Parliament stands prorogued to the 27th

of February.
It is probably not determined when Par-liament will meet, though there are reasons for supposing that the commencement of the Session will be delayed till the opening of navigation. If the ministry can only be fully convinced of the necessity of the case, and the real state of public opinion. ease, and the real state of public opinion, we have no doubt that they will find it necessary to introduce a scheme of financial reform, commencing with the salary of the Governor General and going through all the departments. The Presidency of the Council ought to be abolished altogether, and the Grown Lards Department turned inside out. Whatever ministers may be inside out. Whatever ministers may be prepared to do, we believe that the question of the Clergy Reserves will be brought before the House, shortly of or the opening of the Session. The question of Law Reministers and the session of the session o form will be brought up by independent members. We learn from a local journal that Mr. Smith, the member for Durham. will introduce a measure to reduce the law costs in collecting debt. Fand another to be cettled by arbitration. The first of these killed the majority of his master's "darling neasures is wanted bad enough in all couscience, and its author will doubtless re-ceive the hearty that ket of the public for its introduction. The other measures, for excome with all the better grace from the nember for Durham, on account of his bening a lawcer; if it were only just to, show that good may come off of Nazareth.—
We have reason to believe that other and more sweeping, measures, of Law Reform will be introduced by independent members. One, which may probably be introduced, will embrace the abolition of the present court of chancery, and give an equity juris-diction to the law courts. Such a measure diction to the law courts. Such a measure will be introduced if there be any indication and who are not; and the information thus obtained would serve an excellent purpose at the next general election. We observe at the next general election. We observe that Solicitor General Drummond has let drop some remarks in favor of a cudification Whether he will make any of the laws. Whether he will make any mevement in Perlament to see are this object remains to be seen. It would necessarily be a work of great labour, and would occupy a great deal of time.

It is somewhat singular that not the slightest intimation has been given through the press of what measures ministers intend to introduce on the opening of Parliament. The country will probably be kept in the The country will probably be kept in the dark respecting the matter, and then measures that nobody ever dreamed of will be ushered into being, and the country taken by suprise. About a year ago the Globe had independence enough left to object to this course ; but we cannot expect that our Reformers of Upper Canada, and even some of late sittings of the first Division Court, compel otemporary will de so unruly a thing now.

FIRE.

About nine o'clock on Sunday morning last just as we had finished our breakfast we observ demoke to issue from the stove hole in the ceiling of our breakfast room, through which the pipe passed to the rooms in the upper story. We immediately took a pail of water and ran up stairs, for the purpose of reaching the fire; but upon opening the door at the head of the stairs, such a volue of smoke burst forth as almost to produce suffocation. It was impossible, without loss of life, to penetrate through the rooms to the location of the fire, for the entire upper part of the house hole in the ceiling of our breakfast room. entire upper part of the house the entrance of the pipe into the stove chimney or from a separation of the joints of the stove pipe in the second story : which latter supposition is the more plausible ible when the discovery was first Fifty persons were on the ground the flames burst out from the roof; before the flames burst out from the root; if water could have been procured for the engine, the fire would have been castly extinguished, but the want of water and hose prevented the engine from playing on the fire at all. The loss was heavy on us the destruction of building; fences, trees, erockery, plate, woaring apparel, &c., &c., cannot be less than fifteen hundred dollars cannot be less than fifteen hundred dollars more than the paltry sum insured thereon. We had but a year since finished our dwelling, which was sixty feet front and forty back, and insured for £150. In the upper part of the building was a room used for a wardrobe, in which was a quantity of linen and wearing apparel of every description, both for ourselves and while. The alsequent room of our two childien. The eleeping room of our two thing they had in the world was burnt-not a second dress was left. Several trunks were also above stairs, filled with waluable quilts, bedding, blankets, &c., which were lost; also two beds, two bedsteads, tables, looking-glasses, wash-bowls and pitchers, in the rooms above. Almost every thing in the kitchen was burnt—a valuable kitchen stove which cost us fifty dollars—nearly all our kitchen utensils, tables, cupbords, &c. Some valuable gold jewelry and silver plate is missing, the whole of which would have been lost had it not been for Mr. Jerry Curtist's kinduess and henesty, who picked up some of it in the We cannot let the process

