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 VI. GODERICH, COUNTY OF HURON, (C. W.) THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1853. NUMBER 8.

THE HURON SIGNAL

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BY GEO. COX.

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☞ Book and Job Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

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Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,

CAN be consulted at all hours, at *Mr. Le Turee's Boarding House, (formerly the British Hotel.)* Goderich, April 29th, 1852. v5

IRA LEWIS,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c. West-street, Goderich. June 1848. 2vn25

DANIEL GORDON,

CABINET MAKER, Three doors East of the Canada Company's office, West-street, Goderich. August 27th, 1849. 2vn30

DANIEL HOME LIZARS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, and Conveyancer, Solicitor in Chancery, &c. has his office as formerly in Stratford. Stratford, 2nd Jan. 1850. 2vn49

J. DENISON,

CIVIL ENGINEER, &c. *GODERICH, C. W.* Aug. 25th, 1852. v5n31

JOHN J. E. LINTON,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Commissioner Q.B., and Conveyancer, Stratford.

HURON HOTEL,

BY JAMES GENTLES, Goderich.—Attentive Hostlers always on hand. Goderich, Sept. 12, 1850. v3-n30

STRACHAN AND BROTHER.

Barrister and Attornies at Law, &c., GODERICH C. W.

JOHN STRACHAN Barrister and Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Conveyancer.

ALEXANDER WOOD STRACHAN, Attorney at Law, Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer. Goderich, 17th November, 1851.

WILLIAM HODGINS,

ARCHITECT & CIVIL ENGINEER *Office 27, Dundas Street, LONDON, C. W.* August 16th, 1852. v5n30

HORACE HORTON,

[Market square, Goderich,] AGENT for the Provincial Mutual and General Insurance Office, Toronto,—Also Agent for the St. Lawrence County Mutual, Ogdensburg, New York. Local Agent for Samuel Moulson's Old Rochester Nursery. July 1850. 22

A. NASMYTH.

FASHIONABLE TAILOR, one door West of W. E. Grace's Store, West Street Goderich. Feb. 19, 1852. v5-n4

THOMAS NICHOLLS,

BROKER AND GENERAL AGENT. *Agent for Ontario Marine & Fire Insurance Co.*

NOTARY PUBLIC, ACCOUNTANT AND CONVEYANCER.

COMMISSIONER IN Q. B. &c.

INSURANCE effected on Houses, Shipping and Goods.

All kinds of Deeds correctly drawn, and Books and Accounts adjusted. Office over the Treasury, Goderich. July 22, 1852. v5n26

VICTORIA HOTEL,

WEST STREET, GODERICH, (Near the Market Square,) BY MESSRS. JOHN & ROBT. DONOGH.

GOOD Accommodations for Travellers, and an attentive Hostler at all times, to take charge of Teams. Goderich, Dec. 6, 1850. 43—tf

WASHINGTON

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., CAPITAL $1,000,000.

EZRA HOPKINS, Hamilton, Agent for the Counties of Waterloo and Huron. August 27, 1850. 3v15

DR. HYNDMAN.

QUICK'S TAVERN, London Road. May 1851. v4n12

MR. JOHN MACARA.

BARRISTER, Solicitor in Chancery, Attorney-at-Law, Conveyancer, &c. &c. Office: Ontario Buildings, King-St. opposite the Gore Bank and the Bank of British North America, HAMILTON. 4-10

MR. T. N. MOLESWORTH,

CIVIL ENGINEER and Provincial Land Surveyor, Goderich. April 30, 1851. v4n11

JAMES WOODS,

AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Public Sales in any part of the United Counties, on moderate terms. Stratford, May 1850. v4-n14

SAW MILL & PARK LOT FOR SALE.

THE above Mill and Lot are situate on the North side of Kincardine Street, in the fast improving Village of Penetangore. For particulars apply to WM. RASTALL. Penetangore, 24th Nov. 1851. 14tf

CARDS, &c.

DR. BURNHAM.

