We regrat to learn that the rains of the last few days have done a great deal of damage to property in the vicinity of Toronto, and doubless further eastward. In this vicinity, and eastward as far as the District life, w. have heard of no damage of consequence; but from the border of the Home District downward, the whole of the bridg-es, except the fine bridge over the Humber, treat being still in the ground, the water was unable to penetrate, and rushed along. The surface, ewelling the streams to an unsuad agree is the Lake being covered with the barn. have been carried away, and a great quantidifficulty in reaching this port vesterday, in consequence of the Lake being covered with timber, driven from the small rivers and creeks. A schooner, lying lifteen feet above the level of the creek at Oakville, was regularly founched and car ied note the lake by the flood. Mr. Gunble, of the Y rk Mills, is r p ted to have lost 8,000 barrels of flour, an i many other losses are reported.

What is the great regulator of prec!—

What is the great regulator of prec!—

There is but one answer—Money. This one political idea is his own party in power, and this idea he clings to as devoted by as the victim of supersition clings to the household god of his fathers, and to make it a reality will contendly to a reality mills.

which nasses through a por as far as it went, almost every bridge from the side-walks to the road, has also been swept away. Altogether the damage done. is very great, and will exhaust considerable means in repairing.

The Don River also rose to such an unprecedented height that many of the bridges and much property along its course were destroyed or ewept away. About Me shall be well whipped until we half past 9 o'clock yesterday morning, the new Don Bridge, situate a mile and a half above the old bridge, on the Kingston road, gave way, and was floated down the River, vicinity of the Bridge were inundated by water, and considerably damaged, especially the Morocco Leather Factory of Mr. Clark,

at New York Mills and Thornhill have On the Humber River, west of Toronto,

Our accounts, as yet, have been only partial, and the fear, that from all parts of the Province we shall hear of serious losses on the flood.

About two o'clock, vesterday afternoon.

that suffered from the flood. At the Humber the extensive mill belonging to Mr. Howland is said to have suffered considerably by the water, which had risen to a great height, running through it. It is impossible to certinate the amount of damage which has likely been done over the country that the contract of the contract of the country that is well, no this great calamity, but it will

"The English are the most practical pro-"The English are the most practical proble on the earth." This is a dictum which
requires some examination. The state of
Ireland—the discontent in Canada—the
irritation at the Cape of Good Hope—and
the ruin of the West Indies, are strange
commentaries on this text. At all events,
if we see the most practical people on the e of the earth, our practice is not very successful in its results.

successful in its results.

Again, looking at home, the revelations made by the Morning Chronicle and the Times as to the state of our agricultural labourers, and large masses of our town population, should read a lesson of modesty our national vanity.
Free Trade! What were we not pro

THE THE PERSONS ASSESSED IN THE PROPERTY OF TH

Free Trade ! and did we not go somewhat hast The Free-traders tell us to wait. How long, Mr. Coblen 7 Mr. Bright, when is wait. How long, Mr. Coblen 7 Mr. Bright, when is the millennium? Do we see the first rosy streaks of the coming dawn? We have legislated on trade in the hopes

of affecting prices:—we are to have univer sal cheapness;—the whole nation where is the benefit of universal cheapness? Can we reduce rent? Can we suddenly lower we reduce rent: Can we still delty lower wages; or, if we can, is it a pleasant operation? And then, taxes. Can we meet our taxes with the same ficility under the present rule of prices as before? Have we a larger sale! Ifardly so, when our custo mers are also subject to the same law of cheapness. Well! we have taken our own ease, upon the assumption that a man knows his own business best, and we see cheapness.

that cheapness does us no good. On the contrary, it aggravates fixed charges.

Again, cheapness is a bottomless gulf.— Again, cheapness is a bottomiess guilt.—
Where is it to stop? Shall we come at lake as a margin £150,000. Consequently the probable expenditure would be about whole day for a penny? Some of our readers will perhape, in that case, have the kindness to estimate the weight of our leaf to stop to stop the probable surplus would be in round numbers £1,500, 000.—Globe.