We cannot let this occassion pass with-out tendering our sincere thanks to the citizens of Simcos generally, for their great kindness and active offerts in saving our effects. Our loss would have been much superhuman exertions of a number, of those present who seemed to vie with each other in saving our effects; to all of whom, and to the inhabitants generally, we express our deep feelings of gratitude and our sincere thanks The kindness exhibited to us cere thanks. The kindness cannot impression on our heart. We cannot conclude this article without publicly tendering ou thanks to Duncan Campbell, E.q., Dr. Crouse, Col. Wilson, Mr. Lyons, and several other gontlemen, for their friendly courof assistance in our trouble and

distress . - Simcoe Advocate. A recent philosoper discovered a method to avoid being dunned! 'How-biw-how' we hear everybody asking. Never run in debt.



HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1850.

I THOUGHT YE'SE WERE ALL ON THE SAME SIDE!"

Fergus O'Connor used to tell an anecdote an Irishman that had been sent to Dublin with a number of Game Cocks belonging to Lord Rosse who had entered himself as one of the Cockfight ers for the approaching Easter Monday. The way was long-, nd Paddy, after a "sore day's tiracel," had been obliged to take up his lodg ings for the night, in a farm house by the wayside, and relieving the Cocks from their mana cles, he threw them all into the barn, so that they might "enjoy liberty for one night at laste."-As might have been expected, the Cocks made either party to an action to show the burn door in the morning, he had the morti fication to find that the one night's liberty had Cocks !" He gazed in astonishment, and exclaimed 'Arrah, alive! did ye'se fight? By introduction. The other measures for ex. japers, Ithought ye'se were all on the same side!" tending the principle of arbitration, if it can The present position of the Reform party of Up-bo made to work smoothly, will also tend her. Const. nending the principle of arbitration, if it can be made to work smoothly, will also tend much to relieve this law-ridden country of some of its burthens. The measure will come with all the better grace from the country must deplore this unfortunate state. of things; as the whole history of the past shews plainly that the prosperity of Canada and the united exertions of the Reform party are synonymous expressions, hence, a division of the part can only be regarded as a step backwards. It is reasonable to expect that there will be a certain amount of fault-finding among Reformers-that they will occasionally grumble at the slowness, or the fastness, or the selfishness, or the favorithat it can be passed. At all events its in lism of their leaders' movements—this expression tradiction might serve a good purpose, as of discontent is both necessary and beneficial, showing who are in favor of Law Reform and to expect or wish for the absence of it, is to wish that either the leaders were perfect, or the party sycophantic or indifferent, neither of which is likely ever to take place. But while we can tolerate, pay, even approve of that inflexible ad berence to the principles of genuine patriotism,that manly zeal, and integrity, and independence that is peither ashamed nor afraid to find fault approve of nor apologize for that reckleseness which provokes a hostile opposition among those who have ever acted in harmony for the establishment of Good Government and the promotion of our country's weal. We cannot but regret an actual conflict between friends who have always been

on the same side. tance of Office. The Hon. Malcolm Cameron interest in his school, and no personal know-lately resigned this Office with a public declarathe whole duties of Commissioner and Assistant ble in the highest degree-positively injurious doctrine of retrenchment has been promulgated of Goderich, and has shewn a disposition to set the whole expenditure; and the people have come to the determination that neither their friends nor their enemies shall henceforth be permitted from the fact that no flame whatever was to throw away six hundred pounds, nor six hundred pence of the public money upon an office useless. The determination of the people must be listened to, otherwise they will make themselves felt-they demand retrenchment and they will obtain it. The time is gone by when any considerable portion of the public will witlingly consent to pay merely for the sake of having the professed friends in office, if no practical benefits result from these friends. Men, gene rally, are beginning to expect some sort of reality -some tangible advantage in political Reform, for God knows, they have lived, and hoped, and struggled long enough upon the mere name .-The great Majority of the people of Upper Canada have recently given the most satisfactory proofs of their loyalty and genuine patriotism, by set ing a bold face against the annexation movement; but while they voluntarily and cheerfully express their attatchment to the government ACLAND to appoint Mr. Morgan's son, a boy and institutions of their native land—they at the same time believe that the surest method of dethe invidious reproaches of republicans, is to manage their own local affairs on the most economical principles, in order to convince re publicans that cheap Government and liberal nstitutions can be established and fostered, even to prosperity, in monarchical dependencies. In short, the most effectual method of checking the growth of Republican notions is to prove to the people that the popular advantages of republicanism can be enjoyed at home. And when once they have become tangibly convinced of this fact they will exhibit very little disposition to wrangle about the mere name or form of their Govern-