CLINTON, Huron Road. (West of Mr. Thwaits' Store.) Dec. 15th, 1852. v6n46

WILLIAM SHARMAN,

BRICKLAYER AND PLASTERER. WEST STREET, GODERICH,

IS prepared to furnish DESIGNS and PLANS, on the most reasonable term. Goderich, Nov. 18th, 1852. v5n43

MISS A. STEED,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER, *WEST ST., GODERICH,* (*One door West of Mr. A. Donogh's.*)

ALSO French Stays made to order, in a superior style and fit. Fashionable BONNETS always on hand. Goderich, Dec. 30th, 1852. v5n48

JOHN RALPH,

TIN AND COPPER SMITH, next door to the Victoria Hotel, West Street, Goderich, has constantly on hand, a choice stock of Tinware, Cooking and Box Stoves, &c., which he will sell at considerably reduced prices.

The highest price paid in trade for old copper, brass, pewter, sheepskins, calf and beef hides, feathers and rages. All kinds of Merchantable produce taken in exchange at cash prices. Goderich, Feb. 19, 1852. v5-n4

ROBERT SNODGRASS.

FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURER. (*One door East of C. Crabb's Store.*)

WOULD inform the inhabitants of Goderich and neighborhood that he is prepared to make to order or otherwise, any kind of Ladie's and Gentlemen's Fine or Fancy work, in the neatest and most fashionable style. And will also furnish heavy Boots and Shoes, to suit the necessities of those that may favor him with their custom. His prices will be moderate. Goderich, July 29th, 1852. v5n29

E. H. MARLTON,

FORWARDER and Commission Merchant, Storehouse Keeper, general Agent, for the sale of Wild Lands Cleared Farms, Household Furniture and Produce of every description.

Office, next door, North of the Kincardine Arms, Goderich, March 24th 1852. v5-n9

ROBERT REID,

BOOK-SELLER & STATIONER, (opposite Balkwill's Hotel.) Corner of Dundas and Talbot-streets, London, C. W.—School Books, Common and Classical Book-Binding and Ruling of every description Executed on the Premises.

☞ Orders for Account Books, from the Trade or Country Merchants, punctually attended too and a liberal discount allowed. London, March 1851 4v4

E. THORNHILL,

WOULD return his thanks to the public for the liberal support he has met from them during his residence in Goderich, and hopes by strict attention to business, to still merit a share of their patronage

At his old stand, *one door East of the Canada Company's Office.* Goderich, Sept. 6th, 1852. v5n33

W. & R. SIMPSON,

(LATE HOPE, BIRRELL & Co.,) GROCERS, Wine Merchants, Fruiterers and Oilmen, No. 17 Dundas Street, London, C. W. February 25th 1852. v5-n5

ROWLAND WILLIAMS,

AUCTIONEER, is prepared to attend Sales in any part of the United Counties, on the most liberal terms. Apply at the First Division Court office, or at his house, East Street, Goderich.

N. B.—Goods and other property will be received to sell either by private or public sale. January 6, 1852. v4n47.

F. & C. H. BUHL,

MANUFACTURERS of Hats, Caps and Fancy Furs, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Furs, Buffalo Robes, Deer Skins, Gloves, Mittens, &c. &c.

Cash Paid for Furs.

The highest price paid, at all times in Cash, for all descriptions of Shipping Furs by F. & C. H. BUHL. Detroit, Michigan, Aug. 1851. v3n28

RICHARD MOORE,

HAVING during the past two years acted in the capacity of GENERAL AGENT for the collection of debts, desires it to be generally understoon that he will accept the Agency for the collection of dues in any part of the Upper Province, between Cobourg in the East and Lake Huron in the West. In making this announcement, he would beg to express his thanks to his friends for past favours, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

All communications on business, addressed (post paid) to Ayr P. O., North Dumfries, C. W., will be promptly attended to. April 1, 1852. v5n10

PETER BUCHANAN, TAILOR.

NEXT door to H. B. O'Connor's Store, West Street, Goderich. Clothes made and repaired, and cutting done on the shortest notice, and most liberal terms. December 3rd, 1851. v4n42

FARM FOR SALE.

LOT No. 50, in the Maitland Concession of the Township of Goderich, containing 137 acres of the best land, of which 60 are cleared and well fenced, situated on the banks of the River Maitland, 8 miles from Goderich. There is an excellent House and Barn on the premises, with an Orchard of the choicest fruits, selected from the Nursery in Upsilante, United States. For terms apply to the Subscriber.

I. RATTENBURY, British Exchange Hotel, Goderich. 26th January, 1853. v5n52-3m

MINUTES,

Of the Proceedings of the Municipal Council for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, January, 1853.

