himself to general observations. But he desired the observations he had made should be strictly deduced from facts declared by quiring the minute classification of claim-ants, to which he should presently refer?— Why was it that they made any inquiry at all if all the loyalists—all who had any claim—had been paid their losses? Were they insulting the common sense of the country—were they wasting the money of the country, or did they really intend to do that, which at the time they pretended that they were about to do? He new came to classes. There were for personal property destroyed £111,127 for houses, &c.£68,961, but there was also one other item amounting to £61,878; including £9000 for interest: £2000 for quartering soldiers; and £30,000 business, trade goods carried off, &c. So that gentleman who it was now declared had previously paid every loss that ought to have been pail, had deliberately issued a new commission, and had classified the claims in such a manner that no less than £61,000 was set down to persone suspected of taking an active part in the armed resistance to Government. But the comceived claims to the amount of £25,000 alleged to be due to persons who it appear ad been condemned by court martial. So that for merely pursuing to the letter. the declared Legislative intentions of ge tlemen opposite—and he used the word Legislative intentions advisedly—his hon, friends were to be denounced as ready to riends were to be tendented a country-eril the peace and welfare of the country-e do that which should turn against them, to do that which should turn against them, the entire people of Upper Canada whom they represented. He would not assume that in employing commissioners at an expense of one thousand pounds, hon, gentle pense of one thousand pounds, hon, gentle men meant to throw £1000 down the river; but when he marked the language of the

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was declared by it to be a fitting time for rewarding the brave men who had defended the country where he observed that he ould not forget that the time for rewarding these brave men was said to be passed—for if the statement of the hon, member for Sherbrooke was correct, they were already paid. It was worth while, however, to compare the language of the resolutions and instructions to the commissioners in 1846 with those of the amendment proposed a few days before.

In 1846 the rebellion was tenderly design uated as the "unhappy troubles of 1837 and 1838;" but now, in 1849, those acquainted with these documents, saw, with not little surprise, that the same gentlemen spoke of the same events, as that "unnatural rebelliwhile it was not thought too severe to