> entrusted with the entire management of their own affairs, in so far at least as colonial government is concerned, and they are inclined to turn this privilige to the best account not by endeavring to forego their allegiance to the British Crown, but by practically proving that that allegiance is not a yoke. They have very reaconably concluded that if they are still to keep up the same machinery-to support the same fied himself with a political party, and appeals to number of offices and to pay the same salaries that formed the fat and marrow of the palmy days cal feeling should exist; and, hence, he must of Toryism, then, "Responsible Government" is only another name for a great sham. They have concluded that local self-government, means cheap and efficient Government; and hence,

able limit. The appointment of an Assistant Commissioner of Public Works is, under the neculiar existing circumstance, a fair and legitimate starting point for the advocates of cheap Government, as it certainly does involve the mestion of Retrenchment or no Retrenchment .-Hence, it is proposed that the Ministerial policy of this appointment shall be denounced and hwarted by the Reformers of Halton opposing be re-election of Mr. Wetenhall, Now, al though we cordially approve of the object contemplated, namely, the abolishing of a uscless office—yet, we take the liberty of dissenting enirely from the means by which it is intended to secomplish this object. We have no faith in Reformers creating a factious opposition to each other-it is only calculated to engender jealous ies and bad feeling, and to diminish the credit and stability of the party. It is said that the Honorable Malcolm Cameron has been solicited. o come forward as the opponent of Mr. Wetenhall, and there may be truth in the report. But, nowever much Mr. Cameron may be inclined to romote the policy of retrenchment, we doubt much if opposing Mr. Wetenhall would at al! namer his purpose. We have much confidence n the integrity of the majority of the present Cabinet, and we cheerfully agree with Mr. Wetenhall in believing, that " the supporters of the Administration will be satisfied, during the next Session, that in no branch of the public service there any desire, on their part, to maintain useless offices or extravagant salaries." We are, there fore, inclined to suppose that the appointment of clever boy, we feel perfectly satisfied that the Mr. Wetenhall has been accompanied with an ty, be abolished in the ensuing Session, and we re decidedly of opinion that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron will best promote the interests of the advocated, by bringing forward a motion in the Legislature for the abolition of the office which he has declared useless, and the Electors of Halton will best consult the credit of the reform party, and the success of the Retrenchment policy, by pledging Mr. Wetenhall to vote for Mr. Cameron's motion. A division and a contest between Reformers at the hustings, or the polling booth must necessarily advance the interests o Torvism, and should, therefore, be deplored and deprecated by every lover of our common country

THE COMMON SCHOOL AND THE DIVISION COURT.

Wz lately had occasion to remark that the Common School of Goderich has been for a long ime managed by the very worst species of poli tical feeling, and we feel sorry in being again called on to bring the vegatious and discredita ble subject before the public. We would willingly pass over the matter in silence rather than be the medium of publishing what, in our opinion It appears that the election for the County of is a deep reproach to our town. But the re-Halton is a question on which many of the best markable proceedings which took place at the the best Reform Journals are determined to join us to perform a public duty which is anything issue. Mr. Wetenhall has accepted the Assis- but agreeable to our feelings. Whether Col. tant Commissionership of Public Works, and Morean is a good Teacher or a bad Teacher we comes back to his constituents, the Electors of are not prepared to say, for we have never had Halton, to obtain their approval of his accep- an opportunity of judging, we have no personal tion that it was entirely useless. Declares that cees. We only know that he has identified he would have resigned it long ago only that the himself with a political party, and has again and furious and criminal opposition with which the again been indebted to political feeling for supgovernment had to contend, rendered it port in his capacity of public teacher, and withimpolitic to cause any split in the Cabinet; and out enquiring what party he belongs to, we at in tendering his resignation, offered to perform once condema such conduct. It is reprehensi-Commissioner for the same salary which he had to the interests of education and destructive of been receiving. The country is aware of these his own usefulness. In short, Mr. Mongan has facts, and knows how to appreciate them-the incurred the displeasure of the best inhabitants made the attempt, but were driven back.—
By this time quite a number of persons had assembled, who thinking the fire could not be checked, commenced saving our effects.

