

# HURON SUGAR

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER." TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR. VOLUME II. GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1849. NUMBER 4.

**Cards.**  
**Dr. P. A. McDougall,**  
CAN be consulted at all hours, at the British Hotel, (Lancaster's), Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33-

**E. C. WATSON,**  
PAINTER AND GLAZIER,  
PAPER HANGER, &c. &c.  
GODERICH.

**ALEXANDER WILKINSON,**  
Provincial Land Surveyor,  
OFFICE AT GODERICH,  
HURON DISTRICT.  
Nov. 24, 9. 43

**J. K. GOODING,**  
AUCTIONEER,  
WILL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply at the British Hotel. Goderich, 14th Sept. 1848. 33-

**I. LEWIS,**  
LAW, CHANCERY, AND CONVEYANCING.  
GODERICH.  
June, 1848.

**DR. GEORGE HARVEY,**  
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh.

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

**VALUABLE LOT OF LAND FOR SALE.**  
LOT 8, Lake Shore, township of Ashfield, containing ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO ACRES.

**DAVID CLARK, Esq.,**  
CLAREMONT, 14th Dec. 1848. 45th

**1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE IN CANADA WEST.**  
THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the Huron Tract, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province—it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

**THE LANDS** are offered by way of **LEASE** for Ten Years, or for **SALE** **CASH**—the plan of one-fifth Cash, and the balance in instalments being due every year.

**THE RENTS** payable 1st February each year, are about the interest at Six Per Cent. upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when **LEASED**, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years Rent, must be paid in advance—but these payments will free the Settler from further calls until 2nd, 3rd or 4th year of his term of Lease.

**THE RIGHT TO PURCHASE** the FREEHOLD during the term, is secured to the Lessee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and an allowance is made according to anticipated payment.

**MARBLE FACTORY,**  
SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.

**D. H. McCulloch** continues to manufacture HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS, &c., in Marble and Freestone, as cheap as any in the Province, all work warranted to order, or no charge will be made. Prices of Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars; of Freestone from 5 to 20 dollars; Monumental &c., from 50 dollars upwards.

**REMOVAL.**  
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to return his sincere thanks to numerous friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore received.—and informs them that he has REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from Lighthouse street to East street, next door to James Bissett, Carpenter, and a few doors west of the Goderich Foundry, where all orders will be promptly executed; and customers may depend on having their garments made up in the most improved and fashionable style.

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Customers, and the inhabitants of Stratford and vicinity, that he intends carrying on business on  
**"A READY PAY SYSTEM."**  
And that after the first day of January, 1849 he will give no credit. He will pay the highest price for produce of all kinds, Black Salt &c. He begs to return his sincere thanks to his Customers for their liberal Patronage, and hopes still to receive a Share.

**EXTRA ASSORTMENT OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS!!**  
THE Subscriber has just received from the New York and Montreal Markets, the largest Stock of Merchandise which has yet been brought into the Huron District. And as the purchases were made personally by one of the Firm, the quality of the goods is as superior as the quantity is extensive—"prompt payments and small profits," is the motto which they have adopted, and the public may depend upon being suited with every description of goods in their establishment, at the very lowest remunerating prices. Their Stock consists of every variety of men's and women's Clothing; Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddles, Bridles, Haberdashery and Groceries of every description. Intending purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.

**GROCERIES.**  
THE Subscriber would call particular attention to their extensive Stock of GROCERIES, as they flatter themselves that the quality and variety of their Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, &c. &c. &c., will be a sufficient recommendation to intending purchasers.

**TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.**  
SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS, for 1848.

**FARM FOR SALE.**  
TO BE SOLD by private bargain, Lot No. 23, on the 24th Concession for roads, containing 80 acres, 20 of which is cleared and under cultivation; ten acres are newly underbrushed and ready for chopping. The land is of excellent quality and well watered. There is a good substantial log Dwelling House on it, and one acre of superior fruit trees in bearing condition. And as the proprietor is desirous of entering into other business, he will dispose of it on moderate terms. One-half of the price will be REQUIRED DOWN, and the other half in three equal annual instalments.

**CASH FOR WHEAT.**  
THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he has now on terms of lease and part ownership, the entire management of the Goderich Mills, and that he is prepared to pay cash for any quantity of good merchantable Wheat at the said Mills; provided the same be delivered there in time for manufacture before the close of the navigation.

