the verge of a lake well adapted for shipping, It's advantaged by commerce, by trading, and Fresh air in abundance it alway enjoys

Which in summer gives pleasure, but in winter From its period of infancy it is swiftly progress

Industry and business are daily increasing degrees it has grown from a waste to a tow degrees it will rise to still higher renown. As a proof of its progress and thriving condition Of two printing presses, each of which issues It also contains some inhabitants of note, A Judge that presides at each quarterly court, And gives his decision on matters of Law, On which Lawyers have duly exhausted the

A Sheriff there is also, whose duty it is, To put debtore in limbo and on their chattle seize ;

Until such time as their fortunes are legally told. Three Lawyere there are, who with bag and with

ound British laws in our flourishing town. A Doctor there's also—an intelligent man, Who to heal the diseased does all that he can, here's a Clerk of the District, and a Clerk

A Registrar's pen transcribing free deeds, For honest good men of different creeds.

A Treasurer, the funds of the District collects, He receives all their money, and pays all their

Six Taveras where topers take their cups with Two Bakers with bread are supplying their

Five Tailors, as clever as w forth.

it of cloth. Ten Boot and Shoemakers reside in the Three Blacksmiths whose shops with industry

Tinemith, a Gunsmith, two Saddlers, Tanners, mers. With a numerous body of loafers and gentlemen

Who live on their fortunes the best way they can. But I must cut short my story and bid you good For my subject 's exhausted, and indeed so am I

That I'll read these few lines in the Signal

A STROLLER. Goderich, April, 1848.

CONSTITUTION OF NATURE—THE ATMOSPHERE.

[CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.] In the warmest regions of the globe, the air is cold at the tops of high mountains, merely because the air is there thin and incapable of forming a medium for the retention of the sun's rays. In every country there is a point of latitude at which water freezes on all occasions, whether summer or winter. In Europe, this point—called by some the snow line, or point of eternal snow—is from five to six thousand feet above the level of the sea; in the hot reabove the level of the sea; in the hot re-gions of Africa and America, it is fourteen thousand feet high. At these points of altitude respectively, snow lies constantly unmelted on the mountain sides and sumunmelted on the mountain sides and summits. In the warm regions of Hindustan, the atmosphere is as cool and pleasant at a certain height on the Himalaya mountains as it is in the northeru pert of Europe.—
The plains of Mexico under a burning sun would not be endurable by man, if they were not at such an elevation as to possess a transaction of the property of the superior of the summer of th

an atmospere so this as to be incapable of being heated to excess.

Although the heat of the atmosphere from the cooling effect of winds, there is another cause of increase to the tempera-

The more heated that any fluid becomes it is the more expanded, and consequently lighter. Being lighter, it rises or mounts upward, while the colder fluid sinks and occupies its place to be warmed and lightened in turn. These alternations greatly dis-turb the tranquillity of the atmosphere.— Here the air is rising, there it is sinking or rushing sidewise to supply the deficiency; in short, its motions are indescribably vari-ous, all in consequence of the ever-shifting temperature of the atmosphere. The cur rents of air so caused are the winds, with the effects of which all are familiar. In the ly situated, the winds which blow are in ty, designing to sail up the year La Plata, general a result of disturbances in the balance of the atmosphere at the distance unsually sailed once a year from that port British islands, and other countries similarof thousands of miles in the trophical or hot regions of the earth, and their occurrence annot be calculated upon, and benea a and 16 guns; and Salkich of thousands of miles in the trophical or hot cannot be calculated upon, and hence a principal cause for uncertainty in the

The atmosphere possesses the capacity for absorbing and sustaining moisture, but to a limited extent. When saturated to a certain degree, it is relieved by the falling of the moisture in the form of rain. It is calculated that the whole atmosphere round the globe could not retain at one time more moisture than would produce about six or seven inches of rain. By an elevation of emperature, the capacity of the atmosphere to absorb and sustain moisture is increased, and by a lowering of temperature decreas-ed. Cold breezes, by lowering the temperature of the air, cause the aeritorm moisture to assume the appearance of clouds, and then to fall as rain. Clouds disappear or melt into thin invisible vapour in fine weather, and again appear when it is cold. When a cloud descends on the side of a or higher temperature, and disappears.— One minute it seems a thick white vapour and the next it is gone; but when a cloud ascends a hill, it enters a region of cold, and consequently being condensed, it is precipitated as a shower of rain. Hence, the old familiar rhyme—

When the clouds go up the hill, They'll send down water to turn a mill.

