

SIGNAL.

JUNE 36, 1940. COURAGE.

flie Excellency has rea-to complain of the treat-ed at the hands of a mobrely this is no sufficient uld shut himself up in ave all his duties to be ers. This is not the earted British Governor. n in this Colesy who e their authority in this walked into Montreal bleeding corpses. In we do not believe that at danger. He might ontreal any day safely nd no one would have

ageous and barbarous sentiding article of the Transconviction that the Trans evil in the province during n the Gazette, the Colonis ee put together; simply bewith more ability, and confluence on a much higher n possibly be affected by the iph, which we have quoted, rated in the days of Lord gh the ductring involved in on Times of the 17th Elt. seage in the Montreal rs a temper so savage and enuine Englishman will as thich could sanction such t of the pale of his sympage which we have que e, we would at once have proper place, and consoled ction that it could do liule sears in the Transcript, we must therefore offer a few

article from which the en, is to present Lord ELopinion which he seems at thrust upon his readers. and brutal ferocity of the hter, have long since ceastrue courage, except by he Editor of the Transcript be obvious that no amount dagger or the pistol bullet was afraid of being shot or mob, still his fear would dice. It is admitted that reason -much reason to se might have come into m." We are disposed to this latter assumption very te, his Lordship had no it. The "treatment" ed consisted in the savage animality-the mud and

arriage with large stones, petrators of these dastardcript writes; and we do no it the wretches who could grant atrocities-although courageous enough to act are very sorry that we ript credit for having writof sincere regret for this or one line having a tenor tame down the brutal mob! On the contrary, writings of the Trans. ditors in the same cause, lence down to the present nently calculated to apol nd strengthen the ferocity sal man who has marked

press of Montreal! and at there would be more s in the conduct of Lord in who under such eirwith a reckless defiance a mob of human-fiends vious been exasperated. rdened for deeds of As a depraved and hireling my feel happy under a titude of his own princimay feel proud of the a long line of renowed characterised the greatrs, but not any nor all of re the least influence in able to the daggars or ies, more than they have Press. And had he wildared the insults, and ncendiaries of Montreal on alluded to, his courage so high as the courage selist, and that we can avery of the madman ! us that there have been in Lord Elgin's clr-

We believe Sir FRANave done so. But we the Transcript, does he iod and carnage? We sing a tolerable knowo," and that the intelli

ve walked into Montreal

gence, the fittersture and the religion of the pre-sent day, look back upon thirdary on a peculiar refinement in Barbarity! He must be aware that the schoice of unful knowledge—the ameliora-tion of man's social condition—the establish-ment of Mechanics' Institutes, and scientific meet of mechanics institutes, in and harmony, and a strong tendency to the generalization of human sympathics and human institutions constitute "The Spirit of the Age."— In short, he must be aware that true bravery, or heroiem, no longer consists in trampling over "bleeding corpses," but in sobserance and in mercy; in sbrinking from, and repudiating the wanton slaughter of our fellow creatures, and in generously involving our own abstract, indiwidual rights, in the general interests of the com-Therefore, we could not be persuaded that the Editor of the Transcript is a believer in

the Crown to the Commander of the Forces, on the occassion alluded to—there was no sacrifice of the public interests in dalactic and the public and the public interests in dalactic and the public and th of the public interests in doing so. Lord Elgin had a perfect right to act as he did. The Bills became law just as really and as efficiently through the sanction given in her Majesty's name by the Commander of the Forces as though they had been sanctioned by Queen Victoria in her own person. And although it could be proven that Lord Elgin would have been perfectly safe from insult and violence in going into the city, yet if even a riot or a temult was delegating the Cammander of the Forces, then His Excellency's conduct is not only justificable, but highly commendable. The ent of the Transcript about "walking over bleeding corpses," is both savage and abaurd. If the mob which was to be thus butchered and trodden under foot, had assembled in defence of a righteous cause, then, only the darkest andamy and diagrace could attach to the murderous Nero, who would trample on their "bleeding corpses !" Or, if the Transcript admits he mob was a mass of wicked and unreasonable ferocity, whose intentions and object desperately atrocious, then, the Earl of Elgiq is an honor to his race ; inasmuch as he refused to walk over the "bleeding corpses" of such abandoned wretches, and mercifully spared their lives by a temporary sacrifice of his own legal right—thus affording to the Transcript a glorious opportunity of doing good, by endeavoring to tame down the savageness of this infatuated multitude, and expounding to them the first principles of civilization. In short, whatever view we take of the position of the Montreal mob, and the conduct of Lord Elgin, the former is altogether reprehensible, and the latter praiseworthy

