

HURON SIGNAL

TEN SHILLINGS
IN ADVANCE.

"THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

TWELVE AND SIX PENCE
AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME III.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Poetry.

SCOTLAND'S WELCOME TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

Oh! welcome back to Scotia's shore,
Queen of the brave, the free, and good!
And grace that formed the noblest core,
The royal halls of Holyrood.
With merry shouts and joyous glees,
Dun edin halls her gracious Queen;
And proud displays of loyalty
Amid her splendid streets are seen.
The flag floats on the Castle wall;
The cannon roars its loud acclaim;
The pomp and pageant, while all
Exult and praise Victoria's name.
The present in his lovely cot,
The noble in his ducal hall,
And city, town, and glen remote,
Join gladly in the welcome call.
The joyful sound is echoed wide,
To heard in wood and vale afar;
From where Tweed laves the Border side,
To flowing cliffs of Loch-an-gart.
From Solway's wildy rushing wave,
To rock encircled Cruden,
Where ocean's billows foam and rave,
What countless croons Victoria bless!
The maid that roams o'er field and fell,
Invites Britannia's Queen to come;
"Mong Nature's lovely scenes to dwell,
Within her royal Highland home.
The shepherd's maid his shelling rude,
The school-boy's honest, free,
The hunter roaming through the wood,
All hail the coming of the Queen.
She leads the purple-blooming heath;
To Highland hearts she is a friend;
And, oh! what thousands would unshrink
The sword best honour to defend!
Oh! Loch-an-gart's wild rocky side,
To rock encircled Cruden,
A many flag floats broad and free,
And 'mong the Grampians valleys wide
Are heard the sounds of mirth and glee.
Come to our bonny birken bowers,
Where waters gush, where heat-flowers
smile,
Come to Balmoral's regal towers,
Fair honours Queen of Britain's isle!
Here lived by brave and loyal hearts,
And guarded by a faithful band,
Thou needs not fear base treason's arts,
Or rude assault of ruffian hand.
And for pageantry and pride,
Unfettered, peaceful, glad, and free,
Thou shalt may'st roam by rolling Dees.
How harrassing the jar and strife
Of courts, which royal mist may share!
But, oh! how sweet is rural life
To those who press with public care!
KENNEDY, Fifehire.

THE ADVANTAGE OF GREEN CROPS TO A FARM.

"In travelling to various parts of England, I have remarked," says a writer in one of the English papers, "how varied are the systems of culture, and the succession of crops. In one part I have seen more than half the land under the green sward, as the red marl district of Leicestershire. In another part I find no green sward but what comes under a rotation of cropping, or Down Land, such as the Cotswold and Chalk hills.
In Cornwall I observed, some years ago that the cultivators continued to crop the ground with cereals, until it could produce no longer; and then it was put down in grass to rest; that is, by sowing amongst the crop of oats grass seed, perhaps swept out of hay-lofts, with all manner of weed seed. In this state it lay for three or four years, until it became so mossy and weedy that it would no longer produce grass; then it was broken up for wheat, by a process which to us of the eastern part of England was unique. A granite stone roller, about five feet long and 12 inches diameter, had steel edges or cutters fixed at every six inches of its length, projecting from the surface of the stone about three inches; this instrument was run over the grass-land one way across, and ploughed the other way; thus was the surface of grass cut into small mounds, and thrown up roughly to rot; after which it was (during the early autumn) buried for wheat or other corn. The farmers of Cornwall are fast passing into a superior system, and no longer is there need for clauses in their leases restraining them from taking more than three crops of corn in succession.—(See Journal of Royal Agricultural Society, vol. 6, part 2, p. 454.)"
The object towards which every system of culture should have tendency is, that of making the earth produce the greatest amount of return from the smallest possible expense; therefore the endeavour should

be to extract from the soil a food for some variety of animal or other end, at the same time to increase permanent fertility. This only is to be done by leaving something behind, beyond what we take out of the soil; therefore, either more must be put on the surface, in the shape of manure, or a portion of the crop must be left on the ground to constitute a portion of the future crop as a source of vegetable humus in the soil. This humus is the blackened material which is found in the pan under the soil tillage, and is the result of culture and manuring. The same humus is shown by the blackened fertile soil of old garden grounds.
The object then, of a proper succession of crops is, that a something should be left behind from each crop, which shall be of service to a succeeding one, and not to call on the soil to yield in succession the same valuable materials that are detected by a crop of wheat, which crop is, in all places considered as the great desideratum. Green crops, therefore, when consumed on the land, are highly fertilizing operations; and at the same time, if the green crop is such an article that is suitable to the animal reared or fattened on it, it is sure to be highly remunerative as a marketable return. Tares, clover, turnips, &c., fed on the ground, will be a charging the soil with a valuable material that can be sold for a purpose for future crops; and into either of these expenditures, what may follow with propriety; and if these crops are only half consumed by the animals, (there being plenty of food on the farm) the advantage of ploughing in the half-consumed vegetable matter, is a great advantage for them, what is left will not have been detracted from it that portion which would have gone to constitute blood, flesh, bone, &c., in the animal that might have consumed the same.

