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 II. GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1849. NUMBER XLVI.

Card.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL, CAN be consulted at all hours, at *Mrs. Wm. F. Gooding's. Front-St.* Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33-

ALEXAKNDER WILINSON, *Provincial Land Surveyor*, OFFICE AT GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT. Nov. 24, 9. 43

J. K. GOODING, AUCTIONEER, WILL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply at the *British Hotel*. Goderich, March 9 h 1849. 2v-5n

I. LEWIS, BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &C., June, 1848. GODERICH.

A. NASMYTH, FASHIONABLE TAILOR: WEST-STREET, GODERICH. Goderich, Apr 12, 1849. 9—10tf

ALFRED W. OTTER, General Agent & Conveyancer, *COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, &c. &c.* GODERICH. Oct 1, 1849. 2—25

DANIEL GORDON, CABINET MAKER: *Three doors East of the Canada Co's. Office*, WEST-STREET, *GODERICH.* August 27th, 1849. 2v—30

Stokes,

CHEMIST and *DRUGGIST*, WEST-STREET, GODERICH. March 8, 1849. 2v—5n

JOHN J. E. LINTON, NOTARY PUBLIC, *Commissioner Queen's Bench*, AND CONVEYANCER, STRATFORD.

ALEXANDER MITCHELL, AUCTIONEER, *BELL'S CORNERS*, SOUTH EASTHOPE. March. 29, 1849. v2—n8

DR. JOHN HYDE, [LATE FROM EMBRO.] MEDICAL HALL, STRATFORD. July 31, 1849. 2v—n26

WM. REED, *HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, &c.* LIGHT-HOUSE ST. GODERICH. Oct. 25, 1849. 2vn38

EDWARD CASHELL, PAINTER & GLAZIER, Corner of Light-House Street, *GODERICH.* October, 25, 1849. 2vn38

☞ SUMMONSES required by the New District Court Act, and all other *BLANK FORMS* used in the District and Division Courts, on Sale at the *Signal* Office. Also, all kinds of JOB PRINTING executed on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms. Goderich, July 19, 1849.

Blank Deeds and Memorials, AND all kinds of DIVISION COURT BLANKS, and BLANK PROMISSORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal Office. Every discription of BOOK and JOB Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

☞ NOTICE ☜ To the Clerks and Bailiff's of the Division Courts.

THE increased demand for SUMMONSES and other BLANK WRITS, in connection with the business of the several Division Courts in the District, has warranted us in printing them in much larger quantities than heretofore, and consequently enables us to sell them much cheaper—therefore we intimate to the several Officers requiring these Blank Forms, that from this date, Summonses and all other Writs belonging to the Division Court, will be Sold at the *Signal Office* at the reduced price of ☞ TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER HUNDRED. ☜ Signal Office, Goderich, 6th September 1849.

LOST.

ON or about the 15th August, a POCKET MAP of the District of Huron, bound in a Black Leather Cover, (Scobie & Balfour), belonging to the District Surveyor. H. D Any one finding it and sending it to this Office, or to the owner, will be paid for their trouble. Goderich. Oct. 25, 1849. 2vn38—tf

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—LOST at the residence of the subscriber, in the 2nd Concession of the Township of Goderich, about the end of November last, a Promissory NOTE, made by one Jacob Willson in favor of John Gallagher or bearer, for £11 15s. and due on the 8th November 1849. witnessed by Robin Elliott and John Healy. This is therefore to caution any person, finding or receiving the said Note, that the same is still the property of the subscriber, and that he has not assigned the same to any one, and that the same may be delivered to Dixie Watson Esq. Barrister. Goderich, or to the subscriber. JOHN GALLAGHER. 2nd Con. Township oGoderich. 4th December, 1849. 2v-n45-tf

FARMER'S INN, STRATFORD. MRS. DOROTHY DOUGLAS, widow of the late Thomas Douglas, of the Farmer's Inn, Stratford, begs to return her thanks to the Inhabitants of Stratford, and the public generally, for the very liberal support which they received during the short time they have been in Stratford.