The fire must have proceeded either from the substance of its these trifling sums that make up mined to hold through the attention and its becoming more popular every day; and their displeasure at defiauce, still depending on however, that he has improved our first account of the no-Mayor Meeting. The substance of it, first Division Court, and this too he seems deternance of the no-Mayor Meeting.

Our correction about the proxy affair was sug cal party, as the following ridiculous farce with gested by one of his own party, was asserted pos-explain. Robert Modernari, Esq., who has itively before a number of witnesses that Mr. Moran's poli-watson never, personally, made the proposition tical intriguing in school matters, preferred a of becoming a candidate for the Mayorality.charge against him as Clerk of the Division which the most competent authority has declared Court, to the effect that Mr. Morgan is in school each day from ten o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon, and as these are the hours as the manner in which Mr. Watson employs which the Statute requires nim to attend to the them, is calculated to convey the impression the business of the Division Court, that business nust either be neglected, or done at untimely Mr. Watson would have felt ashamed of even ours to the great inconvenience of the public. complaint on his own experience stating that a such an impression is false an urjust. In regard to the "disgraceful and cruel" manner in which ept out of Court merely on account of Mr. Morgan's absence during office hours. The omplaint had been forwarded in writing to Judge Acland, who from indisposition had been deal charitably with the errors and failings of our unable to attend to it for some six or eight fellow-men,-we abjure cruelty in every shape. days, and in the meantime one of these common; clap-trap petitions had been secretly got up by Mr. Mongan and his friends, praying Judge ship of the first Division Court ! stroying republican tendencies, and of escaping Irishman was tried for stealing the pig, he pled " Not Guilty"-the King's Counsel told him he would bring forward ten witnesses who would swear that they saw him take the pig. "Arrah that's nothing at all." says Paddy. "I'll bring forty to swear that they did'at see me take it! Paddy's alibi and Mr. Morgan's petition ar exactly of a piece, and Mr. Morgan's petition is just a part of the same low, cunning, political intrigue that has marked his conduct in relation to the school affairs. If Mr. MODERWELL has GAN, in his official capacity, is he to be denied redress, simply because Mr. Morgan's political riends are pleased to get up a perium in his favor? Is the complaint of one man to be disre garded because fifty other men say they have n ground of complaint? We detest this contemptible species of sham work. The merit of Mr. Moderwell's complaint do not depend on what other people may think of it but on the facts of the case. Perhaps Mi MORDERWELL has been actuated by political feeling in this matter. Mr. Morgan has identi-

expect to be met with the weapons of his own

choice. But that is not the Question which

Judge ACLAND was called on to decide. He had

nothing to do with Mr. MODERWELL's motives.

they demand retter chinent to the utmost practic. It was a matter of ne moment to him how many

-probably the majority of those who were pleased, had never done any business with And if they did, and if they were pleased to acmmodate Mr. Morgan by transacting their business at daybreak, or at midnight that is no argument why Mr. Mongawatt should condecend to grant the same accommodation. The hours appointed by the Statute are not appointed with a view to accommodate friends, but to suit the convenience of the public. And, therefore, n spite of all clap-trap petitions in favor of Mr. Morgan or his son, and all such other party trash, the plain simple question to be decided self, by age, experience, and general intelligence, s-Does Mr. Moderwell complain of a neglect of the provisions of the Statute on the part of Mr.

The only redress afforded to Mr. Monrowers for the lose and inconvenience complained of, has been the appointment of Mr. Morgan's infant son to the future Clerkship of the first Division Court ! And this is assuredly a more dangerous violation of the Statute than the one of which Mr. MODERWELL complained. We assume that Judge ACLAND made this appointment from feelings of charity and friendship, for we cannot for a moment suppose, that he was, nd-corner petition to which we have alluded.