from the Government of these Provinces, until those measure, in the prespect and promise of which the people of colonies have placed so much reliance, shall have been matured." (Cheers.) So that the hon. gentleman could fall down and worship the living Earl; but they could stand up now to insult the dead Earl. (Cheers.)—They implore Lord Durham to. stick to his poet; there was then one lingering hope that old factions would have been supported, that likels upon the honor, and loyalty of the people of this Province would continue, and place would still be enjoyed sole it. (Cheers.)—If the would make any comments upon a former debate, in equipment of the subject before the House, the would have been supported, that likels upon the honor and loyalty of the people of this Province would continue, and place would still be enjoyed sole to come to a discussion on the correct by hon. gentlement who had no tile to it. (Cheers.)—But when Lord Durham who stood up and interposed headsh, that Lord Durham was the greatest henefactor this Province ver had. When the Upper Canada "loyalists" thirsted for the blood of their fellow eitizens, it was Lord Durham who stood up and interposed his authority and the prerogative of the crown, and persisted in restraining and preventing the sacrifice of human life. his authority and the prerogative of the what purpose was it that they so allered her tone as to-day, to call those reals, from the hon, member then quoted as follows from Lord Glenely's despatch, giving directions to the Governor:—"I trust that the class of apprelension which lately existed, are now, through the loyalty of the great body of the popula ion, almost entire—that they will be as moderate after success as they will be as moderate after success as they will be as moderate of the quotation. We were unable to take down the exact words of the remainder of the quotation. But the effect of it was to recommend the utmost moderation and lenity. The hon, member continued to read from journals of the logarity of the state were unfilled, or filled by the logarity of the constitution from these countries where the people have been alluding. He did not refer to the miscrable documents of the special population, and since the filled the provided that they should escape from it, as those persons without the effect of it was to recommend the utmost moderation and lenity. The hon, member continued to read from journals of the suppose of showing that the Imperial Gov. Lord Durham, and Sir Geo. Arthur, for the serious of showing that the Imperial Government and Lord Durham were opposed to the execution of any of the political prison of the execution of any of the political prison of the execution of any of the political prison of the execution of any of the political prison of the execution of any of the political prison of the execution of any of the political prison of the execution of any of the political prison of the execution of any of the political prison of the execution of any of the political prison of the execution of any of the political prison of the execution of any of the political prison of the execution of any of the political prison of the execution of any of the political prison of the execution of any of the political prison of the execution of any of the political prison of the execution of the executions were called for by the people.—He was sensible that he should have more commended himself, if instead of reading the details he had done, he had confined the observations. But he desired the observations he had made should be strictly deduced from facts declared by member to general observations. But he desired the observations had made should be strictly deduced from facts declared by the British ministers; and now he asked the house, whether, on consideration of the resolutions of his hon. friend the member for Montreal, they ought not to be voted. Was it reasonable in considering this subject, to leave out of view the condition of the course of policy which hon. gentlemen themselves fit aliberty to pursue, only a few short years before? Looing at the journals of the house he did feel that the course now indopted on the other side was one which it was extremely difficult to sustain; he did feel that the proposition to the course proposed by the hon. member for Montreal, when he adopted the very words of the resolutions restricted the payment to just losses as much as those of the hon. members opposite. All that his hon. friend had, in fact, done, was to call on the House to pursue the inquiry already commenced, and no refirements. Of hon, gentlemen opposite, could show in what the resolutions in his hands differed from from those of 1845. It he left them, however, and the time of the province in the form of the course houses he would burn when he left the asked them to do so in the name of those of 1845. It he left them, however, and turned to the recorded correspondence between the late Government and the Commission it had appointed, what did he find? Here the honorable member read Mr. Daly's letter directing the commissioners to make no distinction as to the claims of any parties except such as was founded on the decision of the Courts of Law. Now, the hon. member for Sherbrooke had alleged that all the loyalist lossess had been already paid. If so, what was the reason for issuing this Commission, and requiring the minute observables. was at the time of these events, carried to an excess. It had, to use the words of Lord Durham in the despatch, which he had last read, made it appear "too much as if rebellion had been invited by the Governrebellion had been invited by the Government, and the unfortunate men engaged in it drawn into a trap by those who subsequently inflicted most severe punishment for their error"—It had led, according to the same authority, "to the imprisonment of most respectable persons, generally esteemed, without form of trial, in order through them to put down the whole body of reformers." If it were necessary to indemnify those, who suffered them to bring about rafor n, he for one would never object about rafor n. he for one would never object to pay his quota. Nor did he believe that 7,000 persons were present. Mr. Coblen, Mr. the course adopted by the Government would be so unpalatable to others as to bers of the committee, were most enthusiastical-

bring about rebellion. Let him here tell gentlemen opposite, that it was not his (Mr.-B's.) side who had any cympathy with re-volutionary violence. He had heard somevolutionary violence. He had heard some-thing of such sympathy in that House; but thing of such sympathy in that House; out it had been from the other side, where an hon gentleman from the Eastern portion of the Province, (Mr. Christie) had been found to declare his attachment to the hon member of National Alexander with the Liverpool Financial Reform Association, ber of St Maurice, who he believed, however, did not value at all, the character givon to him by the hon member for Gaspo-On his side they had no sympathy with vio-lence: they shuddered at seeing the capital of Austria deluged with blood; or an ancior Austria deluged with blood; or an ancient's onrichy desolving with such a crash, this hall to advocate a cause which has the true but God could save an entire continent from being involved in the ruin.

