

TAMWORTH NEWS

VOLUME III. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1850. NUMBER XXVII.

THE GREAT EST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREAT EST POSSIBLE NUMBER.

W. OTTER,
Solicitor, &c.,
Goderich, Ontario.

W. OTTER,
Attorney and Conveyancer,
Accounts, &c.
Goderich.

FRACHAN,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor, Conveyancer,
Notary Public,
Goderich, Ontario.

OME LIZARS,
By AT LAW,
Solicitor in Chancery,
Goderich, Ontario.

WILLIAMS,
Solicitor, &c.,
Goderich, Ontario.

IAMS, & Co.
AND DRUGGISTS,
Goderich, Ontario.

WOODING,
Pioneer,
Goderich, Ontario.

T. GORDON,
T. MAKER,
Goderich, Ontario.

REED,
Sign Painter,
Goderich, Ontario.

LET,
Frame Dwelling House,
Goderich, Ontario.

H. LIZARS,
Notary Public,
Goderich, Ontario.

AL HALL,
Stratford, Ontario.

REED,
Sign Painter,
Goderich, Ontario.

LET,
Frame Dwelling House,
Goderich, Ontario.

H. LIZARS,
Notary Public,
Goderich, Ontario.

AL HALL,
Stratford, Ontario.

REED,
Sign Painter,
Goderich, Ontario.

LET,
Frame Dwelling House,
Goderich, Ontario.

H. LIZARS,
Notary Public,
Goderich, Ontario.

AGRICULTURE.

PREPARING LAND FOR WHEAT—
SELECTION OF SEED—MODE OF
SOWING, &c.

It is time to get busy in harvest operations, and from the present, to the completion of wheat sowing, they will have no leisure for the perusal of lengthy dissertations; our remarks, therefore, shall be brief and practical.

The present wheat crop may be pronounced a good one upon the whole, throughout Upper Canada; and the accounts we have received from the Lower Provinces, as well as from various sections of the United States, must be considered favorable. A benignant Providence having crowned the husbandman's labors with success, we earnestly hope that those labors will be amply rewarded, by a remunerating price. No class of men are more deserving of a liberal return for their toil, than the honest and industrious tillers of the soil.

No sooner are the golden fruits of autumn gathered in, the results of a year's expenditure of thought and labor are to be made for securing a similar result in the year which is to come. It being true in the natural, as in the moral world, that men reap what they sow, we will propose just to recapitulate a few plain principles in regard to this very interesting and important portion of the agricultural year.

In the cultivation of wheat, as of any other crop, the first consideration is the state and composition of the soil. It should be remembered that plants can no more live and thrive without their appropriate food, and that in proper quantity, than can animals. The soil too must be brought into the requisite mechanical condition, and possess all the necessary constituents of food, which the plant requires for its healthy growth, and which it imbues through the agency of its roots. These two conditions of the soil—which may be termed the mechanical and the chemical—are in all successful practice intimately connected and to a large extent, mutually dependent.

The first step then in the cultivation of wheat—and indeed of all other grain—is to obtain a clean and deep seed bed. This can, in no instance, be accomplished only by the repeated application of the plough and the harrow. A certain proportion of fine earth, in what may be termed the active soil, is essential to the germination of the seed; yet it is found in practice that what sown in autumn, especially on a heavy soil, generally succeeds best in a till of moderate fineness; clouds when not too large act beneficially, by rendering the soil pervious to air and moisture, and by crumbling down under the action of frost during winter and spring, they form a useful protection and covering to the young plants.

Surface drainage by means of open furrows and ditches is a matter of essential importance in the cultivation of all grain. In cases where land is naturally dry, or rendered so by a sufficient number of underground drains, furrowing may to a great extent, be dispensed with. But when it is considered how large a portion of our cultivated fields is rendered so, or why they are unproductive by stagnant water, during portions of the year, the attention of farmers requires to be repeatedly called to so grievous an evil. We say then to all wheat growers, see that you effectually rid all surface water, either by narrow ridges and deep furrows, or what is infinitely better, whenever practicable, by efficient under drainage. No field where fall wheat is sown, ought to be left until this vital object has been, as far as practicable, secured.