We are perfectly convinced that had Sir Francis Bondhead been placed in the same circum stances which Lord Elgin has occupied for the last six weeks, he would not only have walked over "bleeding corpose," but the streets of Mon-treal would have flowed with blood. And we ask the Editor of the Transcript how far this policy would have conduced to the presperity of the province? What benefit would it have conferred on the promotion of justice, liberty, or humedity? In conclusion, we think the Editor of the Transcript should in future repudiate this menseless, savage twaddle of the Gazette, the Colonist, and the Patriot, and exert his talents in some way that will benefit the country .perished—it is, in fact, incapable of even doing tainly think it would be wrong, even on the par serious injuty. An intelligent public opinion, and its own want of soul and principle, have rendered it an object of ridicule rather than of dread. The country is doomed to prosper under

THE MILITIA AND "THE LEAGUE.

In last week's Signal "A Subscriber" asked the two following straight-forward questions :-First-Do some of the leaders of the League re-Huron, for training on the 28th instant? Since

say that a regular confedracy has been entered into by most of the Tories who were formerly Magistrates, and whose names were still allowed to remain on the present Commission; the conederacy is to the effect that they will not quality We believe the object is to embarrass the Gov. ernment, and throw the affairs of the District into confusion. But in defiance of this confedracy, we think there are twenty-two who have already qualified, and we know of twenty more who will do so on the first opportunity. But we cannot reasonably expect that, in this busy sea son of the year, men will travel forty or fifty miles merely for the purpose of qualifying as Magietrates. Our correspondent, however, need not be the least afraid that any league or confederation of the Tories of Huron, can be attend ed with any serious consequences to the District. It may truly be said of them that "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak," and so on as a complaint is made of inconvenience arising from a want of Magistrates in any particular locality, it will speedily be discovered that there are plenty of honest men in the District

who will be willing to qualify. In reference to the training of the Militia, we are not aware that there is any law absolutely enjoining such musters; and at all events then no necessity, at present, for workingmen neglecting their labor and losing their time in any such useless ceremonies. Huron had such useless ceremonies. Huron had agency that the server half a dozen of years to come. With regard Differs in the Militia being members of Mr. An Act to amond and extend the province, initially the server half a dozen of years to come. With regard Differs in the Militia being members of Mr. An Act to amond, consolidate and reduce into one Act the several laws now in force of the consideration of the District Courts of the Several Districts of the District Courts of the Several Districts of the province of the whole figure for annexation, of that part of this Province formerly Upper Canada."

An Act to provide by one general law for break out into open Rebellion on their own the results of the creation of Municipal Corporations, and the catablishment of Regulations of Police

Magnet. enough of it last year at Carro. Brook, to serve for half a dozen of years to come. With regard to Officers in the Militia being members of Mr. Mack's League-the thing is such an anomaly that it can only exist in consequence of gross ignorance or a total want of reflection. We are willing to admit that there may be some good men-some excellent men who are members of

ausible insinuations of others, and have done atlessly, and without examination .-But the absurdity of any man bearing a commis tion in the Millie and at the same time con tinuing a member of such a League, is too appa rent to require any exposure.

