If he magnetic of sware, various suggestioned we been made in regard to the cure of the disease to which they are liable, with, at the same time. The start to cleanliness; of account, they are the very worst patients with which a tarme can be wragented.

gran be writtened.

I measles is one of the worst diseases to bewine are hable for it has an immaliate acy to injure the quality of the meat. It is known that a great quantity of measly pork the disposed of in the London markets, estimated to the control of the disposed of in the London markets, en-in Newgate, and can be ascertained by blotches on the skin, and the extreme nearles consists of tubercles scattered every

The meaning company of the cellular and adipose tissue, between the skin and the muscles. It must be confessed that we are deplorably ignorant of the course of this disease; the true nature of it is, pertissues. In the present state or any exterinary thouseledge, there is not any cure for it.

Griget of the Miw is another term for indigestion. It is in young pigs the coagulation of milk in the stomach, and in others the everloading of the stomach with any kind of food. A dose or two of Epson salts, half or a quarter of an ounce, according to the size and age of the patient, will small weight the business. sually settle the business

usually settle the business. Apply xy.—This disease not unfrequently attends the too hasty fattening of the hog. It will be recognised by the staggering and half unconsciousness of the animal. Bleeding and purgatives and a diminished quantity of tool, will be the proper means of the x

Colic. This is far from being an unfrequent diease among swine. The symptoms are about the stye, and terrible squeaking, milk with two drachms of the calves core that perhaps repeated twice or thrice, will giv

Sire Ears .- The sulphate of zinc ointment will

be the best application.

Frmin.—Pigs out of condition will often be addy affected with lice. They should first be washed thoroughly with warm soap and water the should be a and then the mercurial mange ointment, to the extent of one or two drachms, well rubbed in ever second or third day, as long as may be necessarily

ADVANTABE OF PLANTING FRUIT TREES IN DECLIVITIES.—Dodart first observed that trees pushed their branches in a direction parallel to the surface of the earth. If a tree stands on a slope, it pushes both towards the hill and toward the declivity, but en both sides it still preserves its branches parallel to the surface. As there is an attraction between the upper surface of leaves and light, I am also persuaded, though not equally certain of it from experiment, that there is an attraction of the same nature between the under surface of the earth. This I consider to be the true cause of the phonomenon I had long observed that the most fruitful obshards and most fertile trees are those planted on a declivity; and the suggest it is, though not quite a precipice, the more fertile they prove. It is well known that he spreading of trees always renders them truitful. On a plain they incline to shoot upwards; and therefore art is employed by skillul gardeners and applied in various ways to cheek their perport of the point is obtained on a declivity by nature, there a true leaves its tendency to shoot upwards and in order to preserve its branches parallel with the surface is constrained to gush than its accessed affectivency. Takenee an important rule in the choice of orhards and fruit gardens. choice of orhards and fruit gardens.

Perspiration of Plants.—It has been long know hat the leaves of plants and trees both give o in timbibe moisture; indeed, Dr. Hales conceive, hat the same effects occurred with respect to air In his experiments on the absorption of mo and perspiration of plants, he found that the Adianthus assumed, or sunnower, we during a fine dry day, and Suz, in the course of a fine night; also, that during a rainy night it gained to the leaves is to that of the riot as fee to her; or in other words, that a root presenting a surface of the words, that a root presenting a surface of two square inches inbided, as much moisture after square inches of leaves; but then the per-pirate of the square o kes place by the leaves only, so that plant is continually on the increase as to size and weight by means of the nutritive matter imbibed by the root.

A MORALIST BITTEN - Campbell went to Paisley Races, got predigiously interested in the race, and bet on the success of one horse to amount of £30 with Professor Wilson. At and dit the race he thought he had lost his and as aid to Wilson. 'I owe you £30, but res when I reflect that you are a Professor of Me Awnen I reflect that you are a Fracesor to advantage and that betting is a sort of gambling only fit for blacklegs. I cannot bring my conscience to pay the debt." "Oh," said Wilson; I wery much approve of your principles, and mean to act upon them. In point of fact. Yellow Cap, on whom you betted, has won the race; and, but for

SLAVERY has been abolished at Cayenne. The

CIRCULAR. To the People of Upper Cinade of all Classes and of all Studes of Philical Opinion.

