

# 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, MARCH 7, 1850. NUMBER V.

## Poetry.

### MEETINGS AND PARTINGS.

Ab! many a time, in Summer hours,  
We met a happy girl and boy;  
We strolled among the garden flowers,  
The drawing-room echoed with our joy.  
There was no pleasure in the ride  
What did not leave us all alone  
With loose reins, closer side by side,  
To talk till half the day was gone.

Er! long a time of other thought,  
'Twas much to hear thee only speak;  
I heard by heart (it came unsought)  
Each meaning of thy fiftieth check.  
O! deeper grew all nature's song,  
And richer flushed the sunset sky,  
And my boy's heart grew full and strong,  
In answer to those questioning eyes.

And then, long months and years apart,  
We met, yet were still the same;  
Thou smiling, each the other's heart  
We struck, till sweet music came:  
We struck what change you as you will,  
Nor you nor I can strike again,  
That deep heart-choir which, broken, still  
Keeps murmuring across the brain.

And then, one other parting more—  
I felt it was a doom'd one, dear!  
I felt an ice wind chill'd o'er  
Our youth's green leaves, and  
And when I cross'd the sea, I heard  
The low waves sighing all night through,  
Of some one sick with hope deferred,  
Of some one sending me from you.

to assist thee, and exert thy own powers as far as they go.—*Memoir of Elizabeth Fry.*

At the great Smithfield Club Cattle Show held in December last, in London, it is said that the stock exhibited were generally superior to those of any previous Show. Although the cattle were not so excessively fat as at former Shows, they were considered better adapted for the food of man, and worth a higher price for the same weight. This was as it should be.—

The South Down sheep appear to have been the favourites. One lot was sold at the Christmas Market at £5 5s sterling each. We have seen reports, that even the working men employed in Collieries of the North of England, who heretofore, were accustomed to buy the fattest mutton of the Leicester sheep, reject this extremely fat mutton now, and by preference, meat that is of moderate fatness. Much money has been wasted in fattening cattle and sheep to excess.—

We do not say exactly by farmers, but by the public. Extreme fat in animals, may have cost at least one-fifth the pound weight, when it not made use of as food, it was only worth about one-third the lb. for making soap. In the London Market, we have both beef, mutton, and veal, of sufficient fat, and rarely too fat to be efficient for us. We do not pretend that the whole of these articles exposed for sale at our markets are not so; but there is constantly a good supply of good meat to be had in Montreal, and although some parties find fault with our beef and mutton as not being so well flavoured as that of the British Isles, we beg to differ with them. Our beef, mutton, lamb, and veal, when sufficiently fat, is exceedingly well flavoured, and seldom has that strong rank flavour, which these articles of food partake of so frequently in the British Isles from very high feeding. Cattle or sheep, stall fed principally upon ground-oats or barley, will always produce well flavoured and sweet meat—most of the farmer who raises root crops will also feed them to his stock, and every farmer should raise some. Mixed food will be the best and most profitable, and keep the stock in better health than if fed on any other kind of food.—*Agri. Cult. Jour.*

At a late meeting of the Royal English Agricultural Society, the Report of the Council circulated in the following terms:—

"The Council congratulate the Society on the improvements successively made each year in the various departments of its operations, and in the general reputation of the value of its influence, in admitting and promoting the cause of practical farming; and they express their cordial thanks to the various members of all parties connected with the Society, for their progressive improvement will be the result of the liberality of the soil and the economy of Dutch husbandry, as will promote the greatest production at the least cost, and thus be forced contributing to the mutual interest of the parties more immediately concerned, and to the increased resources of the country."

Such is the outline of the benefits produced in English agriculture by the action of that great Society, and we believe they are fairly justified in their conclusions. These have been more important than produced in any other country, and all that is necessary to do, is to copy the system of the Society, a period of less than ten years, than the progress of any other country. Associations are formed for the advancement of agriculture, and for other beneficial objects, but we constantly see them lose their interest with the public, and their objects seldom carried out with the degree of energy necessary to secure their success. The same necessity is felt as the first formation of these associations, and which indeed their object is to continue to exist in full force, when a new lot of members, nevertheless, are added to the members, and all about their usual action. This has been the cause of failure with many a Society formed in Canada for a beneficial object. Upon the members being continually interested, there is not much good to be expected, however important the object of their first organization.—*Agri. Cult. Jour.*

### AGRICULTURE.

**Effects produced by the Rain.**—It is believed that the access of frequent rains, supplies of air into the soil is favorable to its fertility. This descent of air makes its way into the pores or fissures, expelling, of course, the air which previously filled them. When the air ceases, the water rises off by the drains, and it leaves the pores of the soil empty above it, the air follows and fills with a renewed supply the numerous cavities from which the descent of the rain had driven it. Where land remains full of water, no such renewal of air can take place.