Thus, the atmosphere is the great field in which the varied phenomena of cloud ainbows, meteors, and other appearances

thick crystalline body, and afford light in situations which would otherwise be indarkness. The atmosphere, therefore, which an ignorant person might suppose to be nothing, is as invaluable a constituent of creation as land or water; it is a fluid essential for the existence of animals and plants; it affords a field for all kinds of meteorological phenomena; it is a supporter of combustion, and an important agent in the diffusion of heat and light, and also in the transmission of sound.

n the transmission of sound.

Hitherto we have spoken of the atmos phere only in reference to its externa character—we have now to say something respecting its composition. As already stated, the air is a compound substance. It is composed of nitrogen and oxygen gases, with a very small proportion of carbonic acid gas. Of 100 parts of pure air, reckoning by weight, about 76 are nitrogen, 23 oxygen, and 1 carbonic acid gas and watery vapour. Both as respects weight and bulk-nitrogen forms the chief ingredient of the atmosphere. This gas, which is sometimes. atmosphere. This gas, which is sometimes called azote, acts chiefly as a diluent to modify the strength of the oxygen, in the same way as water is sometimes used to mix with and modify the strength of spirits. mix with and modify the strength of spirits. The oxygen is the essential and active part of the air. It serves to keep up combus tion or burning, and the principal element required for the breathing of animals and the life of plants. In serving its many purposes, oxygen undergoes a material change, but the nitrogen which conveys it is seldom altered in character. Animal respiration changes the constitution of air; oxygen is destroyed or deposited in the blood, and carbonic acid is given out in its stead. Thus, we inhale pure air and exhale stead. Thus, we inhale pure air and exhale that which is foul, carbonic acid being an impure and heavy species of gas. It has impure and heavy species of gas. It has been ascertained by experiments that the same proportional quantities of nitrogen, oxygen, and carbonic acid, are in the air at all heights from the ground, and that notall heights from the ground, and unption of withstanding the perpetual consumption of oxygen and deposition of carbonic acid, the atmosphere, is precisely of the same purity that it was fifty years ago.

THE SOLITARY.

I am monarch of all I survey, My right there is none to dispute; From the centre all round to the sea I am lord of the fowl and the brute,

ALEXANDER SELECTE. The interest of Alexander Selkirk's narrative arises, not merely from the sin-gular life which be spent for several years on an uninhabited island, but also from its the inhabitant of the lonly isle passes.— The simple, natural pathos with which De Foe clothes the narrative of a plain un-

published in Chambers' Journal.

The celebrated Captain Dampier had projected an enterprise with two armed ves-

rainbows, meteors, and other appearances in the sky, are exhibited. As respects that and with but slender hope of ever observed and such that a most important part. Received in it, the mind sunk for some days under the hortest are a most important part. Received in it, the rays of the sun are harmoniously diffused in all directions through it, as though a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in all directions through it, as though a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in all directions through it, as though a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in all directions through it, as though a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in all directions through it, as though a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in all directions through it, as though a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in all directions through it, as though a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in all directions through it, as though a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in all directions through it, as though a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in all directions through it, as though a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in all directions through it as though a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in all directions through it as though a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in a limitation of the sun are harmoniously diffused in a limitation

provide the means of subsistence. He had prought ashore, besides his clothes and bed ding, a fire lock, a pound of gunpowder, a quantity of bullets, a flint and steel, a few pounds of tobacco, a hatchet, a knife, a ket-tle, a flip-can, a Bible, some buoks of devo-tion, one or two works on navigation, and his mathematical instruments. The island he knew to contain wild-goals; but hoping to observe a passing suit, he preferred for a long time feeding on shell-fish and seals, which he found upon the shore. The which he round upon ane shore. The eisland, which is rugged and picture-que, covered by luxuriant vegetation, and clothed to the tops of the hills with wood, was now in all the bloom and freshness of spring; but upon the d-jected solitary its charms were spent in vain. He could only wander along the heach, mining for the an-