A soil then deeply cultivated, free from noxious weeds, and rendered firm and dry, either by nature or art, is a proper mechanical condition for the reception of

Poetry.

OH! COME AND SIT BESIDE ME,
Love!

Oh, come and sit beside me, love,
And softly to me speak,
And let my kiss unfold the roses
That blossom on your cheek;
One year has swiftly flown away,
Since we our love confessed,
And earth was bright in every eye,
Because our hearts were blessed.

That time I truly say, my love,
A better love within my heart
Makes answer to your voice,
And by the new tones in your voice,
I know that yours has deeper flow
Than that which marked my rite.

This is a goodly world, my love,
And oh, how fair its scene,
When shadows fall not on the way
To gleam out upon me;
How bright the broad sun is to us!
How sweet the flowers be!
How life is full of joy to me,
That you are all to see.

Some delicate of my love—
Some beauty from our life will fade,
And sweet from flowers be,
We read this, do we not, my love?
And cannot flow,
That where I now but kiss the rose,
A Lily may be so.

And well for us to know,
That every mortal voice we hear
Tid once a pleasant flow,
Your voice and mine will change their tones
In singing and in prayer.
As once we were all set up,
The burden we must bear.

But then we'll not love less, my love,
Nor than our lot dispense,
In dreariest days we'll hope for light,
And only love the more;
And then we shall most truly know
How life is full of joy to me,
If lightened and is better here,
When two the burden bear.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The melancholy and sudden death of this distinguished gentleman, by an accident which has deprived Great Britain of one of her most talented statesmen, deserves more than a passing notice. The family of the Peels is said to be of Saxon origin, and appears to have been originally settled in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Some of them emigrated from this to South Lancashire, and established themselves as farming proprietors, or yeomen, in the vicinity of Blackburn, where a small estate still bears the name of Peel's Fold. One of the family, the grandfather of the late Baronet, resided in a house at Blackburn, supporting himself by the profits of a farm in the neighborhood of the town, and devoting his spare time to the mechanical and chemical experiments which are so often the relaxation of an enterprising and enquiring mind. In the year 1784 the business of Calico Printing being introduced in Lancashire, Mr. Peel, who had previously commenced the manufacture of cotton, and is mentioned as one of the first who tried the spinning of cotton, was so successful in also in printing cotton, and was so successful that he entered largely into the business. It is a tradition in the family that he made his first experiments secretly in his own house; that the cloth, instead of being woven, was woven by a hand woman in the family, and that the first pattern was a perley leaf scratched upon the bottom of a pewter plate, such as was then ordinarily used at the tables of the middle classes; he was however, in the nick of time, rescued by the name of the late Baronet, and his name was introduced into the business of Calico Printing, which is quite in accordance with the usages of Lancashire, where men are more frequently identified by casual epithets than by their proper names. Mr. Peel's print works were situated at a village two miles from Blackburn, called Brooklands, which place his son, Robert, was born. It is said that very early in life this young man entertained a presentiment that he would raise himself to distinction; at the age of fourteen he was frequently heard to utter the determination to achieve rank and fortune by means of industrial enterprise. Having been sent by his father to reside with his maternal uncle at Bury, he was introduced to and became a partner with Mr. Yates, who had established print works near Blackburn, called Brooklands, and he devoted himself to explore the powers of mechanical combination, and introduced among his operatives that order, arrangement, and subdivision of employment which form the marked characteristics of the factory system. The progress of mechanical improvement, so far from displacing labour in Lancashire, as had been once asserted, produced the very contrary effect; the demand for hands very rapidly went beyond the supply, and the firm of Yates had to seek for operatives in distant districts, and in the month of July, 1783, married his partner's eldest daughter, for whom, while she was yet a mere child, the traditions of Bury affirm that he had formed a strong attachment. After having attended a princely fortune, he began to turn his attention to political affairs, and in 1780 published a pamphlet entitled "The National Debt Productive of National Prosperity," which is not otherwise worthy of remark farther than for having served to introduce its author to the notice of Mr. Pitt, who soon regarded Mr. Peel as his safest adviser on manufacturing and commercial subjects. In 1790 he entered Parliament as member for Tamworth, in Staffordshire, in the neighborhood of which he had purchased estates, and where he had established one of the most extensive branches of his business. While in Parliament, he was a zealous advocate for the continuance of the war against France, and in 1797, the firm of Yates and Peel contributed the magnificent sum of ten thousand pounds to the voluntary subscription for its support. In the year 1800 Mr. Peel was created a Baronet, by letters patent dated November 28th. After a period of active Parliamentary duty, the increasing age of the wealthy baronet induced him to retire from public life, and at the general election in 1830 he resigned the borough of Tamworth to one of his sons.—He passed the rest of his life at Drayton Manor, watching with interest the progress of his numerous descendants; indeed he so patriarchal was his family, that on the anniversary of his 78th birthday, in 1838, he presented a silver medal to each of fifty children and grand children. Sir Robert Peel died on the 23rd of May, 1830, leaving issue by his first wife, six sons and five daughters.