**LADIES LOOK HERE.**  
AN extensive stock of Fall and Winter DRESSES of the most fashionable colors and patterns; also a large assortment of fancy Dress goods, French-worked Capes, Collars, Kuffs, Muffs, Shawls, Mantillas, Cloaks, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Dress Caps, Ribbons, Shoes, &c. &c., all of the very best quality and at the most reduced prices, by THOMAS GILMOUR & CO. Goderich, Nov. 16, 1848. 42

**AGRICULTURAL.**  
Soils.—The soil, or that earthy substance which the dry land is in most parts covered, forms more particularly the material on which the agriculturist has to operate. An investigation of its various qualities is absolutely necessary for all who would conduct farming business in an enlightened and liberal manner. The soil is mainly composed of particles which have been disengaged by various means in the course of time from the rocks on which it rests. In some instances, and more particularly on hills, it is composed in the main of pulverized materials from the rocks immediately beneath; but in many others, the pulverized matter has been washed down from high into low grounds, or transported by floods from great distances. The action of air and water on rocks in dissolving them, and the power of the latter element in transporting the disengaged particles, are the chief causes of the present arrangements of the soil.

Notwithstanding the different appearances which the earthy covering of the globe exhibits, it is composed almost entirely of four substances, formed by an original union of simple elementary matters. These four substances, washed at a former period from rocks, and called primitive earths, are clay, sand, lime, and magnesia. It is the due combination of these that fertility causes. We shall describe them separately.

**CLAY.**—Clay, or, as it is often called, argillaceous earth, is easily distinguishable. It is a compact substance, which absorbs water slowly, and when moistened throughout is soft, pliant, and exceedingly tough or tenacious. In its ordinary condition it is so close in texture as to prevent the penetration of the roots of plants, and therefore is a serious obstacle to vegetation. Clay is one of the most durable and worst kinds of soil upon which a farmer is called to operate. If it rest on a substratum of gravel, or friable rock, or sand, it admits of easy melioration; but if a due mixture of sand or any other light substance, which will serve to shew down its particles and keep them apart from each other. All kinds of calcareous manures, ash, and the loose dung swept from the streets of towns, peat, or any other earthy matter, are serviceable in mingling with clay soils, and bringing them up to a proper state of fertility. When so improved, they are calculated to yield good crops of wheat, oats, clover, and Swedish turnips. They likewise answer well for meadow lands or pastures. Clay soils ought, if possible, to be ploughed up before winter sets in, in order to expose the surface to the action of the frost, which mellows and brays down the tenacious clods.

**SAND.**—Sand or gravel, called sometimes silica, silicious matter, or earth of flints, is distinguishable by properties of a total opposite character from clay. It has little or no cohesion among its parts; is incapable of retaining moisture; and powerfully promotes evaporation, but permits the gases to escape. Sand is thus a natural enemy to the agriculturist, and may indeed be closed among the confounding elements, of which a union heightens their common vices, and rectifies and eases their respective defects.

The bulk of the soil, generally, is composed of sand, to the extent of from four to seven eighths of the mass. Sir Humphry Davy observes that "the term sand should never be applied to any soil that does not contain at least seven eighths of sand," also, that "sandy soils which effervesce with acids should be called by the name of calcareous sandy soil, to distinguish them from those that are silicious."

We are informed by Sir John Sinclair that "the best mode of improving the texture of a sandy soil, deficient in retentive or adhesive properties, is by a mixture of clay, marl, warp (the sediment of navigable rivers), sea-coal, sea-shells, peat, or vegetable earth. Even light sandy soils are thus rendered retentive of moisture and manure. In some parts of Norfolk the farmers have availed themselves of these auxiliaries for improving a sandy soil, in an eminent degree. They have thus entirely changed the nature of the soil; and by the continuation of judicious management, have given a degree of fame to the husbandry of that district, far surpassing that of others naturally more fertile."

If the farmer of a sandy soil possess the means of giving it a top-dressing of brayed down or broken peat, he will find it to be attended with good effects; in general, the materials of improvement are obtained with little difficulty. When properly prepared, a sandy soil is one of the most valuable that can be worked. It will produce good crops of common turnips, potatoes, carrots, barley, rye, buck-wheat, peas, clover, and samaras. Another turnip, seldom possesses sufficient strength for wheat, beans, or flax.

Crops on sandy soils are easily injured by drought, as the moisture too readily evaporates from the open surface. This may be in some measure remedied by deep ploughing, which has the effect of preserving a due degree of moisture in the substratum as a reservoir for the plants. To assist further in preserving the moisture in the soil, any small stones which lie on the surface should not be picked off. In rainy climates, or when the soil rests on retentive clay, such expedients may not be necessary.

