

# HURON SIGNAL

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## The Huron Signal,

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## Poetry.

### SCOTLAND'S WELCOME TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

Oh! welcome back to Scotia's shore,  
Queen of the brave, the free, and good!  
And grace that formed the noblest  
The royal halls of Holyrood.

With merry shout and joyous glee,  
Dun edin hails her gracious Queen;  
And proud displays of loyalty  
Amid her splendid streets are seen.

The flag floats on the Castle wall;  
The cannon roars its loud acclaim;  
The pomp and pageantry, while all  
Extol and praise Victoria's name.

The present in his lovely cot,  
The noble in his ducal hall,  
And city, town, and glen remote,  
Join gladly in the welcome call.

The joyful sound is echoed wide,  
To heard in wood and vale afar;  
From where Tweed laves the Border side,  
To flowing cliffs of Loch-an-gart.

From Solway's wildy rushing ware,  
To rock encircled Orkney,  
Where ocean's billows foam and rave,  
What countless croonings Victoria bless!

The maid that roams o'er field and fell,  
Invites Britannia's Queen to come;  
"Mong Nature's lovely scenes to dwell,  
Within her royal Highland home."

The shepherd's mid his shelling rade,  
The school-boy from his book and pen,  
The hunter roaming through the wood,  
All hail the coming of the Queen.

She laves the purple-blooming heath;  
To Highland hearts she is a friend;  
And, oh! what thousands would unshrink  
The sword her honour to defend!

Oh! Loch-an-gart's wild rocky side  
To rock encircled Orkney,  
A many flag floats broad and free,  
And 'mong the Grampian valleys wide  
Are heard the sounds of mirth and glee.

Come to our bonny birken bowers,  
Where waters gush, where heat-flowers  
Smile,  
Come to Balmoral's regal towers,  
Fair honours Queen of Britain's isle!

Here loved by brave and loyal hearts,  
And guarded by a faithful band,  
Thou needst not fear base treason's arts,  
Or rude assault of ruffian hand.

And far from pageantry and pride,  
Unfettered, peaceful, glad, and free,  
Thou shalt may'st roam by rolling Dees,  
How harrassing the jar and strife  
Of courts, which royalty must share!  
But, oh! how sweet is rural life  
To those that oppress with public care!

Kenoway, Fife-shire. T. M. T.

### THE ADVANTAGE OF GREEN CROPS TO A FARM.

"In travelling to various parts of England, I have remarked," says a writer in one of the English papers, "how varied are the systems of culture, and the succession of crops. In one part I have seen more than half the land under the green sward, as the red marl district of Leicestershire. In another part I find no green sward but what comes under a rotation of cropping, or Down Land, such as the Cotswold and Chalk hills.

In Cornwall I observed, some years ago, that the cultivators continued to crop the ground with cereals, until it could produce no longer, and then it was put down in grass to rest; that is, by sowing amongst the crop of oats grass seed, perhaps swept out of hay-lofts, with all manner of weed seed. In this state it lay for three or four years, until it became so mossy and weedy that it would no longer produce grass; then it was broken up for wheat, by a process which to us of the eastern part of England was unique. A granite stone roller, about five feet long and 12 inches diameter, had steel edges or cutters fixed at every six inches of its length, projecting from the surface of the stone about three inches; this instrument was run over the grass-land one way across, and ploughed the other way; thus was the surface of grass cut into small mounds, and thrown up roughly to rot; after which it was (during the early autumn) buried for wheat or other corn.

The farmers of Cornwall are fast passing into a superior system, and no longer is there need for clauses in their leases restraining them from taking more than three crops of corn in succession.—(See Journal of Royal Agricultural Society, vol. 6, part 2, p. 454.)

The object towards which every system of culture should have tendency is, that of making the earth produce the greatest amount of return from the smallest possible expense; therefore the endeavour should

be to extract from the soil a food for some variety of animal or other and endeavour at the same time to increase permanent fertility. This only is to be done by leaving something behind, beyond what we take out of the soil; therefore, either more must be put on the surface, in the shape of manure, or a portion of the crop must be left on the ground to constitute a portion of the future crop as a source of vegetable humus in the soil. This humus is the blackened material which is found in the pan under the seed tillage, and is the result of culture and manuring. The same humus is shown by the blackened fertile soil of old garden grounds.