To the People of Upper Creates of all Classes, and of all States of Political Opinion.

The Inspector General. Mr. Hincks, having issued a Gircular purporting "to put you in possession of the real tacts," in regard to the Rebellion claims of Lower Canada, and the President of the Council, Mr. Merriu, having, in his place in Parliament, instructed the House as to the proper mole of ascertaining the relative financial position of Upper and Lower Canada, and urged the various reasons which justify the proposed charge on the consolidated revenue funt, the operation of Upper and Lower Canada, and urged the various reasons which justify the proposed charge on the consolidated revenue funt, the operation of the proper mole of ascertaining the relative financial position of Upper and Lower Canada and urged the various reasons tiself, by a careful examination into facts and a dispassionate consideration of the arguments adduced by the advocates on either added to which measure. The Government contend that all parties who suffered loss by the Rebellion in the measure is the convenient of the points in fiscate the interest of the Compensation, those allower Canada stand on a fooding of equality, a regards their title to compensation should be excluded who have been convicted by a sentence of a Court of Law.

2ad. That the cost of compensation should be accounted the convenient of the province of a Court of Law.

2ad. That the cost of compensation should be those by Lower Canada exclusively.

2ad. That the cost of compensation should be those by Lower Canada exclusively.

2ad. That the cost of compensation should be those by Lower Canada exclusively.

2ad. The reseason assented that the claims of all parties who have been convicted by a sentence of the Commission to be to describe the reference to the part which the sufferent took in the struggle (a charg, which has always the been distinctly and unequivocally denied) is a branch of the province of the compensation which as more research to the part which the sufferent too

All. That the cost of compensation should be the companion of the lungs, a disease to which pigs are very liable, and which no of the lungs, a disease to which pigs are very liable, and which no of the lungs, a disease to which pigs are very liable, and which no of the lungs, a disease to which pigs are very liable, and which no of the lungs, a disease to which pigs are very liable, and which no of the lungs, a disease to which pigs are very liable, and which no of the lungs, a disease to which pigs are very liable, and which no of the lungs, a disease to which pigs are very liable, and the lungs are larged and the lungs are larged as charge which has always his common of the common which is a second of the lungs, are heaving at the danks, a common more consistently be attributed to the cold and dainy state of the second cannot be a lungs and the lungs are heaving at the danks, a common more consistently, be attributed to the cold and dainy state of the second cannot be a lungs and the lungs are heaving at the danks, a common more consistently. The principal symptones of Indamonation of the Charge are heaving at the danks, a common more consistently be attributed to the cold and dainy state of the second consistent and the lungs are heaving at the danks, a common more proportions of the common of blotches or sores on different parts of the body, and is a companied by a derendant that simple supplement of the former of the common of blotches or sores on different parts of the body, and is a companied by a derendant that simple supplement of the former of the common of the the proposed mode of payment. The method proposed by Mr. Merritt for ascertaining the indebtedness of Upper to Lower Canada appears fair and reasonable, and the statements subjoined, worked out on the principle of adjustment sug gested by him, exhibit the present financial posi-tion of the two sections of the Province as regard

> The figures are taken from the public acount res in circulation at the time of the Union - - - - £1,411,236 11 10

the debtor and creditor account between them.

Provincial expenditure on Ca-

Roads Bridges and Bridings in Upper Canala - - - Roads In Lower Canala - - -270.949 8 £1,441,347 7 1

1848. Expenditure on Provincial
Works, classed as above
Local Expenditure in Upper
Canada

ments it Lower Cana-da for Al-

of Justice - 150,000 0 0 Excess paid for C o'm m o n Schools, Edu-CharitableIn-

stitutions - -100,000 0 0
Excess paid, to
vote to Quebec sufferers by fire - - - J00,000 0 0

Canada - . . . . Lower From this calculation it may be assumed, that good Canada has at least paid her debt, and that Upper Canada, has at less paid at seven the see stands, on a footing of equality with Lower Canada, in money matters. It is unnecessary to make more than a passing allusion to me fact, that while the two sections of the Province, are according to the province are according ng to the census recently taken, nearly on a pa point of numbers : Lower Canada continu draw annually a large amount, far exceeding the

517.370 2 5

allowance in Upper Canada, for School purposes and the administration of Justice.