Assertions are sometimes made by farmers, that to sow a second crop of broad clover for seed will be more enriching to the land than if cut before it is ripe; that forming seed does not detract from the land; but the contrary is the fact. Producing seed is, in every case, the most exhausting of particular matters to the soil. One of the greatest benefits to be derived from a proper succession of green crops, is the aid which the tap-rooted plants afford, by penetrating beneath the hard pan into the subsoil, there extracting and bringing up from a depth below fertilizing matters that may be deficient at the surface. These, as food to the plants, are most likely to be the aqueous particles that hold suspended in them various soluble salts of alkalies and acids, phosphates and carbonates; and these matters are deposited on the surface at every fall of the leaf combined with the solidified parts of air and water. Turnips, mangold wurtzel, &c., are crops which deposit their leaves and stems successively on the surface with much organic and inorganic matters, which constitute their bulk; and this they do even if the bulk is removed from the surface, the land at an early period, when they have scarcely done increasing in bulk. On referring to the analysis headed to us by Sprengel, we find that all broad-leaved plants take up from the soil much more of the fixed ingredients than do the farinaceous crops that have narrow leaves. Cabbage, beet-root, Swede turnips, &c., take up double the quantity that would be extracted by a crop of wheat; hence the advantages of leaving the produce on the surface on the ground, and in particular their foliage. There are instances of arid soils in England and on the continent of Europe, and in the United States, which when first taken possession of by man, were not fit for agricultural purposes; but on their being planted with trees of various kinds that yearly shed their leaves, the ground has become highly enriched for many crops that require the alkalies and carbonaceous matters to build up their structure, the alkalies having been obtained from below by aid of the roots, and carbon supplied from the carbonic acid which is evolved in the air.

The green crops on a farm must be made in proportion to the crops that hold it to be consumed. High farming may be denominated such a system that the principal part of the produce is consumed on the land, the wheat being the only crop of grain sent to market. The hay, straw and green crops, are best sent to market as long as, in the shape of reared or fattened animals, they are, according to the late prices of animal produce, have answered the best purpose for those farmers who could adopt it, and in particular those who could breed and rear their own stock; and for the land, such practice will at all times make that in the best condition.
Experience has taught the farmer, whenever he can spare a green crop, (if not being wanted for his animals) if the crop is rolled down before it obtains its full growth, and ploughed into the soil, that is a great enricher of the same for succeeding produce. By this act, not only are all the inorganic matters deposited, but also a mass of organic in the shape of the solidified ingredients of air and water. Yet tithes have been fed off by sheep on one part of a field, and in another part of the same field the like quantity of turnips have been rotted by winter frosts and then ploughed in for a succeeding crop of wheat; it has always been the best in that part where the rotting had taken place, for this obvious reason, viz., that no part of the organic had been carried away in the shape of bone, flesh, and blood, but all, organic inorganic, had been buried for the service of the succeeding crop.
On referring to ancient works on agriculture, it could be proved that the Roman nation were well aware that a judicious succession of crops was necessary, and that several grain crops ought not to succeed each other. Pliny informs us that the Romans were conscious of the utility of

THE AGRICULTURAL INTEREST.

The land thus looked upon as simply a valuable capability requires, in order to be made useful, much skill, capital, and industry, and they who apply these to the land receive their due reward in that shape which repays the exertions of other capitalists—viz., in profits. But in these days of active competition profit repays the capitalist only when he employs great skill and industry to the land, the advantages of his health. The large manufactures of the cotton and wollen spinners in Yorkshire and Lancashire may be taken as the types and models of the mode in which skill and industry ought to be employed. No power is laid on time profitable must be applied in large masses; and the persons who so apply it can no longer be a sort of upper farm labourers. The farmer, in short must be a highly-educated man of business, wielding a large power, employing many skilful labourers, and using in the business of production all the appliances which a constantly improving science discovers. His mind must be open to receive every new discovery. He must not, with the blind presumption of ignorance, turn away from that which is new because it is new, nor be content to tread in a beaten path, because his fathers trod there before him. Agriculture, in fact will hereafter require more possessed of intelligence, of an order superior even to that of the more manufacturing. The imperfect condition of the science prevents the possibility of making it a matter of mere routine. Much judgment, nice perception, and capacity in divining the probable consequences of new processes will be needed to make a successful farmer; and exactly in proportion to the appreciation of this great novel necessity will be the change in the class of persons who will undertake agriculture. This change has already begun; and we shall every day behold a larger number of instructed men of capital directing their energy and wealth to this mode of employment. The present season being the fair starting point of the new system, will exhibit the change, indeed, in its least favourable aspect. The transaction is far from complete; the beneficial effects of the new mode, through the operations of trade, are only beginning; and the condition of the landowner may now be looked upon as at its worst, and that of the agricultural capitalists as most beset with difficulty.

