

"exertions within the last ten days among the free, honest, and brave people of England." So did Burdett, who was also present. Ditto Old King, the Nestor of the Whigs; and ditto Home and Doncombe, who are the same men to day they were then, which certainly can be said of few others of those celebrities.

The very day of the evening on which this dinner took place, the freedom of the City of London was presented by the Mayor of Common Council to Atwood, in a hall of Heat of Oak. In the course of his speech, he said "I never resorted to measures which would trench on the law until I saw that there was a general emergency, when we strove to raise the people to the proper standard of energy. When the news of the rejection of the Reform Bill reached Birmingham, the people assembled in the tens of thousands—despair and sullen rage painted in their faces. Another meeting, full of the same terrible resolution, was held. I saw it, I collected, I was present. Then came the news that Lord Grey was reinstated. I saw that this was the gentleman whom Lord John Russell addressed as 'My dear Atwood,' and thanked him for the expression of the confidence of the people who had proclaimed their determination to sweep away two branches of the Legislature, if they impeded the wishes of the third. In the face of facts so notorious as these, what solemn feeling is it to be making such a hubbub of Young's poor little prattling piece of personal garbality to Napier, speculating on the probable contingencies of a revolution after all danger of one was over? That the Whigs played off the fear of popular physical force against the Crown and the House of Lords, for the sole object of keeping themselves in place—that they stimulated the masses to all but the very last excesses for that purpose—that they contumaciously refused to acknowledge the person, intellect, habits, and manners of the monarch, his wife, and his illegitimate children, and the most republican lampoon upon royalty as an institution—these are truths so apparent to every one of the least knowledge and intelligence, that it seems perfectly farcical that the incidental observation of the present, sixteen years after date, by Young's letter, should be received as something unheard of and undreamed of before. No wonder Napier should ridicule the assertion in the Irish journal that he had promised to consent to all that which any one but the individuals referred to would care a farthing to hear, so familiar to the public mind was the idea of Ministers having heart and soul, identified themselves with the movement, and its thoroughgoing Avoué significance; but it had since turned out, for objects as selfish and sordid as those of our townsmen were disinterested, patriotic, and magnanimous. Although, therefore, this pretended new discovery is a mere piece of fact, it is certainly fortunate for the ends of historical justice, that the recollection of the turpitude of Whiggery should have been revived in these days by the Secretary of the Home Mission and subsequent Premier, in connection with a prosecution like that of Smith O'Brien's. Political morality was never at so low an ebb as at the present moment, probably since the first few years after the Restoration—otherwise it would have been quite impossible that the Ministers of 1832, or any of them, could be the Ministers of 1848. Public opinion, in the old healthy sense of the term, must be utterly dead to permit of so English an Englishman, and so anonymously, but possibly with profit by a knowledge of the circumstances in estimating the individual who is always talking of historical parallels, and appealing to the Bill of Rights, and Charles James Fox, and quoting from the *Edinburgh Review* in maxims in statesmanship whose loftiness in principle he practically exemplifies by thrusting his brother into the situation of the Speaker of the House of Commons at £1,200 a year. Why Peel no longer lingers with *celo*—he is no longer Peckinpaugh with Lord John. His advocacy of Free Trade, after all his Protectionism, seems the most consistent and logical thing in the world, contrasted with the Lord John of 1832, enacting the *role* he is now going through in 1848, and thus fulfilling a career that prompts the repetition of what Junius once said of an ancient Roman, "By doing all that a good Minister should avoid, he has made himself a negative instruction to his successors for ever." Some people seem to think that if Peel were so disposed he might drive out the Whigs merely on the strength of Young's epistle, to which the lapse of eighteen years would have lent potency most amazing to those who happen to have been acquainted with the use of a razor at that period.—London Correspondent of the Birmingham Journal.

THE PRESS.

