Arrival of the Hibernia.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

MONEY MARKET.

The aspect of commercial and monetary matters remains unaltered. Never was a more striking instance presented of reaction from one extreme to another than that which is shewn in our present condition, as compared with our state in October last. A period of anxiety and confusion, such as had never before been seen, has been succeeded by a prolonged deadness no less remarkable and unprecedented. Gold still continues to flow in, for we have suspended all our foreign purchases, and money, not consequently, daily becomes easier. A fresh one in trade has courage for the future; start. All are distrustful for the temptation there is therefore no demand for accommodation, of low rate. Funds alone offer to the capand the channel for investment. Hence rise in consols, which was reported by the last packet, has gone rapidly on, and from 87, at which they then stood, we have seen them advance to 89½.

The rate allowed by the discount brokers for the use of money at call, is now only 3 per cent, and the discount of first class paper may be easily effected at from 3½ to 3¾ per cent. Up to yesterday the *minimum* rate of the Bank of England had still been maintained at 5 per cent., at which price of course no applications were made at that establishment. Under these circumstances its reserve went on increasing, and the expedient was resorted to, of lending money on consols at such low rate as was current in the stock market, a measure which has of course contributed to the recent rise in the funds. At the Court held yesterday the *minimum* rate of discount was reduced to 4 per cent., and this step may bring a few applicants. The private bankers, however, as I have mentioned had already adopted a lower scale, and it is impossible therefore that it can have much effect.

TAXES IN ENGLAND.

The vital question in Great Britain, just now, so far as the Government is concerned, appears to be, how shall money be raised, enough to meet the wants of the present and future. It seems to be agreed that the power of taxation is exhausted, or nearly, in regard to all known and habitual subjects of import; and ingenuity is taxed (not meaning anything like a pun) to devise or find out new backs on which to lay the burden. We give here an extract from a long article in a late number of the London Times, in which the exigency of the occasion is laid bare with an unflinching hand.

"The great secret of judicious taxation is to lay it on without hampering the strain of the muscle and the play of limbs. Half a century of rather severe experiments has served to enlighten us on this point. Relieving as much as possible the industry of the country, the materials of trade, and the prime necessaries of life, we have transferred the burden to the broad shoulders of property. Luxury meanwhile we have left under its wholesome and profitable incumbrances. The labourer can just exist without either direct or evident contribution to the national fund; but if he aspires to his glass of ale and his pipe, or his wife to her coffee or tea, they pay no inconsiderable quota to the Treasury. Eschewing the usual division of taxes into direct or indirect, we have indicated three subjects of taxation. 1. The raw materials of life or manufacture. 2. Luxuries and comforts. 3. Property. The first of these we have renounced altogether. No one out of Bedlam would propose again to enhance the food of millions or clog the operations of trade.

"As for luxuries, the present condition of our working classes is not such as to warrant any tax which should put their few comforts not only out of reach but almost beyond hope. Nor is commerce itself so prosperous as to bear heavier tolls. Speaking of superfluities, whether exotic or domestic, in the general, and without reference to exceptional cases, if any can be shown, we must say that the great body of the British people have not yet their share.—Property and the luxuries of the wealthier classes are the third alternative of taxation. It is evident that they are most capable of bearing an accession of burden."

We take the position that it is a reproach to the intellect, the good sense, of the English Government and the English people, that, with the superabundant wealth existing in the country and the vast income it derives from its enterprise and industry, there is this financial difficulty constantly pressing on the Government. The means of relief are so abundant and so obvious that not to perceive them seems an act (or omission) of wilful blindness, while, if they are perceived, not to take advantage of them can hardly be called anything but an act of premeditated folly.

The whole difficulty lies in the boundless extravagance and prodigality of the Government. Nowhere else in the world, we venture to say, is every kind of public service renumerated so lavishly and carried on so expensively. We have, somewhere, but cannot lay hands upon it at the moment, a list of salaries paid in the various branches of the public service; and we have many times looked over it with absolute astonishment at the enormous sums bestowed upon the almost innumerable persons who thus exchange their not very arduous labours for the public gold. Fifty thousand dollars a year to Judges—thirty thousand to Ministers of state as such, besides the sums they receive as holders of minor appointments—from fifty to a hundred thousand to ambassadors—half a million to a very estimable lady who gives nothing in return, because she is the widow of a King—a quarter of a million to one foreign monarch because he was, many years ago, the husband of a King's daughter—as much nearly in various forms to the Queen's husband—these are specimens of the unparalleled extent to which the public money is poured out of both hands, for no earthly reason except the necessity of "maintaining the splendor" of the Kingdom.