wander along the beach, pining for the ap-proach of some friendly vessel which might restore him to the converse of his fellowcreatures. To procure shelter from the weather, he built two huts with the wood of the pimento tree, thatching them with the long graws of the island; one being meant for a kitchen, and the other a bed-room. Yet every day, for the first eighteen months, he spent much time on the beach, watching for the appearance of a sail on the horizon. At length, partly from habit, partly from the influence of religion, he graw more reconlength, partly from habit, partly from the influence of religion, he grew more reconciled to his situation. Every morning after ising, he read a portion of Scripture, sang a psalin, and prayed, speaking aloud in order to preserve the use of his voice. He afterwards remarked, that he would probably never be such a good Christian again, as he was when on the island. He at first lived great property to the property of the property of the property of the second se lived much upon turtles, which abounded upon the shores, but afterwards ran down the wild goats, whose flesh he either roasted or stewed; and of which he kept a small stock tamed around his dwelling, in case he should be disabled by sickness. His great-est inconvenience was the want of sait, but in time he never missed it. As a substitute for bread he had turnips, parsnips, and the cabbage palm, all of excellent quality, and also radishes and water-cresses. When his clothes were worn out, he supplied their place with goat skine, which made him look place with goat-skine, which made nim look more uncouth than any wild animal. He had a piece of linen, from which he made new shirts, by means of a nail, and the thread of his stockings. Every physical want being thus supplied, and his mind soothed by devotional feeling, he began positively to enjoy his existence, often lying for whole days ur, the decisions however. for whole days in the delicious bowers which he had formed for himself, abandoned

to the most pleasing sensations. an atmospere so this as to be incapable of being heated to excess.

Although the heat of the atmosphere thus depends on the density of the fluid, it is proper to state that it is likewise in fluenced by other circumstances. Certain bedies have the power of heating the atmosphere in a greater degree than would otherwise be the case. For exam would otherwise be the case. For exam ple, in valleys the heat is thrown off from the sides of adjacent hills, from forces of the sides of th

and seize a few of the rich galleons which and seize a few of the rich galleons which they were before he discovered himself.—
It is an eize a few of the rich galleons which unsually sailed once a-year from that port to the mother country. His vessels were the St. George, and the Cinque Ports, of 26 and 16 guns; and Selkirk was appointed the 31st January 1709, after four years and seiling—naster of the latter. They sailed its seiling—naster of the latter. They sailed its seiling—naster of the latter. They sailed its seiling—naster of the latter. They sailed two months solitude, he saw two British galleons, which had got into port before they arrived at Madera. Dampier then resolved to attack some rich towns on the Spanish Main, but discensions broke out, and by Dampier's orders, the first lieutement of the St. George left the ship at St. lago. After they had reached the coast of Brazil, the commander of the Cinque Ports of the damping and Selkirk had for some violent character, was appointed in his room. Stradling, a man of brutal and violent character, was appointed in the recent pleasant and gossipung book, and preparing a feast of fresh meat, but, ere long, a boat left the side of one, and came near the shore. Selkirk ran joy-fully to meet his countrymen, waving a line here recently the proposed to attack that the store of sieep, he employed them so much." Again Mr. Deville endeavored to the versels approach. The night having come considered labour and hard study are mere child splay to him: that his studies could not be hurting him, he enjoyed them so much." Again Mr. Deville endeavored to inform the strangers that a human being the save the child, but the lather would not attend to the warning. Two years from that time the father again called on Mr. Daville, and to the Warning of the Cinque Ports of the St. George left the ship at St. Jago. After they had reached the coast of the save the child, but the lather would not attend to the warning. Two years from that time the father burst into tears—his child w died, and Stradling, a man of brutal and violent character, was appointed in his room. Stradling and Selkirk had for some time been on very bad terms, and the latter resolved to remain upon Juan Fernandez, off which they then lay; and when the vessel was about to weigh, he went into a boat with all his effects, and was rowed ashore, by the captain's consent. His first ashore, by the captain's consent. His first sensation on landing was that of joy, from the thought that he was now freed from the annoyance which had so long oppressed him; but no sooner did he hear the sound of the retreating oars, than the sense of solitude and helplessness fell upon his mind, and made him rush into the water, to enand made him rush into the water, to entreat his companions to take him once more on board; but the commander made this change of resolution a subject of mockery, and told him that it would be best for the remainder of the crew, that so troublesome a fellow should remain where he was.

