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advertise by the year.

Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL.  
CAN be consulted at 101 hours, at  
Mr. LeTure's Boarding House,  
(Formerly the British Hotel.)  
Goderich, April 29th, 1852.

IRA LEWIS,  
BARRISTER SOLICITOR, Esq. West-  
street, Goderich. 2nd 25

DANIEL HOME LIZARS,  
ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer,  
Solicitor in Chancery, &c. has his  
office as formerly in Stratford,  
Stratford, 2nd Jan. 1850. 2nd 49

DANIEL GORDON,  
CABINET MAKER, Three doors East of  
the Canada Company's office, West-  
street, Goderich. 2nd 50

JOHN J. E. LINTON,  
NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Q.B.,  
and Conveyancer, Stratford.

WILLIAM REED,  
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c.  
1, Lighthouse-street, Goderich,  
October 25, 1849. 2nd 58

STOKES,  
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, West-  
street, Goderich. 2nd 3

HURON HOTEL,  
BY JAMES GENTLES, Goderich.—  
Attentive Hostlers always on hand.  
Goderich, Sept. 12, 1850. 2nd 30

STRACHAN AND BROTHER,  
Barrister and Attorneys at Law, &c.,  
Goderich, C. W.

JOHN STRACHAN, Barrister and Attor-  
ney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer.

ALEXANDER WOOD STRACHAN,  
Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chan-  
cery, Conveyancer, &c. Goderich,  
Goderich, 17th November, 1851.

MISS E. SHARMAN,  
(From Manchester, England.)  
MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER.  
WEST STREET, GODERICH,  
(2 doors East of the Canada C. Office.)  
WHERE she intends to carry on the  
above business. Dresses made in  
the very latest fashions.  
June 24th, 1852. 2nd 23

A. NASMYTH,  
FASHIONABLE TAILOR, one door  
West of W. E. Grace's Store, West  
Street, Goderich.  
Feb. 19, 1852. 2nd 24

WANTED.  
TWO good BOOT and SHOE Makers,  
who will find constant employment  
and good wages, by applying at the Shop  
of the subscriber, West-street, Goderich.  
BUSTARD GREEN.  
Sept. 9th, 1851.

VICTORIA HOTEL,  
WEST STREET, GODERICH,  
(Near the Market Square.)  
BY MESSRS. JOHN & ROBEY DONOGH,  
GOOD Accommodations for Travellers, and  
an attentive Hostler at all times, to take  
charge of "Fanny."  
Goderich, Dec. 6, 1850. 43-44

WASHINGTON  
Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co.  
CAPITAL \$1,000,000.  
EZRA HOPKINS, Hamilton, Agent for  
the Counties of Waterloo and Huron.  
August 27, 1850. 3rd 15

MR. JOHN MACARA,  
BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery,  
Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c.  
Office: Ontario Buildings, King-St.  
opposite the Gore Bank, and the Bank of  
British North America, Hamilton. 410

MA. T. N. MOLESWORTH,  
CIVIL ENGINEER and Provincial Land  
Surveyor, Goderich.  
April 30, 1851. 2nd 11

DR. HYNDMAN,  
QUICK'S TAVERN, London Road.  
May 1851. 2nd 12

JAMES WOODS,  
AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend  
Public Sales in any part of the United  
Counties, on moderate terms.  
Stratford, May 1850. 2nd 14

ENTER BUCHANAN TAILOR  
NEXT door to H. B. O'Connor's Store,  
West Street, Goderich. Clothes made  
and repaired, and cutting done on the short-  
est notice, and most liberal terms.  
December 3rd, 1851. 2nd 23

W. & R. SIMPSON,  
(LATE HOPE, BIRRELL & Co.)  
GROCERS, Wine Merchants, Fruiterers  
and Oils, No. 17 Dundas Street,  
London, C. W.  
February 25th 1852. 2nd 23

ROWLAND WILLIAMS,  
ATTORNEY, is prepared to attend Sales in  
any part of the United Counties, on the  
most liberal terms. Apply at the First  
Division Court office, or at his house, East  
Street, Goderich.  
N. B.—Goods and other property will  
be received to sell either by private or public  
sale.  
January 6, 1852. 2nd 47

Huron Signal.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE.  
"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."  
VOLUME V. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, AUGUST 26, 1852. NUMBER XXXI.  
TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

Poetry.