Mr. Hincks in his Circular states, that "the Favern Licenses having once formed part of the Consolidated Revenue, the Robellion losses in Jpper Canada, have virtually been paid out nd, and it was unjust to ali nate to 1 ses particular branches of the general Revenue, which produced more in Upper Canada than in Lower Canada." With reference to the first part Lower Canada." of the charge, the public are in pissession of the charge, the public are in pissession of thets, and it is competent for them to determ whether funds which have been so alienated whether tunds which have been so distinct any placed as Mr. Hincks himself in another part of his Circular, contends beyond the control of the government, can be considered as continuing to form part of the Consolidated Revenue or the special application of any portion of

one or the special application of any portion of them treated as a charge borne on the general fund.

The second part of the charge impeaches the conduct of the Logislature, for having all materials. ronduct of the Legislature for having alismated two branches of the general revenue, which were more productive in Upper than in Lower Canada. The reasons assigned, and proved valid at the time when the acts were passed, will probably be considered sufficient now, and to justify the selecconsidered sufficient now, and to justify the series than then formed the general fund, viz., that in both instances the people of Upper Conada were taxed more highly than in the Listern section. In the latter, the highest charge for a tavern license was £5, with 75 6d collecting fee; in the former

the tavern licenses ranged up to £10. So again with the marriage licences, which in Opper Canada are paid by two thirds other population, and in Lower Ganada by not one tenthe-she Runan Catholic holies being whill exempted from the It may be not to very hourst man, so make what was not made to mit such important features from a circular purporting to give the real fact of the case, and whether it was not in effect a mere piece of juggiery and fraud which no honest man can venture to stamp with his approbation? The position taken up by the opponents of the measure now introduced by the Government is, that to re-limbures any other but layal or innocent parties, would be a premium on treason; to a lopt any other mole of anymentian the one pursued in Upper Canada would be anjust to that section of the Province. Great stress has seen fail by the Government on a particular passage in the instructions fothe Government on a some some appointed by the late administration which gave authority to act, was impuded by the late administration of the Con mission which gave authority to act, was impuded by the late administration to mark the sole difficulties.

arive boly that inn scent and loyal marmyst or content with a moisety of their claims because it as been found expedient to reimburse the author of all the misery which has been brought upon the country. I another reason, urged by Mr tin's in his circular, for not disturbing the classification proposed to be adopted bying Go yrimen; is the in-imiticant amount of disloyal claims which would a ber all be a limited. Not truls have been given to establish this fact; bu-on-estimate may be formed of the lattic legite to the term insignificant." when the manner one-estimate may be formed of the latifile given to the term "insignificant." when the manual of two-claims alone, returned by the Commissioners and not excluded by the proposed classification, exceed. £28 000; and yet these two claimant have admitted their participation in the opposition off-red to the troops of the Sow reign, and were in fact active leaders among the insurgents. In order to enable the public to judge of the intention of the Government in 1815, in appointing the Commission of Enquiry into the redelition loses the Commissioners are subjointed.

[I have the honor, &c., W. Carey.]

Postscarpt.—It may be desirable not wholly to se sight of the fact that the Lavern Leences, in ower Canada, now appropriated to load purpose so but which the Government persist in regard ses but which the Government persist in regataing as a portion of the public revenue would be ample to secure the interest of the suc about to be paid to Lower Canada; or if these favern Li-centees were raised to the average paid in Upper Canada, the surplus revenue that would thus be obtained, would be nearly sufficient for that pur-pose, without placing any additional burden on the Consolidated Revenue.

MONTREAL Dec. 12, 1845. GENTLEMEN.—His Excellence the Afministraor of the Government having been placed to aponing you to be Commissioners for inquiring into
he losses sustained by the inh bitants of that poion of this Province form rly Lower Chandle they ng the late unhappy Rebellion the of that Rebellion y command of His Excellency. llowing instructions for your guidance

lucting your inquiry:1st. You will in the performance of the duties

You will abstain form entering into th 20.1. You will abstain form entering into the consideration of any cases which may have been reported upon by the Commissione's formerly ap-pointed to examine into the Religion 1 system. To enable you to do this, the Reprise mile by them will be furnished to your 8 creatry, and on his making application in your beault for th-saine.