No amount of petitioning can authorize a man to act in direct opposition to an existing Statute. And although Mr. Morgan's son may be a very Government will refuse to sanction or tolerat ethe characterise the act as a wilful tampering with the public interests at the expense of violating still do as they had proposed at an early part of the law of the land. We, for our own part, have the day, and thus put an end to a very tedious no ground of objection against either Mr Mon-GAN or his boy, but we have a decided objection to any man who will attempt to play this kind of fast-and-loose game with the rights of the people and the Statutes of the country. It is setting a dangerous precedent, and, therefore, we are prepared to expose and condemn all such conduct, from whatever source it may emanate.

WE feel sorry in announcing the death of David Don, Esq., late District Clerk. Mr. Don died on Sanday morning last—and as we believe that he deserved more at our hands than bare intimation of his death, we shall endeavor to give a very brief sketch of him in our next

As this is the Second Number of our Third Volume, we remind our Subscribers in the neighboring Townships, that FARM PRODUCE of all Merchantable kinds will be received at the SIGNAL Office in payment of last year's Subscription.

We direct particular attention to the Cir cular of Daniel Lizars, Eeq., addressed to the Town Reeves or County Councillors. We have always thought that it would be much for the benefit of the country that the Clerk of the Peace. and the Clerk of the Council should be one and the same person. Mr. Lisars' long experience in the rates and taxes of the Huron District, should entitle his services to at least forty pound a year of preference, and seeing that the he offers o accept of twenty-five pounds a year less than the salary allowed by the Council, we think the inhabitants of the United Counties may congratulate themselves on their good fortune.-Retreachment and economy are actually threats ing to give us a local independence!

Communications. In reference to the following communication we have only to remark that we are perfectly pleased that Mr. Watson should do justice to The words "calm and dignified" which Mi Watson has quoted from our article, were applied exclusively to the conduct of Mr. Parsons, and Mr. Parsons had been guilty of conduct which tacitly countenancing, we feel called upon to as-Mr. Modenwell, we understand, founded his sert in the most prompt and positive manner that some of the Reform party had behaved them-selves, and of which Mr. Watson complains, we have only to say that we are always inclined to But we expect that no man who knows us wil suppose that we have any sympathy with that species of morality which will allow a false deli cacy to interfere with the performance of a pub ic duty .- Ed. H. S.

GODERICH, 11th February, 1850. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL Sir,-Owing to the attention which I have thought it necessary to give to my own immediate business, I have not till now, found it conrenient to notice one or two statements made by you in your " Annals of the Corporation," chap and, which, referring as they do to myself, I think I have a perfect right to notice, more es pacially as I consider them not altogether in acordance with truth. I will not tell you that you have knowingly stated as facts what never took place; nor that, while occupying the very important position of a public "Annalist did occur, but this I will tell you, that in so far as the renders of the Huron Signal are concerned, it in quite immaterial whether you have in tentionally or unintentionally published false etatements; for, in receiving through the columns of that paper what you are pleased to entitle the " Annals of the Corporation" they have received a garbled and one-sided statement, in which truth has been shorn of its fair proportions and in which the unmistakable coloring of political partizanship is too clearly perceptible.

I will endeavor to confine myself as much possible to noticing what I know to be untrue i regard to my own conduct at the meeting held at the British Hotel on Monday the 21st January,

and that " I proffered myself as the material of pedient to form a Co the first Lord Mayor of Goderich, but was calm ly informed by Mr. Benjamia Parsons that repen-tance was now too late." Now, the following are the simple facts :- I had never the slightes desire, but on the contrary, for various reasons a strong disinclination to be elected Mayor, be ing aware for one thing, that in order to dis have to neglect, to some extent, my own busi ness. The principal reason however, for my feeling disinclined to be elected was, that I knew full well, that one far better qualified than my Mr. Rich. At a late hour of the evening, how ever, and when it was perfectly evident that neither Mr. Parsons nor Mr. Rich could be elected, mer, John C. W. Daly, William Smith, Sebes-Mr. Dixie Watson addressing himself to me, remarked that something would have to be done

