

Poetry.
THE LAND OF MISTS AND HEATHER-BELLS.
The wine is red, the lamps are bright,
And gems and jewels glance,
Where Ladies with their Loves to-night,
Are mingling in the dance:
But, ah! the music's sweetest swell
No gladness brings to me—
The land of mists and heather-bells
Is far beyond the sea!
I sought the grove where fire-flies gleam,
"Midst twinkling red and gold,
To banish from my mind the dream,
But still the moans of old,
The gleam, the moan, the certain-fell,
Come back again to me—
The land of mists and heather-bells,
Beyond the Northern sea!
This land is rich with all the hues
And treasures of the spring:
Around my path, "midst moonlight dews,
The ceaseless insect stings:
But still my hungering spirit dwells
With one who walk'd with me—
"Midst misty moans and heather-bells,
Beyond the Northern sea!

AGRICULTURE.
THE COST OF FINE WOOL.
Newton Reed, of Amelia Union, (Dutchess Co.) in a letter to the Cultivator for August, says:
We followed a mixed husbandry, as the sale is about equally adapted to grain and grass, and yields a better return than any single branch of farming. The value of improved land, in good sized farms, is about fifty dollars per acre. The number of sheep kept on a farm of two hundred, is four hundred, besides a team of four oxen, two or three horses, four cows, and a few young cattle. There are usually about forty acres under the plow and one hundred and sixty in meadow and pasture. What proportion of the farm is devoted to the sheep, cannot be defined, probably not less than one hundred and twenty acres. The quantity of wool produced on an average of these flocks is two pounds and three-quarters per fleece; and the average price per pound, for the last six years, has been forty-seven cents. The surplus sheep sold each year from a flock of four hundred, and not less than one hundred, at the price of a dollar and a quarter per head. This amounts to six hundred and forty-two dollars. The cost of keeping sheep includes a part of the general expenses of the farm, as fencing, taxes, seed plaster, manure, &c. Henry Swift, of Poughkeepsie, was accustomed to pay a tenant on one of these farms, some years ago, two hundred dollars yearly for the labor given to four hundred sheep, which included the shearing of the hay, winter care, washing and shearing and all other labor devoted to them. Now, as to the profits of the business of growing fine wool, it is plain that it does not yield a large per cent., like other branches of farming, when well done it brings a fair return. There is a general impression among our farmers, that their business does not yield them five per cent., on the capital invested; but I believe it can be demonstrated, that with skillful and prudent management, the farm yields at least six per cent., if the valuation of the land be not too extravagant.
On good land, easily cultivated, the raising of grain is twice as profitable as any branch of grazing. But as there must be manure to keep up the fertility of the soil, it is necessary that a portion of the farm be devoted to stock. Therefore, what seems a deficiency in the profits of the grass crop, is made up in the increased production of grain, and thus in a mixed husbandry the acre of grass is truly as profitable as an acre of wheat.
We prefer fine woolled sheep to other stock, for several reasons; and the first is that on our dry, arable lands it is more profitable than making beef, and brings much more care and labor than the dairy. We estimate that it requires as much hay and pasture for eight cows or steers, as for one hundred sheep. Sheep will do as well on straw and other coarse feed as any stock will, on poor or fat pasture sheep do well, while cows or fattening cattle would not do at all. The quantity of hay to one hundred sheep, through the winter, does not exceed fifteen tons. It is our opinion also that on land suitable for wheat or corn, the manure of sheep is better than the manure of cattle, and on certain cold grass lands as a top dressing. I might add that there is less fluctuation in the wool market, than in that of beef and the products of the dairy, constituting a more stable and uniform business. And there is less trouble of buying and selling, after the flocks are once established.

LARGE VS. SMALL CHEESES.
The *Astrolaba Telegraph*, speaking of the great decline in the price of cheese in the northern part of Ohio, at the last season, attributes it to the large size of the cheeses.
"It is stated by one of our most intelligent and cautious merchants, that his experience of New York prices of cheese, acquired during his fall visit, to make purchases, settled on his mind, conclusively, the form and weight of cheeses intended for export or for city use. He found on enquiry at the highest sources, that while five and a half cents was the top price for our large sized cheeses, the small sizes, say from ten to twenty pounds, were quick of sale at nine or nine and a half cts. This he declared was a fact worth knowing by a country merchant in the habit of buying cheese, and it is a fact worth knowing by those who

make cheese. Large cheeses however skillfully and carefully made and kept, are bad travellers. The principle of decomposition is inherent in every cheese, and nothing but dryness can put a stop to it; but in large dairies this degree of dryness is difficult of attainment, and is seldom attained. What is called *keeping* in cheese is simply fermentation, and this is the first step to decomposition, which is inevitable, after the having has once occurred. The great losses heretofore sustained by foreign merchants—purchasers of large cheese, have made them shy of the article, and their loss of character has led to their fall in value."