In all civilised communities every man who is deciplined and is authorised by the State to use or bear arms, is authorized on the absolute condition that he will p. otect and support the And however high the strile of parties may run, he is bound by an oath to know no politics and to unite with no party, but to preserve the peace of society, and enforce obedience to the laws. Were it otherwise, and were men who are trained to arms, and armed in their country's defence, allowed to range themselves with this or that political faction, there would be no Government at all, and no laws save the law of the sword There was no compromise of dignity in the and the world would be one scene of bloodshed act of Lord Elgin in delegating the authority of and political confusion. Now it is not denied ernment of the country, simply because Mr. Mack took the liberty of supposing that it was a had Government. Now its being good or bad does not affect the question so far at least as Militia Officers are concerned—they are sworn to protect the existing Government of the coun try, and to defend it against all violence-even if constitutional means are to be employed changing it, they are forbidden to take any part in it except by merely giving their vote for a member of Parliament. But the idea of them joining a secret society for the avowed purpose of upsetting the Government which they sworn to protect, is certainly very ridiculous it not treasonable. Smith O'Brien was a Gentle man both by hirth and education, and in all probability he at some period of his life held a high commission in the Militia or Yoeman Cavalry of his country, but it would have been rather an awkward anomaly to have subjected the loyal yoemen of Ireland to the training and authority of Smith O'Brien in the year 1848. The cases are exactly parallel in so far as action is concern-

ed. Sinith O'Brien formed a "lengue" for the purpose of upsetting, not the Government of Queen Victoria in England, but the Governhas formed a "league" for the purpose of upsetting the Government of Lord Elgin in Canade, or, to use his own significant language, for Punisub : viz : he was not there at all and had the purpose of making men English at the ex-pense of not being British! Both Lord Clarendon's and Lord Elgin's Governments are Ques Victoria's. And the only difference between the league of Smith O'Brien and the league of General Mack is that the first was an attempt of the people to put down what they considered an oppressive faction; the other is an attempt of a faction to trample on the rights of the people And Queen Victoria has emphaticly denounced

both Leagues. We understand that, in the event of the Militia Officers of the League attempting to call out the Yoemen for training on the 28th inst., it is the intention of some of the best Officers and many of the best men of this District, to refurse obedience. We cannot approve of this intention. We have the very best of reasons for expecting that the Government intends to relieve all members of Macks Leaugue, from the duties of Militia Officers, just so soon as the requisite Canada presents a wide and a hopeful field of exercise for mea who have the will and the shills to do good. The party which the Transcript serves has never done any good—it is now a server and the server done any good—it is now are enclined to enforce that law, then, we cerdread. The country is doomed to prosper under the policy of its present rulers, and any opposition which may be offered to that policy must be short-lived, futile and even contemptible.

The country is doomed to prosper under the prosper under th them back to their allegiance and their duty.

We direct the special attention of ou readers to the Official Dispatch of His Excellency the Governor General, to the Dispatch of the British Government in reply, and to the opinions fuse to qualify as Magistrates because in doing of the British Press on the treason and house so they would be required to take the oath of burning of the Canadias Tories, which will be allegiance! And second—Will these Leaders found in to-day's paper. We do not feel disposof the League who hold Commissions in the ed to exult and bully as if we had obtained a viced to exult and bully as it we use oppositely a superstant of the Loyal Yoemen of tory—we had no contest—and it would be doing the Billion on the 28th instant? Since too much for Toryism to give it the honor of a ing procured pen and ink from the young man Huron, for training on the 28th instant I blue our last issue we have received, from a different quarter, another communication in reference to the second question, and hence we feel bound to offer a few remarks on the subject.

If a feeble malignant occurre should be vain and wicked enough to seize upon you violently, with the intent of robbing you; you would not, after carclessly shaking him off into make it public, that it is not only entirely have to make it public, that it is not only entirely have to make it public, that it is not only entirely have to make it public, that it is not only entirely have to make it public, that it is not only entirely have to make it public, that it is not only entirely have to make it public, that it is not only entirely have to make it public, that it is not only entirely have the control of the subject. the gutter, feel inclined to degrade yourself by which we direct attention are, nevertheless, valuable on their own account.

