

Poetry.

THE HAPPY FARMER.

Saw ye the farmer at his plough As you were riding by? Or wearied 'neath his noon-day toil, When summer suns were high? And thought you that his lot was hard? And did you thank your God, That you, and yours, were not condemn'd Thus idle slaves to plod?

A SONG.

Am! The Girl that loves a mortal like me! The leaves of the forest are falling in showers, The chill winds of autumn are stealing decay, The verdure of fields and the beauty of flowers, Like the dreams of our childhood have faded away!

TRANSMISSION OF OATS INTO WHEAT, BARLEY, OR RYE.

The statement of the Rev. G. Moore, at the dinner of the Sittingbourne Agricultural Association, having caused some interesting discussion, and we may add, having been received with some little incredulity, we give the statement in the Vestiges of the Natural History of Creation, alluded to by Mr. Moore. The author of the "Vestiges" says, in his fifth edition, whilst arguing against the persistence of the present systems of botanical species: "After such instances, it would not be surprising that the specific and even (so-called) generic differences among the cerealia, are now discovered to be capable of reduction. It appears that, whenever oats sown at the usual time are kept cropped during summer and autumn, and allowed to remain over the winter, a thin crop of rye is the harvest presented at the close of the ensuing summer. Perhaps the greater number of what may be called the domesticated plants are unsuspected variations of others, which, growing wild, are recognised as different species. One noted instance of such transmutation has been detected within the last few years, in the common cabbage of the garden. This plant, with its stouter stems and large succulent leaves gathered into a heart sometimes reaching several feet in circumference, is now discovered to be merely an advance by means of external conditions from the wild kale of the seashore, which trails among the shingle with a tough slender stem and small glaucous leaf. After such an array of facts, can it reasonably be said that specific distinction is rigidly maintained in the current era?"

This alleged fact having been doubted by a writer in the Edinburgh Review, the author of the Vestiges returns to the fact in his "Explanations," in which he says: "The objection of the Edinburgh reviewer, to the alleged transmutation of oats into rye, is that he believes it a fable. This is the opinion of one person, advanced without fact or argument to support it. Let us see, on the other hand, what a greater authority on botanical subjects than he—namely, Dr. Lindley, has stated on the same subject. "At the request," says this learned person, "of the Marquis of Bristol, the Reverend Lord Arthur Hervey, in the year 1843, sowed a handful of oats, treated them in the manner recommended, by continually stopping the flowering stems, and the produce, in 1844, has been for the most part ears of a very slender barley, having much the appearance of rye, with a little wheat, and some oats; samples of which are, by the favour of Lord Bristol, now before us." The learned writer then adverts to the extraordinary, but certain fact, that forms just as different as wheat, barley, rye and oats, have been proved by the most rigorous evidence, to be accidental variations of one common form, brought about by no one knows how, but before our eyes, and rendered permanent by equally mysterious agency. Then, says Reason, why should they be orchardaceous plants, why should they not also occur in corn plants? for it is not likely that such varieties will be confined to one little troupe in the vegetable kingdom; it is more rational to believe them to be a part of the general system of creation. . . . How can we be sure that wheat, rye, oats, and barley, are not all accidental offshoots from some unsuspected species? The reader will now be partly able to judge of the value of the unsupported dictum of the reviewer. There are many other facts that throw a strong light on transmutation, of plants and animals. So far from being any decisive proof against this theory, there is no settled conclusion at this moment amongst naturalists, as to what constitutes a species. "There is, says Professor Henslow, no law whatever

hitherto established, by which the limits of variation to a given species can be satisfactorily assigned, and until some such law is discovered, we cannot expect precision in the details of systematic botany." The result mentioned by Mr. Moore is, therefore, not only not improbable, for the concurrent testimony of so many other witnesses to the same fact, can scarcely be doubted.