Mrs. Douglas begs to intimate that she intends carrying on the business as heretofore at the Old Stand, in her own name, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort of her guests, and moderate charges, to merit a share of the public patronage. Stratford, 21st August, 1849. 2v—n29tf

TRAVELLER'S HOME, STRASBURG, WATERLOO, 20th February, 1849.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will now be found in that well known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he will be ready and able to contribute to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage. JOHN ABEL. N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive Grooms. v2—n41tf

TO BE SOLD, AN excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12, Maitland Concession, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres,—30 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nine miles from the town of Goderich on the Huron Road, and at the junction of six different roads; and as it is in the center of a populous and prosperous locality, it is especially adapted for a Tavern stand, or a Store. This farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for business, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to Thomas Dark, Tavern keeper, Goderich, or to the proprietor JONAS COPP, Village of Harpurhey. June 15, 1849. v2n19tf

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the "CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.," is prepared to receive proposals for Assurance, and will be happy to afford to any person the necessary information, as to the principles of the Institution. JAMES WATSON. Goderich, 13th June, 1849. v2—19tf

HURON HOTEL, GODERICH. JAMES GENTLES, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Goderich, and its vicinity, that he will constantly

Keep Horses and Carriages

FOR HIRE, for which he respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. JAMES GENTLES 18th Sept. 1849. v2 33-tf

TO LET, THAT handsome two-story house, opposite the Specular Tavern, belonging to John Wilson 4th, and presently occupied by Mr. Beaman. It is large and well adapted to the use of a respectable family—having a large garden and orchard well stocked with excellent fruit trees of various descriptions. Its proximity to the harbour of Goderich enhances the value of the situation and as the proprietor is desirous that it should continue to be occupied, it will be let on reasonable terms, either for one or more years, as may be agreed upon. For farther particulars apply to JACOB WILSON. Goderich, 2nd February, 1849. 52

CASH PAID ON DELIVERY, FOR GOOD CLEAN BARLEY, at the *MAITLAND BREWERY*, by the Subscriber. J. F. BRITTAIN. Goderich, Oct. 10, 1849 2v—n36tf

NOTICE. THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby intimates, that he is prepared to receive Subscriptions for Stock in the Proprietary Branch, and applications for Insurances in the Mutual Branch, and to give such information on the subject as may be required. JOHN CLARK. Goderich, 26th Sept. 1849. 2v—n34tf

New Church in Stratford. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the subscriber on behalf of the Presbyterian Church Building Committee, Stratford, till noon of the 31st December next, for providing materials, viz., Bricks, Lime, Stone, Sand, Seasoned Lumber, and Work, for the Erection of a BRICK CHURCH, proposed to be built at Stratford. Tenders may be made either for the whole or for any particular part of the materials, and according to Specifications as proposed by Mr. Peter Fergusson, Architect, Stratford. J. J. E. LINTON, Acting. Sec'y. Stratford, 30th July 1849. 2v—n26tf

STRAY STEER.—Strayed from the subscriber about the last of July last,—A DARK RED YELLOW STEER, with a white face, cocked horns, four years old coming five. He had been worked a little. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received, and charges paid. ROBERT KARR, 5th Con. Cut Line Township Goderich Nov. 12, 1849. 41

STRAYED from the subscriber on or about the middle of September, Three STEERS, four years old, rising five—one freckled red and white, foreniped in the off ear,—one red-muly, wants a part of the tail, and tapped in the off ear, and the other a dark red, tapped in the off ear, and when young got one horn broken. Any person giving information of the said Steers will be satisfied for their trouble. DONALD McKAY, Mill-Road, Tuckersmith. December 4th, 1849. 2v-n45tf

Poetry.

THE FLOATING WRECK IN THE ATLANTIC.

Away—a thousand leagues away—
On the lone wintry sea:
One morning we spied at break of day
A drift upon the lee,
A ship all shattered and forlorn,
Sunk downwards to the deck,
With sails and spars, and timbers torn!
A bare and broken wreck!