> be apparent, even to the most superficial thinker, ationists may eventually be frustrated. that these few are calculated to do more for the benefit of the Province than all the measures the Metcalfe Government during years . or. in fact, than all the measures of Tory ism for the last twenty years! We only wan the Assessment and the Representation Bills to

secure the future prosperity of Canada. An Act for abolishing the territorial divi sion of Upper Canada into Districts, and for providing for temporary unions of Counties for judicial and other purposes, and for the future dissolution of such unions as the increase of wealth and population may re-

An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to amend, consolidate and reduce into one Act, the several statutory provisions now in force for the regulation of Elections of Members to repr Assembly thereof.

An Act to amend and extend the provi-

in and for the several Counties, Cities Towns, Townships and Villages in Uppe

An Act to amend the Charter of the Uni An Act to amend the Charter of the University established at Toronto by His late Majesty King, George the Fourth, to provide for the more satisfactory govarnment of the said University, and for other purposes connected with the same and with the College and Royal Grammar School form-

ing an appendage thereto.

An Act to provide for the Sale under Execution of the interest of Mortgagors in Real Estate in Upper Canada.

An Act to simplify the transfer of Real Property in Upper Canada, and to render certain rights and interests therein liable under execution.

An Act for the more effectual Adminis

An Act for the more enectual Adminis-tration of Justice in the Court of Chancery of the late Province of Upper Canada. An Act for the removal of defects in the Administration of Criminal Justice. An Act to repeal the Acts in force in Upper Canada relative to the establishment of Local and Municipal Authorities, and other matters of a like nature.

ther matters of a like nature.

An Act to make provision for the mangement of the Post Office Department whenever it shall be transferred to the Pro-

An Act to make further provision for the administration of Justice by the establish-ment of an additional Superior Court of Common Law and also a Court of Error. and Appeal in Upper Canada, and for other An Act to repeal certain Acts therein

ment of Lord Clarendon in Ireland. Mr. Mack Cayley is entitled to exactly the same amount of

never be disgraced by admitting serious animadversions on the conduct of John Stewart, Esq., Barrister !

Downie, about the "big two-legged Otter," because it is anonymous; but we agree with our prespondent that " He can hardly be amphibous," although he manifests a "strange facility a decoying loose fish." We have received an Address of Confidence is

His Excellency, the Governor General—signed by sixty-three of the best inhabitants of Biddulph and McGillivray. We will forward it to Mon-

treal by the first Mail. We acknowledge a money letter from Mr. S.

Communications.

Dowsie, Lot No. 2, East of the Thames,)

O THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL. signed for the recall of His Excellency the Governor General. Happening to be in Stratford a few days ago. I was not a little astonished at seeing my own name as well as some of my neighbors, adhibited to one of these Tory indignation petitions, lying at the store of Mr. C. R. Dickson, and knowing that there is not another individual of the same name within a circuit of twenty miles of that locality, I was satisfied in my own without my consent and against my will, but claiming a victory! such is exactly the position of the parties in Canada. But the articles to not an oppertunity of signing the petition to Her Majesty (so numerously signed in this quarter) praying that His Excellency may be sustained, Notwithstanding the fury and violence of the I sincerely trust that the prayer of the petition Tory opposition, the Legislature has passed up-may be graciously responded to, that the Bruce wards of 200 Bill during the Session! The fallowing are a few of those which have an immediate reference to Upper Canada; and it must

Your most obed't serv't, FREDERICK PARKER.

Downie, Lot No. 3 in the 1st Gon., June 11th, 1849.

THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE QUEDY SIGNAL.