This is the cause of the evil—this unheard of extravagance, pervading every branch and department of the public business and of state ceremony. A reduction of twenty-five per cent. on all salaries exceeding a thousand pounds a year would make the Government "as easy as an old glove."—*New York Spectator.*

HABITS OF OUR WISE ANCESTORS.—Some fifty years ago the rule for drinking in Ireland was, that no man was allowed to leave the company until he was unable to stand, and then he might depart if he could walk.

PROSPERITY OF CANADA.

One exception to this condition of our colonies is happily afforded by the state of Canada, Upper and Lower, which unexpectedly, but most fortunately, have become prosperous and rich,—first, under the timber trade; and secondly, by their greater facility (beyond the United States) of supplying us with corn and meal. The merchants have become rich on this influx beyond all former example upon the lands, which in the course of time these states will almost rival the mother country, even their climate becoming softened and improved as the culture and drainage of their lands are extended. And yet in the negociations for the peace of Versaillee, which terminated the American war, when one of the American secretaries, who was carrying the signature of the preliminaries to the British negociator, ran back suddenly to Dr. Franklin, telling him that he had totally forgotten Canada amongst the states to be ceded by Great Britain, "Why, why, so I have, indeed," exclaimed the Doctor; "well, never mind, let it go, for what it is worth."—*Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1848.

WHAT IS TO BE DONE?

THE spirit of prophecy, the gift of the Oracles, and even the evil genius of divination have all departed from the abodes of the children of men. Woe is unto us for we have been born in an age of uncertainty! an age of barren speculation and random conjecture; the whole world is a mere mass of hopes and fears, and expectations, and gloomy forebodings, but there is no *certainty.*—The froth of words and the conflict of theories, are producing a great noise like the sound of many waters; and yet amidst all these theories and anticipations every man is just ready to make a dead stop, and ask "Who will shew us any good? O for the days of the Oracles!" The Editors of the newspaper press, in the abundance of their officious good-naturedness, have endeavored to lessen the horror of this universal suspense, by becoming Cabinet makers, and during the last ten or fifteen days they have, by dint of imagination and hard labour, succeeded in constructing a Cabinet of men which will be exhibited in Moutreal in a few days! Still, still, the gratuitous services of our friends the Editors, have not removed the impenetrable mist that hings between the moral vision of the great Public, and the future theatre of human action. It is admitted that Toryism has been unceremoniously kicked off the stage, and that the next act of the Drama is to be performed by the Radicals; but the question "What is to be done?" is just as full of anxiety and uncertainty as ever. And as drunken Sandy Watt said to his mother *"there are two great fears in the house, ye're frighted that ye're gaun to dee, and I'm frighted ye're no gaun to dee."* The Tories are afraid the Radicals will do too much, and the Radicals are afraid they will do too little! As our sympathies for the Tories are very strong, we would willingly allay their fears, but alas we lack ability for the task; however, if they would take the *will for the deed* we will cheerfully throw out a few simple hints which if received in good nature might, at least, do no harm. We do this more readily on account of some whisperings throughout the ranks of the vanquished, about organizing systematicly to thwart the rebellious machinations of the destructive Radicals! Organize! we tremble at the sound. It reminds us of Ireland, and we think that our blood runs backwards at the very name or recollection of that unhappy country. Poor injured, misgoverned, self-ruined, *organizing* Ireland!