With aimless plunge, from side to side
She desolately rolled!
And as she rose upon the tide,
From her overflooded hold
The pisoned brine came running out,
In many a wild cascade:—
Each hatch and port a waterspout
From which a torrent played.

But what of those who struggled there
Amid the tempest's strife,
Who toiled and fought with fierce despair
For the dear boon of life!
We watched the wreck, we closely neal'd
But nothing could we mark!
No living, moving thing appeared
On board the silent barque.

Not silent quite—a sound there came,
Most likely a heavy moan,
Whene'er her worn and wounded frame
From wave to wave was thrown.
'Twas sad to hear that hollow cry
On the cold waters flung,
Like stifled groans of agony
From some dumb creatures wrung.

And there we left her reeling on,
Through the dark treacherous deep:
Crippled, and crushed and woe begone,
A thing at which we weep!
Dread type of him whom Heaven's wrath
Meets in his mad career,
Strikes—strips—and drives along a path
Of nameless, homeless fear!

AGRICULTURE.

From the Agricultural Journal.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR NOVEMBER.

The month of November now at its close has been the finest we have ever seen in Canada; there was not a day from the commencement to this date, that ploughing or any other work might not be executed.—There cannot be any doubt that it was most favourable for the farmer, extending the working season considerably, and shortening the winter, the length of which generally, is so much complained of. The weather has been so mild, and the fall so favourable for the growth of grass, and the cattle and sheep have had abundant food in the field, and hence there must be a great saving of fodder. Every way it can be considered, the fall, and in fact, the whole of the season, has been as favorable for the agriculturists as they could have desired it: and we believe farmers admit this, and are thankful for it, notwithstanding the general charge against them, that they are a dissatisfied and complaining class. The charge, however, we by no means admit to be correct, but on the contrary, we are persuaded, that no class are more sensible of, and more grateful for fine seasons, and more contented with seasons as they come, than the husbandman. If it were otherwise it would indeed be strange, as no other class have the same constant opportunities of seeing the work and receiving the bountiful gifts of the Creator, in all seasons.—Farmers had ample time this fall to complete their ploughing and draining, and the soil has not been too wet or too dry up to this moment. It is of great consequence for the proper execution of ploughing and draining that land should be in a fit state, neither too wet nor too dry, and we had it so this year. Many parties find fault with our climate, but we do not, and on the contrary, we consider the climate favorable for agriculture, if we could only introduce that system of husbandry that would be the best adapted to our situation and circumstances. There is one thing we may rest satisfied of, that whatever objection may be urged to our climate, those who find fault are not likely to improve it, or instructs us how we are to remedy any of these defects they imagine to be in our climate. It is very proper that farmers should be able to cultivate and manage their lands according to the climate of the country they reside in, but we would despair of the introduction of a good and improving system of husbandry of our farmers could be persuaded that their climate was unfavorable for successful agriculture. To find fault with the climate is a very convenient excuse for the ignorant or careless farmer. Doubtless there may be unfavorable seasons occasionally in Canada; but on an average the seasons are more steadily favorable here than in the British Isles. If any thing near the same amount of skill and capital were applied here to the cultivation of the soil that there is in Britain, we would hear no more of unfavorable climates, and inferior soil, because we could prove the contrary by pointing to our splendid crops, our good pastures, the excellent quality of our horses, neat cattle, sheep and swine, and the judicious construction of every implement necessary for us in agriculture. There may be cases where capital employed in agriculture has been lost, but if this were to prevent us from so employing it in future, it would be absurd to recommend improvements, as they cannot be made without capital. The waste of capital in some instances, should not deter us from employing it in agriculture *judiciously*. It may be easy to account for the waste of capital in most instances, but there is no necessity of following the example of those who have wasted it. Perhaps the capital wasted or lost in Canada in agriculture, is not the hundredth part of what has been lost in other business, and there is the further advantage, that the capital expended on land, although unprofitable to the party who expended it, is nevertheless advantageous to the country. There are other causes of want of success in farming, where parties have not confined themselves to the business of agriculture. It is therefore subject to attribute all the loss that has occurred in agriculture to the business of the farmer being an unprofitable one. We submit these observations, because we frequently hear remarks made in reference to agriculture that would be calculated to deter any man from being engaged in it, and that would lead one to suppose it was a business that was utterly useless to mankind. No wonder that from all these circumstances agriculture should be neglected and despised, and capital employed in any and every speculation, rather than in the improvement of the lands, the crops, and the cattle of the country. We may be thought an enthusiast on this subject, but we only wish we could inspire all true friends of Canadian prosperity with the same spirit of enthusiasm and we can promise them that it is the safest, and most useful spirit that can possibly inspire them, and there will be neither danger nor difficulty in carrying it out fully: to the great advantage of every interest in this country. We may now return to the more direct object of the Report. We are happy to hear from all quarters favorable reports of the produce and quality of the wheat crop, and we trust this result will greatly assist our farmers, and encourage them to exertion and improvement in their husbandry for the next year. Wheat should be our staple crop, and every effort should be made to cultivate judiciously for it, and obtain the best quality, and variety of seeds.