His family consisted of—
Mary, married in 1816, to the Right Hon. George Robert Dawson, of Castle Dawson, in the County of Londonderry, Ireland.
Elizabeth, married in 1805, to the Very Rev. William Cochran, Dean of York.
John, the late Baronet, married in 1820, to Julia, daughter of Gen. Sir John Floyd.
William Yates Peel, married in 1819, Lady Jane Eliza Moore, sister of the Earl of Montcashell.
Jonathan, married in 1812, to Emily, daughter of John Swinburn, Esq., of Swinfern, in Staffordshire.
Eleanor and Anne, who died young.
John, married in 1824, another daughter of John Swinfern, Esq.
Josephine, married in 1824, to Lady Alicia Kennedy, daughter of the Earl of Casella.
Harriet, married in 1824, to Robert Henley Eden, son of Lord Henley.
Lawrence, married in 1824, to Lady Jane Lennox, sister of the Duke of Richmond.
He had also five first lady, Sir James Peel married, Emily, Miss Susanna Clarke, a sister of the Rev. Henry Clarke, Barton, Rector of Bury, by whom he had no issue.

Sir Robert Peel's will shows clearly how great are the prizes to be gained by energy, enterprise and intelligence, in a free and commercial country. After entailing Drayton Park and the other large estates in Staffordshire and Warwickshire, he proceeds to divide the sum to the amount of nearly a million, for the benefit of his children and those of his daughter, £53,000 each. He leaves to a chapel, erected by him at Tazewell, in Staffordshire, £1000, and £2000 to a school established by him in the same village. To the Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum, £100,000, and to the Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum at Salford, £100 each. The will is dated July 27, 1820. By a Codicil, of Feb. 11, 1825, the portions of his younger sons are increased to £135,000 each, and of his five younger sons, £100,000 each, and of those of his daughter, £53,000 each. He leaves to a chapel, erected by him at Tazewell, in Staffordshire, £1000, and £2000 to a school established by him in the same village. To the Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum, £100,000, and to the Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum at Salford, £100 each. The will is dated July 27, 1820. By a Codicil, of Feb. 11, 1825, the portions of his younger sons are increased to £135,000 each, and of his five younger sons, £100,000 each, and of those of his daughter, £53,000 each.

thousand pounds to the voluntary subscription for its support. In the year 1800 Mr. Peel was created a Baronet, by letters patent dated November 28th. After a period of active Parliamentary duty, the increasing age of the wealthy baronet induced him to retire from public life, and at the general election in 1830 he resigned the borough of Tamworth to one of his sons.—He passed the rest of his life at Drayton Manor, watching with interest the progress of his numerous descendants; indeed he so patriarchal was his family, that on the anniversary of his 78th birthday, in 1838, he presented a silver medal to each of fifty children and grand children. Sir Robert Peel died on the 23rd of May, 1830, leaving issue by his first wife, six sons and five daughters.