They shuddered when they saw the beautiful capit of Northern Italy a previous that the same as a superscript of the same as a sup ful capit I of Northern Italy a prey to the as the farmer's friends. [Hear, hear.] We soldiers of a merciless oppressor: they wept have, by our agitation, subjected the agri-when they heard of a minister of their hely culturalists of this country to a competibe peace and good will, holding the olive branch in his hand to arrest the fury of contending passions and civil discord—when they saw him stopped by the ruthless hand of a red republicanism, and fall a martyr to that movement which advancing with giant strides, had overturned the throne of a pit to the country, that we cooperate with the ous monarch—the high priest of the church the head of Catholic Christendem, who had saught to lead his people to every user time that we devocate a return to the exthe head of Catholic Christendem, who had sought to lead his people to every useful and valuable reform. They had no
sympathy with such scenes; but they turaed their eyes from them to the God of Head or the affairs of the Government was carried
ven, and prayed him to turn these revolutions to that good end, to which he alone
could convert them. Yet these were the
events which excited the sympathy, the
appropriation of how members who would go back to that expenditure.

rope—that same struggle which has been fought out in this country in 1796, 1837, and 1838. But while he deplored the unappy condition of those parts of Europe now in revolution, might be not be allowed

COBDEN'S HERESIES.

MEETING IN MANCHESTER.

On Wednesday night one of the largest meet ings ever held in the Free Trade Hall took place, for the purpose of assisting the movement in favor of Financial Reform, and the Extension of the Suffrage. The hour advertised for the commencement of the proceedings was half-past se ven. Admission was by ticket only, but such was the pressure and eagerness to be present that shortly after six o'clock the doors were beseiged. and before half-past that hour the vast area and Mr. GEORGE WILSON, Chairman of the

Anti-Corn-Law-League, was called on to preside, and after a few introductory observations and other similar bodies, in their efforts to reduce the public expenditure to, at least, the standard

idiers of a merciless oppressor: they went have, by our agitation, subjected the agri-then they heard of a minister of their holy culturalists of this country to a competi-ligion, clad in the robes of the profession upon with the foreigner. They have comf peace and good will, holding the olive plained to us that they are more heavily events which excited the sympathy, the approbation of hon, members who would cut off their hands before they would pay £90,000 to the sufferers by the rebellion.

(No, no.) No why, he saw gentiemen on that side who had voted with the hon, member for St. Maurice against the address to the Governor General, because it did not contain any expression of sympathy with

been urged—that the population has increased since 1835. Well, it has. Our number sed since 1835. Well, it has. Our numbers now are 124 per cent. more than they were in 1835: and our opponents say that you must allow a larger sum for the Government of s greater number than a small; and I admit the force of the argument, so far as civil government goes; and in my plan I allow 40 per cent. more for civil government than was expended in 1835. But I deny that we should have an increase of our forces. [Cheers.] Well, now, gentlemen, in 1835 we spent £11,600,000, for our army, navy, and ordnance; and I propose that we now shall not expend more our army, navy, and ordnance; and I propose that we now shall not expend more than ten millions; and £1,600,000, that I take from the expenditure for warlike purposes in 1835,-I add to the eivil expenditure in 1848. We spent, for all purposes of ciail government, in 1835, £4,300,000;—I allow £5,900,000, for the civil expenditure of the government now; and, taking into account the saving I contemplate in collecting the revenue, and in the management. ing the revenue, and in the management of the crown lands, which I have seen estima-ted by a financial reformer at something like half a million, I am allowing more for civil government than actually they are now expending for the civil government. [Hear, hear.] Therefore I get rid altogether of the argument that increased population requires increased expenditure to govern the people. [Applause.] Then there has been one other argument used, too, and it is this:—That, during the last year and the year before, there was a deficiency of revenue; we spent more than we received, and borrowed money; and, therefore, it is said, that even if Coblen's plan should be carried out, he still will not have his ten millions to dispose of in the remission of taxes. My government than actually dispose of in the remission of taxes. My answer is this: and these cunning finan-ciers, who meet me with this argument, ought to know it,—that if the revenue has fallen off, it is because the balance sheets of tailen off, it is because the balance sheets of every manufacturer and merchant have failen off likewise; the public revenue shows a deficit, because there are private deficits in the revenue in every man in the country. But now that food is moderate in price, and trade is reviving, instantly you see the reviving of improvement, and this year, or next year certainly, you will see that you will have a surplus revenue, as that you will have a surplus revenue, as certainly as there was a deficience last year. But I say, gen'lemen,—and I want to keep the financial reformers to this point. o keep the financial reformers to this point occause we must have one simple point of faith, or we cannot march together,—give me the expenditure back again of 1835, and I will guarantee you remission of ten millions of taxation. [Cheers.] If you want, and if the country wants to reduce the duty on tea one half, if you want to abolish alto-gether the taxes upon timber, upon butter, gether the taxes upon timber, upon butter, upon cheese, upon soap, upon paper, upon malt, upon hops, upon house windows—hear, hear, and loud cheers;] if you want to put an end to a system that curtails those necessary comforts, then raise your voice throughout the country simultaneously for the expenditure of 1835. [Great cheering.]