At a public dinner given on the 11th inst. to John Scott, Esq., M. P. for Blytown. Mr. Friel, Editor of the *Packet*, in reply to the toast of the Press, delivered the following appropriate speech:—

In return for the compliment paid to the Press by permitting me to offer you my acknowledgments, I desire after the performance of this duty would be to resume my seat, for I feel the delicacy of my position, being the first owing to the order in which the toasts have been placed, to address you first, this evening. It would be however a mere affectation on my part did I say that much consideration was necessary to enable me to make a few remarks, for the history of the press is known to the greater portion of the people, and I shall therefore confine myself to a few observations general in their nature and perhaps suited to the occasion. The encouragement of the Press is one of the greatest marks of improvement in a people, the sufficient proof of which is that since the invention of types a general intelligence has been diffused around, and that education which enables men—which sometimes stultifies intellect, from the darkest hovel in a place to the light of the Socrates or the Demosthenes of ancient ages has been borne through all parts upon the wings of that mighty engine, the Press. That knowledge so essential to the well-being of mankind which in the darker ages enabled the chance possessor to soar to the position of a demi-god, is now within the reach of every man and we have but to apply the text "seek and you shall find" as a simple answer to the plea of ignorance. A learned author has said that three things govern the movements of mankind, the Press, the Pulpit and Woman. I need not expatiate on the power which woman exercises, it is foreign to my subject, and most of you have realized the poets dream.

"The happiest hour that ever I spent was spent among the lazes. (Cheers.)

Nor need I dwell on the labors of the pulpit orator. I was merely remarking that Christianity has received material assistance from the Press, and although a Voltaire, a Diderot, or a Payne, have made use of a channel, truth is triumphant where intelligence prevails. I may here mention the singular circumstance that the Press which sent forth the dangerous doctrines of Voltaire to the world, was afterwards used to lay out impressions of the Bible upon the hearts of the Christian Religion. Coming so near to France, reminds me of the great revolution which has been effected in that country. Unlike the bloody reign of Robespierre and his fellows, the Government of smarting and Cavagnac is remarkable for its purity, and this revolution which drove a tyrant usurper from his throne, and established a system which in accordance with the wishes of the French people was effected through the agency of which Louis Philippe bore to the Press, may state that he instituted 1129 prosecutions against the Press and that 57 journals were in consequence obliged to suspend their publication. He sentenced the writers in the aggregate to 314 years of imprisonment, and fined some to the sum of 7,110,500. The writings of Lamartine and Louis Blanc, the former of whom when at the height of his power was the idol of Europe, has done more towards the degradation of France than would the triumph of a dozen such men as the great Napoleon Bonaparte. The mission of the former was granted by intelligence, and was violence the way cry of the latter—Blood and power. Whether viewing the ruins of Herculaneum or mounting the tribune in the National Assembly, the name of Lamartine was intended upon one object, the freedom of his native land. I fear that I am trespassing on your time but as I see that my remarks so far have not been brought to bear upon matters of great importance, I must hasten to that side, for I am anxious to do my subject justice as far as my humble powers will go, and though it may be said that I am defending the claims of craft, I assure you there is no such intention; I am one who feels the necessity of advocating a system whereby all may be benefited. The time is approaching when the Press will need no advocate—at present in Canada there is room for improvement in this respect. We must however go on and conquer. We have already done much and hope whippers as a slight reward that

When other stars sink in the eye of night It shall peer in beautiful light, As 'twere the lamp of God himself.