Gravelly soils are similar in character to those which are sandy, and equally require the administration of materials to give tenacity to the mass, also a due supply of compost manure. Both sandy and gravelly soils should have frequent returns of grass crops.

**LIME.**—Lime, commonly called calcareous earth, is never found naturally in a pure state, but in combination with the acids—chiefly with the carbonic, for which it has so strong an affinity that it attracts it from the atmosphere. The burning of lime-stone is undertaken for no other purpose than to fix this gas, and reduce the base to a caustic powder, in which state it has a strong tendency to absorb moisture, and then the carbonic acid of which it had been deprived. Lime blends the qualities of clay and sand, occupying a middle place between the two. Its caustic state it is a powerful promoter of putrefaction, or decomposer of animal and vegetable matter, to which circumstance is owing, to a certain extent, its efficacy as a manure. Lime also helps to fix the carbonic acid which is generated by the fermentation of putrescent manures in the soil, or which floats in the air on the surface of the earth, and it freely imparts this gas, in union with water, for the nourishment of plants. Lime is therefore an extremely valuable ingredient to the farmer; and, accordingly, wherever agriculture is carried on with spirit, it is eagerly sought after, though it sometimes bears a very high price.

It is unnecessary to say any thing further of lime at present, as we have devoted a section of the work to an explanation of its properties and mode of its application and mode of application.

**MAGNESIA.**—Magnesia is a primitive earth found in some soils, but in a much smaller proportion than the above three. Its properties are nearly analogous to those of lime, but of doubtful value, and it is certainly injurious when mingled in large quantities with the other earths.

On analysing the various soils and subsoils, they have been found to resolve themselves into one or more of the foregoing primitive earths; and their barrenness or fertility have in no small degree depended on the mixing and assorting of these ingredients. Some soils are called loams; a loam, however, is by no means a distinct body, but is a combination of clay, sand, or calcareous matter. Some loams are denominated clayey, from the excess of argillaceous matter; others open and light, from the preponderance of sand. In fact, these two original ingredients seem capable of being compounded in such an infinite variety of ways, as to give occasion to that diversified texture of soils met with in all situations.

Besides these four primitive earths, which constitute equally the soil and subsoil, the upper of these, or mould, contains the putrid relics of organised substances of some kind, but of doubtful value, and it has been conveyed thither in the progress of cultivation. The decomposition of these is the proximate cause of fertility; and the richness of soils bears reference to the relative quantity of sand, or decayed matter, existing after the process of dissolution, is extremely light in weight, and always of a bluish color. It is owing to this that a garden, which has been under long-continued culture, approaches to a black shade, progressively deepening according to the abundance of this matter. In addition, nearly all soils are found to contain various chemical compounds, mineral salts, and metallic oxides, some of which are beneficial, others baneful, and a few injurious, to vegetation, and which either pre-existed in the strata from which the surface has been formed, or have been carried to it by subterranean springs, or by factitious causes.

Several experiments have been made by scientific men to discover the proper constituents of a fertile soil; and some of those made by Sir Humphry Davy were attended by the following results:—"A good turnip soil from Holham, Norfolk, afforded eight parts, out of nine of silicious sand; and the finely divided matter consisted of  
Carbonate of lime.....63  
Silica.....15  
Alumina.....11  
Oxide of iron.....3  
Vegetable and saline matter.....5  
Moisture.....3

An excellent wheat soil from West Drayton, Middlesex, gave three parts in five of silicious sand; and the finely divided matter consisted of  
Carbonate of lime.....23  
Silica.....31  
Alumina.....29  
Animal or vegetable matter and moisture.....11

Of these two soils the last was by far the most, and the first the least, coherent in texture. In all cases, the constituent parts in the soil which give tenacity and coherence are the finely divided matters; and they possess the power of giving those qualities in the highest degree when they contain much alumina. A small quantity of finely divided matter, the sufficient to fit a soil for the production of turnips and barley; and I have seen a tolerable crop of turnips on a soil containing eleven parts out of twelve sand, however, always produces absolute sterility. A soil yielding excellent pasture, from a valley near Salisbury, afforded one-eleventh of coarse silicious sand; and the finely divided matter consisted of  
Alumina.....7  
Silica.....14  
Carbonic of lime.....63  
Oxide of iron.....3  
Vegetable, animal, and saline matters.....14

Practical chemists possess the knowledge and proper instruments for examining and ascertaining the nature of any given soil; farmers, however, in the present condition of society, are generally incompetent to do so, and therefore it would be needless to lay down any methodical rules to guide the agriculturist in the department of his art. Where a less laborious and intricate analysis of soils is desirable, the following simple experiments may be performed—We quote, with some slight alterations, from Mr. Young's "Letters of Agriculture."