[TO BE CONTINUED.] THE ASSESSMENT BILL.—We observe that the Toronto Colonist and Patriot are sparing no efforts to deceive the public with regard to the Assessment Bill. Over and over again have those journals been told that the Bill gives no power to assessors to enter private dwellings and take an account of goods and chattles; and yet they pertinaciously persist in wilfully publishing what of goods and chattles; and yet they perti-naciously persist in wilfully publishing what they know to be false. They have the ex-ample of an Assessment Law, based on the same principles, working satisfactorily both in New York and Massachusetts. They know that the people of those States, of all classes and parties, approve of the principles of the proposed bill, and yet they would fain persuade the Canadian public that it will not answer for them. The effect of the bill will be to tax every man according to his property. What fairer principle can be suggested! Are the Patriot and Colonist advocates for placing the entire burden of taxation on real estate, or what do they mean? It is perfectly absurd to compare the proposed measure to the English Inthe proposed measure to the English In-come Tax. Stupid dolts like the Patriot may be unable to distinguish between a property and an income tax, but they will be unable to deceive the people. The Assessunable to deceive the people. The Assessment Bill will not increase the taxation one shilling. It will make such men as Mr. Allan, Mr. Cawthra, and others that we might name in Toronto, pay more than they now do, while many poorer men would pay much less. It would appertion the tax-ation more fairly, but would not increase it. We notice the *Examiner's* paltry attempt to injure the Ministry with refference to and before half-past that hour the vast area and galleries of the spacious building were crowded to excess. It was calculated that from 6,090 to measure that it is false to assert that the 7,000 persons were present. Mr. Coblen, Mr. fidently expected at the hands of the present Administration, who, when last in office, brought in a Bill essentially similar in principle. The Colonist, some time since, complained of Mr. Baldwin's Municipal Bill taking the public by surprise. This Bill is, in all its main-features, similar to one which passed the House of Assembly in 1843, almost without opposition.— Pilot.

MR. BLKE'S SPERCH .- The Hamilto Gazette takes us to task for speaking so highly of the Sol. Gen.'s Speech on the Rebellion Claims, and doubts the correct ness of the hon gentleman's historical qualitations. Will the Gazette be pleased point out, particularly, the errors to which to the attentive perusal of every lover of manly, patriotic eloquence the Report, which we give in this No., of the learned Solicity General's Speech. No doubt the Solicitor General's Speech. No doubt the Gazette, and others "of the adverse party," would deery all allusions to such historical reminiscences as history unfolds of Sydney the honored, and Jefferies the execrated!— Our contemporary would seem to play upon our expression of "vivid eloquence." Mr. Blake's Speech deserves the character in an ominent degree: it has already reached the ears, and warr the people of Canada. This debate, on the Lower Canada Rebellion Losses, will have the effect of enkindling a more enthusiastic, rational, and patriotic loyalty in the affections of the people of Canada, in opposition to that "mawkish," "spurious" loyalty to which Messrs. Price and Blatte have, we firmly believe, given a death blow.

Honge to the man who, standing on the

Honor to the man who, standing on the floor of our Provincial Senate, did not hesi tate hurling at the shattered remnant of a defunct compact the constitutional senti-ment. "There is such a thing as Treason against a people." Honor, we say, to the Solicitor General for Canada West: and may we be favoured, perpetually, with such manly truthful adornments in the composition of our Liberal Members' Speeche



HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1849.