(Cheers.) The freedom of the Press of Canada is in the hands of the people. Every man who can afford it, and who is not a coward, should take a paper, should read it carefully, and should pay for it regularly. (Laughter.) In such a case enlightened public opinion would control the Press and the Press would lay down rules under such control for the guidance of the masses. As the most cases of the Press is at the mercy of the designing few. The people by a want of energy in this matter commit the suicidal crime of trampling upon that which is properly their own. Under such a system, the Press does not become what it ought to be the organ of the people, the safeguard of their rights. Much has transpired lately with regard to the Press which calls for a more energetic and able management. General of Militia in Lower Canada, has aimed a blow at the liberty of the Press in Montreal, which if he succeeds, and my wish is of course that he may be disappointed, will throw a new light upon the conduct of the Press. Should he succeed three of the first newspapers in Canada will be blotted off the list. Now I think there is little danger of this, and although I am not of those who believe that the Press should ride rough shod over an individual or that personal character should be assailed with impunity, I think there can be no sympathy for Col. Goy. His conduct as a public man has not been such as to demand the sympathy of his fellow-citizens, and this attempt to gag the Press which exposed his misdeeds is worthy of the man and of him alone. I trust he will meet defeat, and as the Press, under the present state of liberty, at the mercy of such men, that changes will be introduced during the coming Session which will place the Press in a proper position. In conclusion I would remark that although much remains to be done with regard to the encouragement of the Press in Canada, it is nevertheless pleasing to witness the improvement which has taken place. Dr. Barker of the *British Whig*, when placed in a position somewhat similar to mine this evening, formerly Adjutant of the Agricultural Society of Upper Canada, a Society which is composed of the first Agriculturists in Canada, in returning thanks for the marked attention paid to the Press on that occasion, stated that there were sixty-seven newspapers in Canada. It is said that we are to have a Reform Bill doubling the number of Parliamentary representatives. In such a case double the number of newspapers will be required to watch them and the more meritorious. The Press has occupied a prominent place in the great struggle which is passed and its exertions in the good cause has shed a lustre upon its name which should never be forgotten in Canada. Apologizing for my intrusion I make way for the toast of the evening. (Cheers.)

UNIVERSITY BILL.

We have very great pleasure in informing our readers that that troublesome and long vexed question of the Provincial University is likely to be settled at last. The present Administration are preparing a bill, the leading features of which we give below, and should they perform only this single act, it will done, they will be remembered for it. There is no public question of the day which has given greater cause of commendation, and very justly so, than the University Bill. A splendid endowment, intended, according to the very letter of the original Act, not for one denomination, but for the whole Province, has been shamefully wasted, and the institution sustained by it established upon the closest sectarian principles. Preceding Administrations had pledged themselves to settle this question, but whether from inability, or from honest intention, or from want of support in Parliament, they always ended as they began, in doing nothing. We are confident it will not be so in the present instance; the present Administration, unlike its predecessors, will resign upon the refusal of the bill by

the people's representatives, that is if it is brought in as a ministerial measure.

Not having seen the bill itself, we can say but little of it now, but we notice two or three features which will, we are satisfied, give very general satisfaction; a much better guarantee against infidel Professors than a University "test"; it is given, so that the dissenting "Godless" Universities cannot be made any longer; Divinity chairs are to be abolished; and no distinction of party or denomination is to be made in the appointment to chairs and classes. The following are the leading features of the bill:—

Divinity Chairs are to be abolished; the Board is to be conducted on the same principles; each Theological Institute in the Board; the Board to be appointed by Professors; six individuals, one from each Government; and the representatives from the several Theological Colleges; the appointment of Professors of three qualified Candidates, from whom the governor in Council will select one; the Governor to be Visiting Officer, the Chancellor will be elected by the University; the Chancellor will have a veto on the last thing in the power of the institution; free education will be given to poor deserving young men; no distinction of party or denomination will be made in the appointment to Chairs or in the Class; it will be strictly a Provincial University; and three Trustees will have the management of the property and of the pecuniary affairs, and their proceedings are to be annually examined and reported on by an Auditing Committee.

This bill, to say the least of it, will put an end to the lavishing of the University funds upon favorites. We suppose that Theological Colleges are to be supported solely by the several denominations to whom they belong; this will be so as a matter of course.

We wish our friends advised on this great subject.—Provincialist.

PARLIAMENT.—The Canada Gazette of the 11th instant contains a proclamation proroguing the meeting of parliament until the Twenty-first day of December next.—The Montreal correspondent of the Kingston Herald, says that Parliament will meet for the dispatch of business on the Tenth of January next.—Victoria Chronicle.

