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Poetry.
ODE TO LABOUR.

The camp has had its day of song;
The sword, the bayonet, the plume
Have crowded out of rhyme too long;
The plough, the ax, and the team!
O, not our untold toils!
Are Freedom's heroes dead alone;
The training of the work-shop yields
More honest truth than war has known.
Who drives the bolt, who shapes the steel
With a heart as valiant as his
As he who sees the formless metal
In blood before his blow of might!
The skill that conquers space and time,
That graces the cloth and the loom,
May spring from courage more sublime
Than that which makes a realm its spoil.
Let Labor, then, look up and see,
His path no path of honor lacks;
The soldier's rifle shall be
Less honored than the woodman's axe!
Let not his own appointment prize
Nor deem that gold or outward height
Can compensate the work that lies
In toils that breed their own delight.
And may the time draw nearer still
When men this sacred truth shall heed,
That from the thought and from the will
Must all that raises man proceed!
The sickle and the plow shall call low
For us shall duty make its goal;
And we from truth to truth shall go
Till life and death be under foot.

AGRICULTURE.
ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

With regard to man as a manager, his advantages are too numerous to mention here. Doctor Darwin, states the most certain way to know whether any sort of stone be fit for making lime, is to drop upon it a little acid of tartar, spirit of sea salt, or oil of vitriol, all of which will dissolve the stone, or other strong acid effluvia, or rises in bubbles, are calcareous stones, and will burn to lime, and the stronger the effluvia, the better they are for that purpose.
Lime could be made by the coverts in the Provincial Penitentiary at a small cost with great profit to the province from the stone now rejected by the artificers and convicts employed in completing the buildings, the chimneys and broken lime stone thrown away, and considered of no value, may be compared to much good dust that is den under foot, when it is known that lime is the most important manure for fertilizing most kinds of lands, for producing heavy crops of grain, grass and vegetables.
As all the penitentiary land, near Kingston, consisting of about 100 acres is a complete bed of good lime stone, fit for burning into manure, a gang of 40 or 50 convicts would produce sufficient lime to enrich the land of many Districts.
The moment its fertilizing qualities shall become sufficiently known, the Agricultural Societies would find their cheapness cause consumption of millions of bushels annually, it could be easily shipped from the Penitentiary wharves, consequently vast quantities would be conveyed by water to all the Ports around the Lakes, and in addition to the quantity required for Agriculture, immense quantities would be used in the cities and towns for building purposes. The burning of lime by the convicts confined in the Penitentiary would be of such vital importance to the Province at large, that the subject will be brought fully under the notice of the members of the Agricultural Association to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

The best modes for cultivating the lands in the old townships before mentioned, must of course be left to the judgment and skill of the farmers occupying them.
Amongst the many inventions of implements of Husbandry nothing can exceed the Plough.
Ploughs are perhaps the most important implements used on a Farm, and as the soils of farms are necessarily of various nature, it ought the ploughs to be diversified in their construction; but the best improved plough can only be used to advantage on farms that are well cleared and fit for cultivation.
Deep ploughing is much recommended by all scientific and skillful farmers, and such will, we trust, ere long, be brought into general use in Canada; therefore farmers should be careful in procuring the very best kind of sub-soil ploughs. That eminent agriculturist Mr. C. Pender of Lachine has favored me with the following description of a sub-soil plough which he imported from England; it is named Road's patent sub-soil pulverizer, and the report of its working is well worthy the attention of our farmers.

"This sub-soil plough was produced at the Derby meeting by Mr. J. Road of London, which had not the chance of being there submitted to trial. It is reported to be a sub-soil plough, and was put to the test by the Judges, the 11th and 12th, in the hard baked soil of Mr. Spooner's farm. It is unnecessary to make a particular mention of this plough as no one of them was capable of executing even tolerable work in land so hard as the Road's. The Plough of old plough flour of this 6 ft had evidently never been invaded by Agricultural tools below 6 inches it was as solid as centuries of ploughing and tramping can be conceived to have made a tenacious loam, and it by a flourish of several weeks duration Mr. Road's pulverizer was put into a furrow opened by a plough and set to work about six inches under it. To use the Judges own words "the old flour was split into fragments like broken tiles, and the soil separated and pulverized." See *Reg. Agricultural Journal* 1845.