THEY BURNED HIS EFFIGY! We have often referred to the fact, that man the greatest anomaly in creation. When viewed in his hopes and aspirations, in his acts of generosity, benevolence, love and mercy, he appears a noble—a glorious creature—a kind of In the first of these characters, he acts in conmity with the will of his Creator, who intended him as a moral intelligence who was to shadow forth in this nether world, some of tho perfections of Him in whose image he was crea ted; he acts in conformity with the better par of h's own na'ure, and feels t eyond the possibility of doubt, that his greatest happiness in this life is mercifully involved in the practice of virtue .-In the latter character he practically denies his moral perceptions—gives the full supremacy to his animal feelings, and, in brutality, outvies even the wildest of the wild brutes; inasmuch as his intellect gives extra force to the savage ferocity of the animal. The beasts that perish employ no unnecessary cruelty in putting each other to death; the Tiger, the Panther, the Hyena, the Lion, and Leopard sieze their vic time, and dispatch them in the most summars manner, to glut their vengeance or satisfy their hunger, and it is left exclusively to the intellect of man to invent tortures, to increase agony, and to render cruelty more cruel, and the terrors of death more terrible, in satiating his malignant revenge. The fact that human happiness is involved in the supremacy of the moral sentiments, would lead us to suppose that selfishness or the desire for personal enjoyment, would induce men again upon the straw-horse of "the induction accordance with this law of their nabe a record of virtuous actions, and that the was a monster and could not work. It wanted atrocities resulting from the animal passions weight—the arrival of William Lyon McKenzis would only appear as a few partial blots, or dark was stuck to it as a tail—but still it would not spots upon the bright page of man's moral excel-lencies—but alas! The darkness is the ground-Ferreses, and the rest of the rejected, was conwork of the picture! The annals of our race form one continued narrative of falsehood, and swindling, and oppression, and cruelty, and penny subscription was got up for the persecuted wars, and fire, and rapine, and bloodshed; and Hero of Oxford, but all would not do; the phanour deeds of virtue, benevolence and love, are only seen as occasional glances of brightness, darting through the hideous gloom! When man first supposed the necessity of putting his ter-father to a fire-and-fagot mob, but the thing fellow man to death, we would imagine that a would not move—the little Rebellion would not feeling of sympathy would have suggested the propriety, and the desire of employing the asiest and least painful method of destruction; but the Cross, the Rack, the Screws, the Rope, the Wheel, and the Stake proclaim the mournful fact, that the human intellect, in its inflictions of death, has been chiefly actuated by the spirit of the Fiend. History informs us that about four undred years before the Christian era, the revolting practice of burying alive was recommended and enjoined by the institutes of Numa Pompilius, and that the horrible punishment was first tried upon a young lady of twenty-two rate misrepresentations! Poor creat-fallen crea-years of age, for breaking the vow of the Vestal tures, may the public contempt which is falling Virgins! But certainly the most successful approach which man has made in adopting the pity. Ye are the miserable relics of an age gone principles and policy of the Demons, was his by, and though we cannot love you, we can at

nventer from the records of human iniquities; your souls. worship of Molech, of the Baal or Beal of the mud! offered to the world by Francis Bacon. Lord to say "Things were not always thus." Verulam, and the superstitions and barbarisms of the dark ages, gradually receded from the exercise of reason, which till then had been humorshackled and prostrated by the dogmas and subtilties of scholastic Divinity or metaphysical the burning of living men and women soon be- sighs forth mournfullygan to be regarded with becoming herror, and were ultimately denounced and prohibited by imperial Statutes. The dregs of error stick long to the dregs of is wending his way, heavily laden, from the reociety; and the spirit of cruelty that has been mote little town of Goderich,

legally perpetuated for ages among mankind, will cling to the more ignorant and brutal of our race, and will gleam forth occassionally, even in and prohibitions of a Legislature. We know not the inventor of burning Effigies-but we de know that the practice originated in the same spirit of infernalism that burned the heretics and the witches. We have seen an effigy burned, and we could easily trace in the howlings, and yellings, and features, and gestures of the principal actors, that same spirit of hellish malignity which characterised the furious, fiendish perpe that we heard them muttering curses upon the philosophy and legislation of the age, that prevented them from roasting the living carcass him who had fallen under their displeasure !-Such is, in reality, the real spirit that prompts to the burning of a man in effigy! The act is a virtual remonstrance against the progress of civilization, a denouncement of rational humani ty-an exhibition of intolerant anarchy, and an attempt to revive the blackest atrocities that tain the darkest page of human history.