THE AFFAIRS OF THEM.—Having a small young orchard, of about 60 trees of the best cultivated varieties, I was greatly surprised on finding that the above insect was doing great injury to the new growth. The leaves were curled up and blackened, the young shoots retarded in their growth, and in some instances entirely killed. My quince and seedling apple trees of the second year's growth were in a still worse condition, many of the tops being so completely covered that they were destroyed.

My first remedy was a strong infusion of tobacco—say four ounces to six quarts of boiling water. This was placed in a suitable vessel which was held by another person while I carefully bent down the limbs, one or two at a time, and immersed the ends of them in the infusion. A few trees were treated in this manner. The insects were killed by the tobacco infusion; but I thought the effect on the young shoots and tender leaves rather injurious. While reflecting on the subject I remembered having read that the *bitter principle* was destructive to insects. I seized the idea and resolved to try it. The bitter selected was the common quassia of the shops, as being cheap and intensely bitter. Half a pound of quassia chips were boiled for a few minutes in six quarts of water. When the decoction was cold, it was used in the same way as the tobacco infusion, with complete success, and without any apparent injury to the leaves or new growth. All the insects that were wet with the liquid were killed.

Many of my young seedling apple trees that looked so miserably three weeks ago, are now sending out a thrifty growth, which contrasts pleasantly with the blackened and curled foliage below which was nearly destroyed by the wood louse.

Would strong bitter infusion destroy lice on cattle and stock? It is cheap and perfectly safe—safer in my opinion than unguentum or tobacco.—*Prairie Farmer.*
CLOVER SOWING MACHINES.—Very simple—Much of the Clover upon the James River plantations, is sown by a very cheap, simple contrivance of a box made of thin light wood four inches deep three and three quarters wide, and thirteen feet long, divided into thirteen equal parts and twenty-six half-inch holes through the bottom, six inches apart; that is, two in each division. Over these holes tack a piece of tin, through which make a hole, about three-sixteenths of an inch, larger or smaller, until it is found by trial that it will sow the just quantity per acre that you desire. This implement is generally carried by a strap, around a man's neck, who shakes it as he walks, and sows a bed fifteen feet wide. It appears not only to be a labor saving implement, but a crop increasing one.—*Agriculturist.*

TORONTO UNIVERSITY.—INSTALLATION OF THE CHANCELLOR.
The ceremony of installing the Hon. M. de B. in the office of Chancellor of the University, took place on Thursday afternoon last. The new City Hall had been granted for the occasion, by the Corporation, and the area of the room, with the large gallery, was crowded at the appointment, with a highly respectable assembly, including a very large number of ladies. Many of the members of both houses of Parliament, the highest legal functionaries, and the members of the Corporation, were in attendance.
His Excellency the Governor General, attended by his staff, arrived at half-past two o'clock; and shortly afterwards, Mr. De Blaquiere was conducted by the officers of the University into the room. After the oaths had been administered, he returned, attired in the Chancellor's robes of purple and gold. He was presented to the Governor-General by Dr. McCall, with an address in Latin, to which His Excellency made a suitable reply in the same language, delivered in his usual graceful and eloquent manner. Mr. De Blaquiere then took his seat in the Chancellor's chair, after which Mr. Pro Vice-Chancellor Smith congratulated the Chancellor upon the honor conferred upon him, and the members of the University on the choice they had made; he concluded by expressing a fervent hope, that in future, all parties would unite in supporting the University, by which alone it could prosper.
The Chancellor then addressed the assembly at considerable length, with great good feeling and ability, and his Excellency followed him. We have very full notes of these speeches, but the pressure of Parliamentary matters compels us to defer them till Tuesday. The speech of his Excellency, we have heard universally pronounced the greatest effort of eloquence in matter and in manner, which ever was delivered in Canada. His Excellency was loudly applauded in the course of his address, and when he sat down, the cheering was deafening.
The Professors, graduates, and undergraduates of the University, were the successively presented to the Governor General and to the Chancellor, and the assemblage broke up, his Excellency being enthusiastically cheered on entering his carriage.—*Globe, 5th inst.*
THE LOTTERY RAILROAD.—Our readers are aware that the Common Council have submitted the question to the decision of a popular vote, whether £100,000 shall be advanced by this City in the Lake Simcoe Rail Road scheme. The vote was to have