It will not be necessary in this place to give much description of the implements of husbandry or other machinery used in farming purposes, as you have the day before your eyes great varieties of said articles of the best description; but there is one article used by the dairy men of New York, and in some parts of Canada, which deserves particular notice.—It is the churning mill which goes by a wheel turned by a dog or a sheep and the milk is churned without putting it into pans in the following manner, viz: the cows are milked in the evening and the milk strained into the churn, and the same the next morning; after breakfast the sheep is placed upon the wheel, which runs horizontally, and the butter is made.—By the process it is reported that one-third more butter can be obtained than by the ordinary mode of churning by hand, both the butter and milk being perfectly sweet after churning; in this manner the trouble of washing and cleaning the pans is saved. In a dairy of 20 cows nearly one hundred milk pans would be required in the common way of skimming and churning the cream; so we can easily imagine the immense saving of labor where the mill churn is used. Besides churning I have seen one in the Bay of Quinte where the milk dasher is removed and a washing apparatus put on which washes the cloth perfectly clean and less injured than by the common way of rubbing, no other labor being required except throwing the cloth into another tub for rinsing. Then the farmer (Mr. Samuel Pender) applied the small crank and placed it on the grindstone, grinding his hay with a great ease, no doubt, but a belt could be applied to said mill for cutting firewood.

It may not be out of place to bring under the notice of our countrymen, that the harness or oxen are the most profitable team for ploughing and most farm work.
It has been remarked that oxen are preferable to horses for steady draught as they uniformly pull their strength, whereas horses, they are indeed less regular and progressive; exclusive of hay, a horse will consume more grain than will support a small family; the same may be said of oxen which increase their strength with age.
Horses become less valuable every year, they are kept, and are liable to many accidents. Every day oxen are employed they earn more than their keep, while if properly fed, they require no other care.
The price of oxen is brought into use the better their management will be understood; but to work oxen to the best advantage, it is necessary to have a driver who is well skilled in their nature and management, and who has been accustomed to yoking and working them, he should be sober, good natured, diligent and patient; such a person to every team will ensure the animals humane and proper treatment, and soon wear them out, and in the hands of the owners, consequently it is hoped that the working of oxen will be brought into more general use among our farmers in Canada.

Whether Agricultural Associations be considered in a political light or not, it is the policy of the government to create and support them, because the cultivators of the soil are the principal cause of the wealth of the nation, they naturally expect to know something of our national transactions, and to enter into detailed statements of the extent of our population, the amount of the Public debts, manufactures, and the trade and intercourse of the country, cannot be expected at this meeting.
Never before as we are the principal taxpayers, and the principal consumers of merchandise whereon the taxes are indirectly levied for carrying forward the Government of the country, something ought to be mentioned upon these important points, therefore the following brief remarks must suffice for the present.

The population of Canada by the last census taken in 1850, will it is expected, when the returns are made up, exceed 1,800,000 souls; and the public debt, and interest thereon, and the sums to be raised for carrying on the Government will exceed four and a half millions currency. Reckoning the population to give one household rate-payer, and purchaser of merchandise of every four and a half, there will be something over 350,000 to bear the burden of it; it is recommended that a premium should be offered to any person who can best devise when and how this enormous debt is to be liquidated and paid off.

This point much concerns the agricultural community; if this offer fails, we must dig out of soil, for the land owners and possessors of this Province (and we are mostly all land owners) will always be ready bold to suppress any aggression of the laws, or means of the country, and honorably to acknowledge and pay the public debt of the province.
With regard to the trade with the United States of America, after giving up the privilege of navigating our lakes, and in land waters to the vessels of that nation, without the same advantage being conceded to our vessels, it is doubtful to know how far reciprocity of commerce & trade is going towards benefiting Canada. It is true that

we should be large gainers in exporting grain and lumber and some other smaller articles into the United States; on the other hand, we should be losers in our growing manufactures even now with the payment of a duty the Americans are bringing in goods and under selling our wholesale merchants.—They are purchasing our wool and hides for ready money, taking it over into the United States, manufacturing it there, and bringing back the cloth, satinetts, and leather to under sell both the British and Canadian goods in our own markets; so it is hard for a new country to compete in all respects with an older one. For however we may respect the American people as a nation, we must not permit the citizens of the said United States to take away our senses, as well as our money.
Therefore if we cannot have the advantages of a free trade, some impulse might be given to our languishing commerce, by establishing and encouraging light differential duties at our seaports, thereby inducing more shipping to resort to Quebec and Montreal, and improve our inland trade and navigation.