We had fondly hoped that this horrid relie of parbarism, had sneaked away from the intelligence of the nineteenth century; but the exultaions of our Tory cotemporaries during the past two weeks, have robbed us of this hope, and have cast a gloom over our spirits. They in- ror to their guilty consciences. form us, in the most triumphant tone, that the

members of the mystical society of L. P. Se (which was instituted and fostered in Montreal by the Metcalfe Government,) had actually ned, in effigy, the Hon. the Solicitor General Lafontaine!! Nay, our Tory Editors are really oasting of the feat! Is this the extent of boasting of the regt: Is this the extent of Canadian sivilization? Are the inhabitants of Canada's Metropoin still capable of imitteding the savage ferocity of the intolerant ages of dark-est superstition, and are the Editors of newspapers still willing to excite to deeds of barbarism, and to beast and glory in the shame and depravity of their fellow-citizens? Alas, alas !-Is there a man possessing a soul who either believes in, or hopes for the intellectual and moral improvement of his fellow-men, who does not ral emanation of Deity! When seen in his blush and even shudder to think that in this ago deeds of malice, revenge, cruelty and bloodshed, he seems an incarnation of the veriest devil. for the human bonefires? As a kind of recommendation of the feat, we are also informed exultingly, that these torch-light wretches of depra i] y were countenanced, and addressed, and har rangued, and presided over, and cheered on by no less personages than Sir Allan McNab and the Hon. George Moffat!! These O Canada! these be thy Rulers! These in their pure spirit of despotism, have once already goaded thee into rebellion, and should they be permitted to govern, thy rebellions would never have an nd! Surely, surely the Governor Generalthe Nobleman who can feel a pleasure, and an honor in lecturing to Mechanics' Institutes and n communicating rational information to the meanest of his fellow-men, has now got a full view of Canadian Toryism; surely he is now enabled to appreciate the worth and honor of the Kights and Honorables who seek to trample on Her Majesty's American subjects!

DEFEATED AGAIN !

The hub-bub is all over. The poor Tories reated a gigantic phantom as the last epecimen of their juggling manufactures; they hoped to produce another very small rebellion, and to ride a few years more of the flesh-pots of ture, that the general history of humanity would But, it is a regular break-down. The thing was stuck to it as a tail-but still it would not vened for the purpose of shoving the heast forward by sheer force; a dinner and a fifteentom would not become tangible-speeches, solutions, petitions, and memorials inundated the land, even the Knight of Dunduran became foscome forth, and the phantom evaporated in a great shout ! The last bubble has the poor tories are gaping unutterable thinge at be !" falls heavily on the ear like the last notes of a mournful dirge.

The bubble has burst-the flutter of the Rebellion claims has died calmly and gradually like the involuntary vibrations of a dying lamb's tail, and the poor discomfitted Tories stand nakedly exposed in the midst of their false alarme, their exaggerations, and their wilful and delibeupon you be largely and mercifully mingled with invention of burning living men. Oblivious least sympathise with the errors of your educa-time has mercifully obliterated the name of the tion, and feelingly regret the meagreness of

