

HURON SIGNAL.

TEN SHILLINGS
IN ADVANCE.

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

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE
AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME III.

GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1850.

NUMBER XIII.

Poetry.

THE OLD MAN THINKING.

Of what is the old man thinking,
As he leans on his oaken staff?
From the May-day pasture shrinking,
He shares not the merry laugh;
But the tears of the old man flow,
As he looks at the young and gay—
And his gray head moving slow,
Keeps time to the air they play.
The elders around him are drinking,
But not one cup will be quaff—
Oh, of what is the old man thinking,
As he leans on his oaken staff?
'Tis not with a vain repining
That the old man sheds a tear,
'Tis not for his strength declining—
He sighs not to linger here,
There's a spell in the air they play,
And the old man's eyes are dim,
For it calls up a past May-day,
And the dear friends lost to him.
From the scene before him shrinking,
From the dance and the merry laugh,
Of their calm repose he is thinking,
As he leans on his oaken staff.

AGRICULTURE.

CULTURE OF BEANS.

Masses. Envoys.—Will you please to answer me the following question? The best kind of beans for field culture on an extensive scale? The manner of sowing, commencing with the time of planting? The best manner of harvesting, drying and marketing? The place of marketing a crop, of one, two, or three hundred bushels?

I would also wish to know the probable number of bushels per acre—the ordinary price—also, the earliest time they may be taken from the ground; reference being had, throughout, to the fall sowing of the bean ground to wheat. Are they best planted in hills or rows?

W. S. Cannadauga, N. Y., Feb., 1850.

The best field beans to plant, if reference be had to a market, is the small white, as it sells the most readily, and brings the highest price. The general mode of planting is in drills or hills; usually the latter. When planted in hills, there should be about six plants in a hill, and the hills about two feet apart. Judge Boel states that the largest crop he ever raised (48 bushels to the acre,) was in rows. The bean is a perennial crop, dry, quick soil. It is a very tender plant and will not bear the slightest frost. It is therefore unsafe to plant them until frost is no longer to be apprehended. Thirty bushels to the acre would be a good crop, though much larger crops have been raised, and much smaller might be very easily.

When the beans are fully formed, and there is danger of frost, pull and throw them into heaps, in which condition the frost scarcely affects them. If the ground is not wanted for other uses, they may stand till the latest pods assume a yellow colour. They are pulled with ease when the plant is mature, as the fibres of the root are by that time dead. This is more quickly accomplished with an iron hook, or if the stalks are partially green, they can be mown, or cut with a sickle. If the vines are not dry, let them remain for a while in small heaps, and afterwards collect in large piles, around stakes set at convenient distances, with the roots in the centre and secured at the top by a wisp of straw. Well worn dried, thrash, clean and spread them, till they are quite free from dampness.

The price of beans ranges from six to twelve shillings a bushel. Nine shillings is now the price in this market. They generally find a great sale. The time a crop could be got off must depend much on the season. The long garden white bean, and the China bean with a red eye, ripen earlier than most others, and are very productive.

Genesee Farmer.

FEDERAL EMBELLISHMENTS FOR FARM HOUSES.

I would have the window of our farm houses adorned with flowers, not in rusty tin measures, and old black, glazed, spotted, and stained, and glass bottles with their necks broke off, but in whole and handsome flower pots or neatly painted wooden boxes, for they really cost little or nothing. I would have the door yard filled with flowers and shrubbery, and the road side lined with trees; here a clump and there a single line, mingling the varieties as nature mingles them.

Ohio Wheat Crop.—Farmers from wheat growing counties are in great glee at the prospect of an old-fashioned crop of wheat. It never looked better, say they. For two years the crop has been a failure, and the farmers were getting discouraged.—They feel quite sure of a great yield.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

Udian Dalms.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer says that in walking over the grounds of the Duke of Portland, in the west of Scotland, he was led to examine the condition of a brush drain,

constructed 32 years previously. The wood of the brush was found to be in an undecayed condition and the drain acted as efficiently as newly-constructed tile drains around it. This appears the more probable, when it is remembered that the brush is almost perfectly excluded from the external air, and must so on clayey ground.

CURE FOR CORNS.—Mr. W. Bradley of Springfield, in this country, informs us that saleratus bound upon those troublesome visitors for a few weeks, with occasional changes, will effectually cure them. He has given it a fair trial, and would recommend it as an infallible remedy to those afflicted.—Madison Jrg.