EXTRAORDINARY FLOOD.—GREAT national debt. We confess to a reluctance DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY: to enter upon this disagreeable computa-

Free trade is all vory well—it seems to be true: we cannot controvert it. It seems right and groper that nations should inter-change commodities: it looks like nature beheat, with the divine seal of truth upon

Why then these tame and impotent
conclusions? Must the farmer be ruined?

From one end of the kingdom to the other they unanimously cry,—"Forty shillings ruin to us." "We cannot pay rent or 's ruin to us." "We cannot pay
taxes." "The landlord is taking our capi-

of flur, an i many other losses are repoted. We learn that the bridges on the man road outers. Esupply and demand are the outer Toronto are carried away, with the exception of the bridge on the Humber, whilst below that U ty as far as heard from, the destruction has been equally general. The Colonist of yesterday contains the following We greatly fear that fuller accounts will suppose sixty employed by swell the list:—Hamilton Spectator, April 6.

The averaging a great state of the control of the price of fall to fifty-five shillings, or over demand raise the price to fall to fifty-five shillings, or over demand raise the price to fall to fifty-five shillings, or over demand raise the price to fall to fifty-five shillings, or over demand raise the price to fall to fifty-five shillings to the the saxty shillings. Rectator, April 6.

The extraordinary, increasant and heavy to a xtv-five shillings; but the sixty shillings of Wednesday and Thursday, caused lings, where did it come from ? Is it not much damage in this city and neighborhoot. fixed that sum as the pivot by which to tion of the Potter's Field's firsting ground, and through the fields in the vicinity of swellen was a work in the provided and through the fields in the vicinity of swellen was a work in the provided and prossing business will be a work in the provided and prossing business will be a work in the provided and prossing business. The work in the provided and provided an so swollen vesterday moraing, from the rain of the night previous, that it rushed down younge Street in a torrent, from E'msley gate to E!ward Street, greatly and seriously injuring the portion of road over which injuring the portion of road over which the flowed. In some places nearly half the breadth of the road has been carried away by the flood, to the depth of three feet; and the flood, to the depth of three feet; and safe as it went, almost every bridge from as far as it went, almost every bridge from necessity of certificates being as costly as

the things they certify?

These are questions Free-trade is thrusting upon us, and we must find an answer. Till that answer is found, there is no peace for us, no hope, no permanent prosperi The fates are driving us on this inquiry We shall be well whipped until we have

THE NAVIGATION.

ontil it struck the latter bridge, which, in a quarter of an hour after, fell, and was completely swept off. Many houses in the River Line of Steamers, to have commenc-It has been announced that it was the ed their season of Navigation on the 1st of April. The cold nights and the ice, how-over, have rendered it impossible to comhe Morocco Leather Factory of Mr. 1982 | Nor. 1982 | N appeared to be in imminent danger; and lying in port, every preparation is being many feared that it would share the fate of the bridge. While we stood beside the dition, and to sed to the elegance of their the bridge. While we stood beside the dition, and to add to the elegance of their river, we noticed much lumber, planks, saw appearance. There is but one boat to run logs and rails, borne along the turgid from this place which is not already known stream; and we understand that the flats, to the travelling public, and that is the stream; and we understand that the flats, to the travelling public, and that is the for many miles up, were entirely cleared of fences. The low grounds, above and below the old bridge, as far as the eye could reach, presented one wast sheet of turbid water which effectually, for the present at least, cuts off the communication between the city and country in that direction.

We hear, further, that the damage done there is extensive, beyond assisting of Gentlemen's Cabin, Extra Cabin. along Young Street is extensive, beyond sisting of Gentlemens Cahin, Extra Cabin, what is mentioned above, and the bridges Wash-room, Kitchen and Fore Cabin, extends from end to and connected by ci us openings, as in II. M. S. Cherokee.—
Above the promenade deck, neatly roofed, affords clear space for walking in any

comfortable as ever she was. Every exer-tion has been used to keep up her appear-ance, and certainly she looks well.