COME, HIE TO THE MOUNTAINS.

Come, hie to the mountains! 'tis Nature  
that calls,  
The banquet is set in 'tis mystical haunts,  
The minstrels have woke, and their jubilate  
myra  
Is away over woodland and wilderness dim;  
Nought living is mute, from the lark high  
up-borne  
To the insect that hums through its infan-  
tile bourne.  
While the flow'rets, I seen, in joint chorus  
are singing,  
Round the moss-tufted chairs where the  
barbells is ringing.

AGRICULTURE.

THE ECONOMY OF EVERGREENS.

—We have long held the opinion that the charac-  
ters and morals of a rural community are  
necessarily improved by that most interest-  
ing of all kinds of rural embellishment,  
ornamental planting. But for those who  
cannot appreciate these advantages, we  
shall present another, the most valuable  
of the sort in dollars and cents. This the  
writer has had an opportunity of witnessing  
the present winter in his own case. Nine  
years ago finding a severe winter, and  
from the want of winter protection, to  
which his residence was much exposed, a  
large portion of evergreens, were mingled  
with the trees of the garden, and set out.  
About a dozen white pines, a few balsam  
white spruce, Norway fir, and hemlocks,  
were placed, and the next year, on the  
side of the house most exposed, regard being  
had at the same time to the exclusion of  
uninteresting plants of view.  
One rule was adopted, in removing the  
young evergreens, which were chiefly pro-  
cured from the nurseries of the neighbourhood,  
some instances were brought twenty miles.  
This was to take up enough earth on the  
roots, to preserve the tree upright against  
strong winds, after setting out. By this  
means, not one out of thirty or forty were  
lost or removed. A white pine tree, about  
three feet and an inch in diameter is now  
eighteen feet high, and six feet in diameter,  
and several others have made nearly an  
equal growth.  
Now, for the economy of this plantation,  
which some of the neighbours thought was  
entirely useless labor. It has saved the  
present winter from the protection of straw,  
against the storms and wind, at least ten  
dollars in firewood, and this amount saved  
is increasing every year as the trees ad-  
vance in growth. The cost of procuring  
and setting out the evergreens is about  
three dollars. What farmer who goes out  
for "cuttings," can show as large a per cent-  
age of profit in wheat, or any other crop,  
as in this? Who would be most like-  
ly to seek the tavern, grog-shop, and the-  
atre—those who enjoy a home made attrac-  
tive and beautiful? The present winter  
bait, bleak, and roach, from a total want  
of the cheapest and most natural of all  
means for its embellishment.—*Albany Cultivator.*

PERKINSY CURE IN A HAY-MOW.

—About a year ago, a neighbour informed us  
that we could preserve our cheeses, during  
the fall and winter, with comparatively no  
trouble, by putting them in a hay-mow, or  
straw-bale, to keep cheese, we thought;  
but we tried it, and the result has ex-  
ceeded our utmost expectations. Each  
cheese was first enclosed in a muslin bag,  
and was made to fit closely. The sack should  
be of very strong cloth, as the weight of  
the hay is apt to break it if it is too old.—  
They were then laid in the hay-mow, and  
the hay laid on as usual. As the hay was  
fed out during the winter, they were found  
as sound as when first put in. We put  
one in within an hour after it was taken  
from the press; and when we came to it,  
it found it entirely free from mould, and good  
in every respect. The great advantage of  
this method seems to be in a saving of labor,  
as all they require, after being taken  
from the press, is to be sacked, and put  
in the hay, where they are safe from all  
kinds of animals, whether from mice or  
other vermin. Let every housewife, who  
makes cheese, try it, and the result is any  
other way favourable, I hope they will in-  
form us of the facts; or, if any one knows a  
better way, or who can instruct us in any  
other way, we will be glad to hear of it.  
I would say to her, "Take the best and surest  
method of saving your cheese, and the fact  
in your possession by sending a communi-  
cation to the Editor of the Cultivator."  
Do not excuse yourself on the ground  
that you have no time to spare for per-  
forming this duty. Had I a week's vaca-  
tion, I fear I should never have written  
this communication.—*Cor. of  
Olio Cultivator.*