3rd. You will accompany your Report on th 3rd. You will accompany you have remarks a may be necessary to a perfect and restanding other matters entrasted to your investigation, it order that the same may be submitted to the Provincial Logislature at its approaching Section 2.

I have, &c. (Signed) D. DALY, The Commissioners of Enquiry.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable Charles Tarophilus Boron Michile, &c., To all whom these presents shall come, or whom e same may concern,

Know ye, that reposing trust and conflence i how ye, that reposing thence, and apitter of the lovalty integrity prudence, and the Handradi in Handradi Handr I have nominated constituted and appointed and by this instrument, under my hand and seal and by this instrument, under my hand and seal do no minate, constitute, and appoint the sail Joseph Dinna, Pailip H. More, Jeques Viger John Simpson, and Joseph U. Brathry, to Commissioners for Inquiries into the losses sustained by Her Majesty's loval segments in the part of the Province of Canada wagsh formerly constituted the late Province of Lover C nall during the late unnatural rebellion which, until pily existed in that part of the sail Province, and existed in that part of the sail Province, and age from and growing out of he sail Rebail To have and to hold the sail Office of nissioners as a wrestill, unto them, the sail lion: To have and to hold the said Office of On missioners as afforestly unto them, the said Poseph Dionne, Phillip H. Mores Jacques Vigar John Simpson and Joseph U. Beautry, for and during pleasure; togsther with all and every the rights, authorities, and emplainents thereunto beig or appertaining.

Montreal, in the said Province of Canada this twenty fourth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and torty-live, and in the ninth r of Her Majesty's Reign By His Excellency's command. D. DALY.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE. Montreal, February 27, 1817. GENTLEMAN — The Alministrator of the Government having had under consideration in Countil the quaries addressed in your behalf by you coretary, in his letter of the 11th instant. I hav Secretary, in his letter of the 1 th instant. I have received His Excellency's comman is to community at the to your the following replies for your instruction and guidance:—

1st. In making out the classification called for by your instructions of 12th December last, it is

not His Excellency's intention that you should be guided by any other description of evidence than that furnished by the sentences of the Courts of

that turnished by the sentences of the Courts of Liw.

2nd. His Excellency considers that you have no power, as Commissioners, to call either for persons or papers; and that you must, therefore, be satisfied with such general evidence as the claimants may produce or as may enable you to form a general estimate of the losses they have suffered.

3rd. The object of the Executive Government in appoint may your Commission, being merely to be an ageneral estimate of the rebellion losses, the particulars of which must form the subject of more minute enquiry nereafter, under Legislative authority. His Excellency have for the country parts of the District to obtain such particulars.

4th. His Excellency has been placed to fix the rate of your Secretary's remaneration at one pound currency per diem.

(Signed)

D. Dair.

(Signed) Commissioners of Enquiry Relative to Lysses Int837-39.

THE VANSITIART DINNER AT MON. TREAL.

The attendance at the complimentary dinner to M. Vansituart, exceeded one hundred and fifty. The arrangements perfected by the host of Dogana's Holel, gave general satisfaction. The

asts were—

To Queen !-The Governor General -their Guest Mr. Vansittart -the in more of the late Guest Mr. Vansittart—the in more of the late ort Mecalie—the Dake of Wellington and the Juited Service—Sir Alian McNab and the inde-United Service — Sir Alian McNab and its integral pointent minority in the House of Assembly;—his Volunteers of Canala — their excellent President, the Hon. Georg: Moffle,—The Press,—the Gonden not the Fair West.

Mr. Routh's health was given by Mr. Macken-

Mr. Routh's health was given by Mr. Macken-zie, and warmly received.
Several soul-stirring addresses were delivered, but want of space forbids their insertion; yet we cunnot refrain from giving the speech of, Mr. Mick, which electrical the macting and will to bidless find a responsive echo in the breast of every loyal Canadian who shall be privileged to

perise it.

W. G. Muck on proposing the next toast, said the toast watch he had been entrusted with to propise, was one that he kn-w would be received with the heartfelt approbation of this large assembly.

Tie Volunteers of Canada!