The steamer St. Lawrence, recently sold try by this great calamity, but it with the doubt, prove to be very large, including to the ruins, mills, houses, factories, mill-dams, &c. We sincerely trust that the damage may prove to be less than we we hope his enterprize may meet with the reward it merits. If Capt. Chrysler shall reward it merits. If Capt. Chrysler shall decide upon the Bay of Quinter roule, where he is so favorably known, we feel confident the inhabitants of Bellville and Picton will duly appreciate his endeavor to provide fo their accommodation by putting on a fast daily boat, every way worthy of their pat-ronage. The Kingstonians would also feel the convenience of such an afrangement .-Kingston Argus, April 2.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

New York April 4. The steamer Europa arrived at Halifax vesterday. From the Continent there is little of mement. The elections in France have passed over quietly. Favorable reports of the Cotton Market. Much stead ness exists in the prices.

ENGLAND.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has presented his budget for the ensuing year. and he had the pleasure of announcing a surplus of nearly £2.500,000. The Chancellor elected to proceed on two kinds of estimates, the income and expenditure of 15th April, 1850. He estimated that the income of the financial year, ending on the fifth, would amount to £52,755,560, and the be £50,533.651. He estiexpenditure to reduction of sugar, and partly from a re-fuced importation of the articles such as corn, brandy, &c. He estimates the re-cents from customs, including corn, at £20,000,000, making a total probable in-£20,000,009, making a total probable in-come of £52,285,000 for the year ending April 5, 1851. He estimated the expendi-tures at £50,616,513, but he proposed to take as a margin £150,000. Consequently the probable expenditure would be about £50,763,582—in which case the probable



HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11, 1850.

"However great may be the amount of taxation, however vicious the app in ments to office, or however ruinous the policy of a Tory Administration, the faith and prac; tice of the real genuine tory remains the same! He has no defined line of policy same! He has no defined line of policy that he is anxious to have carried out—no particular measure that he wishes to see passed. He contemplates no change, and consequently no improvement—Retrenchent, Reciprocity, Reform.of abuses, &c. &c., are merely matter-of-course phrazes, and, in his political vocabulary, are just equivalent to a certain quantity of course. a reality will contentedly toil on in eack-cloth and ashes to the end of his days." This paragraph is from an article in the Sig-

Spectator in his issue of the 3rd inst., has indulged in some severe strictures with his usual earnestness. The purport or intention of our were in power, formed Leagues and held Conven readers, the fact that the avowed principle of ers into a retrenchment policy; then-and not Tories of Canada have not been, and cannot pos- the sincerity of their retrenching propensities. mousure the play of supply and demand ?-- sibly be the authors or advocates of any popular The Spectator is unwilling to believe that we diction. The Spectator assumes that we have looking into the past history and present condi-been guilty of "a gross libel" on his party, and tion of Canada, our conviction is, that, real, says, "When the Signal adduces facts in sup- genuine Toryism has been a withering, paralysport of the statements which he makes above, ing curse to this fine country, and we are not we shall endeavor to meet him." Now the aware that the nature of its policy is much Spectator is here wishing us to prove a negative, changed for the better. Our charitable coteni-which we are not inclined to attempt. We have porary, however, is careful to remind us that we asserted that the tories have no definite line of have "received a profitable office or two for our policy farther than the mere retention of power, adherence to the men in power," and in return and if our assertion is unsupported or contradict- we can only utter a little additional condemns ed by the history of their Government we have tion of the tories who neglected, when in powe no other proof to adduce. We think it rests to reward with a profitable office the taiented, with the Spectator to refute our assertion by zealous and untiring adherence of the Hamilto bringing forward a few particular facts in opposition to it. Let him point to some instance where his party, when in power, were defeated by the opposition in an attempt to carry some important popular measure. Let him point to the particular Tory Administration that was thwarted in attempting to break down the narrow bigottry and exclusive Sectarianism, with which the policy of the past had environed the civil and religious institutions of our countryand to confer on all her Majesty's subjects equal rights and priviliges, irrespective of all differences of country or creed. Let him point out some one instance where the tory party have demanded from their Leaders, when in power, some important change for the common good, or peti-tioned their Rulers or ressoned with them on the propriety of Reforming existing abuses or curtailing the public expenditure. If such instances do exist they can be produced with a twentieth part of the difficulty which we would necessari ly encounter in attempting to prove that they do

> not exist. The Speciator is aware that the proof rests with him, and he offers the following:-

"What was the conduct of the Tory pr and party, when the Draper Government at-tempted to set the country at defiance?— What were the comments of the Tory press weather.