Sin,—Being credibly informed that my nam is attached to a petition hawked about in thi quarter for signature, praying Her Majesty trecal His Excellency the Governor General Allow me to state through the medium of you journal that if such is the case, some personust have signed it without either my know ledge or consent, as I, have every confidence if His Excellency and the present Administration I am, Sir,

I am, Sir,
Your most obed't serv't,
THOMAS CAWSTON.

We beg to direct attention to the las

From the London Daily News of May 16.

It is impossible to read the accounts of the Montreal riots without being struck by their strong family likeness to the "no popery" riots of Lord George Gordon's folllowers, and the riots of the Birmingham mob, which plundered and sacked Priestly's house. The same promptitude, amid professions of blind loyalty, to outrage the law when it is not to their mind, the same reckless tyranny of a minority of the people made strong by accidental circumstances in one locality, the same simless destructiveness characteriae the actors on all the three occasions we have named. The triumphant tone of the highly colored account of the Montreal disturbances, which, at the late hour at which the news reached us, we were obliged to use in part of our yesterday's impression in the absence of a more candid and dispassions te narrative, can deceive no one, and its unconscious betrayal of the rabid state of the party whose feelings it speaks, can only inspire disgust. Toryism is unchangeable by time or place.

So far as the accounts, necessarily imperfect,

place.
So far as the accounts, necessarily imperfect, which have been received, enable us to judge, this is the state of affairs in Canada: A bill has passed the local legislature, by large unjorities. In the representative branch of the legislature it was a constant of the whole the representative branch of the legislature it was supported, not only by a majority of the whole house, but by a majority of the members of the British race. The Home Government have care-fully abstained from taking any part in the dis-cussion. The measure originated with Canadi-ans: two successive local ministries—one conservative, the other liberal-gave their sanction themselves sufficient to stamp the outrages which have ensued on its receiving the Governor's as-

and Appeal in Upper Canada, and for other purposes.

An Act to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned, and to make better provision respecting the admission Land Surveyors, and the Survey of Land in this Province.

An Act for the sale and better management of Timber upon the Public Lands.

An Act to amend an Act therein mentioned, and to make other provisions for the management and disposal of Public Lands, and to limit the period for making Free day, and to limit the period for making Free for farants.

An Act to divide the District of Huron in the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act to the better establishment and maintenance of Public Schools in Upper Canada, and for repealing the present School Act.

If our Stratford Correspondent wishes it to be clearly understood, that the Hon. William Kasembly, their leader vocifetating "We are all going to hell," and the building was fired. The annothing to do in the matter!

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Had the communication about the Trustees of the District Division it aplace: but the columns of the Signal shall sever be diagraced by admitting serious animadications and Brockville are the places named as the reparations for violence has been confined.

Had the communication about the Trustees of the District Grammar School been written as a burlesy were a carricature, we would have given it a place: but the columns of the Signal shall served the diagraced by admitting serious animadication and Brockville are the places named as two was an early the formation of the signal shall served the defeat less ascendency mobs exist. It is obvious that preparations for violence had been making beforehand, and that the rioters at the places named had made arrangements for speedily communicating news of their respective movements to each