"——— ——— the foeman's chain
Could not bring thy proud soul under,"

Till the accursed seeds of factional organization were nefariously sown over the length and breadth of thy green soil, and then, it required not the chain of the foeman to secure thy degradation. The misery, the debasement, the sufferings and murders of Ireland, were only accomplished by the self-imposed fetters of faction! Poor, unfortunate, wretched, *organizing* Ireland! And is Canada to become a second Ireland? A land of secret organized factions! Is the same hellish drama to be enacted here? Forbid it Heaven! But let us seriously enquire what is the necessity for this proposed organization? What are the measures which the Radicals will likely bring forward for the purpose of ruining the country? Are they likely to declare that Canada shall no longer exist as a Colony of Great Britain, that it shall henceforth be a portion of the United States? This is a mear bug-bear. There is not a single member from Upper Canada in the present House of Assembly who would vote for this change, even though it should be allowed to be peaceably settled by vote tomorrow. It would perhaps be an advantage to the Republic, and it might be a benefit to Britain at present, but it would be ruin to Canada; and as the Radicals are just as long-headed and as shrewd, and as deeply interested in the posperity of the country as the Tories, they are just as likely to legislate for the promotion of that prosperity as the party that they are pushing out of office. Toryism under the man Bondhead and his predecessor, produced a miniature rebellion; and as opposite causes seldom produce similar effects, the Radicals have determined to pursue a course of policy diametrically opposed to the policy of Bondhead. We have neither the power nor desire to foretell what they *will* do, but we may venture to enumerate a few things which they will not do. And in the first place they are not likely to fritter away their own time and the public money in plotting and planning schemes for the retention of place and emolument—the almost unanimous verdict of the people in their favour has precluded the necessity of such policy. They are not likely to create offices of *Supervisorship(?)* of Canals, with salaries of 500 pounds per annum as rewards for the signal services of their faithful and tenacious adherents. Their real friends are so numerous, and the Canals of Canada so few, that this policy is quite impracticable. (Query. How much of the tolls or customs levied on the Beauharnoise Canal will reach the Provincial Treasury after deducting the salaries of Mr. Ex-Grand Master Gowan, and all the other satellites, clerks and lock-keepers that revolve around and under him?) In the next place the Radicals are not likely to pass any measure calculated to create bad feeling between men and their fellows by degrading the already degraded condition of woman, and reducing her social scale to the level of a mere animal existence. They will not decree that the hurried, hard-working man shall be taxed for the liberty of chopping and clearing his own land, while the man of commerce or merchandize with twenty times the capital, and twenty times the profits of the industrious bushman shall be allowed to escape *scot-free.* They will not decree that the Farmer of Huron, merely as a test of his "loyalty" and love of "British connexion," shall be compelled to transport his wheat to the Montreal market at the rate of 6d. per bushel and there sell it for 3s. 6d, when for a freight of 2d. he can obtain four shillings per bushel in the market of Buffalo; or that he shall pay 8d. per yard for his Glasgow or Manchester shirting if he can purchase it in Detroit for 6d. And lastly it is absolutely certain that the Radicals will not shake heaven and earth with their zealous endeavours to establish Sectarian domination and intolerance. They will not compel the various denominational sections of the Christian Church to support and acknowledge the supremacy of dogmas subversive of their own conscientious opinions. In short they will not propagate the heart-burnings, bitterness, and bad feeling which are now the disgrace of the religious world, by giving to any bigot or bigots the shadow of ligislative sanction for saying "stand thou aside for I am holier than thou!"

We have thus enumerated a few measures which would certainly be revolting to the feelings of every honest man, and we think the very, very few of the 18th century Tories who inhabit Canada, need not be apprehensive of the Radicals giving any countenance to such antiquated absurdities. Still we are aware that all the evils, natural, commercial, physical, and moral, that may be in store for Canada, will be pertinaciously charged upon the Radicals.—Alas! alas! for the popularity of the honourable Robert Baldwin, if the sap does not flow abundantly from the maple trees next month, or if the spring frosts hurt the fall wheat, or the dry rot destroy the next potato crop! Or should the booms and bays of Quebec become blocked up by an over speculation in the pine trade, the character of the honourable Member for Kent will be like Othello's occupation.

HURON DISTRICT.