We suppose farmers will venture to sow early next spring, and from their having been able to plough and drain their land this fall, it may be the means of enabling them to sow at such an early period that the crop would escape the fly. Perhaps it would also be expedient to try again some of those varieties of wheat that we were accustomed to grow formerly in Canada. The price of wheat may not come up to the expectations or wishes of the farmer, but it is certainly better than for any other grain, and will always be so, as we do not altogether depend upon the Canadian market or consumption. Barley is of excellent quality this year, but the quantity grown has not been large, and the prices have been very low, but are now improving. Farmers will not find it profitable to grow this grain, except for feeding purposes, unless the price approximates in due proportion to wheat. Barley requires that the soil should be in the best state of preparation—better even than that for wheat. By experiments made with manure, for barley, it was found that sheep manure produces the largest crop, and that of the horse the next. This will account for the success of the Norfolk system of folding sheep on turnips, as the best preparation for the splendid crops of barley grown in that English county. By experiments with oats, cow manure was found to be greatly the best for that grain, and green manure ploughed into the soil was very successful with oats, when scarcely producing any effect with wheat and barley. This accounts for oats succeeding so well on land ploughed after grass as it generally does. The price of oats is low, but we do not think it will fall to the low figure that was anticipated, as a market will be found for it in the United States, where we believe they cannot grow so good oats as we can, notwithstanding all their advantages, and there are other products we might excel in. Peas have been generally a good crop, and should always be cultivated extensively, as they succeed well here. We find by our exchange papers that our peas have the character of being good boilers, much better than those grown in England, and this should increase their value considerably for exportation.—There are many things in our favor here, if we would only think so, and make the most of them. We endeavour, in our position as Editor of this Journal, to give all the information of a useful character we can collect to our subscribers, and to farmers, but if farmers will not take the Journal or read it, our labor for them is in vain.—Indeed we should consider ourselves as unfit to act in the capacity of Editor, if we were unable in any one number of this Journal to give information of more than five shilling's value to any farmer who would read it, and we pretend to be competent to make a just estimate on the subject. Indian corn has succeeded admirably, and a large crop has been grown of this useful grain. The potatoe crop, so far as quantity or quality (and the latter was never better,) succeeded as well as could be desired, up to the time they were taken up, but we hear many complaints of them lately in some localities that they are much affected by disease. In every instance, we believe, that where large quantities of manure have been applied to the crop, they are found to be most affected by the rot. We have warned farmers to be cautious in applying manure, and we now do so again. A moderate produce of sound potatoes would be much more profitable than a larger one of unsound. We have tried charcoal, and we believe it is one of the best substances that can be employed to prevent disease in the tubers. It would not be an expensive application, as a small quantity put in the drills would be sufficient, but in no case would we apply fresh farm-yard manure at the period of planting. We will not say much of other root crops here, as they are not extensively cultivated, and we regret it. Carrots and parsnips in particular, might be grown here equal to any country, and they produce a large quantity of valuable nutritive matter. There is the further advantage with these roots, that they are easy to preserve in winter, and some of them may be left in the soil, if dry, until the spring, when they afford a very seasonable supply for stock. They can be as readily, and more certainly raised than turnips, beets or mangel wurtzel, and they can be better and more safely stored. We do not disapprove of raising these last mentioned crops by farmers who have good storage-room for them, but as a small space of land would require large storage-room for these crops, farmers who have not this storage, will do better to cultivate carrots and parsnips. It is necessary that root crops should be cultivated to keep the land in condition, when potatoes are not so much planted as heretofore, and when it is generally conceded we must raise our own supply of food, instead of importing it. We make these remarks in reference to the butchers' meat, of good quality, at moderate prices. We cannot say to what extent meat in bulk may be required this year for exportation, but we would hope that that quantity will be large. Prepared in a proper manner and good quality, there would be little doubt it would be a saleable article for exportation in spring, the quality and mode of preparation both should be good, is essential to success. We hope when we shall have better pastures, and when we have managed our stock in the best manner, that we shall have a certain and profitable trade in beef for the old country; our pork is already equal to that of any country.—We are not able to give any estimate of the quantity of butter and cheese of the Canadian manufacture which may have been purchased here for exportation this year; when we obtain the returns we shall give them. Notwithstanding all that has been said of the necessity of farmers packing their butter in suitable casks, and having the butter of one quality and colour in each cask, we see every day, that the butter is brought to market of mixed colour and quality, and in casks that are unfit for exportation, rendering it necessary to repack any that may be exported, and thereby greatly injuring the quality. For butter consumed in Montreal, it is not of so much consequence that it should be packed in open casks, but the country should certainly be able to supply much more butter than would be required for Montreal, and even for home consumption, butter will be preserved better in properly made casks than in any other. There is another great fault in packing, when it is allowed to have open spaces between the layers of butter. These openings always contain air and moisture, both of which will injure the quality of the article. Butter should be packed as close as possible, without leaving the smallest crack or opening, and then covered so as to exclude external air. By this plan all moisture will be pressed out of the butter, and no air will be allowed to remain in it. Cheese, we fear, has not been made of such good quality, and in such quantity, as would make it a considerable and valuable article of export, as it should be from this country. Hay and straw sell at fair prices; we believe both would be much higher in price, only for the fine fall we have had.