"In the first place, take a quantity of soil a little below the surface, from four separate places, each a quarter of a pound from each. Mix them together, and again separate them into four quantities of a quarter of a pound each. Then take one quantity and expose it to sun or before the fire till completely dry; and turn it over frequently that it may be well mixed together. Being thus powdered, press it through a fine sieve, which will allow all the particles of sand and gravel to escape, but which will hold back stones, small fibrous roots, and decayed wood. Weigh the two parts—the fine and the rough—separately, and take a note of each. The soil which is the lightest, and which is to be examined apart from the roots and wood. If they are hard and rough to the touch, and scratch glass easily, they are silicious and flinty; if they are without much difficulty broken to pieces by the fingers, and can be scraped by a knife to powder, they are alumineous or clayey; or, if when put in a wine glass, and common vinegar poured upon them, small air bubbles ascend to the top of the liquid, they are calcareous. The finely divided matter which ran through the sieve, must next undergo the test of experiment. After being weighed, agitate the whole in water, till the earth be taken up from the bottom and the water turbid, and add water till this effect is produced. Allow the mass then to settle for two or three minutes, and in that time the sandy particles will sink to the bottom. Pour off the water, which will then contain the clay in suspension and the insoluble earth arising from animal and vegetable decomposition. The sand should be first attended to, and if from inspection it be thought either silicious or calcareous in its nature, the requisite tests may be instantly applied. By this time the mixture in the poured off water will have deposited at the bottom of the vessel the clay and other earths, with the insoluble animal and vegetable matter. After pouring off the water, dry the sediment, and apply a strong heat by placing it on the bottom of a pot ignited to redness, and the animal and vegetable matter will fly off in a soft porous powder. The remainder lying in the bottom will be found to consist of clay, lime, or magnesia.

To obtain accuracy, another quarter of a pound may be taken, and the whole process repeated, so that the operator may be sure he has not previously committed any blunders he had previously committed, and be satisfied as to the results of the experiment. He should provide himself with a scale of at least half and quarter ounces and drachms. Although vinegar will detect lime by effervescence, it does not dissolve it so effectually as the nitric acid, small quantities of which may be obtained from the druggists at no great expense."

Inquiries ascertained by these or any other means, may be obtained respecting its capacity for producing husbandry. If it be necessary to enter on a course of improvement, the defect in composition may be remedied by the application of materials of an opposite quality—an excess of calcareous matter being counteracted by sand and clay, an excess of clay by the application of sand, peat, &c., as already explained in the preceding notices of the various kinds of soil.

The nature of soils is sometimes indicated by the kind of vegetables which they appear spontaneously to produce. This, however, is not a safe test of the nature in a state of tillage; for the seeds of weeds which grow upon uncultivated ground, may have taken root from a distance on the winds and vegetated where they have been blown to fall. All that can usually be expected from this kind of investigation is whether the field be moist or dry, or for instance, rushes will invariably indicate superabundant moisture, and a necessity for draining. The quantity of herbage or plants produced in a state of nature will also serve as a test of the soil and its capacity for production. A surface which exhibits thin scanty herbage is a sure indication of poverty of soil, or a defect of moisture in the climate. After a wet season a thin poor soil may afford luxuriant vegetation, and a clay soil the reverse; the previous state of the weather, therefore, must be taken into account in judging of soils and their spontaneous products.

Soils differ considerably in color. There are dark or blackish, reddish, brown, and whitish soils, each color being an indication of the nature of the soil or subsoil. The best soils are uniform in color, not mottled. The reddish appearance of iron soils is caused by a combination of iron of ferruginous matter; but this is not found in any quantity in soils of much importance as either its quality or color. With a shallow soil it is impossible to cultivate to advantage tap or tuberous vegetables, such as carrots, turnips, or potatoes, for these extend their roots to a considerable depth. There is likewise not a sufficiency of substance to retain moisture. Shallowness of soil may in some instances be remedied by the use of the subsoil plough, and prepare it for being turned up at a fitting season to increase the quantity of available soil.