Still we are sanguine as regards the future destiny of each class, if they frankly accept the necessary consequences of their new condition and act with the forbearance, intelligence, and energy which are now needed in every business by those who expect success.—*England London Times.*
A CATCHISM ON SLAVERY AND FREELABOR.
NEW YORK, Sept. 16, 1850.
HORACE GURNEY, Esq., Secy.—Will you do me a favor of answering the following question in your paper entitled N. Y. Tribune?
1. Does a slaveholder require any more than a slave to farm a farm?
2. Are not the slaves better off now than they would be if they were free?
3. Have not the slaves of the South a far better education than the free negroes of the North?
4. Do they have to provide for themselves like the free negroes of the North?
5. Are there not now negroes in the Southern States that belong to the Church that are as white as we?
6. Are not the converts daily rendering themselves obnoxious to society?
P. S. Answer this in to-morrow's paper, *Janer*
We know no reason why our unknown correspondent should require us to answer the above questions, but he is quite welcome to all the light we can shed on the subject. His tone leads us to infer that he is one of those who insist that Slavery ought not to be discussed at the North, and yet a perpetual stirring up to subject them. But here is what we have to say in response to his questions, viz:
1. Some S. slaveholders work their slaves very hard, but we think the majority do not. The hard-ship in their case is twofold—first, they have no protection against the protection against a requirement of excessive labor; and secondly, they know that their earnings will not accrue to themselves or their children. Now some farmers' sons may be worked too hard, but they have all the protection that the law affords against excessive exertion in the natural affections of a parent. In general, we believe, the parents are not so hard on their children as the slaveholders are on their slaves. Slavery is not a better off in Slavery than they would be in Freedom.
In the first place, their opinion on the point is entitled to some weight, and you may ask all the Blacks in the Union to choose between Slavery and Freedom, and not find a hundred to choose the former. In the next place, we cite the fact that slaves are necessarily exposed without protection to all manner of assault and abuse from the family, which they are not permitted to repel or resent. No slave can be a witness in court against the white man who has been assault his aged father or abused his wife or daughter; and the persons of slaves, male or female, are subject to the absolute control of the masters. Such is necessarily the law of Slavery; individuals are sometimes better, sometimes worse than the law allows them, but Slavery is what the law makes it, and we are considering the law, not the individuals. We have known Christian slaveholders of the hope of saving something to smooth the pathway of their children—such are the sweeteners of human existence in this degraded world. To the Slave, all these are denied. If all would exert for the benefit of his master's time, his earnings are still largely his master's property, and his master, if not aided by any means, is very well to-day is kind, he may be succeeded tomorrow by a harsh and rapacious heir;—Absence of the Free Blacks are among us, the property they have acquired, the persons of their wives and children, are still under the protection of the law, and their condition is infinitely preferable to that of Slaves.
3. As to Education, two-thirds of the Free Blacks of the North have a share of it, while the Slave is not permitted to have any. To teach Blacks is here esteemed laudable, while to teach Slaves is, in most Southern States, punishable felony. We have known Christian slaveholders at the South distressed by their conflicting obligations to teach their Slaves to read the Bible and the Liv's denunciation of severe penalties against any one who should teach reading to Slaves, even though their own. The Education of the Blacks of the North is rapidly increasing; that of the Slaves of the South is stationary, if not retrograding.
4. We think the Southern Slaves have to provide not only for themselves, but for their masters also. But that is a delicate subject, and we pass rapidly over it.
5. For the credit of the Church, we trust it does enroll as members more of the victims than of the champions of slavery. But we do not consider the condition either of slave or slaveholder favorable to the full development of Christian character.
6. This is a hard question to answer. Many Abolitionists seem to us narrow, indignant, and violent; but they are a better set of men than we are. We think it better to be indelicately zealous for the Right than ever so adroitly devoted to the Wrong. We think Abolitionists are less obnoxious now than they were fifteen years ago, when it was the fashion to mob their meetings, burn their halls and destroy their printing-presses. But if anybody expects to war against any formidable abuse or injustice without becoming "obnoxious to Society," he is embarking in business without counting the cost.—N. Y. Tribune.

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THE GRAVE OF WORDSWORTH.—A letter from the Concord (N. H.) Statesman, written from Graemore, the former residence of the poet Wordsworth, thus describes the place of his interment:—
The churchyard in which Wordsworth is buried, is one-quarter of a mile from our lodgings, and reached by a footpath through a wood, and beside a mountain stream, made, by artificial arrangements, to assume most agreeable forms, without in the least violating the order in which nature disposes its works; and when we came near the ancient church, around which repose the dead of many generations, our course was over one of these time honored bridges. The rivulet flows along the Southern side of the church yard, where a substantial wall resists the action of the water, and the earth is filled in so as to add a great plot, extending to the water and as high as the wall. This is no new disposal of the grounds; for trees of large growth line the brick of the stream, and all the surrounding circumstances afford evidence that the grave-fathers of the hamlet, our course was over one of these time honored bridges. 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bones found, by order of Miss Shortwell—that two of the coffins were concealed in the bushes when he removed them, and the remainder, which were in the house, were left for him at night by appointment in the area. He buried them about six rods west of the house, and on another man's property, though she told him it was her own. He was paid \$2. for one coffin, and \$1 a piece for the rest.

Miss Mary Shortwell, who was a rather well dressed woman, and of respectable appearance, who she examined, when she admitted that she did give the order to bury the bodies in question. She produced three certificates signed by Dr. N. K. Freeman, and dated New York, though he resides at West Farm. She produced four others, purporting to be his also, but evidently in a different handwriting, and the paper being quite fresh in reply to a letter, she admitted that she had copied them that morning from the others she had obtained from Dr. Freeman. These certificates stated the children died of various diseases. For one dead body there was no certificate, and she could not account for it.

The head governess, Helen Hourigan, was then called as a witness. She testified that only seven children died in the house, and that none could die there unknown to her. She could give no account of the eighth body.

The jury, after consulting, returned a verdict that seven of the bodies were that of children who died of the illness that they testified from some cause to them unknown.

The whole case with other testimony, is to be brought before Grand Jury at Bedford, in Westchester county, in the beginning of October.

Miss Shortwell is still at her home, and has not been arrested. She possesses considerable wealth. There is not a single child in the establishment now, except that of one of the nurses. One child died on Sunday night, which with the nine brought to this city yesterday, and the eight bodies found, would make 18.

The question is what has become of the remaining 200, if it is true she received that number during the last ten months.

DR. RYERSON'S JOURNEY TO EUROPE.
Dr. Ryerson returned himself to the Continent some more than a year ago, as a "fit and proper person" to go to Europe to purchase books, &c., for Common School purposes, and recommended the appropriation of \$2000 for this purpose to the Board of Education. This was thought at the time, was the coolest piece of assurance in self-puffing and self-recommendation on record. The Board, however, never intended to adopt the recommendation. Our readers will find this precious piece of presumption in Dr. Ryerson's letter to the Government, of July, 1849, published in the "Citizen."