As was to be expected, in the violent ex-

citement of party spirit at present existing in Canada, imputations are freely exchanged between the partisans on either side. The arrests which have been made and the investigations which have been instituted, show that the ministerial party are disposed to attribute complicity in these riots—as to the extent of foreknowing without attempting to repress or discourage them—to some of the more violent of their opponents. On the other hand, the opposition inveigh against ministers, as having, by persisting in carrying an unpopular measure, first provoked a spirit of turbulence, and then neglected to take due precaution against violence. restigations which have been instituted, lected to take due precaution against vio-lence and tumult. How far the charge laid at the door of ministers of not having made proper arrangements for securing the public peace, and not having stemmed the out-break of a dissolute rabble of incendiaries with sufficient promptitude and energy, is well founded, dispassionate inquiry alone can show. That their adversaries have eatle clubs" and "curling clubs" have come forward to make the riot a pretext for de manding the recall of Lord Elgin as incompetent, combined with the influence exercipetent, combined with the innuence castle-sed over the mob by Sir A. McNab, and with the reported readiness of the Glengary with the reported readiness of the Glengary men to march in arms to Montreal, is suspiciously symptomatic of the old ascendency party's foreknowledge of what was com-ing, and determination to use it wrecklessly for their own purposes. The speaker's mace, which was carried off by the ruffians who demolished the house of parlia-ment, has some how or other found its way into the keeping of Sir Allan McNab, and into the keeping of Sir Allan McNab, and Col. Gugy was carried home on the shoulders of a body of rioters. The hubbut has been got up by the pendables of the "family compact," and it is the Scotch body-guard of the ascendency and the Orange-lodges The synod of the united presbyterian church in Canada, met in Merrick-street Church, that are bestirring themselves to turn it to

The riots began on the evening of the 26th, and by night-fall of the 27th order had been entirely restored; and this, not with the Rev. standing a tardiness in the movements of public mind—now, by reports that ministers were arming the French population—now, by stories of Montreal's being about to be declared in a state of siege. The government wisely took no notice of these efforts

portance can arise out of such riots. The respectable tories, while spailing themselves of them to the utmost, are compelled

From the London Daily News of May 16. aggregate outcasts of reputable American society, who lounge and crawl along the frontier. Were it possible to imagine them persevering in the course they threaten to begin, they would be the first to be trampled down by their allies. They know it, and will not dore to proceed. But they have done enough to outrage public opinion to a degree that has for ever closed the doors of office against them.

That as destructive, a riot as that we have been called on to record might take

have been called on to record might take place in more than one Canadian locality we were prepared to expect. That many such may recur at intervals is highly probable.—
The past history of the The past history of the province declares them to be inevitable. The conquest of Canada (unfavorable we admit on account of the systematic attempt to the ancien gime of France to encircle and crush the English settlements) entailed upon the British government the most difficult of tasks—the government of a distant dependency the population of which was of alien origin. The notable scheme of separating French from British Canada effectually prevented for half a century the fusion of races by a gradual and natural process. The vesting of all power and patronage exclusively in a family compact necessarily led to misarovern. trap haste with which Lord Sydenham hu sevalve, the difference are the most scrupillous influences, without ing general principle; it was approved by a ried on the re-union of the provinces by not majority of Canadian representatives. If ever the most scrupillous influences, without in an increase a legislative act done in Canada of an increase to consider the most scrupillous influences. the most scrupulous influences, without in quiring too curiously whether public opinion was ripe for it, neutralized to a considerable extent the immediate benefits of that desirable measure. The policy of the British Government has from the first, till within these few years, been of a nature to incapa citate the colony for self-government. perpetuate and exaggerate the prejudices of race, to encourage an insolent and domineering spirit in the British. The wiser policy of leaving the colinists to manage their own local affairs is already developing a better spirit and the requisite administrative talent. Yet the baneful influences of the old system must continue to be felt, and they will display themseles in such aimless and revolting outrages as have just been perpetrated at Montreal. But culess the Home Government is weak enough to relinquish its late adopted system of non-in-

tervention, they will pass away with as lit-tle abiding injury as the kindred riota o Lord George Gordon and the Birmingham anti-jacobins.