A NEW COMER.—A few mornings ago Mr. Henry Jones, residing a few miles out of Cobourg, found at his door, an infant about a month old, finely wrapped up to keep it warm until it should be taken from the door sill. Mr. Jones has put the little stranger out to be nursed.

Who the mother is, or where the young adventurer came from, are things yet to be found out.—Newcastle Courier.

HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1848.

It will be seen by an Advertisement in today's paper that the Sons of St. Andrew intend to celebrate the anniversary of their Patron Saint, by a Ball in the Huron Hotel on Thursday evening the 30th inst. The *Saxonia* of Stratford have also resolved on doing honor to the memory of his Saintship. And we are persuaded that no recommendation of ours is necessary to ensure a full attendance.

We trust our friends at a distance are aware that however fond we may be to write on such subjects as are of general importance; yet no longer we are connected with a local paper, must write much that is only of local interest. We are quite conscious that the affairs of Huron are not either interesting or edifying to the people beyond our own District, but these must be attended to. And while we conscientiously believe that it is a moral duty to refute calumny and falsehood, yet it is with reluctance that we inflict the trouble of reading such refutations on our readers in other parts of the Province.

We wish our readers to peruse attentively our articles on "A Layman's" productions. Had A Layman occupied the same degraded position as Society that is generally occupied by our cowardly anonymous slanders, we would have taken no other notice of him than barely to give a flat contradiction to his falsehood. But we know the man, and from his present status in Society, we feel convinced that "the inhabitants of Godrich have much to fear from him," particularly if he is allowed to write and publish. Our reason for not noticing him sooner was merely to allow him time to develop his true character—which is now ready for exhibition.

THE NEWSPAPER.

There are few means employed for the advancement of civilization and knowledge, which are entitled to more extensive patronage or to a higher degree of respect than the newspaper. When properly conducted it will exert an influence for good which no other human power is capable of exerting; and disseminate an amount of useful information fully commensurate with the patronage extended to it. It would be presumptuous in us to offer even an outline of the various duties and responsibilities of a newspaper Editor; but we may be permitted to mention a few of the most important subjects which we consider legitimately embraced in his sphere of usefulness, and to point out some particular modes of conduct which we think degrading to himself and injurious to society. We think it a pity that what is commonly called "news" is generally considered the principal matter of a newspaper. It may be useful to chronicle accidents, and meetings, and exhibitions, and balls, and judicial proceedings, &c. &c. that occur throughout the country; but certainly the narration of such things, even when done in a proper spirit, is but of minor importance. The dissemination of such facts, principles and opinions are calculated to make men better and happier, by expanding their views, by increasing their physical comforts, by promoting the senti-

ments of virtue and morality, and by communicating more definite and correct conceptions of human duties and respectability, should certainly be regarded as the duty of every man who claims support as a writer for the public.

And next in importance should be a honest, vigorous, and independent public authority, and with the King, as supreme, whether the House of Commons, the Magistrate, or the District Council. Every man who holds an office for the public good, and at the public expense, is in his official character, a legitimate subject of newspaper discussion. And while he is entitled to the same justice and leniency as any other member of the community, his official acts, whether good or evil, belong to the public, and ought to be faithfully and fearlessly made known, and honestly commented on. But whenever an Editor begins to write in terms of commendation or approval, of vice and folly, or of little follies, which perhaps are not commonly called vices or follies. For example, when he panegyricizes the magnificence of a ball or the splendor of the ball dresses; when he recommends or lauds the establishment of Cricket Clubs, &c. or when he bestows encomiums on party processions, and such like folleries and displays of childish vanity, then he is, to say the least of him, playing the part of *Hercules with the club*. These little follies will always be too apt to perpetuate themselves, and will find votaries plenty without the advocacy of the public press. When he chimes in with the fashions and customs of society, exhibits in glowing language the hilarity and bacchanalian conviviality of the dinner party, or throws out his humorous squibs at the exertions of good men to introduce more reasonable and moral habits into the community, then he is beginning to deviate systematically. Fashionable vices require no fostering from the press, even when met by the most formidable opposition. When an Editor persists in misrepresenting facts, for the furtherance of selfish or party purposes; when he employs sophistry in place of reasoning, in order to give currency to false principles or erroneous notions in politics; when he fishes for faults and exaggerates them to the disadvantage of those who oppose his party. When he uses harsh language or ugly words against his political opponents, or makes insinuations or assertions against them without being able to substantiate them, then he is doing evil on a large scale. But the greatest degree of degradation to which the newspaper press has descended, is when its columns are filled with the abusive communications of the soulless, distasteful villain who murders in a mask. And whenever a newspaper allow anonymous writers to attack personal character, it has then become a public nuisance—a moral pestilence;—there is no longer any security for character, and hence the annoyance should be at once stamped with infamy, and pushed out of existence by the unceremonious reprobation of all good and intelligent men.