that the business of the town would thus be entirely neglected. He further said that if I would pany." consent to be put forward, he would propose to Mr. Rich and the rest of our party, that he (Mr. R.) should withdraw. My reply was to the ef fect, that I had not any wish to be put forward in the slightest degree, influenced by the hole- but that rather than see the business of the town sacrificed, I would consent to it, on the express condition that Mr. Rich should first voluntarily withdraw. Mr. Watson then immediately left me in order to speak to Mr. Rich and his friends about the matter, and I went to Mr. Parsons, and told him that I had now made up my mind to intimation that the office would, in all probabili- appointment, otherwise we will be compelled to stand, provided Mr. Rich would withdraw; and I expressed a hope, that he and his party would

I was informed by Mr. Parsons in what ap

and unpleasant affair.

peared to me rather an agitated manner, and I think also by Mr. Wallace, that they would not then agree to it, and so my proposal fell to the ground. Such being plain facts, (and I can prove them to be such) it will hardly be urged against me, that I deserted my friend even at the 11th hour; and I think my conduct throughout the contest will fully exonerate me from the charge, of wishing to attain to the honors of the Mayoralty, at least for the sake of the empty honors alone. Before concluding, I must be scused for remarking, that I consider the conluct of certain parties, at the meeting, towards Mr. Rich as most disgraceful and cruel; and it s to be hoped, now that the excitement is over, that they are heartily ashamed of it. Without at all wishing to justify my hasty

ill chosen expressions that I have made use of on the occasion, I believe, that very few of those who listened to the foul and unmerited abuse heeped upon Mr. Rich, wondered at the time, that I and the rest of that gentleman's friends gave vent to our indignant feelings. If I had ven been the party most prominently opposed to him, I should have endeavoured to check by my reproof the violence of those who might have been seeking to advance my claims to the Mayoralty, by any such unfair means: and though you seem to look upon it as calm and dignified, I should now feel ashamed of having even tacitly given countenance to such conduct. Your most obd's servant,

JAMES WATSON. P. S .- In the last number of the Signal you make what some may be disposed to consider a orrection of your "Annals of the Corporation" in reference to me; but as I do not by any means regard the correction as approaching nearer to the truth than the original statement you will oblige me by giving insertion to the foregoing. In proposing myself to Mr. Parsons it was no done by proxy but by myself personally.

STRATFORD AND WILMOT ROAD COMPANY.

It is some time since the intended new Road tween Galt and Stratford, by way of Doon Mille and Hamburg or Haysville, (distance about 36 miles) was before the notice of the public. It had been resolved to form said road-a stock book was opened-and there is no doubt but that exertions were used in Waterloo and Dumfries push the matter on. Mowever, as yet, it has failed as regards the required amount of stock .-It is admitted that those most interested, are our friends in Galt, via. Doon Mills and New Aberdeen. But did the farmers and others in and around Preston, equally the friends for traffic with the Huron, give due consideration to a road of such importance? If such had been completed (or begun with such an intention), as far as the covered bridge, (Becktels) there was every encouragement, in the nature of the soil, the wealthy and respectable farmers in the neighbor hood, with the inhabitants of Preston and Galt. to expect that from that point, two branches nearly equally divergent, would have been attempted,-thus leaving the western traffic an optional one with the farmers and store-keeper of the West, which diverging road from the covered bridge they should take,-to Preston o Galt. The failure, or the delay in going ahead, in this line of road, was a source of some concern to those at a distance, and in North and South Easthope, and west of Stratford, " often one spake to the other!" about it. There was lately a re-consideration of the whole matter, and it is to be supposed that Mesers. Smith, Orr and Mitchell, (who had originally and still have give some attention to the subject), were not believ ed. A public meeting was called in Stratford, for this day, the 9th of February, to meet at the Union Hotel, (Woods') and there was a meeting, and a good one. John C. W. Daly, Esq. J. P. ked by De Tocqueville, is no discovery of and a good one. John C. W. Daly, Esq., J. P., was appointed Chairman, and Mr. Alex. Mitchell, Secretary. In "breaking ground," (it is to of some vivid dream. He did not revel be wished that it had been practically,) there the fantastic vision of an Utopia. was some preliminary discussion, in which our did not plan to himself a distant and golden friend of the Black Creek, Mr. Smith, (Town Reeye of Downie) took his usual prominent part, and Mr. Thomas M. Daly, (Town Reeye for N. and Mr. Thomas M. And Mr. Thomas M Reeye of Downie) took his usual prominent part, and Mr. Thomas M. Daly, (Town Reeve for N. Easthope,) and after the introduction to the meeting by Mr. Daly, Mr. Freeman Talbot, of ondon, who is engineer for the London Proof Line Road, and explanations of a general nature by that Gentleman, who was well received by the meeting, and who had made a casual survey of the road to the Wilmot Line,—the following