In the same letter, written some three months after he had made a bargain with the Ministry if they would not put him out, he hints that he might resign, but assured the Government that they had promised not to interfere with him; he proceeds to lay before them his future plans, and amongst other projects a trip to Europe at the public expense. The project is too foolish to receive a moment's consideration. The real object seems to be to take a pleasant trip to the Continent, and to replenish his own library, as it was reported, was done on former occasions when sent a similar mission, as his own request, by the authorities of Victoria College, and as it was reported, was done, but the Doctor's library was wonderfully magnified.

Here is the sum which this very distinguished man is expending for the public by means of the salary of a corrupt Ministry, Act of Parliament, for the sale of a private journal, &c.

Dr. Ryerson's salary for dividing the school fund and for political jobbing, \$2,000
Forcing the rate of the public "Journal of Education," 3,036 copies to School Corporations, and some 2,000 to teachers, superintendents, towns, municipal and County Councils, at \$1 each, 5,036
Journey to Europe to purchase books for his own library at the public expense, 800
Travelling expenses, 7,836

Here is a sum of \$7,836 which Mr. Ryerson put into his own pocket. What more than the two hundred pounds he has made for himself, we do not presume to say. Then who knows how much of the amount given him for the purchase of books, &c., will be laid out honestly? It will past experience be any guide in forming a judgment? The severest public condemnation should be the reward of such selfish scheming and of those who abet it. —North American.

VOLUNTARIANISM IN FREEMASONRY.
It has long been suspected by many, that the Clergy of the Free Church were no friends to Voluntarianism. Being driven by necessity, to have recourse to it for support, they were cautious for a time, in what they said regarding it. Things however, were now and then occurring, which showed their dislike to it. Their views about the power of the Magistrate, though somewhat antiquated, might have been deemed harmless, had it not been that they were occasionally giving some practical illustrations of the hearing of their principles.

It is late, however, they have fairly thrown off the mask. Dr. Ferrier, a confirmed voluntarian, some years ago connected himself with their church, thinking that he might be a Free Church minister, and a hold his monetary principles. He stated to them, what his views were, and was received. Being a highly respectable preacher, he was soon settled over one of their congregations—Caledonia. After the lapse of some time something occurred, which he thought reflected upon voluntarianism. This reflection upon the voluntarian principle the Dr. stamped with his disapprobation, and ever since his life has been a continued scene of persecution. The people having borne with the conduct of their Ministers, and Dr. Ferrier still retaining his principles, they seem to have imagined that they might go with safety, a step further. At last meeting of Synod they appointed a Commission to go to Caledonia, and vested them with full power to bring the matter to an issue. The Commission met in Caledonia, but seemed somewhat surprised when they discovered, that not only the Minister, but also the people were voluntarians. They left Caledonia without coming to any decision; but having got to Hamilton, they mustered courage and struck Dr. Ferrier's name from the list of Free Church Ministers, and intimated to the heretics in Caledonia that they had done so.

The Caledonians however, true to their name, have shown, that they would neither allow themselves nor their Minister to be trampled upon with impunity. On Tuesday last, they with their Minister applied to the United Presbyterian Church, a body who hold the same sentiments with themselves and were cordially received. The consequence is, that the great body of the Free Church, and around Caledonia, have transferred themselves from the Free to the United Presbyterian Church. We hope this will be a lesson to the Clergy of the Free Church in Canada. It is intolerable that men who live by the free will offerings of the people should abuse those who hold the principle that leads to the making of these free-will offerings. The laity of the Free Church are too intelligent to submit long to such an anomaly. —Havantford Herald.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1850.

GROPING THE WAY.

Among the number of notable visitors who honored our Town with their presence during the past week, not the least important was the Hon.ble William Cayley, the present Member for these United Counties. We have never had an opportunity of even seeing "Our Member" before, and in common justice, we must say, that Mr. Cayley is rather a good-looking, affable and gentlemanly man. Judging from his appearance, we at once put him down as a shrewd, clever, active man of business, possessing much tact, and a very agreeable and successful manner of ingratiating himself into the good graces of those who are more familiar with men than with manners.

In short, we would conclude that "Our Member" has a peculiar knack in rendering himself agreeable when he solicits favors. We understand that some whisperings of an approaching election, near at hand, have been set afloat, in order to account for Mr. Cayley's visit on the present occasion; but whether the honorable gentleman himself expects, or does not expect, a general election before the regular time, it is at least certain that his present appearance amongst us, was for the purpose of "groping the way."

And we are pleased to learn that a number of his select friends in town, expressed their approbation of his parliamentary services by entertaining him at a dinner in the British Hotel on Friday evening. We say, we are pleased with this expression of the good feeling towards Mr. Cayley, on the part of his Goderich friends, because, when a man serves or endeavors to serve his friends, we think gratitude for his services is a sort of a virtue, even though the cause should be bad. That the parliamentary services of Mr. Cayley have never benefited his constituents or the inhabitants of these United Counties, generally, is a fact upon which, we dare say, there will be no discussion—that the policy advocated and pursued by Mr. Cayley and his party when in power, was not such as should entitle them to another trial, in our opinion, we think, the opinion of nearly all the thinking men of the Province, and that Mr. Cayley and his party have changed their views, and are prepared to change their policy, is an assumption which we believe will find few supporters even in Huron. Certainly the time has passed away in Canada, when the electors could be charmed or deceived with the name of a man or the name of a party. Surely the people of this country have already been sufficiently duped and disappointed by an enthusiastic adherence to the spirit of party; and we trust they are now fully prepared and determined to propose a policy for themselves, and to elect and pay men who shall be honest enough to carry out that policy.