"When we understand better the importance of concentrating labor instead of scattering it; when we shall come to estimate the superior profit of a little farm well tilled, over a great farm half cultivated and half manured, overrun with weeds and scorched with exhausting crops, shall then fill our barns, and double the winter food for our cattle and sheep by the products of our waste lands."

THE LAW OF THE ROAD.—For the last two or three days, Justice Colburn has been engaged in the trial of a number of suits brought by the Utica and Whitestown Plank Road Company against certain persons, who during the winter had left the road and driven on the canal, thus shunning the toll-gates. In one of the suits two trials were had before a jury, the last of which resulted in a verdict in favor of the company, thus showing that juries are not always death on corporations.—Utica Observer.

THE LION HAUNTED—STRANGE.

The Lions of Africa, as they roam at large, and live for their prey amongst their native forests, or crouch in the deep glens at noon-day, are fearful to encounter. "Thou hastest me like a fierce lion," said Jacob, ages ago by, but that passage, gives a striking illustration in the following fearful story, which is related in "Mafia's Scenes in Southern Africa."

A man belonging to Mr. Schmelz's congregation at Bethany, returning homeward from a visit to his friends, took a circuitous course in order to pass a pond, where he hoped to kill an antelope to carry home to his family. The antelope was some height by the time he reached the spot, and, seeing no game, laid his gun down on a shelving rock—the back of which was covered by a species of dwarf thorn bushes. He went to drink the water, took a hearty draught, and, being a little tired, fell asleep. In a short time, the head reflected from the rock, awoke him, and opening his eyes, he saw a large lion crouching before him, with his eyes fixed in his face, and within a little more than a yard of his feet. He sat motionless some minutes until he recovered his presence of mind; then, eyeing his gun, moved his hand slowly toward it: the lion seeing him, raised his head and gave a tremendous roar. He made another attempt, but the gun being far beyond his reach, he gave it up, as the lion seemed well aware of his object, and was enraged whenever he attempted to move his hand. His situation now became painful in the extreme; the rock on which he sat became so hot, that he could scarcely bear his naked feet to touch it, and kept moving them alternately one above the other.

The day passed, and the night also, but the lion never moved from the spot. The sun rose again, and its intense heat soon rendered his feet past feeling. At noon, the lion rose and walked to the water only a few yards distant, and looking behind him as he went, lest the man should move, and, seeing his stretch out his hand to take the gun, turned in a rage, and was on the point of springing upon him. The animal went to the water, drank, and returning, lay down again at the edge of the rock. Another night passed. The man, in describing it, said he knew not whether he slept, but at he did, it must have been with his eyes open, for he always saw the lion at his feet. Next day in the forenoon, the animal went again to water, and whilst there he listened to some noise, apparently from an opposite quarter, and disappeared in the bushes. The man made another effort and seized his gun, but on attempting to rise he fell, his ankles being without power. With his gun in his hand he crept toward the water and drank, but looking at his feet, he saw, as he expressed it, his "toes roasted," and the skin tore off with the grass.

There he sat for a few moments, expecting the lion's return, when he was reminded to seal the contents of the gun thro' his head; but as he did not appear, the poor man tying his gun to his back, made the best of his way, on his hands and knees to the nearest path, hoping some solitary individual might pass. He could go no further, when happily a person came up, who took him to a place of safety, from whence he obtained help, though he lost his toes, and was a cripple for life.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—It has been said that really frequently exceeds romance, and nothing can better exemplify the axiom than a notice of the presidential and almost miraculous escape which Captain G. W. Andrews, of the Caroline, whaler, which ship touched here on Saturday, has lately experienced. Captain Andrews, in this instance, whilst in pursuit of a whale, a few days since, took the place of the harpoonier at the bows of the boat. On closing with the whale he struck home, and the monster fell immediately downwards like lightning, but by some means the light of the rope caught the ankle of Captain Andrews, and whirled him overboard. His situation at this moment may be imagined, but cannot be described. Descending rapidly into the depths below, he had yet sufficient presence of mind to retain his hold of the knife; but the pressure of the water was so great that both his arms were drawn over his head, and he found it impossible to get them down, to release himself. Happily the whale, from some cause or other, ceased to run, and Captain Andrews was

enabled to sever the rope below his ankle, and ascended to the surface totally exhausted. The depth to which he descended must have been from fifteen to twenty fathoms, from the time he took to bring himself to the surface again. He found his ankle out to the bone and otherwise severely injured. Probably an accident like this one here noted has never occurred before in which the sufferer has ever escaped with life, and had not Captain Andrews' happy escape, he would have perished.—Ceylon Times.