esolutions were passed :

1. Moved by Mr. Alexander Mitchell, secon-

persons were pleased with Mr. Monaan's official plucked up the determination to desert Mr. Rich; to come up to our expectations, we desert to ear pedient to form a Company for the making of a road to the Wilmot Line, which will at any rate give us communication by way of Woodstock, and leave it open then to either Galt, Paris, or

Brantford to open a communication with us.

2. Moved by Mr. Wm. Smith, seconded by Mr. T. M. Daly, That the capital stock be put at £4000, and a stock book opened at once, that charge properly the duties of the office, I should the required sum be subscribed for as soon as possible, so as to ensure the completion of the work during the ensuing summer, or two years.

3. Moved by Mr. Alex. Mitchell, seconded

> by Mr. A. B. Orr, That not more than one half of the stock be called in the first year. 4. Moved by Mr. Alex. Hamilton, seconded by Mr. Orr, That the following Gentleme the Directors for this year, viz. :- Andrew Hel-

tian Fryfogle, and U. C. Lee, Esquires. 5. Moved by John J. E. Linton, seconded by or otherwise we should have no election, and Mr. Wm. Byers, (Mo. 9), That the name of the Road he the "Stratford and Wilmot Road Com-

It was resolved that the Huron, Galt and Woodstock papers be requested to insert these resolutions. The distance to the Wilmot Line from Stratford is twelve miles-to Bell's Corners (where Woodstock Road diverges) seven miles to Haysville 174 miles, where the Paris Road is intended to strike the Huron Road. The amount of stock taken in a very short time, not half an hour, was about £1100. It is expected that it will he all taken up in a few days. Let, however, those acting prominently, push on,-no delayand " no mietake." There is no fear of the Di-KIRSTY FORSYTH.

Downie, 9th Feb. 1850.

GODERICH, 11th February, 1850 TO THE TOWN REEVES OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF HURON, PERTH AND BRUCE,

I have the honor to intimate my intention of becoming a Candidate for the Office of County Clerk now vacant by the lamented death of Mr. Don, and should I be so fortunate as to be elected, I shall cheerfully undertake to perform the duties of the office, together with the management of the Assessments and Collector's Rolle for an annual salary of £50.

I would at the same time beg to call your netice to the experience I have gained during the last eight years in conducting the Rates and Taxes; and that the business of the County Council is not unknown to me, having successfully organized the mode of action adopt District Council at its first sitting in February 1842, in my then capacity, of Acting District Clerk, which I believe has not been awerved from in the subsequent conducting of the affairs of the

Moreover, as the Members of the County Council are now Justices of the Peace or officie, I should humbly senseive it to be an advantage to combine the duties of the County Clerk with those of the Clerk of the Peace under one officer as a mafter both of economy and conveniency.

I have the honor to be, Your very obedient cervant,

DAN. LIZARS.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE UNITED COUNTIES OF HURON, PERTH AND BRUCE, At the Annual General Meeting of the

the above Society, on Tuesday, the 18th February, 1850, held at the Huron Hotel, The following gentlemen were elected Office Bearers, &c., for the present year: Prevident—Robert Gibbons, Esq. Vice Presidents—John Annand and Jacob

Sceg Miller, Esqs.
Secretary—R. G. Cuninghame, Esq.
Treasurer—Robert Moderwell, Esq.
Directors—Messrs. Daniel Lizars, Thos.