The object then, of a proper succession of crops is, that a something should be left behind from each crop, which shall be of service to a succeeding one, and not to call on the soil to yield in succession the same valuable materials that are detracted by a crop of wheat, which crop is, in all places considered as the great desideratum.

Green crops, therefore, when consumed on the land, are highly fertilizing operations; and at the same time, if the green crop is such an article that is suitable to the animal reared or fattened on it, it is sure to be highly remunerative as a marketable return. Turnips, clover, turnips, &c., fed on the ground, will be a charging the soil with a valuable material that are detracted by a crop of wheat, which crop is, in all places considered as the great desideratum.

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able aspect. The transaction is far from complete; the beneficial effects of the new mooring, through the operations of trade, are only beginning; and the condition of the landowner may now be looked upon as at its worst, and that of the agricultural capitalists as most beset with difficulty.

Still we are sanguine as regards the future destiny of each class, if they frankly accept the necessary consequences of their new condition and act with the forbearance, intelligence, and energy which are now needed in every business by those who expect success.—*England London Times.*

### A CATECHISM ON SLAVERY AND FREELABOR.

New York, Sept. 16, 1850. HORACE GARDNER, Esq., Sir.—Will you do me a favor of answering the following question in your paper entitled N. Y. Tribune?

1. Does a slaveholder require any more labor from a slave than a farmer does from his own soil?

2. Are not the slaves better off now than they would be if they were free?

3. Have not the slaves of the South a far better education than the free negroes of the North?

4. Do they have to provide for themselves like the free negroes of the North?

5. Are there not now negroes in the Southern States that belong to the Church than there are Whites?

6. As yet no abolitionists daily rendering themselves obnoxious to society?

P. S. Answer this in to-morrow's paper, *Janer*

We know no reason why our unknown correspondent should require us to answer the above questions, but he is quite welcome to all the light we can shed on the subject. His tone leads us to infer that he is one of those who insist that Slavery ought not to be discussed at the North, and yet a perpetual stirring up to subject the Blacks in the Union to protection against a requirement of excessive labor; and secondly, they know that their earnings will not accrue to themselves or their children. Now some farmers' sons may be worked too hard, but they have no children, and their property will generally come to them; but their father's death if not sooner; and they have a security against excessive exertion in the natural affections of a parent. In general, we believe, fathers are not apt to neglect their children from harshness; even by incuring it themselves, which is not apt to be the case with slaveholders, who grudgingly admit that slaves are partakers with them of a common humanity.

2. We think the slaves are not better off in Slavery than they would be in Freedom.

In the first place, their opinion on the point is entitled to some weight, and you may ask all the Blacks in the Union to choose between Slavery and Freedom, and not find a hundred to choose the former.

In the next place, we cite the fact that slaves are necessarily exposed without protection to all manner of insult and abuse from the family, which they are not permitted to repel or resent. No slave can be a witness in court against the white man who has been assault his aged father or abuse his wife or daughter; and the persons of slaves, male or female, are subject to the absolute control of the masters. Such is necessarily the *law* of Slavery; individuals are sometimes better, sometimes worse than the law allows them, but Slavery is what the law makes it, and we are considering the *law*, not the individual.

We have known Christian Slaveholders at the South distressed by their conflicting obligations to teach their Slaves to read the Bible and the *Law*'s denunciation of severe penalties against any one who should teach reading to Slaves, even though their own. The Education of the Blacks of the North is rapidly increasing; that of the Slaves of the South is stationary, if not retrograding.

4. We think the Southern Slaves have to provide not only for themselves, but for their masters also. But that is a delicate subject, and we pass rapidly over it.

5. For the credit of the Church, we trust it does not as members more of the victims than of the champions of slavery.—But we do not consider the condition either of slave or slaveholder favorable to the full development of Christian character.