OTTAWA TRAVEL.

The arrangements on the Ottawa for the coming season, are about completed, and the public will have the pleasure of traveling with great increased speed and comfort on this route. A new and splendid vessel, "Lady Simpson" will run between Lachine and Ottawa. She will be commanded by Captain Sheppard, who has been favorably known as Captain of the "Oldfield," and which name is a sufficient guarantee that the "Lady Simpson" will be kept in "crack" order. From Ottawa to Grenville the road is much improved.—The new boat, the "Platiz," commanded by Capt. Patterson, will be placed between Grenville and Bytown, and on that vessel, as well as on the "Lady Simpson," travelers will find everything to be desired as respects elegance, comforts and good order, and a most obliging commander. The passage from Montreal to Bytown, and vice versa, will occupy less time than was required by the former mode of traveling.

It is contemplated to make arrangements with the St. Lawrence Bots that will allow Quebec passengers to embark for that place on their arrival in Montreal, and thus enable them to reach Quebec in twenty-four hours after leaving Bytown. Above Bytown, the facilities for safe, speedy and comfortable traveling, are very favorable. A good Macadamized Road from Bytown to Aylmer is now in progress of construction, and will soon be completed. Between Aylmer and the Chateaux, the "New Emerald" will ply as usual.—This vessel has only been in use during the past three seasons, and this year is fitted up in superb style. The "Emerald" will be commanded by Captain Cumings, who is well known and deservedly popular. The Railroad at the Chateaux, between the lower and upper landings, is in good order, and will render the transit of goods and passengers safe and speedy. The Steamer "Oregon" will ply between the Chateaux and Portage du Fort. The "Oregon" is an iron vessel, only three seasons in use, and a prettier vessel, or a more perfect model does not sail on American waters. She is commanded by Capt. Pennington, for urbanity and attention to his passengers, and keeping his vessel in first rate order, is unsurpassed by none.

The Ottawa River is now furnished with a class of vessels—and facilities of navigation—affording excellent accommodation to travellers. There is, perhaps, no river on this continent possessing so great a variety of scenery, and many attractions to the traveller whose object is either pleasure or science. The scenery is strikingly peculiar in many respects. With its own romantic wilderness, it presents a grandeur that of the Hudson, and a majesty that of the St. Lawrence. It rises among granite ridges, and its course passes over several very interesting geological formations. Perhaps the most interesting section is that in the vicinity of Bytown, where the members of the Silurian system—immensely rich in fossils—approach their northern outcrop. For a summer excursion the Ottawa offers many inducements.

We would add to the above, that it is expected that passengers will be conveyed through between Bytown and Montreal in twelve hours, and it is contemplated to reduce the fares. Rates, &c., to be given next week.—Packet.

THE ASSESSMENT BILL.

The Patriot announces that it is "well known in commercial circles" that Mr. Hicks is believed to have been largely instrumental in the introduction of the Assessment Bill in all circles throughout the Province, and a majority of the members of the Legislature during the approaching session. We learn from the Patriot that "bitter experience" has induced Mr. Hicks to consult the influential opponents of the bill of last session. We should be glad to learn from our contemporary what Mr. Hicks or any other member of the present Government has refused to listen to the representations of any parties, either among their friends or opponents, whose opinions were entitled to consideration. It is usual in England for parties who feel an interest in measures known to be of the consideration of the Government, to seek opportunities of making known their views, and if they have hitherto neglected to do so here, the fault rests with themselves and not with any member of the Government.

We are glad to learn that some persons of influence in the city, including the Mayor, the President and Vice President of the Board of Trade, and others, have had interviews with the Inspector General, on the subject of the Bill, because mutual explanations are calculated to remove objections which may have existed with both parties. We are glad to find that the Inspector General intends to adopt the principle of rental as the basis of the assessment in cities and incorporated towns. There will, however, be some important alterations in the old system of assessment, which are likely to meet general approval. With regard to personal effects, the Inspector General adheres, we believe, to the principle of assessing that description of property, although he proposes a different mode of levying the tax, which is not altogether acceptable to the opponents of the principle, is, at all events, considered the least vexatious mode of levying which has yet been suggested. At the same time, we trust that the "outlets" so much objected to by the Patriot will form part of the scheme.