From the Gardeners' Chronicle. Potatoes.—For the last three years, during which time the Potato crop has been so extensively affected by the prevailing disease, my attention has been directed to a method of cultivating the plant, practised by a gentleman in Gloucestershire, distant from this place, whom I have known for the last 20 years to have been a highly successful grower. His extraordinary success can evidently be attributed to nothing more than the strict observance of a few simple rules of cultivation, which I have considered may not be unacceptable to your readers. In the first place I may observe that he has been very particular in selecting and retaining only such sorts as arrive at early maturity, bear abundantly, and are of superior quality; also such as are not liable to rot after cutting (for he divides his sets on the surface of the ground, the breadth of land with an equal measure of tubers. They are planted in rows which are 26 inches apart; the sets 1 foot distant from each other. The time preferred for planting is from the second week in Feb. to the last week in March. They are deposited 3 inches deep from the surface of the land, and then immediately earthed up on one side to the height of 4 inches leaving the sets 7 inches buried (by this method the sets are drawn off from the soil, which are also well secured from frost). At the end of April or beginning of May, according to the variations of the seasons, the rows are levelled down by means of a harrow or rake, and the Potatoe becomes sufficiently strong, they are moulded up in the usual way. I may add, that he is not an advocate for early digging; he generally leaves them in the ground till late in autumn. His plan of storing is to have them placed in very narrow ridges on the surface of the ground, banked up with earth, and well covered with straw or Fern and with this plan fermentation is in a great measure obviated.—By the observance of the above rules this gentleman has been enabled to obtain during the last three seasons crops as abundant and fine as the same land on an average ever before produced; and this present season he has produced a crop of 120 sacks of sound Potatoes from 21 acres of land; his usual quantity of seed is 4 sacks per acre.

COMPETITION OF PLOUGHS.—The competition of ploughs, for a premium of £25, offered by the Strathgairn Farmer Club, to any blacksmith or wright bringing forward the implement of least draught, and making the best work, took place at the farm of Drum, by Keith, on the 10th instant. Six competitors entered. The day being fine, a great number of farmers and others were on the ground. After a careful inspection of the work, and lightness of draught, shown by the dynamometer, the committee of the Club found No. 5 plough, belonging to Mr. Taylor, blacksmith, Coburg, by bluntness, to have gained the prize, being the lightest of draught, and at the same time the best work—the draught being 3 cwt. in cutting and turning beautifully, a furrow six inches deep, in stiff clay loam, &c. No. 1, belonging to Mr. Burns, blacksmith, Keith, making the next best work, and showing draught of 3½ cwt. Weight of No. 5, 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 1½ lbs.—and of No. 1, 5 cwt. 2 qrs. 2½ lbs. There was in all the ploughs a decided improvement in the draught, those which competed last year—thus showing the benefit of such competition, which it is to be hoped will shortly be more general throughout the country. Among the most improvements that claim attention of agriculturists, none are of greater importance than improvements in agricultural implements—the improvement and application of which is one of the three branches into which Professor Johnston divides agriculture; and it should be kept in mind, that in every case in which an implement is improved, so as to diminish labour, there is a saving of money.—Edin. Courier.

INFLUENCE OF THE DAUGHTER.—The daughter has much in her power. She has youth, vivacity, generally the grace of form, she is the object of admiration, and with often the irresistible attraction of beauty, and she may have the still more enduring endowments. And she may move in the sacred sphere of home as a ministering spirit of peace and love and joy. But it may be otherwise. Because the path of duty to her is comparatively easy, is dictated to her by her affections, is demonstrated to her by every day's experience, it does not follow that she will walk in it. She may prove false to her obligations. And what a desolation does she make in the domestic circle! How can she wring the hearts of those she is bound by every obligation to love and cherish! Instead of acquiescing with cheerfulness in whatever her lot may be, she may annoy her parents by perpetual reflections and complaints. Instead of taking her share of the cares and toils which are inseparable from a family, she may refuse them all, and choose to spend her time in idleness, or dress, or company, and consider herself born for a higher lot than ordinary mortals. By the indulgence of a bad temper, instead of being the delight and pride of the domestic circle, she may keep her home in a perpetual broil.—Alas! for that house which is under the tyranny of a termagant! There is no dagger sharper as the tongue of an insolent, disobedient, ungrateful daughter. If any eyes could weep tears of blood, it would be the eyes of parents who have brought up a daughter to be their terror, their torment, and their scourge.

STRACHAN & LIZARS, BARRISTERS and Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in Chancery, Conveyancers, Notary Public. Goderich, Lake Huron, Canada West. JOHN STRACHAN, DANIEL HOME LIZARS. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848. 6m1 ALBION HOUSE, JAMES' Street, one door west of the Commercial Bank, Hamilton, by January, 1848. I. ESMONDE. HARRISON & M'LEAN, BARRISTERS, Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, &c. CHATHAM, C. W.

Provincial Parliament.

PARLIAMENT CALLED.