As Mr. Cayley and his party are unable to point to any single instance in which their legislation had a tendency to liberalize the institutions of the country, or to a single instance in which they attempted to reduce the public expenditure of the country, or to establish political justice among the different classes of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada, we reasonably conclude that they are not likely to be employed to carry out a system of legislation that will have for its object the interest of the whole people. Still, we can see no harm in Mr. Cayley being cordially entertained by the few individuals in Goderich who hold similar views, and advocated policy similar to his own. But for Mr. Cayley's own sake, we should be sorry that at the appropriation, thus expressed, should be taken as an index to the feelings and opinions of the people of these United Counties. A man who has occupied the important position of a legislator for a number of years, must have been guilty of some extraordinary dereliction of duty, if in the whole number of his constituents, he cannot find thirty men who will invite him to a dinner as an expression of their approval of his conduct. But it would be really a pity if the approbation of these thirty men, should be the means of leading Mr. Cayley into the heavy expense of an election contest in which he cannot possibly do better than he best.

We do not write this as a random prediction, nor as a bravado for the purpose of intimidation, nor as an expression of personal disrespect for Mr. Cayley. A man who has occupied the position of an actual legislator of the United States, and a man who has occupied the position of a legislator for a number of years, must have been guilty of some extraordinary dereliction of duty, if in the whole number of his constituents, he cannot find thirty men who will invite him to a dinner as an expression of their approval of his conduct. But it would be really a pity if the approbation of these thirty men, should be the means of leading Mr. Cayley into the heavy expense of an election contest in which he cannot possibly do better than he best.

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THOUGHTS ON SUPERSTITION.

We were early instructed to believe that all the superstition in the world was embodied in the Church of Rome, and that all the real impiety and divine Doctrinal imposture or blasphemy was confined to the society of Quakers! In order to explain the cause of this extravagant faith of our boyhood, it is only necessary to mention, that forty years ago the doctrines of the Romish Church were but rarely promulgated in the Western counties of Scotland, indeed they were seldom heard of in the remote or moorland districts, except when mixed up with the marvelous traditions of the Covenanters, which even at that late date, constituted a very large proportion of the popular theology. Popery, or as it was more familiarly called "Papisty," was only known to the rural peasantry of the Lowlands as a kind of extravagant imposture, inhabiting certain far-away countries, called France, and Spain, and Ireland: as for Quakerism, few of the rustics in the shires of Ayr, Galloway or Dumfries, had ever seen a Quaker; but they all read the prophecies of Alexander Peden. In fact they had read the wonderful production from their very childhood, and had learned to regard it with an awful veneration almost equal to that which was paid to the sacred record. And this wonderful Mr. Peden relates a very wonderful story about a black crow, or rather the Devil in the shape of a black crow, that he, Mr. Peden had seen presiding at a Quaker Meeting! This wonderful story constituted the vulgar knowledge of Quakers forty years ago in many of the moorland districts of the south and west of Scotland. Popery was thought of as a kind of many-headed, many-horned monster that lived somewhere far away, and the truly aimable and moral Society of Friends was regarded as a very virtuous and diabolical Society, under the immediate patronage of the Devil! Such are the opinions in which we shared largely some forty years ago. But time and experience have often a happy effect in modifying the extravagancies of even first impressions. Years and observation have long since taught us that, notwithstanding Prophet Peden's story of the black Crow, the Quakers are a very respectable body of religiousists, who, in so far as Gospel morality or practical Christianity is concerned, stand second to no other worshipping denomination. We have also learned to believe that there are other superstitions than those of the Romish Church. In fact, we could almost believe that superstition is a primitive sentiment of the human mind, and that however far mankind may differ and despise each other's follies and prejudices, yet, every man has his own peculiar superstitions which he clings with the fervency of devotion.

Superstition, literally interpreted, signifies a kind of sacred veneration for doctrines, ceremonies or institutions which are either false or not essentially valuable, then it may safely be assumed that it is an every-day characteristic of almost every man—and it is possible that even in the nineteenth century, which has boasted so loudly of the enlightenment of the world, a careful investigation of facts would lead to the conviction, that amidst a whole world of changes, improvements, lights, theories and inventions, Superstition, like a true indomitable plant of our nature, continues to grow and bloom on. It is true that the people of Great Britain generally speaking, have got quit of the horned and cloven-footed devils—the ghosts, witches, broomsticks, bogles, brownies, elfs and green-jacketed fairies that used to haunt and terrify their grandfathers; and it is likewise true that the Dutch Kickerbocker of America, are no longer astonished with the extravagant stories of Rip Van Winkle, nor appalled by the terrible tales of the Headless Horseman of Sleepy Hollow; but generally speaking there are few men either in Britain or America who are free from the influence of some peculiar superstition, or some irrational fancy, or some harmless but true irrationality referred to as a迷信.