Desiring as we do, fair discussion of this important measure, in which the whole public are deeply interested, we would fain learn from the Patriot what other mode of checking fraud he would propose. The Patriot objects strongly to anything in the nature of an "inquisitorial proceeding." We have on many occasions pointed out that the Assessment Bill introduced by the Inspector General, contemplated nothing of the kind. It is one of the blunders into which the opponents of the Assessment Bill have always fallen, to assume that it was of an inquisitorial character. Let the Patriot meet the question fully. Is he in favor of placing the entire taxation on real property? If so, we join issue with him, and we are well satisfied that public opinion is decidedly in favor of assessing personal property. And if all property, including personal property, be assessed, it must, we think, be obvious that the oath, so much objected to by the Patriot, is the least vexatious mode of settling disputes. If the Assessors over-estimate real property, there is an appeal to the Corporation, either now or when the bill is under discussion, and we are well satisfied that public opinion is decidedly in favor of assessing personal property. And if all property, including personal property, be assessed, it must, we think, be obvious that the oath, so much objected to by the Patriot, is the least vexatious mode of settling disputes. If the Assessors over-estimate real property, there is an appeal to the Corporation, either now or when the bill is under discussion, and we are well satisfied that public opinion is decidedly in favor of assessing personal property. And if all property, including personal property, be assessed, it must, we think, be obvious that the oath, so much objected to by the Patriot, is the least vexatious mode of settling disputes.

It is pleasing to observe the growing zeal for education manifested in every part of this Colony, and by all classes. Let us hope that no narrow, bigoted views, or party jealousies, will check its progress.—Conscientious scruples are doubtless to be respected; but surely it is not unreasonable to ask of those who decline to avail themselves of the public provision, that they will abstain from misrepresentation and abuse. If they will not receive the proffered benefit, let them at least refrain from preventing its enjoyment by others.

MORE SECTARIANISM.

The Trustees of Queen's College, Kingston, have published a statement, explanatory of their views and intentions in regard to that Institution. They design to carry it on as a separate University, instead of removing to Toronto, where the students might pursue their classical and scientific studies in the University of that city, the Theological Department being still conducted by their own Professors, and according to their own arrangements.

Neither we nor the public at large have any right to interfere in this matter. The Legislature has established a University at Toronto, for the benefit of Canada West. It would do well, we think, if it were to establish another at Montreal, for the benefit of Canada East. McGill College, reformed and revived, might be the nucleus of such an Institution. These two Universities would suffice for Canada, for many years to come. It is, however, in addition, certain of the Episcopalians, the Presbyterians, or any other religious communities, disapproving of the liberal principles embodied in the late University Act, prefer to provide the means of Collegiate education for themselves, on denominational grounds, and at their own costs and charges, the determination may be regretted, but the parties may do as they please with their money, and it would be worse than useless to load them with censure.

But if these persons, in justifying their proceedings, resort to misrepresentation and calumny, they must be exposed. It is not a pleasant task, yet it must be undertaken, whenever necessary, without fear or favour. Bishops and presbyters should be particularly careful to "keep their tongues from evil-speaking," and their pens should always indite truth.

In the elaborate document published by the Trustees of Queen's College, we find the following assertion:—"Not only is the teaching of Theology prohibited in the University of Toronto, but all forms of Divine Worship, all public prayer, everything that can remind either professors or students of God and the duties we owe him,—of our responsibility and obligations,—is rigidly and peremptorily excluded."

And again:—"Every vestige of religion is proscribed, and is studiously and purposefully rejected." We wish to treat with due respect the gentlemen who have issued this manifesto; but we cannot refrain from expressing our astonishment at their temerity, and we must tell them plainly, that the allegations they have seen fit to promulgate are utterly unfounded. We dare them to the proof. Let them point out, if they can, any clause in the Act which "proscribes" religion and excludes "everything that can remind either professors or students of God, and the duties we owe to him." If they substantiate their charge, the University will be condemned before the world. If they fail to do so, the world will regard them as false accusers.

The Trustees add:—"And as no test whatever is required of the professors, not a single belief in the existence of God, there is nothing in the act to prevent infidels,

atheists, or persons holding the most dangerous and pernicious principles, from being intrusted with the instruction of youth at the time of life when evil impressions are most likely to be made on their minds."—What "test," we ask, will prevent such persons from gaining admittance to a public Institution? Do not these Trustees know that tests are traps for tender consciences? Do they not know, that a man may swallow the thirty nine articles, the Assembly's Catechism, and all the doctrines, canons, and creeds of the Councils to boot, and yet hold "most dangerous and pernicious principles"? Is it to be supposed that the Governors of a Provincial University will appoint any man to office whose character will not bear inspection? Is not a good reputation far preferable to assumed correctness of theological sentiments? May not a test exclude a man of good principles and let in a man of no principles at all?