The Canada Gazette Extraordinary, published this evening, contains the following PROCLAMATION BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL: WHEREAS the meeting of our Provincial Parliament, which was prorogued till the 4th day of May next ensuing, at which a meeting of the Legislature of the Province of Ontario was held and continued to appear; and whereas we have judged it advisable and most consistent with the general convenience and public welfare to change the said time of meeting to an earlier period; we do therefore will and command you, and by these presents firmly enjoin you and each of you, that on Friday, the 24th day of February next ensuing, you meet us in our Provincial Parliament at our city of Montreal, for the despatch of business, there to take into consideration the state and welfare of our said Province of Ontario, and therein do as may seem necessary; and herein fail not.

CANADA WEST.

Table listing names and amounts for various individuals in Canada West, including Brockville, Cornwall, Dundas, and others.

CANADA EAST.

Table listing names and amounts for various individuals in Canada East, including Belcher, Beaufort, Berthier, and others.

H. B. O'CONNOR, IMPORTER, WEST STREET.

NOTICE. I TAKE this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal support, and distinguished patronage he has received since the opening of his Establishment in Goderich, and begs to assure them that he will still continue to supply them with the best and cheapest articles in his line as usual. He would direct their attention to his varied and extensive importations which he is now receiving of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY and HARDWARE, the low prices of which he is certain will speak for themselves, and for quality and variety cannot be surpassed in Western Canada.

NOTICE.

ALL parties indebted to L. PECK, for FRUIT TREES, either by Note or Book Account, unless settled immediately, will be placed in the hands of the Clerk of the Division Court for collection. I. RATTEBURY, Agent. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF WILLIAM HEWS, aged 13, whose father died last Summer at Groves Isle. The boy missed his mother at Montreal, in August last. She is now in great agony about him, and will be thankful for information. Direct to Margaret Hews, care of T. Daly, Esq., Stratford, Huron District.

SCHEDULE OF CONVICTIONS BY HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE WITHIN THE HURON DISTRICT, FROM THE NOVEMBER SESSIONS 1847, TO THE JANUARY SESSIONS, 1848.

Large table with columns: NAME OF THE DEFENDANT, NAME OF THE CHARGE, DATE OF CONVICTION, NAME OF THE JUSTICE, AMOUNT OF PENALTY, TIME WHEN PAID OR BY WHOM PAID OTHER THAN BY DEFENDANT, REMARKS.

H. O'CONNOR & CO., STRATFORD.

BEG respectfully to announce to the public at large, that they are now opening out at their store, next door to Mr. Lenton's, and opposite Mr. Daley's, a new and select Stock of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c., which having been purchased by an experienced buyer, and for Cash, in the Home and Montreal markets, they are determined to offer at prices that will defy competition. They only request the favour of a call from intending purchasers to convince them of this fact. H. O'CONNOR & CO. Stratford, Jan. 28, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave Goderich, takes this opportunity of returning his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous, honest and punctual customers for the liberal patronage which they have extended towards him during his residence in this place; and at the same time he wishes to intimate that a much larger number of his customers have been very far from punctual; and these he requests in a friendly manner to call upon him at their earliest convenience and settle their accounts, as the nature of his engagements requires that all his business in this District shall be fully arranged before the first of April, 1848, at which date all unsettled accounts will be handed over to an Attorney for collection. THOMAS WATKINS. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, by order of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government in Council, to all persons who have received locations of land in Western Canada, since the 1st January, 1832, and also to parties located previous to that date, whose locations were not included in the list of unpatented lands, liable to forfeiture, published 4th of April, 1839, that unless the claimants or their legal representatives establish their claims and take out their Patents within two years from this date, the land will be resumed by Government to be disposed of by Sale.

HENRY NEWMAN, BREAD, CAKE and PASTRY BAKER.

respectfully solicits the patronage of the inhabitants of Goderich and its vicinity, and trusts, by strict attention, to merit a share of their favours. N. B.—Hard Biscuit and all kinds of Crackers on hand. Cakes made to order. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

PURIFY THE BLOOD. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their variable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of purging not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous. IN ALL CASES of Asthma, Acute and Chronic Rheumatism, Affections of the Bladder and Kidney, Bilious Fevers and Liver Complaints. In the South and West where these diseases prevail, they will be found invaluable. Planters, farmers, and others, who once use these Medicines, will never be without them.