His family consisted of—
Mary, married in 1816, to the Right Hon. George Robert Dawson, of Castle Dawson, in the County of Londonderry, Ireland.
Elizabeth, married in 1805, to the Very Rev. William Cochran, Dean of York.
John, the late Baronet, married in 1820, to Julia, daughter of Gen. Sir John Floyd.
William Yates Peel, married in 1819, Lady Jane Eliza Moore, sister of the Earl of Montcashell.
Jonathan, married in 1812, to Emily, daughter of John Swinburn, Esq., of Swinfern, in Staffordshire.
Eleanor and Anne, who died young.
John, married in 1824, another daughter of John Swinfern, Esq.
Josephine, married in 1824, to Lady Alicia Kennedy, daughter of the Earl of Casella.
Harriet, married in 1824, to Robert Henley Eden, son of Lord Henley.
Lawrence, married in 1824, to Lady Jane Lennox, sister of the Duke of Richmond.
He had also five first lady, Sir James Peel married, Emily, Miss Susanna Clarke, a sister of the Rev. Henry Clarke, Barton, Rector of Bury, by whom he had no issue.

Sir Robert Peel's will shows clearly how great are the prizes to be gained by energy, enterprise and intelligence, in a free and commercial country. After entailing Drayton Park and the other large estates in Staffordshire and Warwickshire, he proceeds to divide the sum to the amount of nearly a million, for the benefit of his children and those of his daughter, £53,000 each. He leaves to a chapel, erected by him at Tazewell, in Staffordshire, £1000, and £2000 to a school established by him in the same village. To the Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum, £100,000, and to the Infirmary and Lunatic Asylum at Salford, £100 each. The will is dated July 27, 1820. By a Codicil, of Feb. 11, 1825, the portions of his younger sons are increased to £135,000 each, and of his five younger sons, £100,000 each, and of those of his daughter, £53,000 each.

conceit much that was discouraging to an eager aspirant. He was overshadowed by the established reputation of the great man already on the stage. The intellectual gladiatorial of Canning, the forensic practical brilliancy of Brougham, Romilly and Horner, were sure to eclipse a young man like Peel, who was nothing more than an educated gentleman who could derive no assistance from collateral or external aid. It was also a disadvantage that Sir Robert had never disguised the high destinies for which he intended his son—Peel was regarded as a candidate for the office of premier from the outset; hence his qualifications were examined with a jealous scrutiny. One of the clever pastimes of the day, was a pretended "last will and testament of a patriot," in which the qualities which the public man of the period were supposed to want most, were bequeathed to them; the paragraph relating to Peel was—"I leave and bequeath my patience to Mr. Robert Peel; he will re-act the most important of which was for the people of England, will then stand ready in need of it. In 1812, Mr. Peel was elevated to the situation of Secretary of State for Ireland, the Duke of Richmond being then Lord Lieutenant. In this high office he displayed very superior administrative abilities, but showed so strong a leaning towards the Catholic party and so little sympathy for the Catholics, that the latter resented his nomination, and in 1813, when he was again appointed Secretary of State for Ireland, he was defeated by a majority of 116. The bill was passed by a majority of 116. The bill was passed by a majority of 116. The bill was passed by a majority of 116.

The first reform parliament opened on the 5th of February 1832, in which Sir Robert Peel appears to have acted with great caution, but at the same time severely reprobated O'Connell, who was much unpopular at that time. In the interim the Duke of Wellington called upon to form a new Ministry, but found themselves unequal to the accomplishment of it, and the Reform Bill was therefore carried by a majority of 116.

The first reform parliament opened on the 5th of February 1832, in which Sir Robert Peel appears to have acted with great caution, but at the same time severely reprobated O'Connell, who was much unpopular at that time. In the interim the Duke of Wellington called upon to form a new Ministry, but found themselves unequal to the accomplishment of it, and the Reform Bill was therefore carried by a majority of 116.

The first reform parliament opened on the 5th of February 1832, in which Sir Robert Peel appears to have acted with great caution, but at the same time severely reprobated O'Connell, who was much unpopular at that time. In the interim the Duke of Wellington called upon to form a new Ministry, but found themselves unequal to the accomplishment of it, and the Reform Bill was therefore carried by a majority of 116.

The first reform parliament opened on the 5th of February 1832, in which Sir Robert Peel appears to have acted with great caution, but at the same time severely reprobated O'Connell, who was much unpopular at that time. In the interim the Duke of Wellington called upon to form a new Ministry, but found themselves unequal to the accomplishment of it, and the Reform Bill was therefore carried by a majority of 116.