The splendid Iron Streamer Passport, is that the Administration was opposed by slithough already favorably known to most persons who have of late years visited Monung came, the aforesail leaders were demonstrated by the significant of the significant

of Mr. Brunskill has been mentioned as one that suffered from the flood. At the Humber the extensive mill belonging to Mr. Howland is said to have suffered considerably by the water, which had risen to a great the Canada, now ready for a trip, is as allibitest prespect of success, and it was only e New Era is to turn out as spry as The Tory Press assisted and defended the fraud without hope, that the loaf would speedily be taken from them-and rather than lose all, they offered to half it with the French Canadians .-

Spectator does not claim any portion of the credit mate. the probable surplus at £2,250,000 of removing these Gentlemen from the "cares had, according to his own words, "attempted to set the country at defiance." They were remored, not by the Tory Press and party that
they had "attempted to disregard, but by the

"On the question of 'Retrenchment, Re-

sed their opinion. They were, indeed, the first to demand Retrenchment, and however nuch certain writers may choose to sneed at their motives, and disparage their exer-tions, we have abundant evidence that the country at large commends and supports The courage of the tory party, or at least of

the League Division of it, on the subject of retrenchment, has a strong resemblance to the courage of Sir John Falstaff-the man was dead before they killed him! The tories were aware that radicalism just means cheap Government and the reform of all existing abuses. They were aware that whether or not the Reform Government were willing to carry out a radica policy, the reform people were willing to de mand and determined to obtain reform and re menchment; and when they saw a reform Min istry in power, and discovered that even house burning and ruffianism could not put the said Ministry out of power, then, like Falstaff, they resolved to share the honor of a victory which hey were unable to prevent, and, in the great League Convention, to mitigate the extrava gance and virulence of their revolutionary rav ings, they bawled out lustily for retrenchment If our sagacious cotemporary wishes to obtain nal of the 28th March, and upon which the credit for himself and his friends on the Retrenchment question, he must refer us to a few in article was merely to recall to the mind of our tions for the purpose of intimidating their Lead-Toryism is to keep things as they are. That the till then, can we afford to give them credit for

THE TOWN COUNCIL. THE Town Councillors, by mutual agreemen met in the Hall of the British Hotel on Tuesday

last, for the purpose of adopting means for form

About two o'clock, vesterday afternoon, the rain abated, after having fallen in tor rents for twenty hours, but it continued to fall partially during the evening.

By late accounts, we hear, that considerable damage has been done to premises in the hollow at Thornhill Mills. The Store of Mr. Bennakill has been mentioned as one of Mr. Bennakill has been mentioned as one of the fast of two o'clock, vesterday afternoon. It servedly removed from the cares and temptations of office."

Souncillors, and declared that if they servedly removed from the cares and temptations of office."

Shipley, and now the property of Mr. Horace Composition, their whole Acts would be illegal! Hero aired by Ali Bey, owned by Mr. William servedly removed from the cares and temptations of office."

Now, we think the proof is decidedly against this own party. Every reasonable man acquaintable damage has been done to premises in the hollow at Thornhill Mills. The Store of Mr. Bennakill has been mentioned as one of the best Fatire Horses in the London District.

The Passport is capable of sleeping a hundred and ninety persons in her cab ns and declared that if they servedly removed from the cares and temptations of office."

Now, we think the proof is decidedly against this own party. Every reasonable man acquaintable damage has been done to premises in the London District that the servedly removed from the cares and temptations of office."

Now, we think the proof is decidedly against the four-best prizes in the London District the four-best prizes in the London District.