(This was followed by tremendous cheering.)
This is a toast that in other days, has been out
to proposed, and as otten received with cheers—suc
you now receive it but the causes—that calle in into existence, with British generosity, ving been forgotten or forgiven, seldom did we hear the name of the Volunteers mentioned. And if this subject is again under the present singular circumstances, brought forward; we have to thank the members and infatuation of a faction which the memoirs an industration of a factor's whiten now at least, does not represent the inhabitants of Canada. And he presented this toast as intro-duced under singular circumstance. I trust I shall not be accused of useless digression if I re-call the events of the last few weeks. It is but a lay or two ago indeed when I, with many who were present, saw our respected grest undergo a mock trial before the House of Assembly—but neture no British tribunal—we saw him dragged a distance of 300 miles to receive, under the mocerv of a trial, a sentence which a vindictive ninister and cowardly supporters had determined m. There, for the first time in my life, I felt that liberty for a Briton was a vain word. He saw liberty for a Briton was a vain word. He saw howereastly and hijastice might; on her a tyrannical government, be perpetrated. Even under our free constitution, we see what bold, had men might dary to do. How weak integrity and virtue might prove against such and attack. But unhal has been the result 1—the ministry by their unhallowed proceedings against Mr. Vansittari, nave succeeded in exciting the digust and concern of every good and true man in Canada. The last speaker said that the présent ministry have done duchthing for the country. But he is wrong they have done much for us, no thanks to then, however, but by their infatuated proceeding they have united Englishmen, frishmen and So scheme in the bands of a loval brother hold. (Gr at cheefs.) They have taught us to remember that on this she of the Allamic, and in presence of our floss, we are all one man's bairns; presence of our foes, we are all one man's bairns and that is a service which I for one, will eve hink them for. Look to the distant shores of think them for. Look to the distant shores of Like Haron—the backwoolsinen are awake, and grasp the ready rifle—the men of Erie are on the anve—Toronto heads defiance at the rebel paving traitors—Kingston speaks in words of no lorbitial onen—Cornwall is ready for the march—the will pebroch thrills through the forests of ellengary; and the Seo Lib stut starts from the scabbard. (Great cheers.) Yes the stury yeometry are gathering through all the valleys of Consider in such causes.

Canada, in such causes.

"In it is sworts are at thousand,
Their H arts are but one."

(Trem nlow-chers.) And why are the Voluciers of Canada in the english their gatheringe, i

(Trem nious chees.) And why are the Volunisers of Chalai in its eight thir gatheringe is — way did they muster here on Saturday night? To pay the rob is for their losses! Aye we shall be the paid in days of vore.

— The rob is for their losses! Aye we shall be priced in days of vore.

— The rob is for their losses! Aye we shall be priced in days of vore.

— Will pay them draid swords."

Tremendous cheering.) But gentlemen, this nessure of iniquity and insult is not yet law, it will pass the lower House filled as it is with a prown bad scryants, who by the way. I thins we ough to give shart nate to quit—(laughter and cheers)—it will pass the upper House filled with the creatures of the ministry, pledged to its support, but it has not yet received the assent on the college of the Governor General. Anteresting indentify heavy your patience—itseen to ne one manual in Candour. You have drank the Governor G in rails health to ghe in stelling the did in the here to say you will yet drink to be in health with a hearty three times three. He moves nothing as yet of the feetings of the possible College with read the moisture. — out I dare here to say you will yet drink to all health with a heatty three times three. It knows notating as yet of the feelings of the property of the feeling of the property of the feeling of the property of the feeling of the fe widen ist. The events of the last few days had cast agloom over the minds of the less firm and men inxiously asked, does not this tend to annexation. But did you, see that flat or glory appear among us, and, did you hear the Bri ish cheer that hailed it by Heavens, Mr. President, I could the nunderstand idolty. I felt, we all felt that we could have unstripped that glorious emblem of all that is great and free on earth. Where was doubthen? where was annexation then? In times in age, and security when the dull routine of of place and security, when the dull routing every day life engrosses our thoughts, that flag may flat unheeded over our heads; it is in the storm that the meteor flag of England gleams

I have made cannot be tho got unconnected with the rotast which I am about to propose, it is our friends, our brothers, the loyal British volunteer of Canada. (Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering.)

of Canada. (Prolonged and entitle lasts the clients of the control proposed to accompany him in a sleigh as far a the Tollgate, on the Lechine Road. Those wh may desire to join them, will be prepared to leav Donegana's at a guarter-past ten this morning Donegana's at a quarter-past ten this morning We understand that a testimonial to Mr. Van situart is in progress, and most favourably Mentral Guartte.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No communication will be inserted unless we have the real name of the author, and as our columns are open to all parties, we do not hold ourselves responsible for any opinious expressed by correspondents.