STEAM FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

It is somewhat difficult to estimate the  
power of steam engines. They are usually  
classified by their horse power, as four horse  
or six horse engine. It is a better way  
however, to state the diameter of the cylin-  
der. In England, a diameter of ten and  
a quarter inches is usually rated at six horse  
power, and in Scotland, with some of the best me-  
chanics, at six horses. Thus an eight-horse  
engine in England is only rated at six hor-  
ses in Scotland. The price of a movable  
team engine of eight horse English, or  
horse Scotch, is about £240. In Scotland  
a four-horse fixed high pressure can be ob-  
tained for about £100, or one of ten inches  
diameter (or six Scotch) for £250. Thus  
the original expense of the portable and fixed  
engines is widely different the one being  
three times the other. During a lease a fixed  
high pressure will cost almost nothing for  
repairs, if properly attended to, and will  
at the end be worth more than half the  
price. In the portable engine the form of  
the boiler is extremely liable to accident,  
and the whole machine often requires re-  
pairs. From the construction of the boiler  
in particular, these repairs must necessarily  
be expensive, and few of these engines will  
be serviceable in ten years. Upon railway  
repairs and renewals of the engines form a  
serious item, in the working expenses, and  
the boiler—the essential part of these por-  
table engines being upon the same principle  
as the boiler—is liable to the same wear  
and tear. When portable engine is placed  
in a field, of course the water and coal must  
be brought to the engine. In the fixed en-  
gine the well for the water is made at the  
time of erecting the engine, and the coals  
are put into a coal-house near the engine,  
of course they have to be drawn from the  
coal hill, but there is no necessity for car-  
rying the water to a fixed engine. In our  
opinion the disadvantages for more than com-  
pensation any advantages which portable  
engines may possess over fixed engines.—  
We may point out a difference greatly in  
favor of our fixed engine, but more apper-  
tance, perhaps by a practical engineer. In  
the movable engine, a high pressure is  
invariably used, to compensate for the  
smallness of their cylinder, generally not  
over 50 lbs. to the inch, while in the fixed,  
it seldom if ever exceeds 30, and is gener-  
ally about 25. The risk of accident in the  
former is thus increased, and above all, the  
wear and tear of the boiler. If portable en-  
gines could once be employed as the com-  
mon motive power of the farm, the case  
of the fixed engine, of course be altogether  
different. At present, however, there can be no  
reason in giving the first place to the fixed  
engine for threshing. It is worthy of re-  
mark that in almost every other case where  
steam power can be applied in a fixed form,  
it is always employed.—*North British Agri-  
culturalist.*

Literature.

FROM GLEASON'S PICTORIAL.

THE TWO CARPENTERS; OR,  
PASTIME REAL AND UNREAL.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Charles Brackett and Ludlow Weston  
were apprentices to a carpenter by the  
name of Jonas White. They were nearly  
of the same age—about nineteen, and they  
were both of them remarkably good dispo-  
sition, and withal, very punctual at their  
work. Mr. White was a kind, indulgent man,  
and his workmen had no occasion to complain  
of his requirements.

CHARLEY.