The Passport is capable of sleeping a hundred that if they did elect a Mayor and proceed to act as a Councillors, and declared that if they did elect a Mayor and proceed to act as a Councillors, and proceed to act as petitioning the Legislature for assistance in the matter, although somewhat extravagant, was, stightest prospect of success, and it was only when the downfall of the Ministry was crossing the threshold of reality that the murmurs of the Spectator and his friends became audible. The "Caron Correspondence" was like the despretate effort of a drowning man. It was an attempt to the town of Goderich from receiving some sixty of a drowning man. It was an attempt to use the Freach Radicals as a prop to the tottering Tory Government—not with the intention of carrying out a liberal policy nor from a convection that the talents and influence of Mr. Lafoniaine justly entitled him to a share in the Government: but from the unqualified conviction that the do-nothing dynasty was doomed to go down. The half dozen individuals that composed an apology for a Government, beheld, wishout hope, that the loaf would speedly be to dispute your freedom of action in the premises in which you are elected?" And in the third offered to half it with the French Canadians.—
In short, the "Caron Correspondence" was a cunning, selfish attempt of the "fortorn hope" to quarter upon the enemy; but as it got prematurly exploded, and as it involved the evident disgrace and ultimate ruin of intriguing toryism, the Tory Press very consistently repudiated it—not because it was unjust or injurious to the country, but because, had it succeeded, the Government and been no longer a Tory Government. This, we think, is the full amount due to the Tory Press on account of the "Caron Correspondence."

It is true, that, "when the day of reckoning came the aforesaid (intriguing) leaders were declared by the highest legal authority of the land to have been illegally elected, and there is sextically and hone of authors. The "Accidents in the Bush" will be familiar to every reader; and blush" will be familiar to every reader; and blush will be familiar to every reader; and blush will be familiar to every reader; and the name of the author will remain in long point there can certainly be but one opinion.

The Radical party were the aggrieved party.—
They had fairly and honestly elected Mr. Parsons had unjurious to the country, but because, thad it succeeded, the Government had been no longer a Tory Government. This, we think, is the full amount due to the Tory Press on account of the "Caron Correspondence."

It is true, that, "when the day of reckoning came the aforesaid (intriguing) leaders were declared by the highest legal authority of the land to have been illegally elected, and there is exercisely a greative and the came of the author will remain in long but he name of the author will remain in long the name of the author will remain in long but he name of the author will remain in long the name of the author will remain in long and looping scores, as monuments of his standing. But he name of the author will remain in long the name of the author will remain in long and looping scores, as monuments of his standing. But he name of the author will remain in place " the mover of the motion should have de- Bush " will be familiar to every reader; and rity of the land to have been illegally elected, came the aforesaid (intriguing) leaders were de- and there is scarcely a speaking child in Godeservedly removed from the cares and temptations of office." But certainly our cotemporary of the seat at a Council Board, or in allowing himselt ginate with one,-"The author of Accidente to be put in nomination as a Councillor. Dr. in the Bush." None of your roundabout for the year ending April 5th, 1851. He for the year ending April 5th, 1851. He and temprations of office?" Our memory is not found he could not hold out a hope of a favorable state of customs, owing to the relative to the public funds of these United Counties, and hardly from a relative to the public funds of these United Counties, and that on the "day of reckoning" the Spectator, is, therefore, positively proscribed by the Status of such a bother-my-brain system, but our that on the "day of reckoning" the Spectator, is, therefore, positively proscribed by the Statute of such a bother-my-brain system, but our and every other Tory Press in Canada, stretched from offering himself as a Cauncillor. But in author, alias "correspondent," comes at the and strained every nerve and muscle to sustain this, as in every other respect, he is unable to essence of his subject matter; no physiologiand strained every nerve and investe to state this, as in every other recognise his true position in society, and auda-and return these same "aforesaid leaders" that ciously thrusts himself forward on the sufferages tation is requisite with such writers, to es-

the land.

party have boldly and unequivocally expres- of mere spleen or frolic, vote that Mr. Galt's have filled a page or two with ; and these ed, the Bruin should take his seat at the Council board, owever this frolic would not make Bruin a Councillor according to Act of Parliament ! Now, Dr. Hamilton stands exactly in the same position with regard to the legality of his election probiblts him positively from being a Councillor but he imposes on the simplicity of the electors gets a number of votes, and unblushingly acts in open violation of the law! Certainly there might be some cheaper and more effectual meth od of preventing or punishing such lawless aude

city, than the expensive and tedious process of an action in the Queen's Bench. Every man in Goderich knows that Dr. Hamilton and Mr. McLennan both voted against the election of Mr. Parsons three months ago, and that neither of them was legally or honestly entitled to vote at all, nor even to sit at the Coun eil board, and therefore, we repeat, that Mr. Par sons was then fairly and constitutionally elected The Radical party were, therefore, the aggrieved party-but they did not stand in the Hall on Tuesday last for the purpose of begging to be "conciliated." They stood in a majority of seven to four, or rather of seven to three, (for Dr. Hamilton was still one of the four.) They stood both able and willing, not to petition the Legislature for an Act of conciliation, but to do justice to themselves and to shew the triumph of truth over perjury and corruption, by re-electing the Mayor whom they had elected three months be