Bilious Cholice, and Serous Looseness, Bile, Costiveness, Colds and Coughs, Cholice, Consumption. Used with great success in this disease. Corrupt Humors, Dropsy, Dyspepsia. No person with this distressing disease, should delay using these Medicines immediately. Eruptions of the Skin. Erysipelas, Flatulency. Fever and Ague. For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other Medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medicines is permanent. Try them, be satisfied, and be CURED.

Never fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Organic Affections, Palpitation of the Heart, Painter's Cholice. PILES. The original proprietor of these Medicines was cured of Piles of 35 years standing by the use of these Life Medicines alone.

PAINS in the head, side, back, limbs, joints and organs. RHEUMATISM. Those afflicted with this terrible disease, will be sure of relief by the Life Medicines. Beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. The genuine of these Medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samaritan," containing the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and labels are copyrighted, therefore, those who procure them with white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with yellow wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from our Office.

Prepared and sold by DR. WILLIAM M. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony street, New York. For sale by BENJ. PARSONS, Sole Agent. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

GODERICH CABINET AND CHAIR FACTORY.

LATSCHAW & ERBE, Southwest st., respectfully to acquaint the public generally, as well as new settlers coming into the Huron District, that they will find it to their advantage to purchase at the above establishment, as they continue to manufacture Cabinet Ware, every description, such as Sideboards, Drawers, Sofa, plain and fancy Bedsteads, Centre, Telescope, Dining and Breakfast Tables, &c., &c., &c., to suit purchasers, and as cheap as any other establishment in the District. They also manufacture Grecian, Fancy and Windsor Chairs in good workmanship-like manner, and of the best materials.—Country produce always taken in exchange for any of the above articles in their line, at market prices. N. B.—L. & E. request all those indebted to them, after long credit by note or book account, to call and settle the same before the 15th of March next, or otherwise they will be collected after that date with Costs. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.

JOHN WINER, WHOLESALE DRUGGIST.

dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes and colors; Importer of Genuine English Chemicals. Every article sent from this Establishment Warranted Genuine. No. 3, Stinson's Block, King Street, Hamilton. January 28, 1848.

A. NASMYTH, FASHIONABLE TAILOR.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and customers that he continues to make men's wearing apparel, in the most approved and fashionable style and on short notice. And in returning thanks to the inhabitants of Goderich and the surrounding neighbourhood, for the liberal encouragement he has received, hopes by assiduity and punctuality, still to merit a continuance of their patronage. Goderich, Feb. 3, 1848.

DIV. COURT BLANKS.

PRINTED on a superior quality of paper, for sale at the Huron Signal Office, cheap for Cash. Goderich, Jan. 28, 1848.



TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. VOLUME I.

The Huron

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY CHARLES MARKET SQUARE. THOMAS MACQ

English and French language and dispatch.

THE DEAD OF

BY W. J.

CONTINUED

The agency house unprovided, comforted that winter was already snow-begun to drive clouds of hard, misty rain, in high north agent, unfaithful to his duty, brought here to us, all the bitterness of the rebellious thought, that the fate of the wreck, welcome to us, was brought here to us, even now, at the pre-emptive of our deplorable for human intruding thought, which the hapless soul froze on the blood, it could rush back to what Croly has been icicle, that melts away, it glitters—Hope, alas, and the mist, only a step in to cheer and whispered that thousand storms.

Some common covered, together with collected by the preparation for the winter, upon short stock of provisions would suffice for a week, but all was ready to appear, in some dire signals, as called means of escape. Possibly, too, the a—, but all was ready to appear, in some dire signals, as called means of escape.

The first day we such arrangements, to render it tolerable, to scurry, if possible, that might yet be generous region. The snow clouds through the sky, in a considerable distance, of ice had increased, and reached the direction of down the gulf, in the anticipated ed vision; and the solitary condition the appalling fact, our recollection, I other matters of when cast ashore, up and secure our it had been crude, masses of ice, in This early vanish and rescue, a day followed day, there were the nights it were no app, The heavens, as snow, which, as it tempt, was a del in pillow wraith, were the dark, bran creaked and moa like spirits in the fate, in anticipa rapidly approach increased to such our hardest sea, their watch, in brave and faithful ed and lifeless, means of diggi were cast into their survivors; their hardy they had time to wipe viroined with a w for many days Arctic regions; of the gulf; the of being borne d passage through checked up; ou few scanty men courage, and for and the fine part driving through quite and cheer with cold, as the wings of the si depletion among suffices with l "to strike deep But for days w misery—still cl and attenuated Sometimes, ind tant sail caught middle last continued only prospect was at