Notwithstanding our present disadvantages position in point of trade, we have reason to feel proud, next to our neighbors, did Canada, Lakes, and River inland navigation in the present time, for the Association and Town-shipping Agricultural Societies with the private subscriptions of the public at large the institution is free of debt and enabled to expend at this meeting premiums about the sum of £1200, in addition to the large contingent expenses; thus with a little fostering care from the Government, and proper economy in the management, (for economy is the life and soul of all agricultural pursuits) the annual exhibition of the productions of the Province will continue to increase towards greater perfection, for it is clear, that wherever the annual meetings are held some of the most valuable and improved heads of stock and the best and cleanest sorts of sheep, and the most improved sorts of newly invented implements of husbandry, fit and proper for the farmer's use in saving time and labor in every Agricultural operation, will either be purchased in the neighborhood, or left in those places and placed in the hands of those who may be acknowledged for half a century to come.

Acknowledging these immense benefits to the country, more might be done under the assistance of Divine Providence, by the members of the Agricultural Society in any country, they meet together for the purpose of endeavoring to arrive at the surest means of increasing the product of the land they live in, and expend their money and time, in devising the means for making improvements, it being evident that the more that can be produced must render food to every class of society plenty and cheap.
With regard to our position with our American neighbors, they probably have the advantage of us in the climate and nearness to the sea both the English public as well as the land and sea, and the advantages in the best grain growing soil, unlimited water privilege and in extensive forests of timber, therefore a friendly intercourse at the Annual Exhibition may be cherished and the good will in any degree diminishing our nationality.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most ob'dt. serv't,
J. B. MARKS,
First Vice Pres. Ag. As. U. C.
Niagara, 19th Sept. 1850.

PEACE CONGRESS.
The proceedings of the Peace Congress at Frankfurt have been among the Newspapers topics of the week. On the whole the gathering seems to have gone off exceedingly well, although as far as the soundness of the English public as well as the kindred, platform affairs of this sort never produce any really deep impression. The average audience at the meeting was about 2000, of whom it was most estimated 550 were English, and its most astonishing feature was the presence of General Haynau, hero of the first day's proceedings. Soon after the opening of the Congress it was whispered about amongst a select few that no less a personage than the great butcher of the Hungarian patriots, and the would-be military dictator of that unhappy country, had appeared, unbidden within the walls of St. Paul's church, and was looking down from the elevated gallery upon the (to him) strange assemblage beneath. Ever and anon, the figures of the better informed were raised to satisfy the eager curiosity of those around them. Yes! There, indeed

at Haynau himself—grim and forbidding in aspect. It was as if Mrs. Hemans' description of the hero of the battle of Marston, and some other smaller incidents of the past, had left the region of fabulous Olympus, and come down to see the new sect that was "turning the world upside down" and "putting his craft in danger." What a strange spectacle to a man whose life has been spent in the battle-field—and to whom scenes of carnage and death were far more familiar than the peaceful strife of free discussion! They stood face to face, within a few yards of each other, not by arrangement, but by accident, the representatives of two opposing principles. Two months ago, the most romantic dreamer could not have imagined so strange a conjunction—Cobden the friend of humanity—Haynau, its mortal enemy. The appearance of Mr. Cobden in the tribune excited not a little curiosity amongst those who were initiated in the secret. Would he venture to beard the disgrace but once powerful general, whose atrocities were, only a few months since, at the Paris Congress, the special object of his indignant denunciation? In his opinion, to the presence in which he spoke, Mr. Cobden maintained his character for moral courage and tact. After an able exposition of the common-sense view of arbitration and its practicability, he referred to the signs of progress around them. At least, he pressed forward with it, and he was seated side by side with General Klapska; now I am shoulder to shoulder with General Haynau. Now I think, when I see the two leading generals of the age, who were opposed to each other, coming to meet and meeting, there can be no doubt as to the progress we are making.—I wish not to say anything of General Haynau—I accept his presence as an indication that our principles begin to arrest attention. This happy and delicate admission to Austria, although not fully understood by all his auditors, was received with curiosity and expressive silence.