Upon the whole we think the result of this year should be satisfactory to farmers as we believe it has been in proportion to their cultivation.——November 24, 1849.

THE PLACE FOR ORCHARDS.

A friend asked us the other day, "What is the best situation for an orchard?" As a general answer to him, we would say,—"Where you can raise the best corn."—There is one requisite that should not be overlooked in choosing a site for an orchard. It is this. The land should be well drained. Flat lands, where the water stands, however rich they may be, are improper for an orchard, as the apple tree will not flourish with water about its roots. Hence the slope of a hill is eminently fitted for an orchard. It does not make so much difference which point the orchard lies on, as many suppose, if the land be good. You will find orchards, and very good orchards too, on all sides of our hills, and on the very pinnacles of some of them. The easterly slopes, as a general thing, are earlier in the spring, but then they are more subject to southeast gales in the fall, which sometimes knock the apples off at a sad rate. Let no farmer be without an orchard because he does not happen to live on the south side of a hill.—Plant good healthy trees, on a good, well drained soil, and he will by a very little care and attention afterwards, soon have fruit from them.

While on this subject, we would say a word about planting trees on the side of walls and fences. We last winter lost some young trees by the weight of snow which drifted upon them and crushed them down, breaking them off near the ground. We have noticed this many times, that young trees in the same manner. In order to obviate this, it will be a good thing to place stakes around them in the fall, together with bushes applied in such a way as to take the most of the weight, instead of bearing on the young tree. By a protection of this kind until the tree is large enough to resist such action, it will be saved from harm.—*Maine Farmer.*

What is the reason a lady can't whistle? Because she can't stop talking long enough to fix her mouth.

A young lady, when told to take exercise for her health, said she would *jump* at an offer, and *run* her own risk.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.