Charley, said Ludlow Weston, one evening  
after they had closed their labors upon  
a house that Mr. White was erecting, "let  
us have a ride this evening."  
"No," returned Charles Brackett, as he  
removed his apron. The answer was short  
but it was kindly spoken.  
"Come, do," urged Ludlow. "It will be  
a beautiful evening, and we can have a first  
rate time. Won't you go?"  
"I cannot, Lud."  
"But why?"  
"Because I am otherwise engaged, and  
beside, I haven't the money to spare."  
"Never mind the engagement, but come  
along, and I will pay the expenses."  
"If ever I join with a companion in any  
pastime that involves pecuniary expense,  
I shall always pay my share; but this even-  
ing Lud, I have an engagement with my-  
self."  
"And what can it be, Charley?"  
"I borrowed a book of Mr. White, a  
few days since, and as I promised to return  
it as soon as I finished it, I desire to do so  
as soon as possible, so I must devote this  
evening to reading."  
"And what is the subject, pray?" asked  
Ludlow.  
"The History of Architecture," returned  
Charles Brackett.  
"Oh, ha! Such dry stuff as that!"  
"It's not dry, I assure you, Lud."  
"It may not be to you, but it is to me—  
What pouring over architect all night alter  
working hard at it all day?"  
"Yes," returned Charles, "because I am  
thus enabled to learn more of the different  
branches of our business."  
Well, said Ludlow, with a slight touch  
of the head, "for my part I learn full as much  
as going to visit her sick aunt, where we  
shall spend the Sabbath. However, I hope  
you will have a good evening."  
You will, too?"  
"Mary Waters and Sophia Cross were  
both 'them good girls, and they really  
love the youths, whose attention they were  
respectively receiving. Charles and Lud-  
low had already talked of marriage, and they  
looked forward to that important event  
with much promise of joy, and all who knew  
them had reason to believe that they would  
both make good husbands.  
This time glided away. Both of the  
young men had up some money, and they  
were both steady at their work, but Char-  
les pursued his studies with unremitting

CHARLEY.

diligence, while Ludlow could never see  
any use in a mere carpenter's bothering his  
brain with geometrical properties, areas of  
figures, volumes of solids, mathematical roots  
and powers, trigonometry, and a thousand  
other things that his companion spent so  
much time over.  
Two years were soon swallowed up in the  
vortex of time, and Charles and Ludlow  
were free. They both were lured by their  
old master, and for several months they  
worked on in the town where Mr. White  
resided. Ludlow Weston was married to  
Sophia Cross, and they boarded with the  
bride's mother.  
"Aint you ever going to get married?"  
asked Ludlow, as he and Charles were at  
work together.  
"As soon as I can get a house to put a  
wife into," quietly replied Charles.  
"Why, you can hire one at any time."  
"I know that; but I wish to own one."  
"Then poor Mary Waters will have to  
wait a long time for a husband, I'm think-  
ing."  
"Perhaps so," Charles said, with a  
smile.  
Then Ludlow whistled a tune as he con-  
tinued his work.  
"Boys," said Mr. White, as he came into  
his shop one morning, where Charles Lud-  
low were at work, "are you soon likely to  
have a job in S———." The new State  
House is going up as soon as the committee  
can procure a suitable plan, and I shall have  
an opportunity to contract for a good share  
of the carpenter's work."  
"Good! We shall have a change of air,"  
said Ludlow, in a merry mood.  
That evening Charles took his paper  
from the post-office, and in it he found an  
advertisement calling for an architectural  
plan for the new State House. He went  
home, locked himself up in his room, and  
devoted half his time to intense thought and  
study. The next day he procured a large  
sheet of fine drawing paper, and after sup-  
per he again betook himself to his room,  
where he drew out his table, spread his pa-  
per, and then taking his care of mathemati-  
cal instruments, he set himself about his  
task. For a whole week he worked every  
night till twelve or one o'clock, and at the  
end of that time, his job was finished. He  
rolled his sheet of paper carefully up in a  
substantial wrapper, and having directed it  
to the committee, he entrusted it to the care  
of the stage-driver, to be delivered at its  
destination in the city of S———.  
Nearly three weeks rolled away, and  
Charles began to fear that his labors had  
been useless. It was just after dinner—  
Mr. White and his men had commenced  
work; when four gentlemen entered the  
shop, whose very appearance at once be-  
spoke them to be men of the highest stand-  
ing in society.  
"Is there a Charles Brackett here?" asked  
one of them.  
"That is the man, sir," returned Mr.  
White, pointing to where Charles, in his  
checked apron and paper cap, was at  
work.  
The stranger seemed a little surprised as  
he turned his eyes upon the youth, and a  
shade of doubt upon his features.  
"Is your name Brackett, sir?" he asked,  
as he went up to where the young man  
stood.  
"It is, sir," replied Charles, trembling  
with strong excitement.  
"Did you draw this plan?" continued the  
stranger, opening a roll he held in his  
hand.  
"I did, sir," answered Charles, as he at  
once recognized his work.  
"Did you originate it?"  
"Every part of it, sir."  
The stranger eyed the young carpenter  
with a wondering look, and so did the gen-  
tlemen who accompanied him. Mr. White  
and Ludlow Weston wondered what it all  
meant.  
"Well, sir," at length said he who held  
the plan, "I am not a little surprised that  
one like you should have designed and drawn  
this; but nevertheless, you are a lucky man.  
Your plan has been accepted in every fea-  
ture and your recommendations have all been  
adopted."  
The effect of this announcement upon  
Charles Brackett was like an electric shock.  
Objects seemed to swim before his eyes,  
and he grasped the edge of his bench for  
support.  
"Gentlemen," said Mr. White, "I do not  
know how to express my feelings."  
"It means, sir," that this young man has  
designed a complete and perfect architec-  
tural plan for a new State House, and that  
it has been unanimously adopted by the com-  
mittee from among fifty others that they  
had received from different parts of the  
country."  
Charles, uttered the old carpenter,  
wiping a pride-sterm tear from his cheek, as  
he gazed upon his former apprentice, "when  
did you do this?"  
"Three weeks ago, sir."  
"And that's what kept you up so late every  
night for a week?"