The following speech was delivered by the Rev. J. Copway, formerly an Indian Chief of the Foxes.
When sixteen years ago, I lived with my brethren on the other side of the ocean I never thought the time would come when I should enter a city like this, to hear and speak of peace. I am the first of my people who has journeyed so far east as this. But the time will come when the great chain of brotherhood will gird the whole earth. Yesterday, as I was walking in the streets of Frankfurt, I admired the splendid establishments which adorn the city. At least, these houses, and gardens, were once covered with military works. Now these fortifications have been removed, to give comfort and convenience to the peaceful, and the inhabitants now enjoy the blessings of the sun, the air, and the water, and the earth. Just as one mountain is suddenly raised above the plains, but residence gradual additions, so will the people raise this union to increase in height; at first it will be a small elevation, then a hill, then a mountain. A few years ago, men would not have believed that the thoughts, say, the very words of man, would soon be transmitted over plains, through mountains, and under seas, as is now done by means of the telegraph, thousands of miles in a few minutes; and shall not the great thought of peace be transmitted and succeed? Do not such lessons teach man to think nothing impracticable which is good? The instrument I am about to exhibit, is no sign of our mortal tendencies; it is no sword, but the pine of peace of the aboriginal tribes of America.

The speaker here produced a long pipe ornamented with feathers, and handing it to the President, said, "I here deliver to the President, in the name of my brethren in the far west, I bring you greeting from the dwellers in the rocky mountains greeting to the children of the valley of the Rhine and Danube. No more shall the people groan under the burden of a most despotically imposed tax, but the coming of the time when all men will consent to live in peace, [great applause].

We give also the conclusion of Elihu Burleigh's address.
The morning light of the good time coming is every where breaking upon the eyes of those who are looking and longing for its appearing. Every where new hearts and new hopes are gained to our cause. Everywhere new agencies and tendencies are combining to propel it forward. The great necessities and interests of the age unite to make peace the first want and predilection of the nations. The fatherhood of God as the brotherhood of man are coming to be recognized by civilization and science, as well as by Christianity. This great central principle of Divine revelation is taking effect upon the people of the world. The bustling barriers of nationality, which once divided and estranged them, are gradually disappearing, and they are beginning to fraternize across the boundaries that once made them enemies. The great transactions of nations, the mightiest works of human skill and energy, are becoming international, in origin, operation, and ownership. Is it a canal that is proposed? It is a great channel for the ships of all nations across the isthmus of Panama, to connect the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and to shorten the passage to and from the Indies. Is it a railway that is projected? It is over 4,000 miles in length, across the continent of North America, to open to all nations of Europe a North-west passage to China of 30 days from London. Is it an electric telegraph? It is one to reach round the globe, through the Straits and the English Channel, and stringing out its nerve of wire all the capitals of the civilized world between London and Washington. Is it a grand display of the progress of art and industry for the encouragement and development of mechanical skill and genius? It is a magnificent exhibition opened, without the slightest destruction, to the artist and artisan of all nations, just as if they belonged to one and the same nation, and were equally entitled to its patronage and support. Is it an affecting navigation? It is to place all the ships that plough the ocean upon the same

footing as if owned by one and the same nation. Is it a proposition to cheapen and extend the facilities of correspondence between individuals and communities? It is to give the world an ocean-penny postage to make home everywhere, and all nations neighbors. These are the material manifestations of that idea of universal brotherhood which is permeating the popular mind to different countries, and preparing them for that condition promised to mankind in Divine revelation. They are the mechanical efforts of civilization to demonstrate that sublime truth—"God hath made of one blood all nations of men."
The following resolutions were passed:
1. That the Congress of the friends of universal peace, assembled at Frankfurt-on-the-main, the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th August 1850, acknowledges that "recourse to arms being condemned alike by religion, morality, reason, and humanity, it is the duty of all men to adopt measures to abolish war;" and the Congress recommends all its members to labor in their respective countries, by means of a better education of youth, by the pulpit, the platform, and the press, to allay all those national and commercial prejudices, which have been so generally the cause of disastrous wars.

2. That the standing armaments with which the governments of Europe menace one another impose intolerable burdens and inflict grievous moral and social evils upon their respective communities; this Congress cannot, therefore, too earnestly call the attention of governments to the necessity of entering upon a system of international disarmament, without prejudice to such measures as may be considered necessary for the maintenance of the security of the citizens and the internal tranquility of each state.

3. That the Congress reiterates its strong disapprobation of all foreign loans, negotiated for the purpose of furnishing to one people the means of slaughtering another.

4. That this Congress, acknowledging the principle of non-intervention, recognizes it to be the sole right of every state to regulate its own affairs.

5. That this Congress recommends all the friends of peace to prepare public opinions, in their respective countries, for the convocation of a congress of the representatives of the various states, with a view to the formation of a code of international law.

6. That this Congress would express its disapprobation of duels between individuals, and of fighting wars between nations, and that any member of the Congress who shall be engaged in any duel shall be considered as losing his right of membership by that fact.