been taken on Monday and Tuesday first, but we learn was postponed for a week, at a special meeting of the Council held yesterday.
A strong opposition to the proposed investment has been got up in the City, and unless the Directors come in a more tangible and satisfactory manner before the public we sincerely hope the opposition will be successful. The route is not yet determined—the expense is not yet ascertained—the parties who are to manage the building of the road, are not known, a roster party of the scheme is not removed. In short nothing is determined but that a Rail Road to the North is wanted, price five hundred thousand pounds. And on the citizens are asked to embark £100,000.—We cannot think it would be prudent to respond to the demand in the present shape and if the friends of the scheme persist in forcing it forward previous to their being something definite to go on—we hope the electors will negative the proposal.—*Globe.*

INDIAN TROUBLES.
STILLWATER, Minnesota Territory, April 4th, 1850.
For some time there has been considerable excitement here, occasioned by some hostile appearance among the Sioux, who it was feared by some, meditated the burning of our village and the massacre of its inhabitants. Suddenly this morning a company of warriors made their appearance on our streets, and the cause of their warlike preparations was explained.

Last Sabbath morning about seventy-five braves from the Crow, Red Wing, and Wash-lake bands, surprised a company of fifteen Chippewas, who were making sugar forty miles from here, on the Apple River, which empties into the St. Croix, eight miles above this. They killed the whole company, with the exception of a boy about eight years of age, whom they took prisoner. About half the killed were men, the others were squaws and children. None of the Sioux were injured.
About an hour ago in the heart of our little village, there formed a ring of fifteen Chippewas, who were making sugar forty miles from here, on the Apple River, which empties into the St. Croix, eight miles above this. They killed the whole company, with the exception of a boy about eight years of age, whom they took prisoner. About half the killed were men, the others were squaws and children. None of the Sioux were injured.
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CALIFORNIA LETTERS.—The last variety of this new and marvellous vegetable, is the following from the Boston Post:—"Mister Editor—Marridgeable females is remarkable scarce on the Sarah Nevils, but the fellers being continually at work with their cradles, and times to think of the petticoat. Gold is very plenty in the occasion of much gilt, the forty-nine men's bein' shot and red. I am diggin' myself in the bed of Feather river, which is as full of gold as a quilt of cotton. The Sioux are known as the long hair floating loose. They were in full war dress, in all the glory of vermilion, feathers, trinkets and trumphy. Some of our citizens manifested considerable solicitude for the prisoner; but they said they did not intend to buy him, as he was a father and a mother were before him. They have now left and have separated for their several haunts. The Chippewas will, beyond all doubt, revenge this murder in a short time. They will not only murder the Sioux, but be better warriors. And the long black hair that this morning fell so gracefully over the shoulders of some of those tall, fierce braves, will in a few days be borne higher in our streets, dangling from a hoop to grace another dance.—*Cleveland Democrat.*

KINCARDINE ARMS.
BY H. MARLTON.
The above Hotel has good accommodation for travellers, Stabling, &c., &c.
The Packet Mary Ann will leave Goderich, on the 12th inst., for the Kingston Settlement. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Rowan at the Kincardine Arms.
Goderich, March 25th, 1850. n8-v3

NOTICE.
The Subscriber having been appointed Agent for the PROVINCIAL MUTUAL AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby gives notice, that he is prepared to receive applications 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. n2-v34

New Tailoring Establishment in GODERICH.
The Subscriber begs to announce the inhabitants of Goderich, and its vicinity, that he has commenced business in the above line, in the Room adjoining H. HORTON'S Saddie Shop, Market Square, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line on the shortest notice, and at moderate charges.
N. B.—Cutting done on the short notice.
JOHN ADAMS.
Goderich, Oct. 17, 1849. n2-v37

TRAVELLER'S HOME.
STRASBURG, WATSON, & CO.
28th February, 1849. n2-v38
The Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Bedford 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 conduct 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 excellent Grooms. n2-v41