It is his duty to support an institution which is false or unjust to others—when he believes it is his duty to employ evil means, or to encourage evil men in supporting what he believes to be a good cause, his superstition is then a practical error, and is infinitely more criminal than the error of Bishop Berkeley, or the error of the Ghost-seer. Such, however, is the nature of modern superstition. Men either believe or suppose they believe that a certain cause is good—and is deserving of support—perhaps it is a good cause, but whether intrinsically good, or good when viewed through the distorting medium of prejudice; it cannot be benefited by the employment of dishonorable or wicked agencies; and yet it is an every-day occurrence to hear men, even sensible intelligent men, declare that they despise the means or the medium which they themselves are employing, or encouraging others to employ for the purpose of advancing "the cause!" "I certainly do not like the man—I detest his manner—I hate his medium of defence—yet I despise and condemn his want of honest principle, but still, for sake of the cause, I cannot refuse to support him!" Such sentiments are indicative of a lurking superstition as irrational as the worst error of Braminism, and more culpable, and yet, as has already been observed, these sentiments are of every-day occurrence.

But although every man has a prejudice or a superstition in the common affairs of life—some

HOPE ON.

It is a sad look to look back on thirty years of gray hopes, glided speculations, fair prospects and sad disappointments, all laid prostrate in the dust of disappointment. To survey, in calm, silent reflection, the efforts and enterprises in which we have shared—the theories which we have indulged, and the scenes and adventures in which we have embarked, either for the gratification of our own propensities, or with the more laudable intention of making ourselves useful to our fellow men. To think of friendships clustered round with the blossoms of delightful promise, and of pursuits lit up with golden prospects, all at once flung together in one wretched, like the distressed vestiges of an earthquake! Yes, it is a sad, dreary review! The soul sickens and grows listless, as if it longed to be released from the iron yoke of existence, and would shrink into a state of utter unconsciousness, rather than retrace the narrative of the man of experience. Thus art young and full of life and vigor—thy soul is teeming with hope, and that hope is big with promise. The longings, efforts and energies put forth for the realization of that hope, include thy happiness, yes, thy very life. Thus art born to be active—it is thy duty, thy interest, and thy very nature to act.

These hopes, prospects, and speculations are intended as incentives to action—how canst not control them—and in proportion as these are exercised in laudable enterprises, in the same proportion is thy happiness increased. Every hope is sweet while it lasts—these short sweets that spring from hope and the temporary success of enterprise, make up the aggregate sweets of life. And the fool who is deterred from hoping and acting, merely through fear of disappointment, had better be unborn. Hope on—speculate, theorize, and above all, act vigorously and in good faith. And know that, that thy hopes, theories, and speculations, like those of thousands who have gone before thee, may possibly end in disappointment—but each one will produce activity and consequent enjoyment for the time being, and when it fails will surely be succeeded by another, and so on, in regular succession, till *deus shall fail*, and there shall be no more need of hope.

It is true, there is much evil in the world—much misery—much real suffering—these seem to be inseparable from our very nature—they are part and parcel of humanity. But where nature inflicts one pang, an ignorance of nature inflicts a thousand. The world is growing beneath a dead load of ignorance, and this, in turn, produces a dead load of crime and wretchedness. Men will be bad, and faithless, and oppressive, and selfish, and unjust. The good cause will suffer and be delayed, and hindered, and the friends of justice and virtue will be disappointed and discouraged. Yet faint not, nor weary in endeavors for improvement. The world is making progress, and although the good cannot all be attained at once, let us reflect that the barriers to its present attainment would prevent the enjoyment, even if attainment were possible.—These barriers cannot be removed in a day—they cannot be plucked up by violence—they will die

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC WORKS.

This Report is fuller than probably any other that has proceeded from the Department. The delay of its issue till after the prorogation is much to be regretted, especially as it contains information with regard to estimates, which the House was called upon to vote without knowing why, or for what, beyond the general assurance of Mr. Merritt that it was for the completion of the Welland Canal. "The Public Works are classified as 'Provincial and local.'" The distinction, however, is in some respects arbitrary; although it may be very convenient to class as 'local,' all non-paying works. If all unincorporated roads and all harbours are necessarily 'local,' then Mr. Merritt has hit the mark exactly. The local works are to be got rid of, and for the future management of Provincial works there are several estimates holding out the hope of reduced expenditure, the realization of which is of course more or less problematical. Why Port Hope Harbour is placed in the list of Public Works we cannot understand. The Government has nothing whatever to do with it, and never had, except that it lent £3000 to the late Mr. J. Brown, of Port Hope, on account of the harbor, and took security on private property. We were wrong wanting of the correctness of the policy adopted by the government not to construct any more merely local works, it is simply furnished in the returns from roads, some of which are perhaps a little more than merely local. The gross revenue collected from the following roads, and the Bradford Bridge, in 1849, was £14,065 2s. 6d., viz: the London and Bradford, London and Port Stanley, Hamilton and Bradford, Hamilton and Port Dover, Dundas and Waterloo, and the Kingston and Napane roads. The cost of collection and superintendence was £2406 11s. 1d.; repairs £18,368 11s. 1d.; showing an aggregate loss of £1604 10s. 9d. These returns come down to May 9th, 1850. It appears that Mr. Killaly's estimate that the expenditure on these roads was not greater than would be required for the next year. The estimated loss for that period is swelled to £1403 14s. 10d. It may not have been impolitic in the government to undertake the construction of these roads at the time they were built. The opening up of important sections of country, would otherwise have been left in abeyance; and the benefits resulting from the improvement of the country on the lines, may more than counterbalance the sacrifices that have been made in another shape. These principal lines having been made, the necessity of following up this policy is less urgent, and its failure in a financial point of view, fully justified the determination of the government to abandon the practice.