**2d. It warms the under soil.**—As the rain falls through the air, it requires the temperature of the atmosphere if it falls upon the soil, if the surface soil, the latter is warmed by it, and if the rains be copious and sink evenly into the subsoil, they carry this warmth with them to the depth of the drains. Thus the under soil in well drained land is not only warmer, because the evaporation is less, but because the rains in the summer season actually bring down warmth from the Heavens to add to their natural heat.

**3d. It equalizes the temperature of the soil during the season of growth.**—The sun beats upon the surface of the soil, and gradually warms it, but even in summer, this direct heat descends only a few inches beneath the surface. But when the rays fall upon the warm surface and has an easy descent, as in open soils, it becomes itself warmer and carries its heat down to the under soil. Thus the roots of the plants are warmer, and general growth is stimulated.

It has been proved by experiments with the thermometer, that the surface as well as the upper soil is warmer in drained than in undrained land, and the above are some of the ways by which heat seems actually to be added to drained land.

**4th. It carries down soluble substances to the roots.**—When rain falls upon heavy undrained land, or upon any land into which it does not readily sink, it runs over the surface, dissolves any soluble matter it may meet with, and carries it into the nearest ditch or brook. Rain thus robs and impoverishes such land, but let it sink where it falls, and if it dissolves anything, it will carry it downwards to the roots, will distribute uniformly the saline matters which have a natural tendency to rise to the surface, and will thus promote growth by bringing food everywhere within the reach of plants.—*Johnson's Agricultural Chemistry.*

**Mrs. Fry's Rules.**—1. Never lose any time. I do not think that lost which is spent in amusement or recreation some time every day always be in the habit of being employed. 2. Never set the least in truth. 3. Never say an ill thing of a person when thou canst say a good thing of him; not only speak charitably, but feel so. 4. Never be irritable or unkind to anybody. 5. Never indulge thyself in luxuries that are not necessary. 6. Do all things with consideration, and when thy path to set right is most difficult, feel confident that Power alone which is able

the rakish *tout ensemble* of our hero. As we said before he was humming a tune, as he turned into the court. Passing up, he ceased, and his thoughts, if they had been uttered, would be something like the following:—

"Some forty or fifty more, I should have said; Brron was a hard one—some of the boys decidedly—*demme* if he wasn't the very personification of his Don Juan; he went on the principle of go it with a vengeance."

During these cogitations he reached, as he supposed, his boarding house. Ascending steps, he sent his hands on an exploring expedition in his pockets, and extracted an instrument resembling a portable poker, with a jointed handle. Inserting this instrument into a round hole in the door he effected an entrance.

On entering he was somewhat surprised at the disappearance of the hat tree, and a table in its place.

"Where the mischief is the hat tree gone to now, I should like to know," he mentally exclaimed, throwing down his hat. "How infernal quiet it is just now," he continued, proceeding towards the sitting room.—

Finding it in total darkness, he was still more surprised.

"By Juno, is every body dead? I wonder I'll have some light on the subject?" and with that determination he crossed the room to the mantel-piece to search for a match. He placed his hand on something that made him utter an exclamation of surprise.

"By every thing that's blue, it's a lady's shoe! extraordinary events have transpired during my two hours absence—a sofa here? strikingly original placed upon the mantel-piece. They have been picking the personal estate about at a deuce of a rate. Ah! a lady's shoe! O mien Gott, as the Dutchman says."

"Charles is that you?" whispered a soft voice at that moment and a warm hand closed his.

"What! what! the deuce is to pay now! he said at that moment in surprise; but recovering himself he answered in a whisper, "yes, it is I, as you see, on the left," he said to himself.