Thus was he left to provide for his own subsistence upon an uninhabited and uncultivated isle, far from the haunts of his kind, and with but slender hope of ever again minging with his fellow-creatures.

House and helplessness fell upon his mind, and made him rush into the water, to entreat his companion to take him one more on the board into the command in the expedition. He was the left to provide for his own subsistence upon an uninhabited and uncultivated isle, far from the haunts of his kind, and with but slender hope of ever again minging with his fellow-creatures.

direction in which the ship had vanished, his late solitude, for soon after leaving Juan vainly hoping for its return. But it was recessary for him to consider how he might obliged to surrender to the Spaniards, on account of the leaky state of the vessel, and had ever since been in prison.

LORD PALMERSTON ON THE FOREIGN POLICY OF ENGLAND.

We [the Government] have endeavoured to extend the commercial relations of this country, and to place them, where exten-sion is not required, on a firmer basis and a footing of greater security. I think that, in that respect, we have done good service to the country; and I hold that, with respect to alliance, England is a power suffispect to alliance, rangiand is a period of the country strong and potent to steer her own course, and needs not lie herself as a necessary appendage to the policy of any other sary appendage to the policy of any other country. I hold that the real policy of England, as separated from questions which in-volve her own particular political and com-mercial interests, is to be the champion of justice and of right. In pursuing that course with moderation and prodence, not becoming the Quixotte of the whole world, out giving the weight of her moral sanction and support wherever she thinks justice is; in pursuing that course, and in pursuing the more limited direction of our own particular interests, my conviction is, that as long as England keeps herself in the right, and as long as she wishes to promote no injustice, as long as she wishes to countenance no wrong, as long as she seeks legitimate in-terests of her own, and sympathizes with right and justice in reference to others, she never will find herself altogether alone, but will be sure to find some other state of sufficient power, influence and weight, to support her in the course which she should think fit to pursue. Therefore I say that it is narrow policy to suppose that this country or that country is to be marked out as our eternal alls or our eternal she are the first learning to the suppose that the country or that country is to be marked out as our eternal ally or our eternal enemies. --Our interests are eternal, and these it is Our interests are eternal, and these it is our duty to follow. When we find other countries marching in the same course, and pur uing the same objects, we so long consider them as fellow companions in the same plan, and regard them with the most cordial feeling. And when we find other countries pursuing an opposite course and thwarting us, it is our duty to make allowances for their different conduct, and not to pass too harsh a judgment on them because they do not exactly see things in the same they do not exactly see things in the same light as we do. It is our duty not lightly to engage this country in the dreadful responsibilities of war, because, from time to time, we may find this or that power disinclined to concur with us. That has been as far as possible, the guiding principle of my conduct; and if I may be allowed to ex-

IN CHILDREN. - There can be no doubt that that he never danced with a lighter heart or greater spirit, than to the sound of his own voice in the midst of these dumb snimals.

During his registers Sullish was asset to the pride of parents, who, delight children, have stricen to an activity of their children, have stricen to an activity of their solitude,—the way in which he expresses his feelings, and denotes the workings of his mind, effect the heart more than all the eloquence of Rousseau could have done, had he attempted the story. The narrative of Shelkirk's adventures on the island of to his fellew-creatures, he carved his name. Juan Fernandez wants, of course, the excite-

to what a ridiculous extent human credit lify will sometimes go. The anecdate is of a French adventurer, who was receiv-ed into the first circles of Paris as a sued into the first circles of Faris as a supernatural being. He was said to possess the elixir of life, and the wandering Jew was apparently a youth to him in point of longerity. In the house of the Marchal de Mirepoix he once sat down to the harpsicherd, and played a piece of music of sublime and surpassing beauty.