Sheriff's Advertisements Unblished by Anthorito.



MEASURES, NOT MEN.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1849

We were right in our prediction that the

Signal would give "a flaming account" of

the Stratford meeting at which resolutions were carried in approbation of paying the rebels of Lower Canada out of the Consolidated fund; for we find in that paper two or three columns devoted to the wonderful sayings and doings of Mr. Thomas Daly the shop-keeper, and by between twenty or thirty individuals, including sundry laboring men in Mr. Daly's employ; but, we regret to say, endracing also two or three respectable individuals, that we are ashamed to hear were amongst the number The Stratford Parish meeting called by three justices and attended by thirty boys is all important-there were even two of amazing demonstration and it has so taken the Western townships aback and will prove such a cup of comfort to the expectto be superfluous. The Goderich meeting -called together by a rejusition of eighteen District Councillors - most of the macould with such a short notice become parties to it, and at which without any printed men of the District were present, was by our veracious contemporary called great meeting on a small scale" Believing as we do that the gentlemen returned cillors honestly represent the feelings and wishes of their constituents, we consider Fontaine's measure. the almost unanimous approval of the resolutions passed at the Goderich meeting. stamped those resolutions with a weight they could not have derived from any other Town of Goderich attended the meeting it ought not perhaps, have been considered a fair representation of the feelings of the no mistake-there could be no mistake and there shall be no mistake." Indeed the importance of the County meeting and ferent gatherings is however so distinct last relellien!" that it may not be amiss to explain how it is, that from the shores of the Huron to forth; it is when danger lowers over us that we rush in stern thousands to live and die under its lieve there was never introduced a mea- gode" when forgetting the chargeder in

beloved folds. (Tremendous cheers.) Take cheers the British ebects of Strurday night, tell in a voice of thunder that, we are English yetenglish in body and soul. Oh nof we are not really to estrange ourselves from our unitive land, we remember the glories of Blake, of Nelson, of Wellington, of the galaxy of heroes who, under England's fing our flag, have fought and bled, but never died, for they live in our hearts. We cannot tear assunder the links that bind our souls, to England. England's mines of glory are ours; her greatness is ours; her liberties are ours; and by the grace and help of God, they shall all, all be our children's. (Prolonged and tremedous cheers.) In this love, in this loyalty, we have the support of all Upper Canada. We shall sait, be runt of the fight at least we are in the vanguard surrounded by enemies such as they are flagibler, and the brunt of the fight at least we are in the vanguard surrounded by enemies such as they are flagibler, and the weak of the course we are ready to pursue, for the occasion which has drawn us together to-night was to express our sympathy with our Upper Canadian friends; and I am satisfied that the remarks I have made cannot be the glit unconnected with the roast which I am about to propose, it is our advocate the interests of the industrial masses-but never in the history of a nation or of a province was there such a unity of opinion in the public mind as the last few weeks have shewn us. How is it then that the majority of those that attended the meeting of Guelph and Stratford-the ony two exceptions-have run counter to the est of the Province? Is it that they approved of the obnoxious measure or is it not rather, that whilst the ministry is waiting upon Providence they are waiting upon the ministry expectant of a boon in the shape of District offices.

> the Herald, but we have one word to say about Stratford, as it is well that our Contemporaries, who have spoken honorably of the promptitude and unity displayed by the men of Huron, should not be misinformed regarding the animus of the Stratford people, or rather that little portion of it. that by a majority of five approved of Mr. Lafoutaine's resolutions Stratford. as every one who reads the proceedings of parliament is aware, is ambitious of beng a county town she is praying to be divided with her eight townships from the District of Huron, and there are in her boundary, men. who are ambitious enough to be Sheriffs and Wardens and Clerks of the Peace and Council Clerks and Registers and God knows what, and who to attain such lucrative situations, would not scruple-did not scruple to oppose the feelngs of their fellow countrymen-they sold their birth right as freemen and Englishmen-bowed the neck to French dominion for the sake of a miserable mess of District pottage. These gentlemen of whom we speak know full well, that if the present ministry could not maintain its position heir hunger is not likely to be speedily satisfied and therefore it was their interest o lead the forl in hope, and by any means to carry their resolutions in favor of the government and by timely fetching in half dozen labouring men, they succeeded Of the two District Councillors that at