PROSTITUTION OF THE PRESS.

To exhibit the baneful results of a working press, we may inform our readers that on last Friday, for the mere purpose of gratifying the spleen and demagogic malignity of three or four "Gentlemen," a few pieces of coarse calumny, wrapping paper was thrown out in this town, containing two anonymous productions. And we will venture to affirm that the annals of ruffianism, to the other day when the head of Brennan was cut with a rope instead of an axe, cannot furnish a more humiliating illustration of human depravity than is exhibited in these two productions. The first is the production of a man (if it is lawful to call him a man), whose real knowledge of the abusive communications of the soulless villain who murders in a mask, and whose character would make honor blush and humanity shed tears. He signed himself "Observer," but he should have adopted the cognomen of "Ruined Rascal." And after dealing a large portion of falsehood on himself, he attacks the able and intelligent men in the District, viz: the Collector of Customs and the Clerk of the Peace; and he is observed, the attack is not made on their official conduct, but in reference to a private transaction, in which neither of them has gained anything, as will be seen by Mr. Galt's communication in today's paper. Now had there been an Editor or any responsible person connected with this Press, these slanders could never have come before the public. This is not one other Press between Godrich and Halifax—in fact we might say there is no other Press in the world—which would tolerate such a base production of its power. If there is any one principle universally recognized and acted on by Editors of all parties, in the British dominions at least, it is the principle of not publishing anonymous slanders on private character. We have had some knowledge of the newspaper Press for twenty years, and we never knew a single instance of the private business transactions of respectable individuals being dragged before the public, by an anonymous writer in a newspaper. We are proud in knowing that many of the best Editors, both Radical and Tory, will not tolerate any anonymous writer, when he interposes with either the official acts of public men. Indeed, the insertion of anonymous communications is scarcely justifiable under any circumstances, because a man who is either ashamed to acknowledge his own sentiments, or who is conscious that his moral degradation in society is calculated to neutralise his statements, even though they should be found in truth, should not be permitted to write in a newspaper. Should the few sheets of colored wrapping paper which were printed in Godrich last week, be viewed as a specimen of the Provincial newspapers, then we would at once declare that the sooner the newspapers of Canada are "numbered with the things that were," the better will it be for the progress of civilization and morality. But this prostitution of principle and the power of the Press has no relation to a newspaper; it is not recognized as such even by the Tories of Godrich. There is not one single respectable Tory in the District that is not ashamed of it, and we have been fifty times assured, by many of the best men in the party, that they disclaimed all connection with it and its contents. This Press is, in reality, the equals of some half-dozen *outsiders* who are equally bankrupt in means, in character, and in principle. And whenever they can mus-

ter a few quires of paper they

as a vehicle of abuse on the wrapping paper. The other "signed" "Flat Justice," paper has said of it proclaim its author. Threw in connection with the calumny, which follows in the introduction of the same, in its spirit, *Smith's Address to the*. And no man who has studied human nature can fail to recognize the author as belonging to this class, white-faced, caustic, hypocritical scoundrel, who under the garb of Religion, commit more robberies than many pick-pockets. We can easily believe that he is not such a man as would cause the cries of the widow and the orphan to ascend for vengeance on his heartless villany.