Continued from our last.

that Mr. Walker be allowed to take his seat as Deputy Reeve for Kincardine.

4 Certificate of Township Clerk of Usborne relative to the election of Thomas Lamb, Esq., we find correct.

5 Certificate of the Township Clerk Kincardine relative to the election of William Fraser, Esq., we find to be correct.

6 Certificate of the Township Clerk of Stephen relative to the election of Andrew Walker, Esq., we find to be correct.

7 Certificate of John Shaw, Township Clerk Goderich, we find to be correct.

8 Certificate of the Township Clerk of McGillivray relative to the election of Patrick Flanagan, Esq., we find to be correct.

9 Certificate of the Township Clerk of Hullet relative to the election of Jonas Gibbings, Esq.—correct.

10 Certificate of the Town Clerk of Goderich relative to the election of Wm. Wallace, Esq., we find correct.

11 Certificate of the Township Clerk of McKillop relative to the election of Robert Hays, Esq., we find to be correct.

12 Certificate of the Township Clerk Stanley relative to the election of Ninian Woods, Esq., we find to be correct.

13 Certificate of the Township Clerk of Wawanosh relative to the election of Charles Girvin, Esq., we find correct.

14 Certificate of the Township Clerk of Ashfield relative to the election of Robert Davidson, Esq., we find to be correct.

15 Certificate of the Township Clerk of Colborne relative to the election of William Young, Esq., we find to be correct.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN HOLMES, Chairman.

Committee Room, 25th January, 1853.

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to report on Railroad matters.

Members of Committee:—Messrs. Holmes, Wallace, Woods, Flanagan, Hays and Lamb. John Holmes, Esq., in the chair.

Your Committee having taken into consideration the document submitted beg leave to report,

No. 11 Copy of a Resolution of the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway, relative to interest on paid stock, your Committee beg leave to say that we approve of the above Resolution.

All which is respectfully submitted by

JOHN HOLMES, Chairman.

Committee Room, January 27th, 1852.

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to report on the erection of a Court House and County Offices.

Members of Committee—Messrs. Hays, Fraser, Holmes, Woods, Wallace and Johnston—Ninian Woods, Esq., in the chair.

Your Committee accompanied by John McDonald, Esq., Sheriff, having inspected the Court House would recommend, that a door be opened into the kitchen yard through the boundary wall. That a window looking into said yard from the Court House be converted into a door, and means of communication by stairs down to said kitchen yard be made, thus obviating the necessity of going through the Gaol to the Court House, and rendering the approach much more easy—also that three large ventilators be made in the ceiling (one over the bench) with corresponding ventilators in the sides of the dome with a view to carry off the foul atmosphere. Should this recommendation be adopted by the Council, we would further recommend that the Clerk be instructed to write to the sheriff and state that as soon as the Council have official intimation that the Judges (who object to the Court House in its present state) will be temporarily satisfied with the proposed improvements—such improvements shall be carried into effect.

All which is respectfully submitted

NINIAN WOODS, Chairman.

Committee Room, January 26th, 1853.

REPORT

Of the Committee appointed to report on School matters.

Members—Messrs. Hays, Fraser, Woods, Johnston and Holmes—Robert Hays, Esq., in the Chair.

Your Committee having examined the several documents submitted, beg leave to report as follows:—

20 The letter of the Chief Superintendent of Education relative the alteration of the School Divisions we are happy to find that the Township Councils have discretionary powers to alter School Sections.

42 The petition of the inhabitants of Schools Sections Nos. 6 and 7 Kincardine praying for a portion of the government grant, your Committee would recommend that the same be referred to an explanation of Mr. Rath the Local Superintendent with the view to have justice done in the premises.

54 Being the Report of the Local Superintendent of Schools.

1st. That the Superintendents suggestion with reference to the distribution of books be complied with, with regard to the charge conveyed in the remaining part of the section, your Committee are not aware that any books were given to the reeves for distribution.

2nd With reference to the taking of bonds from sub-treasurers, we beg leave to say that this cannot be accomplished without much trouble to sub-treasurers residing at a distance, and as by the school law no remuneration is allowed to either the County Treasurer or to sub-treasurers for any duty performed by them in school affairs, we are unwilling to recommend this additional burden, which if Township Municipalities perform their duties properly, is unnecessary.