After Mr. Parsons had taken the oaths of office the following Gentlemen were elected, viz .:-Town Reeve-Mr. William Wallace. Town Clerk-Mr. Thomas Kydd, postmaster. Asses sors-Mr. John McDonald, Mr. George Bisset and John Longworth, Esq.

Communications.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

Sin.-Having been from home for some time I have not had an opportunity of either perusing r replying to Mr. John Rattenbury's letter of the 28th of March, in reference to my Entire Horse, Young Hero, and now having read his letter. I must state that I think a great deal more of my Horse now than I did, as he must possess many claims to a good Horse, or Mr. Rattenbury would not have allowed his jealousy to have vercome his good sense by inserting his letter which must have been with a view to injure my Horse in the estimation of the public. I am not my Horse to be the age he says, which I do not, ing themselves into a corporate body, by the the Hero has certainly got considerably the adunanimously called to the Chair, and A. W. Otter, Esq. was solicited to act as Secretary. A have done, had I known that I should have had a prominent part in all that the w and forwarded to the Legislature, immediately each, and are owned by officers now in London, after the Meeting of Parliament, praying for a which have proved themselves fortunate as remedial Act to enable the Town Council of Hurdle Racers, and Colonel Cunningham of the Goderich to elect a Mayor ! and in order to pre- 20th Regiment now in London, has a pair of vent a recurrence of the former disagreeable carriage horses (colts of the Hero,) as beautifu tie" affair, it was also to be prayed that the a pair of horses as I ever looked at, and I have Government would appoint or nominate a person seen two 3 years old colts myself which I can to act as Chairman at the said election, with prove, whose owners have refused £30 for them. power to give a "casting vote!" It was then I attended the Spring Show in London, which very wisely proposed in amendment by Christo-pher Crabb, Eaq. that Mr. Parsons do leave the Chair, and that the Councillors proceed immediately to choose a Mayor. This amendment crewish to occupy your pages in extelling the qualices in this town as to his reliableness.

that this place is particularly favored as the The touches are inimitable, every stroke tells ; they are such in fact, as can only oritablish their position, they get to the marutterly ignorant, at the time, that in electing row of the matter at once; as for instance, country that they actually did set at defiance.— him they are acting in opposition to the law of The Spectator says, the land. (see Huron Signal 21st March), "The free and inquisitive disposition of the Chief Jusand inquisitive disposition of the Chief Jus-Every man must be aware that if the inhabi- tice," here in a few words is developed. ciprocity, and Reform of abuses, the Tory tants of any of the Goderich Wards should, out what a Dickens, Bulwer, or Macaulay would

would have failed in the description here given ; the very man himself has nothing to say, no sir, the Chief Justice's mouth in ed, and his conscience so interwoven with his "disposition," that any attempt at criticism, even by himself, would rather ee. tablish the fame of the "author" than otherwise; when comparisons are in requisition, look to " correspondent ;" he is inimitable in Rev. Wm. Dignum : "The Rev. table in Kev. wm. Dignum; Inc. Rev. Wm. Dignum, like the Trappers in the western prairies of the neighboring Republic, beyond the reach of civilization!!"—Then again, his graphic sketches, of the "Churches, Prieste, Parsons and Minis-