Sowerby, John Stuart, James Clark, John Galt, John Hunter, Isaac Rattenbury, David Clark, John Clark, James Payne, Girvan, Cornelius McKee, John Hawkins,

TRACTS FOR THE TIMES.

BY "REFORMATOR."

No. II.

"There is only one country on the face of the earth where the citizens enjoy un-limited freedom of association for political purposes. This same country is the only one in the world where the continual exercise of the right of association has been in-troduced into civil life, and where all the advantages which civilization can confer. are procured by means of it."-DE Tocque

I am about to deal in startling doctrines. I am calling up the "cant" of a French philosopher to aid me in an one-lought upon a starling error. The idea of political a starling error. The idea of political equality is blashemy to some aristocratic, ears in Canada. The owner of house-lots, buttons up his pockets in tripidation; the speculator in wild lands stands aghast; the professional red-tape is horrified at the monstrosity; the merchant turns to his ledger in dismay; the parson rushes to his books with authority ;—the whole political fraternity is in commotion. "Equality is republicanism; republicanism runs into denocracy, -democracy into anarchy ty: so will not reason the people of Canada.
The acute Frenchman, whose words head this Tract, noted the great fact, that the more the freedom of association for his alone. The country indicated by him was not embodied in the bright imaginings or an American oactwoods,—sat in a clum-sy Yankee railway car,—visited New York, Philadelphia, and Boston,—steamed down the Mississippi,—saw the forests of Ohio, —listened in the Halls of Congress,—and, lo, he had stumbled on the Gara And this lo! he had stumbled on the fact. And this fact—strong bold, and palpable—is daily open through the summer to every man able to pay his steamboat fare; or with messes in winter to fee the stage agent. It within a mile of our frontier, and already bound to us by the wire bridge which spans the Niagara. It is the house-book of polithe British Hotel on Monday the 2:st January, ded by Mr. Peter Woods, That the support exfor the electing of a Mayor, &c. Amongst ethper thingy, it is asserted, that at the lith hour I

Wilmot, Dumfries, and Wa:erlee, having failed and all who glance at it must read it. It is

no speculation, no crude theory tion in New You which must be it to eyes which ty, tending to the "great fact" is he who does self-complacent vulgarism, and o Interested politinexpedient; but may lift its hand croachment, but palsied by Int der of the dolla of property are What De Tocq States, some for yet have to say The first adva ty is, the secu en above the a from criminality. Alread ownership of prulification for a v

Election Law, future Election other than in the is resident. He of the absurd i brains, but with is of no acco is of no acco gence is ordered resentative! It garded as the tr ton, why have i no tonger to h why not extend This is a proble solve, without c new set up, -th to take a fair sh laws. But is man who has se piece of land. toile day by day
—who keeps to
a full share of to
eats, the reduce
and the clothes prived of a vo mant farmer to chiee, because he tain eum,-althougeod member quota to the thousands of s and boarders whof a society like out from the po the crime of por into the respon

but they now

take interest in

try, the defende

sighte, might ar better grace; b

that wealth alor

gence, and prod We have the

to remove the sticklers for the Canada. Let boundary line, a United States, results. What ever-busy, plod factories teemi out a host of me well cultivated: well travelled : ping, laden with the werld; we the food of forty covered with with eraft; and, twenty-three m tected by a stan 10,520! Here its glory. Twi its glory. Twi ye will, ye admi-ical equality dis-clay, muskets, a England her pile and which are t false claims of der whether Old could be govern

There is and in relation to equality. I see of votes, the less

voted for. Eco

with the preten

Paid backe, who tion, tell their r Canadian mana propriety. A finever peaned; hereafter. At self with assert equality in any of others,) is the ment. The m ment. The n The pageantry ment has not to eers will neith ponsibility in forced. The e zation of politicadoption of his to that extrava support of an a complete elect hands of the w through retren for : when the as in the ad a similar gover results. On t no other. I clai falsely-called, thousand toilin cers, thinkers, ed the Rights speedily bring opinion for adj adults of Canac chise, and are tance. They are not beggar will hasten wh

cession. The