3rd Relative to school taxes on absentee lands, we would recommend that the suggestion of the Local Superintendent be complied with, and would also recommend that any monies paid by sub-treasurers on the orders of the Local Superintendent over and above the amount received from Collectors for school purposes be accounted for by the County Treasurer as cash received from such sub-treasurer.

4th Relative to the auditing of school monies we would recommend that the Township Auditors be appointed County Auditors for the purpose of Auditing school monies, and that the several Townreeves do see that the same be done as soon as practicable, and that a statement be furnished to the County Clerk with as little delay as possible, and that in future in each year after the auditors are installed into office, they be required to perform a similar duty.

In conclusion we regret that the Local Superintendent has found the duties of his office so onerous, and hope that should he continue in office under the amended school law, he will have less difficulties to encounter.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT HAYS, Chairman.

Committee Room, January 27th, 1853.

Report Referred to in the foregoing Report.

To the Warden and Reeves of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, in Council Assembled.

Gentlemen:—I have been notified by the Chief Superintendent that a box was sent to the County Clerk, containing reports registers, &c., for the use of Schools, the readiest way of distributing them is, for each Town Reeve to take a supply for his Township, and send them to the different schools. If you undertake this duty I trust you will have them sent to their places without much delay. When books &c., were sent the same way last year, some of the Town Reeves contented themselves with taking them *home*, and made no effort to send them any further. I trust that this will not be the case this year, I have furnished the County Clerk with a list, who will deliver them and take the necessary receipts.

I wish to bring under the notice of the Council the subject of *security* taken for school monies, I believe that heretofore no bonds have ever been taken from Sub-Treasurers by the County Council. By a referrence to the 4th Clause of the 27th Section of the School Act, you will see that it is the duty of the County Council to take proper security from *all officers* to whom school moneys may be entrusted, it may be urged that a Township Treasurer's bond to the Local Council, applies to *all money* passing through his hands, but even if so (which is doubtful) it would afford no protection to parties who might suffer from the misconduct of a Treasurer, viz., to Trustees or Teacher, we will suppose the case of a Township Treasurer who receives an order to pay a portion of School money to a Union School in another Township, but he takes it in his head that it is not right to let any money leave his own township, and the local Council connives at or openly approves of his disobedience, where is the Security of Teacher or Trustees? The Township Council may have bonds but they are not *obliged* to prosecute. Township Councils are not the proper parties to take security for school money. There is another question connected with this subject, do Sub-Treasurers require re-appointment every year, or do they require to take an oath as County officers. The County Treasurer might be directed to take bonds to his satisfaction before delivering the Government money to the Sub-Treasurers, this might be done by mail without much trouble. I trust you will give the subject proper attention, and the looseness, heretofore existing, will be no longer tolerated.

While on this subject I may state that as there is always a deficiency in the Assessment part of the school fund, on account of non-resident taxes not being paid. And as it is the duty of the County Treasurer to pay such deficiency in *anticipation* of its being collected, the Sub-Treasurers might as well pay it at once out of the County rate and charge it to the County Treasurer in their settlement. I can see no use in carrying money to Goderich and then carrying it back again, it only creates delay and keeps teachers longer out of their pay.

I also wish to bring under the notice of the Council the embarrassment under which Trustees often labor, by not receiving the taxes levied by a *School Section* on non-resident lands.—When a free school is established the tax must be laid on all rateable property whether resident or non-resident. Trustees cannot discharge their teacher until they pay him his full salary. When a section tax is imposed by a township By-Law Trustees have no power to sue non-residents, neither can they impose a fresh tax on residents to make up a deficiency which is already *levied* but not collected, this operates as a serious obstacle in the way of free schools, and often involves the trustees in trouble. I know cases where the taxes of *School Sections* were retured to the County Treasurer in December 1851. And althought the law requires the lands to be advertised in three months, up to a late date no steps had been taken to enforce payment. I do not wish to be understood as wishing to convey a censure on the County Treasurer, I have no doubt he has acted for the best, but whatever may have heretofore been the causes of delay, I think you will agree with me that the time has now arrived when this anomalous state of things should no longer be allowed to exist, and that you will in future see that the law is promptly and strictly enforced. It is hard that teachers should be kept out of their poor pittance for an indefinite length of time to suit the convenience of non-residents. I have also to bring under the notice of the Council another subject, viz., the danger of losing the Legislative School Grant on account of the school monies of the previous year not being properly audited and acknowledged, the Township of Biddulph lost some school money last year from this cause—and other Townships were threatened with the loss of their money. And it is only because the Chief Superintendent did not strictly enforce the law that the money was received, but we have no reason to count on this lenity always, besides, it is just as easy to do business right as wrong. Were the County Treasurer to pay the money there would be no difficulty, but when Sub-Treasurers are employed there arises a difficulty that the law does not provide for, viz., County Auditors must either travel over the County to inspect the Sub-Treasurers books, or the Treasurers must send their vouchers and books to Goderich. As the law makes it the duty of Township Auditors to publish yearly an abstract of the accounts of townships, I think the difficulty might be obviated by their sending the County Clerk a Copy of their abstract. Township Auditors Act under Oath as well as County Auditors and I do not see why this should not be sufficient. I would recommend this course to be adopted and I will bring the subject under the notice of the Chief Superintendent on the 31st inst. I think he will either be satisfied with it or make a provision for it in his new School Act.