A young man of eighteen or twenty, a student in a university, took a walk one day with a professor, who was commonly called the student's friend, such was his kindness to the young men whom it was his office to instruct.

While they were now walking together, and the professor was seeking to lead the conversation to grave subjects, they saw a pair of old shoes lying in the path which they supposed belonged to a poor man who was at work in the field close by, and who, had nearly finished his day's work.

The young student turned to the professor saying, "let us play the old man a trick; we will hide his shoes, and conceal ourselves behind those bushes, and watch to see his perplexity when he cannot find them."

"My dear friend," answered the professor, "we must never amuse ourselves at the expense of the poor. But you are rich, and you may give yourself a much greater pleasure by means of the poor man. Put a dollar in each shoe, and then we will hide ourselves."

The student did so, and then placed himself with the professor behind the bushes hard by, through which they could easily watch the laborer, and see whatever wonder or joy he might express.

The poor man soon finished his work, and came across the field to the path, where he had left his coat and shoes. While he put on the coat, he slipped one foot into one of his shoes; but feeling something hard, he stooped down and found the dollar. Astonishment and wonder were seen upon his countenance; he gazed upon the dollar, turned it round and looked again and again; then he looked around on all sides, but could see no one. Now he put the money in his pocket and proceeded to put on the other shoe; but how great was his astonishment when he found the other dollar!—His feelings overcame him; he fell upon his knees, looked up to heaven, and uttered aloud a fervent thanksgiving, in which he spoke of his wife sick and helpless, and his children without bread, whom this timely bounty from some unknown hand would save from perishing.

The young man stood there deeply affected, and tears filled his eyes.

"Now," said the professor, "are you not much better pleased than if you had played your intended trick?"

"O, dearest sir," answered the youth "you have taught me a lesson now that I will never forget. I feel now the truth of the words which I never before understood, "it is better to give than to receive."

We should never approach the poor but with the wish to do them good.

LIFE AMONG THE ARABS.

There is a charm in the wandering existence, whether of the Kurd or the Arab, which cannot be described. I have had some experience in it, and look backward with pleasure to the days I have spent in the desert, notwithstanding the occasional inconvenience of such a life—not the least of them being a strong tendency on the part of all Nomands to profess a kind of communist philosophy, supposed in Europe to be result of modern wisdom, but, which appears to have been known from the earliest times in the East. Friends and strangers are not always exempted from the rules of this philosophy; one as reciprocity is as little understood in the Asiatic as in the European system, their property is made no less free with than that of Job was by Arabs and Caldees, some four thousand years ago. Still this mode of life has not always had a bad effect on human nature; on the contrary, it frequently acts favourably. One cannot but admire the poor half naked Arab, who, entrusted with a letter or a message from his Sheikh to the Pasha of Bagdad, walks proudly up to the great man's sofa, and seats himself unbidden, upon it, as an equal. He fulfils his errand as if he were half ashamed of it. If it be too late to return to his tent that night, or if business still keep him from the desert, he stretches himself under a tree outside the city gate, that he may not be degraded by sleeping under a roof or within walls. He believes that the town corrupts the wanderer; and he remembers that until the Sheikh of the Desert visited the citizens, and were feasted in the palaces of their Governor, oppression and vices most odious to the Arabs were unknown.

The following is a description of Devil Worshipping, the [illegible] held at Mardin; [illegible] those who saw it never were not likely to forget it:—

DEVIL WORSHIPPING.

[illegible] which were struck [illegible] at intervals the [illegible] the plains. As the time quickened they broke in more frequently. The chant gradually gave way to a lively [illegible], which, increasing in measure, was finally lost in a confusion of sounds.—The tambourines were beaten with extraordinary energy; the flutes poured forth a rapid flood of notes; the voices were raised to their highest pitch, the men on side joined in the cry, while the women made the rocks resound with the shrill "tahleeh."—The musicians giving way to the excitement, threw their instruments into the air and strained their limbs into every contortion, until they fell exhausted to the ground. I never heard a more frightful yell than that which rose in the valley. It was midnight. The time and place were well suited to the occasion, and I gazed with wonder upon