P. B.—Since writing the above we have been informed that "Observer" and "Flat Justice," wrote and published their blackguard productions without even the knowledge of Mr. Kydd, the Postmaster, in whose favor they have both written. And we think it is Mr. Kydd's duty, as an honest man, and more particularly as a leading member of a Christian congregation, to come forward, not with a very ambiguous little hand-bill, but in the most manly and straightforward manner in the columns of the *Huron Signal*, and denounce the ruffian conduct of the anonymous slanders. Justice to Mr. Galt and Mr. Lizarz (through whose friendship he obtained the office), demands this—justice to himself demands it, and justice to the worshipping assembly with which he is connected demands it, as the very suspicion of him being a party to such heartless ingratitude and base slander, is calculated to do more injury to true religion in this place, than all the writings of all the Infidels.

The Court of Quarter Sessions and the District Court met on Tuesday, but we are happy to state that the meeting was heralded by the white flag, as the emblem of innocence, being hoisted in the Market Square. The only two charges of a criminal nature were so trifling that the Grand Jury could not find a true bill in either. There were many civil cases, some of which were of considerable weight, but we do not consider the business transactions of private individuals of much public interest, we forego making any remarks. There was some discussion of the question of a New Court house, and on the removal of the District Offices. On the first of these there is much difference of opinion, and the discussion did not seem to diminish that difference. The late Judge Jones in his Address to the Grand Jury at the Assizes in May last, urged the necessity of a New Court House very forcibly. We believe the necessity of it is generally admitted, and the fact that the Sheriff reluctantly allows the room in the Jail to be used for that purpose is a strong argument in favor of the undertaking. With regard to the latter we are unable to offer an opinion. The alterations that took place on the removal of the District Offices, reminded us of the dispute between the wise men of Gotham about an affair that never came into existence. There was much debate on a question which had already been settled. Dr. Chalk's objection to a few of the Magistrates seeking these questions at adjourned Sessions, had little weight. If the business of the District is to be over till it suits the convenience of Dr. Chalk and the other County Magistrates to come in and settle it, there will be very little business done, as there is generally enough to do at the meeting of Quarter Sessions without attending to these matters.

A LAYMAN.

In his production of the 15th September, our Reverend friend says he is "opposed on Scriptural grounds to what is commonly called total abstinence," and although we have not the slightest intention of discussing the question with him either on Scriptural or any other grounds, yet, as it is in his Scriptural or religious character that we wish to deal with, we shall briefly bring before our readers his Scriptural views on the subject; and as we shall neither garble, pervert, nor misrepresent a single sentence which he has published, our readers will be able to estimate the value of his Scriptural knowledge, and his zeal for Christian truth, from the manner in which he deals with the question of Total Abstinence.

In his communication to the Gazette of the 22nd September, after many censorious aspersions thrown at Temperance Societies "A Layman" says:—

"No religious man who is awakened to the beauty of holiness, and strives by the Divine Spirit to observe the vow registered in Heaven at his baptism, will require any earthly aid to prevent his being frequently 'overcharged with drinkiness.'"

Now this is just another mode of expressing the same important and melancholy fact that we were endeavoring to express and incident throughout our lecture, namely, that the hundreds—the thousands—yes the millions who have been baptized into the Christian Church who live in formal communion with that Church, and who attend regularly on her external ordinances, and yet "overcharged with drinkiness" frequently every year, are not Christians, or in other words, "They do not believe the Scriptures on this subject." "A Layman" says that "no religious man" (that is truly religious) can be guilty of such conduct; and we say exactly the same thing. But "A Layman" says farther, that "the assumption of fresh vows which are of human obligation do dishonor to the solemn baptismal engagement" of the true Christian. Now as he has abundantly shown that he knows nothing of total abstinence societies, except his own hatred to their principle of "not drinking spirits," we may inform him that there is no rose in the matter. But granting that—this assertion of "A Layman" if admitted, would prove too much. We take it for granted that both he and we have assumed a solemn obligation, and we have assumed the solemn vow administered by the ancient Order of Freemasons, and yet neither of us supposed that in so doing we were doing "dishonor to our solemn baptismal engagement." The terms of membership in a Temperance Society involve no solemn vow. Nothing is either expressed or understood but a simple declaration of the party, that a large amount of crime, ignorance, and wretchedness results from the common use of spirituous liquors in society; and therefore,