6. This is a hard question to answer.—Many Abolitionists seem to us narrow, discreet, and violent; but they are a select equal falls in our course. We think it better to be indelicately zealous for the Right than ever so adroitly devoted to the Wrong. We think Abolitionists are less obnoxious now than they were fifteen years ago, when it was the fashion to mob their meetings, burn their halls and destroy their printing-presses. But if anybody expects to war against any formidable abuse or injustice without becoming "obnoxious to Society," he is embarking in business without counting the cost.—N. Y. Tribune.

### THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

The land thus looked upon as simply a valuable capability requires, in order to be made useful, much skill, capital, and industry; and they who apply these to the land receive their due reward in that shape which repays the exertions of other capitalists; viz., in profits. But in these days of active competition profit repays the capitalist only when he employs great skill and great industry in the application of his wealth. The large manufacturers of the cotton and woolen spinners in Yorkshire and Lancashire may be taken as the types and models of the mode in which skill and industry ought to be employed.—No power is lost, no time is profitably wasted, every act is performed with mathematical precision. The thing to be produced must be the result of the least possible expense, every calculation must be so nicely made, that the whole profit—the final result to the capitalist—that which he obtains after replacing that which he expended, is often only a very small per centage upon each transaction, rapidly of operation, and they who apply these to the land return. Now, capital employed upon land cannot be so employed, be freed from the obligations of skill, care accuracy, and industry which attach to it in every other employment. Agriculture, in its most successful mode, is a business, and not the other manufacturing processes.—Agriculture must become a manufacture, and a farm be governed very much as a mill now is. The practical result from which there is now no escape is, that capital employed on the land, to be profitable must be applied in large masses; and the persons who so apply it can no longer be a sort of upper farm laborers. The farmer, in short must be a highly-educated man of business, wielding a large power, employing many skilful laborers, and using in the business of production all the appliances which a constantly improving science discovers.—His mind must be open to receive every new discovery. He must not, with the blind presumption of ignorance, turn away from that which is new because it is new, nor be content to tread in a beaten path because his fathers trod there before him. Agriculture, in fact will hereafter require more possessed of intelligence, of an order superior even to that of the more manufacturer. The imperfect condition of the science prevents the possibility of making it a matter of mere routine. Much judgment, nice perception, and capacity in divining the probable consequences of new processes will be needed to make a successful farmer; and exactly in proportion to the appreciation of this great novel necessity will be the change in the class of persons who will undertake agriculture as a business. This change has already begun; and we shall every day behold a larger number of instructed men of capital directing their energy and wealth to this mode of employment. The present season being the fair starting point of the new system, will exhibit the change, indeed, in its least favor-

able aspect. The transaction is far from complete; the beneficial effects of the new mooring, through the operations of trade, are only beginning; and the condition of the landowner may now be looked upon as at its worst, and that of the agricultural capitalists as most beset with difficulty.

Still we are sanguine as regards the future destiny of each class, if they frankly accept the necessary consequences of their new condition and act with the forbearance, intelligence, and energy which are now needed in every business by those who expect success.—*England London Times.*

### THE GRAVE OF WORDSWORTH.—A letter from the Concord (N. H.) Statesmen, written from Grassmore, the former residence of the poet Wordsworth, thus describes the place of his interment:—

The churchyard in which Wordsworth is buried, is one-quarter of a mile from our lodgings, and was reached by a footpath through the woods, and beside a mountain stream, made, by artificial arrangements, to assume most agreeable forms, without in the least violating the order in which nature disposes its works; and when we came near the ancient church, around which repose the dead of many generations, our course was over one of these time honored bridges. The rivulet flows along the Southern side of the church yard, where a substantial wall resists the action of the water, and the earth is filled in so as to add a great plot, extending to the water and as high as the wall. This is no new disposal of the grounds; for trees of large growth line the brick of the stream, and all the surrounding circumstances afford evidence that the grave-fathers of the hamlet, our course was over one of these time honored bridges. 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