I have had an opportunity of knowing that some of the Township accounts for 1851 were not audited till the middle of Summer or till near the close of 1852, I would take this occasion of earnestly urging the different Town Reeves the necessity of having their accounts audited in proper time. And if you take an interest in promoting education in your respective Townships and wish to ensure the Government Grant for the present year I hope you will attend to this matter. Last year a By-Law was passed requiring the Sub-Treasurers to do it, but very little attention was paid to this By-Law, but if each Town Reeve will make himself personally interested in the matter it can easily be done, there is a necessity for its being done in the right time, as the County Clerk has to send a copy of these abstracts to the Chief Superintendent on or before the 1st March.

It was my intention to send my resignation at this meeting of Council, but the money transactions of the year are not yet closed, out of 35 reports received there is not one correct, I will have to take them around, scrutinize the registers, inquire into the money affairs of each section and correct the reports myself, there are also several contested trustee elections to investigate and decide on, and a report to make to the Chief Superintendent in which the progress of education during the past year and the operating causes whether adverse or favorable have to be stated, the above is business which a newly appointed Superintendent could not attend to properly, I will therefore content myself at present with stating to the Council "that I have had a correspondence to maintain both with the Chief Superintendent and throughout these Counties, the extent and labor of which I had no conception when I accepted office, that the schools I have had to visit are scattered over a distance of 90 miles along the Lake Shore, that it has fallen to my lot to attend all the meetings of the County Board for the examination of teachers, that I have been very poorly remunerated for all this labor, that although the duties of the office are reduced by the late School Act, the pay is still too little, and that until you provide a decent salary you will have an incompetent Superintendent or a fresh one every year.

Hoping that I have not tired your patience by this long letter,

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obed't serv't,

WM. RATH, L. S.

Local Superintendent's Office Mitchell, 24th January, 1853.

Poetry.

BE OFF WITH YOU NOW.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Be off with you now—don't I know,
That it's only cajoling you are;
With "cheeks like the rose's soft glow,
And glances more bright than the star!
'Tis true that my waist is but small,
And my ringlets may cluster like the vine;
But I'm not like an angel at all!
Nor am I the least bit divine!

So be off with you now—don't I see,
You're deluding from eve until dawn!
My step may be bounding and free,
But I'm not in the least like a fawn!
But 'twas ever the method we know;
Since Adam and Eden began—
That bosoms were sure to be snow,
And necks were of course like the swan!

Come, be off with you now till you learn
To woo like a plain-hearted youth;
Let your mind, if you love me, discern
To win, you must woo me with truth!
I would rather! instead of these flowers,
In which you are ever so rife—
That you promised to love me all hours,
As long as each other had life!

WHO'LL BUY MY LOVE KNOTS?

Hymen late, his love not selling,
Call'd at many a maiden's dwelling:
None could doubt, who saw or knew them,
Hymen's call to welcome them.
Who'll buy my love knots?
Who'll buy my love knots?

Soon as the sweet cry resounded
How his baskets were surrounded,
All at that sweet cry assembled,
Some laugh'd some blushard some trembled.
Who'll buy my love knots?
Who'll buy my love knots?

Maidens who now first dreamed of trying
These gay knots of Hymen's tying:
Dames who long had set to watch him
Passing by, but ne'er could catch him.
Who'll buy my love knots?
Who'll buy my love knots?