**THE REBELLION LOSSES MEETING.**  
A public meeting to discuss the payment of the Rebellion Losses in Lower Canada, was called according to requisition by the Mayor yesterday, (Tuesday) at 3 o'clock in the Old City Hall. The room was filled at the hour appointed with a multitude of the most ignorant and violent of our population, which the Mayor of Toronto have always at their command for any bad purpose. There were likewise a large number of persons from the country who came regularly drilled to prevent all fair discussion. As there were some indications of what description the meeting was to be, but few of a more respectable class attended. The Mayor was not present to take the Chair as it was his duty to do; and we have as yet had no good reason given for his absence.

Mr. Mounsey moved Mr. Denison, Sen., to the Chair. Mr. D. soon showed what he considered was a public meeting, by saying that he did not believe others would be a dissenting voice in refusing to rebel. He then read the Requisition, in which Mr. Lafontaine's name occurred, and remarked "a Frenchman, gent' n, not very congenial to the feelings of Englishmen."

Mr. Boulton proposed Mr. R. W. Dempsey as Secretary, but was greeted on his rising with a loud and general hiss.

Mr. Dempsey's name was proposed by some one else, and he was appointed. The meeting was uproarious in the highest degree, pushing, struggling, roaring, yelling, from the very beginning of the proceedings.

Mr. John G. Bowen moved the first resolution, seconded by Mr. Hargarty, both gentlemen enunciating a few sounding sentences about "rebels," "Frenchmen," "loyal," "ty," "carried a musket in 1837," &c., &c., but not a word of information or argument on the subject.

This meeting views with astonishment the measure proposed by the present Ministry for the payment of losses in the Lower Province, consequent on the rebellion of 1837 and 1838, whereby the consolidated revenue of the Province to be charged (already heavily burdened) with a further debt of £180,000—the upper Province having already paid all recognized claims for losses sustained in the defence of the Crown, in the execution of the country, out of her own peculiar revenues, and now being asked to share in a burden of nearly £2,000,000 as interest on the debentures now proposed to be issued.

Dr. Conroy next came forward to address the meeting, but was received with a storm of yells and hisses. After a considerable interval, and much exertion had been made by Mr. Hargarty, Mr. Vankouzhnet and others, to silence the uproar, Dr. Conroy was allowed to speak. He commenced by stating that he would repeat as vehemently as Mr. Hargarty himself could do, the idea of voting the money of the Province into the pocket of any man who had taken arms against the Government in 1837.

He (Dr. Conroy) then proceeded to state that he was neither desirous to read a solution of the resolutions of the Government, which he carefully concealed from the persons he addressed the official resolutions of the Ministers in connection with the proposed measure, nor would he have expected those to have formed the theme of the learned gentleman's speech, and that the meeting would at least have had those important documents read to them, and not false statements made of their contents. Why were the resolutions of Mr. Lafontaine not produced? he (Dr. C.) would answer—because upon the fact of them they bear irrefragable proof that Mr. Lafontaine only desired to read a solution of the resolutions of the Government, that preceded him, and because a single glance at them would prove the utter falsehood of the assertion that £180,000 is about to be paid to rebels. He (Dr. Conroy) pronounced both those assertions to be false, and was happy to have the written proof ready to be produced to the meeting of their falsehood, nor would he ask the meeting to take any assertion to make upon his credit. He (Dr. C.) was under the impression that the subject had never before been mentioned in this Province; would gentlemen believe that this question has been years before the country? An ordinance was published in Lower Canada in 1830 to examine into and pay these losses; this ordinance was partly annulled by a statute of the Province in 1836 passed by a Conservative Government, of which Mr. Cayley himself was a leading member. In addition to this ordinance an address to Lord Metcalfe was voted by the Conservatives in 1845 for the annulment of all just losses sustained by the inhabitants of the Lower Province in the rebellion of 1837 and 1838. Upon this address, and under the same Government, a commission of five persons was appointed by the Governor General to inquire into such losses. In April, 1846, they reported, complaining that they had not power to make sufficiently strict enquiries. This power, Dr. Conroy remarked, could only be conferred by an act of parliament. In the spring of the same year the Provincial Secretary informed that commission that their enquiries were only intended as a preliminary step to appointing Commissioners with power to make more accurate investigations. It was upon these several Government pledges, and strictly within their scope, and in order to fulfil the just expectations they had excited, that Mr.

taken in such a manner, bringing in the bill, and presenting it to the House of Assembly.

GAZ. Mr. Mounsey moved Mr. Denison, Sen., to the Chair. Mr. D. soon showed what he considered was a public meeting, by saying that he did not believe others would be a dissenting voice in refusing to rebel.

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