ters; but those of the "congregations caps the climax of description. The dea caps the climax of description. The dexterity with which the Church of Scotland is concealed, by representing that body as pertaining to North Easthope only, is magnanimous! for while it leaves the reader ignorant of the Church of Scotland, (the most respectable of the Scotch) authority supposed to be, what they are not "Free." A flourish is now made of the "many hundreds" belonging to the Free Church; and and hide their destitution of a place of wor-ship, the writer comes out with a descripon of the Congregational Church, as being inest, and well furnished, with not more than a congregation of half a dozen members!" Where is this to meet its equal for description? You must, Mr. Editor, know the "author," to know his work,—could the "author," to know his work,—real to the "author," to know his work,—real to know his wo you for a moment imagine, that "half a dozen" possess "a will furnished Church," and the "many hundreds" be destitute of such a place? Don't you now perceive the exquisite dosign of "correspondent?" exquisite design of "correspondent?" matter is hid in these words ! refuse!" In the first place, you would im-agine "correspondent" to be a donor, and retuse: "In the Brist place, you would imagine "correspondent" to be a donor, and to have the means of carrying out his liberal and commended object; in the second place, that he venerated the zeal and perseverance of the Rev. Wm. Dignum; and in the third place, that he could hardly figure to himself the possibilly of religion having anything to do with pecuniary affairs .—In all this you may take the "author" as you would, "the Elder that was at the age of would, "the Elder that was at the age of 23." I have not time to go through with "correspondent," and therefore, Mr. Editor, must leave you to get acquainted with him. He will shortly be out in the character of "the Elder that was at 23," which by the by, you must not take for King David; I mean where he dances in the atreet to the Horse in the estimation of the public. I am not aware that you made any remarks in your editorial of the 14th March about the age of my Horse, which Mr. Rattenbury seems particularly anxious the public should know: admitting yes sel ye blackguard, or y'l nae be permit ted to attend the meeting o' the Presbyte to-morrow." "The Elder that was at 23" election of a Mayor. "Better late thrive than vantage of the Tamworth in that respect, with never do well." Benjamin Parsons, Esq. was regard to the onelity and white of the Hero's will well pay for reading, especially where regard to the quality and value of the Hero's he comes out in his new character; the use motion was then proposed by James Watson, to make this reply, but I am aware that two of religions : however inconsistent, or repug-Esq. to the effect that a petition be drawn up his colts have been sold for thirty-five pounds or conduct. Here he will be happy—to counterfeit is his forte, and therefore, his sublimity of style will be beyond concep-tion. A SUBSCRIBER.

From the Free Press

An article appeared on the first page of our last week's paper, from a correspondent at Stratford, which contained a remark or two reflecting rather ungenerously on the friends of Congregationalism in that rising village. Being very much hurried at the time of its reception, and the writer (a toated at once a mighty fuse, and a few solemn ties of my Horse or of underrating those of any article in question received only a cursory protests were entered against the legality of the other person's, but will conclude by giving you examination just enough to satisfy us of its proceedings. These protests were substantially a certificate of the Secretary of the London Disand willingly supported by the legal opinion of Disale Watson, Esq. Barrister, who peremptorily

Lognon, C. W., 2nd April, 1850. Dixle Watson, Esq. Barrister, who peremptorily desided even the right of the Councillors to meet as Councillors, and declared that if they and now the property of Mr. Horace of various denominations throughout the

all prosperity.

The writer says, in allusion, to the estab-In the present instance, I am informed, the Congregationalist minister now at Stratford, received a voluntary invitation and a nomination in Canada, where the support of religious teachers ("leaving the Clergy Reserves aside,") is in no case compulsory and where we fear not to predict, it never vill be. will be.

will be.

"As a matter of pecuniary speculation," the Congregational minister found no strong temptations beld out to him at Stratferd, and like most of his brethren throughout the country might "speculate" to for better advantage in some other, calling. Men of education and talent certainly make a very caviable "pecuniary speculation," of education and talent certainly make a very caviable "pecuniary speculation," when they secure a snug berth in a rising village or town, in which they are "passing rich" at some \$300 or \$400 a year.

If the writer intends by the language under consideration, simply to find fault with ministers for coming to Stratford in too great numbers, we see no reason why the Congregational body is to be singled out for rebuke. I am informed that their cause in Stratford has been in existence for some

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him, can choose his there is I find com. Upper Canada Min over-liberality of extreme Liberals in as their success this, we think he discuption is likel the existing coalit has achieved mand is still scale. and is still ready a The friends of re voluntary principl the existence of the their best chance of mands for many each reflections meharitable tone to Let us not be m est me not be me on the Ministers are abuses and injust their party, and held back one man any referen which selves to be necessary member of we say that they have no symbol any chapter of the party members and they have no symbol any chapter of the party members and the party have been the party of the party have been tested.