This truth cannot, at present, be too em phatically or too often pressed upon govern-ment, parliament, and the home public at arge. There are sinister interests in this country bent upon using every transcient disturbance in Canada as a plea for bringing back the old system of misrule. The protec joilst London merchants, the kindred and allies of the family compact, will stick at nothing to attain this end; and equally unscrupulous are certain jobbers in Utopian emigration schemes for Ireland intimately connected with the aspirants after office

GUGY & PRINCE TS. THE PRESS .- It is disheartening to all lowers of Free and Con-stitutional Government, for a moment to fancy that any power on earth could be found who had sufficient authority to gag and con trol, within narrow limits, a Free Press.— It is true that limits must be set to all free dom. A freeman, or a free press, has po right wantonly to injure the character, or bring into cotempt, the meanest; but we find Colonel Gugy, in Montreal, absolutely making a very handsome income by his actions, instituted for the abuse of a character but too well known; and Prince, at the late Spring Aesizes, in London, criminally prosecuting his indictment against George Brown, Esq., Editor of the "Globe," and punishing him with a fine of £30; for what? Simply for reporting a law case, in which Simply for reporting a law case, in which it was said fie had neglected. The criminal indictment did not allow the defendant, Mr. Brown, to justify the libel, by proving the truth, which it would appear he was fully prepared to do, although, if Col. Prince had brought a civil action for damages, Mr. Brown would then have been at liberty to have rested his defence upon the truth of have rested his defence upon character with the Vansittart arms.

one took a solemn oath in the wtness box and the other, whose arms Col. Prince may well assume, took a like oath to act impartially as returning officer for Oxford. The tially as returning officer for Oxford. The indignation expressed by the Press in Upper Canada of every shade of politics, must show that there is yet one thing needful, the passing of an act which will define what freedom the Press shall enjoy, and prevent such men as Cols. Prince and Gugy from maliciously trampling on its sacred libermaliciously trampling on its sacred liber. Flitcher James ties; for, if such be allowed, the light of Fisher Alexander

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SYNOD OF THE UNI-

TED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN CANADA .-

in this city, on the evening of Tuesday, June 5th. After an appropriate sermon by the Rev. David Coutts, Moderator, from Psaim 126, 6, the Synod proceeded to elect a Moderator for the ensuing year, whom the Rey. David Caw was chosen to fill that ofrating a training at the moving the prepos-the military, which, considering the prepos-sessions of the commandant, calls for enqui-ry. Attempts were made by the ascendency party throughout the 27th to disturb the efficiently during the sessions. After appointing various committees, the Synod ad pointing various committees, the Synod ad-journed till the following morning, 9 o'clock. On Wednesday, after spending some time in devotional exercises, the Synod entered ment wisely took no notice of these efforts upon business. Among the various maters to renew the disturbances, strengthened the police, urged on the preliminary examinary portant and generally interesting were the tions of suspected parties, and allowed their Theological Institute and the Missionary to renew the disturbances, strengthened the police, urged on the preliminary examinations of suspected parties, and allowed their political adversaries to hold meetings and speak out all their bitterness to their hearts content.

It is clear that no political events of importance can arise out of such riots. The inguished themselves for proficiency in the portance can arise out of such riots. The inguished themselves for proficiency in the portance can arise out of such riots. The "respectable" tories, while availing themselves of them to the utmost, are compelled to censure and disclaim them. This unhap to censure and disclaim them. This unhap py faction has placed itself in an eminently false position. Devotedly attached to monarchical traditions, greedily ambitions of the most trifling titles or honors acrown can bestow, appealing for support to the timid who shrink from all or any popular demonstrations as unable to distinguish between their vivacity and mob violence, and inveterately prejudiced against Yankees and Republicans, they have quarrelled with the law and constituted authorities, and totter on the verge of a career in which their only associates and allies must be the crime-class of the larger towns in Canada, and the loaf ers, hunters' lodges, and sympathisers—the

aggregate outcasts of reputable American feeted for its removal to Toronto, where society, who lounge and crawl along the the first session will commence in August, 1850. Interesting and valuable reports of persevering in the course they threaten to Missionary labors were given in, and several letters were addressed to missionary dreth-ren in other lands, perticularly in Jamaica and Old Calaba, Western Africa. The United Presbsterian Synod is, in the fullest sense, a representative bopy—one Ruling Elder from each congregation havrespect on an equal footing with the Ministers. The Synod conducts all its business in a way perfectly open to the public.—

Com.—Provincialist.