The Report abounds in speculations respecting the future success of the canal, based on the assumption that one-half of the Western trade can be attracted through the Canadian Canals." Mr. Keefer estimates the future increase of canal traffic at 20 per cent per annum, that having been the rate of progress on the Erie Canal for the last 15 years, and also upon our own Provincial works during the five years they have been in operation. At this rate of increase the Welland Canal would yield in 1865 a gross revenue of £200,000; the St. Lawrence canal of £150,000; the Richelieu river, £25,000; Burlington Bay, Ottawa Sides, and lock at St. Ann's Rapids, £15,000; making a total gross annual revenue of £295,000, of which £240,000 is to be applied as a sinking fund, which, at the end of 20 years, would amount to £40,000,000. If these speculations of Mr. Keefer be realized, our public debt would be nearly paid off in 16 years. The relative and ultimate cheapness of the two routes must become a settled question before estimates of this kind will have much value. Something will also depend upon the length of the season during which navigation is open on the two lines. We scarcely know how to account for the fact that for some years past the Welland Canal has annually been open a longer period than the Erie Canal. In 1846 the Welland Canal opened on the 3rd April, and closed on the 15th Dec., making a season of 257 days; the Erie Canal, in the same year, opened on the 16th April and closed on the 23rd December, making a season of only 224 days, being 33 days less than the Welland Canal was open. In 1847 the Welland Canal opened on the 14th April and closed on the 9th Dec., making a season of 240 days. In this year the Erie Canal opened on the 10th May, and closed on the 30th of November, making a season of 214 days, being 26 days less than the Welland Canal was open. It is not necessary to remark that the season of navigation, we possess equal advantages with the Americans. The ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence offers obstacles to sea-going vessels in the spring of the year that are not encountered by those which sail to New York and other American ports.

Parliament has a curious way of doing business. It votes £297,017 for the Welland Canal; £24,364 17s. for the St. Lawrence canal; and a host of other items, amounting altogether to £232,575 14s. 3d., without any detailed estimates before it, and about two months past after the prorogation before the members who have voted public money by hundreds of thousands, see any details respecting the purposes for which the money is to be used! Let not the simple reader imagine this was because the estimates contained in the Report of the Board were not ready. We are informed that the Report was ready for publication long before the close of the Session, and that it was withheld until after the prorogation, because a certain member of the cabinet was of opinion that to lay it before the Legislature would be very injurious to the government! We think the fear displayed by that functionary was altogether unfounded; there cannot be the slightest doubt that the House would have voted any item that might have been proposed.—Examiner.

The Colonist was lately very severe on Lord Elton because the New Yorkers did not give him a public reception, although his Excellency was on a strictly reconnaissance journey to his family, and took occasion most absurdly to retort, it was an opinion which the Americans had of his bad government in Canada. The thing was so superlatively ridiculous and vituperative, that no liberal paper thought it of more value

STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Show of this Society took place on the first inst. The day was fine and fair, and the show of Stock, Grain, and Dairy Produce, exceeded in quality the exhibitions of previous years. The amount of Premiums awarded was £45 7s. 6d. per List. The attendance was also more numerous, and between the Show and arrival in Town, and very heartily and cheerfully inspected the show articles. In the evening there was a Dinner at Mr. Douglas's (Farmers Inn), where there was a goodly attendance—more than 100 persons. Mr. Douglas, of the Royal Hotel, was the President of the Society, supported on the left by the Hon. William C. Fry, and on the right by Mr. Douglas. Mr. Douglas was drunk, and very heartily and cheerfully inspected the show articles. In the evening there was a Dinner at Mr. Douglas's (Farmers Inn), where there was a goodly attendance—more than 100 persons. Mr. Douglas, of the Royal Hotel, was the President of the Society, supported on the left by the Hon. William C. Fry, and on the right by Mr. Douglas.

Mr. Cayley granted a donation to the Society, and we were well received—politics, of course, being thrown overboard for the time. The Ploughing Match to take place on Mr. Fry's farm, on Monday the 11th, and there are many entries already made.—Cos.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.

The British Steamer Cambria, Captain Leitch, arrived at New York on the 3rd.—She left Liverpool on the 21st inst. Owing to the storm on the coast of Portland, she was subject to the usual vicissitudes of a heartless, faithless, and an unsearchable world.—But, depend not, young man, nor suffer thy heart to languish and turn feeble as thou broodest over the sad narrative of the man of experience. Thus art young and full of life and vigor—thy soul is teeming with hope, and that hope is big with promise.

The Atlantic arrived at Liverpool at half-past eight o'clock on Friday, the 20th, and the Europa at one o'clock the previous morning. The Cambria had booked 150 passengers, and was to sail on the 25th, so that she will be due on Sunday.

Makin & Sons in their circular of Friday report a steady business during the week in Flour, and a great amount of orders, and that each maintained previous prices—the market closing with upward tendency. It is proper to observe, that other authorities do not give quite so encouraging a view of the market.

The chief feature of the arrangements are on foot between Spain and Holland on the one side, and England and France on the other, by which on condition of having Cuba protected by the joint actions of these powers, Spain is to pay her debt to the English, French and Dutch.

It has been proposed to present the Browne and Dryden with a testimonial for their treatment of Gen. Haynes. The Times says great preparations are making to receive the gentleman on his return to Vienna—that he is to be raised to Marshal of the Empire and that instructions have been sent to demand the punishment of his assassins. The weather has been uninterceptedly fair in all parts of the kingdom for securing the last remnants of the harvest.

An Orleans plot had been discovered in France. The President has returned to Paris, and his tour is said to have been attended with brilliant success. Some slight skirmishes have taken place between the Danes and the Schleswig Hosts, in which the former lost 170 men and the latter 130.

The Cholera has broken out in China.—The Governor of Macao has died of it.—Globe Report.

MONEY MAT.

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THE COMMISSIONERS PUBLIC WORKS.