"I see that I'm in the wrong house, and this damned Charlie I'm Charles, no matter I'm in for it now, and might as well put it through." So thinking, he seated himself by her side on the sofa, with one hand clamped in hers and the other round her waist.

"Charles! she said, what made you so late? I have been waiting for you this half hour."

"The Melenus you have," thought he.—"Indeed, I am very sorry, but positively I could not come sooner," he said.

"The folks have all gone away this evening, and will make the most of our time," said she regarding his hand.

"Yes, by Jove we will," was his reply, as he embraced her, and imprinted several kisses on her lips. "I wonder who I am kissing in the dark," thought he, during the operation.

"Why, Charles, I don't think you would be ashamed of your own hand removing his hand from her bosom," she never did so before.

"Charles must be a very bashful youth," thought our hero, as he still took further liberties.

"Charles, you mustn't do so," she exclaimed, "what do you mean?"

"I'm making the most of my time," was his innocent reply.

"You remember the last time I saw you, you said you would tell me to-night when we should be married," said she.

"A wistful nearly escaped from the lips of Gus, (a little more abbreviated sponsorship of our hero.) "I should say immediately," he thought, "but she might mistrust and 'twould be no go." The time, dearest, he replied, "will be when it is most convenient for you."

"Oh how glad I am!" she exclaimed, flinging her arms around him and caressing him, which he returned to her vigorously.

"What a pickle I should be in if the folks should pop in all of a sudden," was his thoughts at that moment; and if he had a presentiment, as the thought passed his mind a latch key was heard fumbling at the door; at that ominous sound she sprang to her feet greatly frightened.

"O dear!" was her exclamation, "what shall I do? Here comes the folks."

"What the plague shall I do," was the question of Gus, as he leaped to his feet.

"O dear! oh dear!" she bitterly exclaimed, "where shall I hide you? There's no closet, and you cannot get out of the room before the folks will see you. O mercy! I shall lose my place. There the door is opened—quick—hide under the sofa; it is a high one."

He did not stop to think about a better place, but popped down on the floor and commenced crawling underneath. His progress was greatly accelerated by her feet which she applied quite heavily to his side.

"Thunder, what a plantation she has got

wards in the wind. It ran with the speed of a deer, and was soon out of sight. The dogs pursued it, and came so close upon it at a small creek, that it was compelled to drop its stick which was taken by its pursuers.

This stick is about six feet long, straight and smooth as if polished with glass.— Several other persons have repeatedly seen the creature, and they all concur in representing it as a human being, but so covered with shaggy hair as to resemble an orang outang. It has frequently approached the houses of the settlers in the neighborhood during the night, and stole various articles—among other things it carried off a quantity of towels, one or two books, and has also taken several pigs.— One of its nests was found in the forest, in which were several napkins, folded up just as they were taken from the house, and a Bible, marked J. J. Wright. A bill for washing was also enclosed in the Bible.— The foot marks of this strange being have often been traced in the bottom of the Navada, but it has eluded all attempts to capture it. The old settlers in that section say that these foot-marks have been noticed for ten or twelve years, and that several years ago there were other foot-marks, indicating that three of these creatures were in company. Within the last year the foot-marks of only one have been noticed. Mr. Glascock intends to collect a pack of hounds and resume the pursuit, and he is confident he will succeed in capturing it. He has incurred considerable expense, and has exposed himself to great hardships and danger to secure it, thus evincing his full belief in the identity of this mysterious being.— It is not improbable that during the war of the Revolution when the people of that section were driven from their homes by the victorious army of Ura, some children might have been secreted in the woods or left there, and their relations never returning, have become like wild beasts, clothed with hair, and feeding upon herbs and such small animals as they can capture or pilfer from the settlers.—*Texas Telegraph.*

### ASMYTH, TAILOR.

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### T. GORDON, T. MAKER.

of the Canada Co's. Office, T-STREET, GODERICH. 349. 29-830

### ER MITCHELL, TONER.

CORNERS SOUTH EASTHOPE. 29-85

### AL HALL, STRATFORD.

29-856

### REED, SIGN PAINTER.

ST. ST. GODERICH. 29-38

### ED CASHILL, & GLAZIER.

29-38

### MR WILKINSON, LAND SURVEYOR.

29-38

### EDWARD SIGNAL, PROPRIETOR.

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