but we are aware that it must have come into the bubble has burst—and there is a death-existence at a very early period, as it formed an important part of some of the oldest religions in frost are rapidly disappearing, and the roads the world. Human sacrafices characterised the are again assuming their natural covering of The day is far spent, the sun has nearly Druids, of the Hindoos, and of Paganism in completed another journey, and is sinking in the general. It was introduced into the Christian bosom of the great Lake, and all nature seems religion in the beginning of the fifteenth century, inclining to repose. In this expanse of general dullnes, the only object that attracts attention is upon the more feeble ones; and from the burn- the tall, lean figure of a man, who with a waying of Sir William Sawtree in the year 1401, worn gait, is striding slowly and wearily through down to the passing of the Toleration Act in the mire. Time, on his locks, is giving intelli-1689, or even to the repeal of the penal laws for gible intimation that he has already travelled witcherast in 1736, human bonefires formed a more than the best half of the journey of life; very important feature in the religious history of care and disappointment have left visible traces Christian Britain ! In the beginning of the of their invasions on his features ; yet there is seventeenth century a better philosophy was something in his whole appearance which seems occassionally quickens his pace a little, 'as he hums to himself in a careless sort of Irish good

"Oh! we're all the descendants of Brian Borohue !" hamwork. The infernal work of torture, and Anon, he moves slowly and despondingly, and

> " The light of other days is faded." He is the last of the Loyalists-an unfortunate Barrister, who, in the true spirit of the Devotee.

"Through mud and mire, and brake and briar,

And over the trackless sea." To the Metroplis of England, to lay, at the foot defiance of the lights of philosophy, the general of the throne, of Her Most Gracious Majesty, one ream and an half of Foolscap, in the shape of a Memorial, containing the names of sixteen famishing Tories, and some dozen of nondescripts
—piously beseeching Her Majesty to decree
that the French inhabitants of Lower Canada may be merely allowed to eat frogs, pay taxes, and get children in English! And this that now remains of the threatened Tory Rebel-

THE STRATFORD MEETING.

In our last we inserted a long report of the genuine loyalty displayed by the intelligent men of Stratford, at what was intended to be one of the Cayley "indignation meetings," The result was exactly as we would have predicted .-We do not intend to flatter the people of Stratford, by telling them that they are the most intelligent people in the world, or in the Province, or even in the District. But if they more intelligent than the people of Goderich, they are placed in circumstances that enable them to be at least more independent. They have no cormorant office-holders who are ing by a death-grasp to the patronage of a Govwho fatten on the national curse of the fifty

seven Rectorie present popular that the fearles tend to promote among them who ous of establishi the costs and cor rampled by it; dictation in polit ceeds from a Bar seen and read en High Toryism isms cannot by tive of general g vidual interest in resolve to think

There is, hor people of Straff their contempt o clap-trap. They clap. They wer they were prepa affirm that had th ral, been held to general, would he ford and Guelph. country in the sl of immediate de that it has left th minds, that it w ganization, in woone end of the P ed. In fact, it light. The men tion were aware Canadian Rebell their own; the pledged themselv supposed that a out the only hone sor had talked a was an easy matt ranged that immi given, the whole state of excitet Treason ! . Robb pounds to be paid Upper Canada to Canada, as a rew Fire !!! (the I ward District.)

All this burst f Nobody save the it, nobody save they did expect There was no tir no room for any ger was alike to diate-action, pr mous could alone Under these circ ignorant people s' otherwise than senses. But how Tories for the tae ed in producing throughout the F that they could n any permanent b it was a sheer hou epecimen of hum brought to the m George Gordon's at the amount Rebellion losses was represented not one farthing s ebels. And the par excellence of und, has been e bug-bear, and in (the Montreal ? member for the speech on the founded, and on made to the peop fessed as fallacie ing gazing on the wicked falsehood cold to afford a t from biting their

> the people knew to occupy. Bu knowledge, ther volumes for the sense of the peop fourths of the w this is a fact dem and we challange stances of a Radi to carry these The meetings we Goderich. We Districts of Uppe whose names app of these Meeting out the Province with the princ meeting. And boast of! The what they should Tory Meetings. interest in the n these childish m duped by panics to be guided by r rant of the real Strachan, Esq., Bishop Strachar ly and directly Rectories! He of the Clergy R interested in th national Church the worst branch has been justly The curse of Can and nursed, and Church Toryisn his exections in

even handed poli

deavors for the

This exposure

fore the Stratford