7. That every Private Bill, after having been read a second time, shall be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, if any such Bill shall have been referred to the House of Commons.

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for a period of at least two months, during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session, and the presentation of the next Session.

65. That before any Petition praying for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge is presented to this House, the person or persons proposing to petition for such Bill shall, upon giving the notice prescribed by the 54th Rule, also, at the same time, and in the same manner, give a notice in writing, stating the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning also whether they propose to erect a draw-bridge or not, and the dimensions of such draw-bridge.

66. That parties publishing notices of intended application for Private Bills under the 64th Rule, shall be required to send, addressed to the "Private Bill Office, Legislative Assembly," (as soon as may be after its publication a copy of the local newspaper containing the first insertion of any such notice (or a certificate of the insertion thereof, by the proprietor of such paper); and also, after the presentation of the Petition, a copy of the paper containing the last insertion of the said notice (or a certificate thereof); together with proof of notices having been affixed (when required) at the Church doors.

67. That every Private Bill shall be prepared by the parties applying for the same, and printed by the contractor for the Seasonal Printing of the House, at the expense of the said parties, and one hundred and fifty copies thereof shall be deposited in the Private Bill Office, for the use of Members, before the second reading.

68. That Bills of a private nature shall be introduced on a Petition, to be presented by a Member, and seconded.

69. That when any Bill shall be brought into the House for confirming Letters Patent, a true copy of such Letters Patent shall be attached to the Bill.

70. That the expenses and costs attending on Private Bills giving any exclusive privilege or advantage, whether for the erection of a Bridge, or the construction of a Railroad, Turnpike Road, Telegraph Line, Harbour, Canal, Lock, Slide, Dam, or other like work; or for the incorporation of Banking or Commercial Companies, Cemetery Companies, or Companies for the construction of Gas or Water Works, or for any other objects of profit; or for amending, extending, or enlarging any former Acts in such manner as to confer additional powers, ought not to fall on the public, and that for the purpose of defraying the same, the parties seeking to obtain any such Bill shall be required to pay into the hands of the Clerk of this House the sum of fifteen pounds, before, in any case, the said Bill shall be further proceeded upon after being read a second time.

71. That every Private Bill, after having been read a second time, shall be referred to the Standing Committee on Private Bills, if any such Bill shall have been referred to the House of Commons.

72. That whenever any Petition or Bill presented to the House shall have been referred to a Committee to examine the matter thereof, and report the same as it shall appear to them, to the House, the House will not admit any Petitioners to be heard, by themselves or Counsel, against such Petition or Bill, until the matter shall have been first reported to the House.

73. That all persons whose interest or property may be affected by any Private Bill shall, when required by the Committee, appear in person before them to give their consent, and if they cannot personally appear, they may send their consent in writing, which shall be proved before the Committee by one or more witnesses. And in every case the Committee upon any Bill for incorporating a Company shall require proof that the persons whose names appear in the Bill as composing the said Company, are of full age, and that they are in a position to effect the objects contemplated by the Bill, and have personally consented to become so incorporated.

74. That a notice on any Private Bill, based upon a Petition, notice of which is required by the 64th Rule, shall sit thereupon, without first causing a week's notice of the day of sitting to be set up in the Lobby.

75. That the Committee to whom any Private Bill shall have been referred, shall report the Bill to the House, whether such Committee shall or shall not have agreed to the Preamble, or gone through the several clauses, or any of them, and when any alteration shall have been made in the Preamble of the Bill, such alteration, together with the ground of making the same, shall be specially stated in the Report.

76. That when the Committee on any Private Bill shall report to the House that the Preamble of such Bill has not been proved to the satisfaction of the Committee, they shall also state the grounds upon which they have arrived at such a decision.

77. That a Bill containing amendments proposed to be submitted to the Committee on the Bill, be deposited in the Private Bill Office, one clear day before the meeting of the Committee upon such Bill.

78. That the Chairman of the Committee shall, with his name at length, a printed copy of the Bill, on which the amendments are fairly written, and shall also sign with the initials of his name, the several amendments made and clauses added in Committee.

79. That no Private Bill be read a third time, until the party interested shall have delivered to the Clerk a certificate from the Queen's Printer, that the cost of printing one hundred and fifty copies of the Bill for the Government, has been paid, or secured to him.

80. That (except in cases of urgent and pressing necessity, no motion shall be made to dispense with any Sessional or Standing Order of the House, relative to Private Bills, without due notice thereof.