they will use all their influence, both by precept and example, to discountenance and check the common use of these liquors. In short there is nothing more in the temperance obligation than a public protest against a prevailing evil, and the parties becoming members agree to protest in a united capacity. And we may freely venture to affirm that "A Layman" has entered into his solemn engagement, for far less worthy purposes, and yet did not consider that he was doing "dishonor to his solemn baptismal engagement."

When men, in the exercise of their reasoning faculties come under a voluntary obligation which they conscientiously believe to be for the furtherance of morality and religion, they are morally bound to fulfill that obligation. We are just as much bound to "fill the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," by our "solemn baptismal engagement," as we are to beware of becoming "overcharged with drinkiness;" and yet good Christians have found it necessary to administer, not a wisp but an oak in Courts of Justice. And though the Quaker looks upon the practice as blasphemous. Yet the opinion of the Quaker does not destroy the sacredness of the oath. We have no desire of discussing this question farther than may be sufficient to show that "A Layman" is much better skilled in the Church History, and the metaphysical hair-splitting of Scholastic Theology, than he is in sound logic, or the practical Religion of the New Testament. Accordingly he tells us, in the Gazette of the 6th October, that "total abstinence is a sanctified error" that there were "retrogrades in the second century who were heretics" &c. Now had he been well acquainted with the Scriptures as he appears to be with Church History, he would have told us that there was a man called John the Baptist who was enjoined by the special command of Heaven to drink "no wine nor strong drink." This command was given before he was born, not that he might "renew an ancient error," but that he might be "filled with the Holy Ghost," and be prepared to herald the approach of the Messiah, and introduce the "solemn baptismal engagement." "A Layman" ought to know that there was a very numerous society called Nazarenes appointed by God for the accomplishment of certain purposes of holiness, who were strictly prohibited from tasting "wine or strong drink." He ought to know that God pronounced a very peculiar and special blessing upon a Rehebeles for their obedience to the command of their father, Johnabab, that they should "drink no wine or strong drink." He should know that when God intended to illustrate his power in the destruction of the Philistines, he raised up Sampson, who from his birth was commanded to "drink no wine nor strong drink." In short, were "A Layman" only half as well informed in the Scriptures as he is in the History of Heresies and Church Formulas, he would not compare us to the Eclectic enthusiasts of the second century; but would honestly acknowledge that if there is one principle recognized in the secular affairs of mankind, which has been specially sanctioned or enjoined by divine authority for the accomplishment of great and important purposes in the arrangements of Providence, it is the principle of abstaining from "wine and strong drink." And as ignorance is less criminal than dishonesty, we will charitably suppose that "A Layman's" errors result from ignorance. Continued in our next.

We regret to learn that we are represented as using clandestine means for supplanting Mr. Kydd in the office of Postmaster. We are not aware that ever our name was mentioned in connection with that office till we saw in a paper, in the production of some anonymous mischief-maker on Friday last; but we are aware that we never applied and never will apply either for that or any other office in Godrich. We think the allegation is not only false, but also ungrateful. The first, and we might almost say the only anonymous communication which has appeared in the *Signal*, was one signed "An Observer," charging Mr. Kydd with negligence in the duties of his office; and before inserting it, we informed Mr. Kydd that we had received it, and that we declined to publish it, but he insisted that we should publish it. We have always, since we came to Godrich, regarded Mr. Kydd as one of our chief enemies in proportion to his influence, but we never felt the slightest desire to return the compliment by doing him an injury. On the contrary, we have very frequently carried our bundles of mailings them, and carried them back to our own office for want of admission to the Post Office, in Office hours.—This we say we have frequently done without a complaint. It is perhaps a trifling inconvenience, but it is at least disagreeable, and as it is likely to be rewarded with ingratitude, it can never occur again.