All incurred whether it was his own. All inquired whether it was his own composition or where it was to be found.
To which he replied, with a pension air— The last time I heard it was when Alex-

No RELATION .- A sonof the Emerald Isle meeting a countryman whose face was not perfectly remembered, after saluting hum most cordially, inquired his name

From the Dundas Warder-Extra.
ARRIVAL OF THE. DUCHESS D'ORLEANS.

Three days later from Europe PRUSSIA DECLARED A REPUBLIC.

New York, 20th April-3, P. M. The packet ship Duchess d' Orleans, Captain Richardson, has arrived, bringing advices from Havre of the 27th ult, from Paris to the 26th, and London to the 25th.

The most important intelligence is a report that Prussia has declared herself a

Capt. Restates that the greatest excitement prevails in Paris and Havre, the citement prevails in Paris and Havre, the rich being in apprehension of being killed by the poor. The military were called out at Havre on the 27th, for the purpose of checking any outrage that might take place. Large failures continued to take place at Paris, and throughout France.

A telegraphic despatch received by Galignai's Messenger, March 21, dated Matz states that republic has been proclaimed in Berlin. The King dethroned, and His Msjosty's Ministers under arrest.—The news was confirmed in Paris by the

The news was confirmed in Paris by the Commerce. That papers says this time "the fact is official.

A telegraphic dispatch, posted at the Bourse, leaves no doubt of its authenticity.

A Berlin letter says the Price of Prussia had left for England. Before his flight, the people demanded he should renounce all

right to the throne.

We learn from Berlin that all the Polish prisoners in that city have been set at liberty. On the 22od ult., the date of the latest direct advices, Berlin was tranquil. This news throws some doubt over the news received from Metz, of the proclamation of the Republic.

The Universal Gazette of the 22nd ultime

states, that the King had placed the pro-is perty of the State, including military ewords, under the protection of the citizens and inhabitants of Berlin.

A revolution is announced as having oc-cured in Genoa, which has detached itself from Sardinia. AUSTRIA.—A new ministry has been

BAVARIA.—A letter from Munich dated 21st ultimo. says, King Louis has abdicated, and will retire to Scily. The Prince Royal ascends the throne. LOMBARDY.

The insuirrection is general throughout to Lombardo Venitian kingdom. Milan is in the hands of the people. HANOVER. The King has granted all the demands of

The Emseror of Russia is said to be greatrance. Great activity prevails in the war department, and the army of reserve is directed to hold itself in readiness to march upon Poland at a moment's notice.

At London on the 25th, Consols sold at 81

700,000 frances.

Admiral Baudin has declined receiving

5000 frs. salary, as member of the bureau of longitude.
Subrien has donated 20,000 frances to the Provisional Government.

Large numbers of Germans and Belgians are leaving Paris for home.

Arrests have been made for destroying

Railroads.
Disturbances at Agen suppressed by the National Guards and people.

Jerome Buonaparte has joined the Nation-

Guards as a private.

The Provisional Government is adopting measures that check the commercial crisic.
Four hurdred Poles have formed a Com-pany to return to Poland.
M. Thiers has declared for the Republic and accepted the nomination for the ing election.

NAPLES. The Jesuits leave for Walta. POLAND. Revolution in Poland confirmed.

NEWSPAPERS .- A Western New York paper publishes the report of a lecture delivered, in that section, which gives a very intresting history of the periodical press. We make a few extracts.

press. We make a few extracts.

The first printed newspaper was published in England, in 1586, called "The English Mercary, imprinted by her Majesty's Printer." This paper was not regularly publish-The first periodical newspaper published

at Frankfort Germeny, in 1612. In 1624, the "Probe Intelligencer and London Gazette" was established. Soon atterwards various pa; ers had "their en-trances and exits" in London, among which were "The Scots Dove," "The Parliament Kite," "The Secret Oul," &c., &c. "The Spectator" was the first pure'y literary periodical. It appeared in 1711.—

This publication, as is known, owes its immortality to Addison.

"The Tat ler," conducted by Sir Richard Steele though published a short time pre-vious, was not exclusively literary. The "United States Gazette" of Philadelphia, was the official organ of President Washington's administra

iney tely som-t of for ated ted This con-

the social last, piece social the heir able may I so-the that and your the