CHARLEY.

"Yes, sir."  
"There's a powerful genius there," said  
the spokesman of the visitors.  
"Ay, returned Mr. White; and there  
has been deep and powerful application there  
too. Charles Brackett has been with me  
from a boy, and every moment of his  
leisure time has been devoted to the most  
intense study."  
The gentleman looked kindly, flattering  
upon the young man, and then turning to  
Mr. White, he said:  
"He has not only given us the design,  
but, as you can see, he has calculated the  
nicety the number of bricks, the surface of  
stone, the quantity of lumber, the weight,  
length, size and form of the required iron,  
as well as the quantity of other materials, and  
the cost of construction. It is a valuable  
document."  
Ludlow Weston was dumb. He had  
down his head, and thought of the carriage  
he had thrown up his companion's studies.  
"Mr. Brackett," continued the visitor,  
an authorized by the State committee to  
pay you one thousand dollars for the design,  
and also to offer you ten dollars per day, as  
long as the building is in course of construc-  
tion as superintending architect.—The  
named sum I will pay you now, and before  
I leave, I would like to have from you an  
answer to the committee's proposition."  
Before the delegation returned to S———,  
Charles had received his thousand dollars,  
cash, and accepted the offer for superintend-  
ing the erection of the State House.  
"Ah, Charles," said Ludlow Weston, after  
they had finished their supper, "you have  
indeed closed the part. I had thought that  
a carpenter could be such a man."  
"And why not a carpenter as well as any  
one? It only requires study and applica-  
tion."  
"But all men are not like you."  
"Because all men don't try. Let a man  
set his eye upon an honorable point, and  
then follow it steadily, unwaveringly, and he  
will be sure to reach it. All men may not  
occupy the same sphere, and it would not be  
well that they should; but there are few who  
may not reach to a degree of honorable emi-  
nence in any trade or profession, no matter  
how humble it may be."  
"I believe you are right, Charles; but it  
is almost too late for me to try now. I  
shall never be anything but a journey-  
man."  
"I will own, Ludlow, that you have wast-  
ed the best part of your life for study; but  
there is yet time and opportunity for re-  
trievement."  
Ludlow did try, and he studied, and he im-  
proved much, but he was unable to recall  
the time he had wasted. He had now a  
family upon his care, and he had to depend  
altogether upon his hands for support, he  
could not work with his mind.

CHARLEY.