"Here are knots," said Hymen taking
Some loose flowers, "Love's own making"
Here are gold ones,—you may trust them,
(These of course found ready custom,)
Come buy my love knots!
Come buy my love knots!

Some are label'd knots to tie men,—
"Love, the maker—bought of Hymen."
Scarce their bargains were completed
When the nymphs all cried 'we're cheated!'
See these flowers—they're drooping sadly;
This gold knot, too, ties but badly:
Who'd buy such love knots?
Who'd buy such love knots!

Even this tie, with love's name around it;
All a sham—he never bound it!
Love, who saw the whole proceeding,
Would have laugh'd, but for good breeding;
While old Hymen, who was used to
Cries like these dames gave loose to,
Coolly said "there's no returning
Wares on Hymen's hands.—Good morning."

THE ORIGIN OF OUR WORDS OF DIGNITY.—All the words of dignity, state, honour and pre-eminence, with one remarkable exception (to be adduced presently), descend to us from the Normans,—sovereign sceptre, throne, realm, royalty, homage, prince, duke, count, ("earl" indeed, is Scandinavian, though he must borrow his "countess" from the Norman), chancellor treasurer, palace, castle, hall, dome, and a multitude more. At the same time the one remarkable exception of 'king' would make us even did we know nothing of the actual fact, suspect that the chieftain of this ruling race came in, not upon a new title, not as overthrowing a former dynasty, but claiming to be in the rightful line of its succession; that the true continuity of the nation had not, in fact, any more than in word, been entirely broken, but survived in due time to assert itself anew. And yet while the stateler superstructure of the language, almost all articles of luxury, all that has to do with the chaste, with chivalry, with personal adornment, is Norman throughout; with the broad basis of the language and therefore of the life, it is otherwise. The great features of nature the sun, the moon, the stars, the earth, the water, the fire, all the prime social relations, father, mother, husband, son, daughter these are Saxon. The palace and castle may have come to us from the Norman, but to the Saxon we owe far dearer names, the home, the hearth, the house, the roof.—He "board" and often, probably it was no more, has a more hospitable sound than his other's "table." His sturdy arms turn the soil; he is the boor, the churl; or if his Norman master has a name for him, it is one which on his lips becomes more and more a title of opprobrium and contempt, he is villain. The instruments used in cultivating the earth, the flail, plough, sickle, pale are expressed in his language; so too, the main products of the earth, as wheat, rye, oats, barley, rice, rye, barley; and notices the names of domestic animals.—Concerning these last it is not a little characteristic to observe, and W. Scott has put the observation into the mouth of the Saxon swineherd in "Ivanhoe" that the names of all, so long as they are alive, are Saxon, but when dressed and prepared for food become Norman,—a fact indeed which we might have expected beforehand, for the Saxon had had the charge of tending and feeding them, but the Norman, he and his, had the sole taste of his Norman lord. Thus, ox, steer, cow, are Saxon; but mutton Norman; so it is severally with swine and pork, deer, and venison, and poultry. Bacon, the only flesh which may have ever have come within his reach is the single exception. Putting all this together with much more of the same kind which might be produced but has only been indicated here, we should certainly gather that while there are manifest tokens of present and our language, of the Saxon having been for a season an inferior, and even an oppressed race, the stable elements of Saxon life, however overlaid for a while, had still made good their claim to be the solid groundwork of the after nation as of the after language; and to the justice of this conclusion all other historic records, and the present social condition of England, consent in bearing testimony.

MAGNANIMOUS.—Captain Ericsson has announced the noble intention not to establish a monopoly of his new invention, but to throw the discovery open to the

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TWO ACRES.