PLANS AND SPECIFICATIONS.
The Subscriber begs to inform the inhabitants of the District of Huron, and the neighboring Districts, that he has Established himself in Stratford, and is prepared to give Plans and Specifications of Public or Private Buildings, Bridges, Mill Dams, &c. &c., &c., and will take the superintendence of such Erections, on the most reasonable terms.
His thorough knowledge of this profession and his practice as Builder, qualifies him for any undertaking in the line. Address post paid.
PETER FERGUSON.
Builder, &c. &c. Stratford, C. W.
Stratford, March 16th, 1849. n2-v71

CAUTION.—Whereas Margaret Roche, my wife, has absented herself from my bed and board without any just cause.—This is to forbid the public giving her anything on my account.
THOS. ROCHE.
Wawanosh, May 16th, 1850. n3-v16

CASH for WHEAT
At the Goderich Mills—and Cash for Cherry Saw Logs at Goderich and Bayfield Mills, by Goderich Mills, 5th December, 1849. 46-v1

IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.
EZRA HOPKINS, of West Flamborough, having for a few months past been acting as Travelling Agent for the WASHINGTON MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., takes the present opportunity of thanking the Inhabitants of the Wellington District for the very liberal patronage and encouragement which he has received at their hands; and has now the pleasure of informing them that he is duly authorized to act also for the GENESSEE MUTUAL, the former Institution being exclusively devoted to the Insurance of Farm Stock and Buildings, the latter being in Towns, and both on very moderate terms.

The WASHINGTON COMPANY offers peculiar advantages to the Agricultural Interest, taking ordinary risks at one per cent., doing an immense amount of business, having a very large cash capital on hand, and promptly settling all claims against the Institution.—Capital, \$384,000; Members, 37,866.—both being daily increasing.
The GENESSEE COMPANY is intended to insure against Fire in Towns and Villages, and the rates are consequently higher in proportion to the risks being greater; but in consequence of the large business done, little more than the ordinary rate is required than the first payment for during the past thirteen years the Assessments have only averaged two per cent., although during that period some of the most disastrous fires ever known have occurred. Capital, \$401,125.
EZRA HOPKINS, Agent for the Wellington and Huron Districts.

N. B.—Parties wishing to have their property insured in either of the above offices, will find their views, and oblige E. H. by leaving their names and places of residence with either of the following gentlemen:
J. W. GEORGE, Cambridge.
HENRY FAY, Berlin.
R. RICHMOND, Agent for Guelph and the neighboring Townships. n3-v15

FOR SALE.
THREE MILL PRIVILEGES, close to the Lake Shore, and at 6, 8 and 18 miles from Goderich, with small Farms attached. Also—ONE HUNDRED Building LOTS in the new laid out Town Plot of Wicklow, on the 12 mile River, and on the main road from Goderich to the flourishing settlements in the new county of Bruce.
Terms—One fourth of the purchase money down, the remainder in Four instalments with interest. Apply (if by letter post-paid) to the proprietor,
JOHN HAWKINS.
Goderich, March 18th, 1850. n2-v38

NOTICE.—Received in Store last November, per Schooner *Anzacion*, A Lot of IRON, consigned to F. C. Goderich. If the same is not taken away forthwith, it will be sold to pay cost of freight, &c.
CHRISTOPHER CRABB.
Goderich, Jan. 23, 1850. n2-v51

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. n2-v19

HURON HOTEL, GODERICH.
JAMES GENTLES, would respectfully inform the inhabitants of Goderich, and its vicinity, that he has constantly on hand, and is prepared to receive a share of the public patronage, the following:—PAINTING, GLAZING, PAPER and BELL HANGING carried on as heretofore. WILLIAM STAFF.
Goderich, 6th Sept. 1849. n2-v31

PURIFY THE BLOOD.
MORFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS
The high and varied celebrity which these pre-eminently Mercurial medicines have acquired, is a sufficient evidence in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the names of MORFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, and PHENIX BITTERS, household words. They are known by their fruits; their good effects are felt, and they never fail to give the faith of the credulous.

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THOS. ROCHE.
Wawanosh, May 16th, 1850. n3-v16

THE best Divorce Courts for the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, will be held at the times and places following:
At Goderich, on the 1st day of June, 1850.
At Stratford, on the 1st day of July, 1850.
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