We leave Guelph to our Contemporary

tended the Stratford meeting and com posed the majority of five, one is underoffice of Sheriff, what post the other is to occupy deponent sayeth not : Mr. T. W. Daly is understood to be "one of the b'hoys and may therefore be excused for committing inconsistencies that would be condemued in those of greater growth-but even in aspiring youth we like to see consistency, and therefore we will endeavour to trace it in Mr. Councillor Daly as well in his colleague Mr. McPherson. Ou the the District Councillors present including 9th of February these gentlemen signed a the aforesaid Mr. Thomas Daly-it was an requisition to the Sheriff of the Huron District because they state they have heard with mortification and dismay that the Attorney General East has introduced ant rebels and their dependant ministers. re olutions into the House of Parliament that any further petitioning would seem for charging the amount of rebellion losses in the Lower Province, amounting to £180 000 or £200.000 on the Consolidated Fund ; thereby compelling the loyal inhabgistrates and principal freeholders that itants of Upper Canada who have discharged their own losses by local taxation towards the claims of men who by their notice nearly one hundred of the influential disaffection and rebellion made themselves losers-Now we saw these wise councillors sign this document and it was positively painful to observe the "mortification and dismay" depicted upon their countenance by the various townships as District Coun- whilst they indignantly subscribed this declaration of their abhorrence of Mr. La-Mark this - On the 9th of Feb. we find

Councillors Gibbons. Daly and McPherson utterly dismayed at the conduct of ministers -six slort days afterwards, namely on the source. Had but a few gentlemen in the 15th when the meeting took place at their requisition in order to afford them an opportunity of manifesting their honest indignation, we find Mr. Daly, in sporting District generally-as it was, "there was phrase "no where," and Messrs. Gibbons and McPherson, voting "that any dietation from us to the Government or to our representatives on the subject of these rothat of Stratford is too ridiculous to admit solutions would be premature and ungenof grave comparison, and doubtless will be erous" and further "that this meeting sees received for what it is worth in the public no is justice in the proposed measure for mind. The motives which actuated the dif- the payment of the Sufferers during the

Having thrown off the tragio mask of mortification and dismay, we next find the Gulph of St. Lawrence, Stratford and these strolling actors playing a comic part Guelph should stand alone in their approval on the Stratford boards. Master Thomas of paying a bounty on rebellion! We be Daly elicited the loud appliance of "the with a sweet smile was only just clain ted " Whilst M grounds that the means in their po Ministry unpopu make the people be burdened with it is evident that, claims sustained of lower Canada just and equitable er Canada took u in duty bound to fects. The rebel nion are not wh afraid of. On the 9th Fe McPherson signe tion. TO THE SI

HURO We the under County of Huror fication and dismai rat for Canada E tions into the I charging the an £180.000 to £200 Fund; thereby of itants of UpperCa tribute towards t their disaffection themselves loser at an early day District in order be taken to addr Governor Genera such other steps meeting may see On the 24th c and McPhorson

solutions. R salved That th habitants of that pa Lower Canada, dur should be made wi tire salisfaction that the Legislature has by certain resolution Assembly, by the I R solved, That th confidence, in the j present Government incurred during the Canala in a mant We hope gentl conscience and

wasa you good by We wefer our faction to the ci Cayley, which a day It can re to every unpreju present their in be proud of this dustry in expos the nefarious wretched Angle

trict Building shares were sol The Honour will preside at

sizes, to be held

We are obl the Patriot, for phical errors etter of A H the reader's ey before the issu

CORR To the El Goderich THE " RESP

Mr. Editor, W heading to m had it in view. deeds of the u our sins are p also to glance Lities" now, mo posed upon th it would seem. political sagac masters of. marks of a ger ples of "Re promises and necessary, bu in consequence of the present sitting in ill-v qires to be no f such thing mands the

when the talk