"The Church of Scotland," says the Trustees, "has always held that education, from its lowest to its highest stage, ought to be founded on religion." By religion, in this connection, is meant Presbyterianism—and ask for a Presbyterian University, and you will naturally ask for a Presbyterian University. For an Episcopalian population, an Episcopalian University is proper—and so of the rest. But our population is neither Episcopalian nor Presbyterian; it is a mixture of all sects; and, therefore, the University of Toronto is founded on the same principles as the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, where a similar state of population exists. We might suggest to some of the objectors in this Colony that they give sorry proof of their boasted loyalty when they vilify an Institution, the peculiar features of which, as embodied in the Irish establishments, have already received the royal approbation.

It is pleasing to observe the growing zeal for education manifested in every part of this Colony, and by all classes. Let us hope that no narrow, bigoted views, or party jealousies, will check its progress.—Conscientious scruples are doubtless to be respected; but surely it is not unreasonable to ask of those who decline to avail themselves of the public provision, that they will abstain from misrepresentation and abuse. If they will not receive the proffered benefit, let them at least refrain from preventing its enjoyment by others.

SIR C. NAPIER AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

The Bombay papers publish the following order of Sir C. Napier:—

"Head-Quarters, Camp, Lahore, }
Dec. 19, 1849."

"At the late review of the troops on the plain of Mean Meer, the following egregious deficiencies were evident to all:—
"1. That some commanders of regiments were unable to bring their regiments properly into the general line.
"2. One commanding-officer of a regiment attempted to wheel his whole regiment as he would a company!
"3. Several officers commanding companies were seen disordering their companies by attempting to dress them from the wrong flank.
"4. When the line was ordered to be formed on the left column, some commanders deployed too soon and ordered their line (thus improperly formed) to 'double quick' in order to regain their position! This was all bad; but it was worse to see the regiments, on receiving the word to 'double quick,' at once charge with loud shouts—no such order to charge having been given by any one nor the word 'prepare to charge,' nor did anything occur to give a pretext for such a disgraceful scene, exhibiting both want of drill and want of discipline!
"5. Bad as this was it was not the worst. When these regiments chose to 'charge,' the Commander-in-Chief, to his astonishment, beheld the men discharging their firelocks straight up in the air, and he saw some men of the rear rank actually fring off their muskets to the rear over their shoulders as their berates (he will not call them soldiers) were running to the front! He feels assured that no such scenes could have occurred in any other regiments in the army; if ever such again happens, he will expose the commanding-officer of any regiment that so disgraces itself, in public orders, to the whole Indian Army. In the course of his service he never before witnessed such a scene. No commander could go into action with a regiment capable of such conduct, without feeling certain that it would behave ill! The Commander-in-Chief will, therefore, hold commanding-officers responsible (for they alone are to blame) that any soldier who shoots or charges, or fires, without orders, be instantly seized, tried at once by a drum-head court-martial, and the sentence executed on the spot. Courts-martial which try such dangerous offenders will, the Commander-in-Chief has no doubt, uphold military discipline and military honour against outrageous and criminal disorder. This order may be deemed severe—the Commander-

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NOTICE.

ber having RENTED the USE and WHARF belonging to the above, of this place himself as a

DAVEYSON, MERCHANT, omission from the Merch, will receive prompt JOHN McEWAN, ch, 1849.

DER WILKINSON, LAND SURVEYOR, Civil Engineer, Mr. ROBERT ELLIS, ODERICH.

UTION SIGNAL, PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY MAS MACQUEEN, AND PROPRIETOR, KET SQUARE, GODERICH. Job Printing, executed with neatness.

HEROS SIGNAL.—TEN SHILLINGS if paid strictly in advance, Six Pence with the expiration continued until errors are published think it his advantage in the country becoming subscribers, shall receive a discount of 10 per cent. addressed to the Editor to the effect that he will not be taken out of the

IS OF ADVERTISING. per first insertion, £0 2 6 second insertion, £0 1 6 third insertion, £0 1 6 fourth insertion, £0 1 6 fifth insertion, £0 1 6 sixth insertion, £0 1 6 seventh insertion, £0 1 6 eighth insertion, £0 1 6 ninth insertion, £0 1 6 tenth insertion, £0 1 6 discount made to those who year.

VG of every description, neatly executed at this office. 1849.