There is a deep moral in the foregoing for  
our young mechanical readers, and we have  
no doubt they have ere this, discovered it.  
BEAUTY OF TRUTH.  
An object to be beautiful must possess a  
corresponding symmetry in all its parts, hav-  
ing no eccentricities or irregularities; but pos-  
sessing the elements of perfection in all its  
parts and correspondences.  
A complex object possessing these qual-  
ities is more beautiful than a simple one.—  
A circle is less beautiful than a well-executed  
historical painting. The beauties of art  
are produced by imitations of nature;  
are all beautiful, because all perfect. It is  
pleasant to go forth, and gaze upon nature  
in all her wild grandeur—to watch vegeta-  
tion in its growth, maturity and decay. It  
is delightful to gaze upon the passing cloud  
in its rapid flight—to view the  
broad expanse of space by day, or the starry  
canopy by night. Or to listen to the mur-  
muring brook, the rushing cataract, or the  
sleeping thunder as it majestically rolls  
down the neighbouring hills. But these  
phenomena are not enduring. Though they  
are beautiful their beauty soon fades.  
They appear, we view them, and admire;  
but ere we cease to wonder they vanish.—  
They are imitations, however, of all  
prevailing principles through which crea-  
tion is sustained. These principles are the  
principles of truth, and are never ending.  
Here new beauties develop themselves in  
the eye of the beholder. "Is here that  
which strikes his intellect, and expands his  
intellect, and increases the devotional feel-  
ing."  
In accordance with the principles of truth,  
all material existence was created and  
governed. From atoms up to worlds, and  
from words up to life and intelligence, these  
same principles hold the supremacy. "For  
here the mind can revel among undying  
beauties. Here can be seen the grand the-  
sublime, the awful; all manifested in perfect  
harmony."  
No wonder, then, that the feelings of  
Newton were overcome by the discovery  
of a new truth when contemplating the  
great mountain-tops of nature's laws. No  
wonder that A. Church, as a new discov-  
ery dawned upon his mind, in ecstasy ex-  
claimed, "I have found it."  
"Truth, to be appreciated, must be known.  
Those who love it not, are those who are  
unacquainted with its tendencies. Who  
can avoid loving that which in itself is so  
intensely lovely. It is the only substance  
of grace to grow, where never before  
grew, deserves a niche in the temple of  
time; what greater honors ought to be he-  
stowed on him who discovers a new truth,  
or does a new idea. His name should  
be enrolled among the benefactors of our  
race, and handed down to the latest poster-  
ity. He truly is one of the 'great pattern-  
men' of his age. His memory will last when  
the mists of blood shall have passed into the  
land of forgetfulness."  
"Truth is older than creation, more enduring  
than the 'everlasting hills.' It is eter-  
nal, inflexible, immutable. When shall we

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are beautiful their beauty soon fades.  
They appear, we view them, and admire;  
but ere we cease to wonder they vanish.—  
They are imitations, however, of all  
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In accordance with the principles of truth,  
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No wonder, then, that the feelings of  
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great mountain-tops of nature's laws. No  
wonder that A. Church, as a new discov-  
ery dawned upon his mind, in ecstasy ex-  
claimed, "I have found it."  
"Truth, to be appreciated, must be known.  
Those who love it not, are those who are  
unacquainted with its tendencies. Who  
can avoid loving that which in itself is so  
intensely lovely. It is the only substance  
of grace to grow, where never before  
grew, deserves a niche in the temple of  
time; what greater honors ought to be he-  
stowed on him who discovers a new truth,  
or does a new idea. His name should  
be enrolled among the benefactors of our  
race, and handed down to the latest poster-  
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the mists of blood shall have passed into the  
land of forgetfulness."  
"Truth is older than creation, more enduring  
than the 'everlasting hills.' It is eter-  
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CHARLEY.

There is a deep moral in the foregoing for  
our young mechanical readers, and we have  
no doubt they have ere this, discovered it.  
BEAUTY OF TRUTH.  
An object to be beautiful must possess a  
corresponding symmetry in all its parts, hav-  
ing no eccentricities or irregularities; but pos-  
sessing the elements of perfection in all its  
parts and correspondences.  
A complex object possessing these qual-  
ities is more beautiful than a simple one.—  
A circle is less beautiful than a well-executed  
historical painting. The beauties of art  
are produced by imitations of nature;  
are all beautiful, because all perfect. It is  
pleasant to go forth, and gaze upon nature  
in all her wild grandeur—to watch vegeta-  
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