It is fuller than probably any proceeded from the Department of the issue till after much to be regretted, as...

From the Niagara Falls. MONEY MAKES THE MARE GO. The subscriber can't say whether it was Shakespeare or Don Juan, that fathered the mare, but...

Let us be rich, and he'll do. He may be as ignorant as the author; he may be as ugly as an ox...

The man that haist no money in his purse, has just as good a right to get along. In this line of Christian Camarados, these days, our best interest lies in the...

It is wonderful how many true lovers a rich man's daughter has. She may be perfectly agreeable to the man of fortune, but she is not so...

then a heavy length. We only allude to it now for the purpose of introducing the well timed remarks of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser...

SCHOOL TEACHERS.—School Trustees possess, very extensive powers under the new Act, and therefore we think it useful to remind the public that on the second Wednesday in January, annually, in Upper Canada, one School trustee in each School Section is to take place...

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S TOUR.—The Governor General has lately been making a tour through the western parts of the Province, calling at the principal Towns and Villages in his progress, till he went to the Lake Superior mines. His arrival at the different places on his route was uniformly the signal for a general turn out of the inhabitants to give him an enthusiastic welcome...

On Saturday last a child of a person named James Moore in this Town, met with death under the following distressing circumstances.—It appears that the mother had occasion to leave home for a short time, left the child alone in the house. During her absence the child having incautiously gone too near the fire, allowed the flame to catch her clothes. In this painful condition she ran out of the house for relief but before assistance reached her she was so burnt as that death in two hours from the occurrence ended her sufferings. Such accidents as this are too frequent occurrences, and it is a warning to parents.—Bathurst Courier.

At Stratford, on the 2nd inst., the wife of the Rev. Thomas McPherson, (Free Presbyterian) of a son, on the 2nd inst., Mrs. William Stotts, of a son.

At Stratford, on the 2nd inst., Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Robert Johnson, aged 36—much and justly regretted.

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COLORED MINIATURES BY DAGUERRETYPE. THE Subscriber would respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Goderich and Vicinity, that he has taken ROOMS in the HURON HOTEL, where he is prepared to take DAGUERRETYPE LIKENESSES with every recent improvement, and set in every variety of Pins, Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Frames, Fancy and Common Cases, and warranted to retain their perfection in any climate. The Subscriber having had long practical experience in the Business, prides himself in being able to please all those who may favor him with their patronage. Pictures taken from eight A. M. until five P. M. without regard to weather. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call and examine specimens. Goderich Oct. 9th, 1850.

Poetry. HARVEST SONG. BY ELIZA COOK. I love, I love to see / The golden gleam through the land; / 'Tis a goodly sight, but it must be / In the reaper's weary hand.

Denmark and the Duchies. DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES. LATEST FROM THE SHIP OF WAR.—DUNEDIN, Sept. 9.—The Danish arms suffered a severe defeat in the course of the day in the western extremity of the two archipelagos.

English Markets. ENGLISH MARKETS. GRAIN.—The harvest in the Eastern, Midland and Southern parts of the kingdom may be considered as concluded, but in the Northern part and Ireland much work remains to be done.

Canada Life Assurance Company. CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the "CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO."

Cash for Wheat. CASH FOR WHEAT. THE Subscriber offers for SALE his CRIST and SAW MILLS, situated in the Township of Huron, Ontario, Canada.

Stratford Iron Foundry. STRATFORD IRON FOUNDRY. THE Subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. C. J. Wilson in the above Establishment, is about to continue the Business on his own responsibility.

To be Sold. TO BE SOLD.—An Excellent FARM, being Lot No. 12, MATHEWLAND CONGRESSION, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which is cleared.

The World's Programme. The subscriptions at Manchester in connection with the Exhibition of Industry amounted to £457.

Notice. I BEG to intimate to the inhabitants of the Townships of Goderich, Stanley and Colborne, that under a power of Attorney from BARRON DE TUILLE, dated the 25th April, 1849, I am authorized to dispose of his LANDS in these Townships, and to grant Title therefor.

Cuba. —Washington letter writers state that Mr. Webster, the Secretary of State is in possession of information which requires that he should leave Cuba immediately. This has reference no doubt to recent events in that quarter.

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 BELL HANGING carried on an iron pole.

Plans and Specifications. THE Subscriber begs leave 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.

Canada Life Assurance Company. THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the "CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO."

Kincardine Arms. KINCARDINE ARMS.—(Near the Wharf, Goderich.) BY H. M. KIRKTON.

Purify the Blood. PURIFY THE BLOOD. MOFFAT'S VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

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Alfred W. Otter. ALFRED W. OTTER, General Agent & Conveyancer COLLECTOR OF ACCOUNTS, &c. &c. GODERICH. Oct. 1, 1849. 2-25

John Strachan. JOHN STRACHAN, BARRISTER AND ATTORNEY AT LAW. Solicitor in Chancery, Conveyancer, NOTARY PUBLIC, of Stratford, Has his office in West Street, Goderich, 2nd January, 1850. 2v-49

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J. K. Gooding. J. K. GOODING, AUCTIONEER, WILL attend SALES in any part of the County on reasonable Terms. Apply at his Residence, Light-House Street, Goderich, April 4th 1849. 3v-9

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

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Dr. John Hyde. DR. JOHN HYDE, MEDICAL HALL, STRATFORD. July 31, 1849. 2v-26

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John Lett. JOHN LETT, THAT two story Frame Dwelling House lately occupied by Judge Adams, and immediately opposite his present residence. For terms and further particulars apply to ALEX. M. ROSS, North-St., Goderich, May 23, 1850. 3v16f

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