THE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

My Dear Mr. Editor and redoubled opponent at chess:—In glancing over the columns of the *Tory Journal* of this place, I perceived that two anonymous writers have been pleased to make themselves busy in endeavoring to hold me up in rather an unenviable light to the public. In order, therefore, that the public may have a perfect understanding of the subject, and no garbled statement upon which to base its judgment, I shall narrate the part I took in the transaction, in which Mr. Lizarz, Mr. Kydd, and the Post Office Department are concerned. And should Mr. Kydd, in consequence of the very inconsiderate remarks of his friends, or perhaps of himself, lose his situation of Postmaster by thus dragging, so unnecessarily, before the public private matters, that, in my estimation, ought much rather to be buried in oblivion, he will have himself and his friends to thank;—I shall hold myself altogether guiltless of the consequences, as every man has a right to defend himself.

In the article signed "Observer," after a great deal of trash about what never took place, and which I suppose answers to the introduction usual in other works of fiction, we come to that which has some foundation in truth, namely, that part affecting the

office of the Postmaster the author intended to were ignorant of what that "according to the right or wrong, to be in a similar situation. He stated

"As if providence were the Post Office Inspector, near was immediately found for the quarter were sent here the collector of custom do to you" and forgetting to look not merely to the letter to the spirit—sent at one instant that the Post misadvised instanter; as if not done, and in order to pay of the dismissed, the terms carried a message for one of the surties, to be acting from this impression be found."

This statement is in did call on Mr. Warb him to inform me that was indebted to the P ment, mentioning that son-in-law, and his a transect all business f occur during his absent calling upon him. Mr. Office Inspector refer that when he received repair to Godrich, 1 months in arrears, and t he was a defaulter wa 269; which sum, acco tions he had received, l leaving the place. I conversation that ensue Warburton that I thou used by the department as regarded the surtie ered the department ac did, was a party to the the surties. So mu with Mr. Warburton.

And now a few won in which this debt o arranged. Mr. Kydd £40 to Mr. Lizarz, w gave it to Mr. Warb tion security for the this £40, another god nameless, gave a writ would see it paid, sup plies did not meet it, the remainder, Mr. W. recited in three week accounts due to him Lizarz is therefore at t the whole sum—shall by this "highly esteem the department, who honour to include him dants, (who in this cas But as it is my inten into the pecuniary in office, when I comm "Flat Justice," I shall the public the true drawal of the surty have quoted from "U would be led to believe Mr. Lizarz's consent t tion of withdrawing Kydd's bond which is no any intimation of the to Mr. Warburton, son, I had no authority some days afterward Lizarz's sanction that Mr. Kydd his intentio name from the bond of I informed Mr. Kydd mination, Mr. Kydd expect nothing else; Mr. Lizarz has behav towards him." Ther matter—no violent coolly and with the ut Mr. Kydd. He was from the date of the would forward his r from longer continu giving him ample tim It is now attempted t cessary step on the p have himself, assum been done for a poli party is carried ar pr is not allowed to pr being hauled over the c so doing. With a fe tion of "Observer" the renowned new bu am done with him Peace can give no m subject than the writ tion.

At the last electio put beyond the bar all, with one or two m as they would be a plague. Such having selection made of the Commission of the I self alone, and tro whom I formerly acte sible for the recomm fer nor care for the "Flat Justice," or Justice be done, woul interest of his friend own), have abstain under which he has inapplicable a signat ed saying, but as a latin I shall give it drom a man to de gives him of reaso of men set down wit determine on a cou the disposal of the C