The meeting of the Germantown (near Philadelphia) Farmers' Club was holden at the house of Philip R. Freas, on the 23rd November. He is the editor of the *Germantown Telegraph*, a warm and active friend of agriculture, horticulture, &c., and the originator of the Club. Though his whole plot of ground comprises less than two acres and a half, yet he manages to produce upon it in perfection a little of everything. Those who are sighing for more land will do well to read his statement carefully, and inquire whether it would not be wiser to cultivate their present acres better than to add to their number. The reporter at the meeting states in the *Telegraph* that, during the present year, there were cut two tons and a quarter of prime hay; there were patches of turnips, carrots, parsnips, beets, cabbages, (three kinds,) onions, peas, frejole, and a half-a-dozen other kinds of beans; salsify, lettuce, okra, corn, (Stowell's Sugar, and Adam's) potatoes, pumpkins, (three varieties,) squashes, tomatoes, egg-plants, asparagus in abundance, celery of splendid quality, together with almost every kind of vegetable to be found in the catalogue. His fruits consist of melons, six kinds of cherries, five kinds of plums, peaches, twenty-eight varieties of select pears, twelve varieties of apples, red, white and black currants, gooseberries, blackberries, and four varieties of raspberries, grapes, &c., &c. In the garden and mansionyard there was a very choice collection of flowers; among them many select roses and rare vines.—The ornamental trees consists of five varieties of the fir; the Japonica cryptomaria, the Deodar cedar, the Irish yew, and the American arbor vitæ; the European linden, the sugar and the silver maples, the English and mountam ash, &c., &c.

In addition to these, there was a number of beautiful Polish fowls, black, white and spangled; and pea fowls in the barn-yard, a fish-pond in the garden, and a large number of choice fancy pigeons at the house. In all this there is an excellent taste displayed. We notice that the house and offices were lighted by gas, warmed with a heater, and supplied with water from the public works. Baths, hot and cold, have for years been supplied by a reservoir or an elevated back building, holding some fifteen hundred gallons, which has also furnished pure, soft rain water, for various parts of the buildings.

In the garden is a small greenhouse, excavated in the ground say to the dept of three or four feet, framed up at the sides, raised a couple of feet above the ground, and covered with glass. In this enclosure or pit the usual shelves are arranged to receive the pots; and we are assured by Major Freas that it is the best possible provision for flowers and almost every description of plants in winter. Roses, particularly, flourish in much greater perfection. During the whole of the last unusually severe winter, but a single delicate night blooming jassamine was at all injured by the frost. *This greenhouse requires no artificial heat.* In the hotbed's we found cucumbers and cauliflowers up, lettuce heading, and spring radishes full-grown. We may truly say in regard to the "Telegraph Farm," that it is a farm in minature; and in comfort, convenience, and taste, without any large pretension to more costly elegance, it is a pattern "plantation," and would, in the full growing season, afford compensation for a visit from any of our ponderous farmers. In a word, it is, in the strict sense of the word a home. — *New England Farmer.*

BOOK KEEPING AMONGST FARMERS.

It is said that no class of men are more habitually negligent of accounts than farmers. Because they handle a comparatively small amount of money they consider accuracy in keeping accounts unnecessary,—the door or window shutter being the day-book and ledger, and a bit of chalk their writing tool. Why should they not keep a well arranged book account? Otherwise how can they tell whether farming is profitable or is running them in debt? The farmer should charge himself with the interest on the cost of his farm, with what he spends for stock, tools, seeds, labour, taxes, amusements, in short with every out go; and credit his farm with betterments, in labour for others, produce sold, and every income. Then, if at the end of the year, he finds short, he will at least have the satisfaction of knowing where the money has gone. Some undertake this and continue it a while and get discouraged with the appearance of the debtor side and give it up. Farmers, by not keeping exact accounts understand less than others what it costs to live and maintain a family. A mechanic receiving his pay for cash, knows or may know, pretty nearly, how he stands and how for he may spend. A man living on a fixed income, and knowing correct accounts, knows precisely what he can do. But a farmer raising part of his support, keeping a part of his support, trading a part and bartering with his neighbors for a part, has no means of knowing what it costs to live unless he keeps his books accurately.—He is apt always to make invidous and unjustifiable comparisons between himself and neighbors with six or eight hundred dollars a year does not become rich. If he had so much he imagines that he should save one half or a third of it. But should he charge *himself* with rent, firewood, horse-shoe, milk, butter, cheese, eggs, and every little item which his farm or garden produces and which the other purchases, he would see the matter in a just light, and might perhaps find that he had done his neighbour injustice. It is a good plan to have a proper memorandum book adapted to every day in the year in which entries might be made respecting the weather, the time of planting, journies undertaken, domestic affairs, and remarkable occurrences. It is pleasant look over such a book, and often profitable. It might be used as an impartial pecuniary transaction—change a ways might be turned between the

Robert A. BLAKE, Sec'ry, on Sec. H. D. A. S. March, 22nd Feb., 1853. v6n3-4t.