Markets

Montreal, 74 p. m.—June 11.

Onr market for breedstuß is not changed, and but lit the doing; flour may be quoted at 21s 3d. to 21s 3d. In provisions no change. Ashes have declined to 28s for Pots and 27s for Pearls. Exchange upon England 103 per cent.

Toronto, June 12.

Wheat, per bushel, 3s. 3d to 4st. Flour, by retail. in bags, 16s to 21s 3d per 196 lbs. Carrado, June 6.

Fall What 75c. a 80o: Spring Wheat 55c a 58c. Corr 40c a 48c. Wool 25c a 28c per th for washed, and 15c a 20c per lb for washed, and 15c a 20c per lb for washed, June 9. Detroit, Jone 9.

Active demand for Wool, at frem 26c a 28c Wheat in good demand at 83c a 95c per bushel Salt 83a a 84c.

TWO GOOD FARMS

FOR SALE.

NE within 24 miles, and the other within about 3 miles of Goderich Fown
Plot. The first is LOT 10 in 1st Concession. Township of Goderich, CONTAINING 164 ACRES.

Is bounded at the one end by Lake Huron, and at the other by a Public Road,—and the second is LOT 8 in 8th Concession, Colborne, W. Division, CONTAINING 100 ACRES, and is situated at the Junction of two Pub-

For Particulars apply to
JNO. McDONALD, Esq.
Goderich, 12th June, 1849. n19-tf

TO BE SOLD,

A N excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12. Mailland 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 nise miles from the town of Goderice 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 ex-cellently adapted for a Tavern stand or a Store. This farm is well entitled to he attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for husiness, 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.

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Substiber 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.

SHAKESPEAR READINGS. AT LANCASTERS'

MR. MARLTON begs to announce, that he will have the honor of reading Shakespear's much admired play of "HAM-LET," on Thursday evening the 28th inst. Between the acts, Music Singing, Juvenilo Ethiopians, etct. The play over, the seats will be removed and those who like to them as incapable of preserving order in have rested his defence upon the emergencies, and therefore ming the riots into political capital, is apparent. And the readiness with which "this its clubs" and "curling clubs" have come character with the Vansittart arms. The forward to make the riots are protect for the inquidation of the Ameters are considered by Mr. to stamp his Gentlemanly and Honorable Marlton, as one of the Ameters with the Vansittart arms. The constant of the riots are protect for the constant of the riots are protected by Mr. to stamp his design as the first arms. The mence at half past 8. Admittance, is so Goderich, June 15, 1849. van19td

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Stratford up to 4th June, 1849.

Allen Rev. D Loughlin Cathrine Muir David Madden Ellen Miller Joseph Martin Cathrine McVittie William Ogilbie James Richardson William ith Mrs. Jat ns Bartholeme Schnither Sebas Sargint Thomas Sebbni George Seegmiller Adam Vernar Moore Winster Henry

A. F. MICKLE, Postmaster Stratford, June 4th, 1849

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

A. NAISMYTH N returning thanks to his friends and numerous Customers for the Liberal Patronage which he has received during the

past year, begs to intimate that he has just received an extensive Assortment OF THE PASIEROMS FOR 1949, and is ready to Execute all Orders given to him with care and punctuality as formerly.

Goderich, April, 12th, 1849. 2v-n10tf

FOR SALE, THE MAITLAND BREWERY PROPERTY.

THIS property consists of acree on the bank of the river Maitland, and on the road side leading to Mr. McDonald's Grist Mill, near Godorich. Upon which there is a BREWERY with excellent celrage, a Malt house and Malt Kiln, all complete. There is also an excellent site for a Distillery on the lot, and the owner has a right to the water on the bank on the opposite side of the road which is sufficient at all seasons of the year for three such For particulars intending purchasers may

apply (if by letter postage paid) to Goderich, May 11, 1849.