The District of Huron is situated between 43 and 44 degrees of northern latitude, and between 81 and 82 degrees western longitude from Greenwich. It is bounded on the North by unsurveyed wilderness, on the South by the London and Brock Districts, on the East by the Wellington and Gore Districts, and on the West by Lake Huron. The whole surveyed lands of the District, with the exception of the townships of Ashfield and Wawonosh, are patented to the Canada Company, who have had them divided into townships of different sizes and forms according to the situations and natural divisions of the different localities. There are few of the townships square, as the Huron Tract itself is something like the form of an acute triangle, of which the Lake is the hypothenuse, and North and South Easthope the apex or point. At this point the leading road from Hamilton to Goderich enters and runs almost in a straight line, leaving the depth of a township of the Company's land on the north side. This road is, therefore, the south boundary line of the townships of North Easthope, Ellice, Logan and Mitchell, McKillop, Hullet, and Coleborne, the northern boundary is the Government Lands.—Colborne lies upon the Lake shore north of Goderich, the Maitland river being the division between them. It is a small township something of a romboid figure, containing 34,339 acres of which only 4,298 are unsold—it is in general a good soil and well watered. Its present population is 547, among whom are a number of wealthy and intelligent farmers. Hullet lies along the east or southeast side of Colborne, it contains 53,818 acres, 42,806 of which are unsold. A branch of the Maitland winds through it, it is but thinly inhabited, the population being only 264. McKillop lies on the east side of Hullet, is an oblong square, containing 52,841 acres, of which 42,022 are unsold, the number of inhabitants is 397. Logan is the next township eastward, it is the same in form as McKillop but a little larger, its contents being 54,488 acres, of which 40,780 are yet unsold, the land is good and is intersected by numerous streams, its population is 248. Ellice is next, it is of the same form, and contains 55,206 acres, of which 30,053 are unsold, the population is 845. North Easthope is the last township of Huron on this northern range—it is of an indiseribable shape, but contains much good land, and in proportion to its size, has a large population and a proportionate amount of wealth—its contents are 43,595 acres, of which 6,079 are unsold, there are init 1391 inhabitants. It is bounded on the east by the township of Wilmot in the Wellington District and the river Avon passes through the length of it. South Easthope is the smallest and best settled township in the District. Its form is that of a very flat triangle. It is separated from North Easthope by the road from Hamilton to Goderich, corners upon the towaship of Wilmot eastward, and is bounded on the south by Zorra in the District of Brock, and on the west by the township of Downie—it contains but 24,550 acres, of which only 2,163 are unsold, its population is 1,116. Downie is the next township towards Goderich on the south side of the leading road. It is divided diagonally by the river Avon; it is excellent land and is in an advanced state of cultivation. Its superficial contents are 49,577¾ acres, 5,438 unsold,—its population is 1513. On the united corners of the townships of North and South Easthope, Ellice, and Downie stands the village of Stratford, a flourishing little town of only five or six years growth. It has a number of good stores, taverns and other symptoms of a healthy prosperity. The Avon runs through it and affords considerable water power. Its population is from four to five hundred. It is distant from Hamilton 56 miles—from Goderich 45½, and from London about 36 miles. On the west side of Downie is the township of Fullarton. It is but recently settled, but is improving fast; it contains 40,643 acres, of which only 6,188 are unsold; its population is 778. Hibbert lies on the west side of Fullarton, contains 41,476 acres, 28,426 of which are for sale—it has only 264 inhabitants. Tuckersmith is a triangle formed by the town line of Hibbert and the two great roads leading to Goderich from London on the south, and from Hamilton on the east—these two roads meet in an acute angle at the junction of the townships of Goderich, Hullet and Tuckersmith, twelve miles from the town of Goderich. Tuckersmith contains 41,438 acres, of which 16,530 are unsold—its population 735. Goderich is a shapless block of land containing 53,856 acres, bounded on the north by the river Maitland—on the east by Hullet and Tuckersmith—on the south by the river Bayfield, and on the west by Lake Huron. The surface is in some parts rather uneven, but it is in general good land; it is excellently supplied with pure springs and has a number of considerable streams running through it—the quantiay of unsold land is 8,040 acres—the population is 2,801.

All these townships which we have noticed, except Colborne, lie upon the leading road to Hamilton; most of them have a Post Office, and the Mail stage passes tri-weekly in each direction. Grist and Saw Mills are also conveniently situated along the road. We shall next notice those townships south of Goderich, which occupy the track lying between the London road and the Lake, the first of which is Stanley—it is a rich and well settled township containing 45,336 acres, of which 10,158 are unsold, it has 1031 inhabitants. At the mouth of the river Bayfield is a village of the same name—it is but lately commenced, but it is a beautiful site for a town, and its present prosperity is a promising indication of its future success. On the south side of Stanley is the township of Hay, it is thinly settled having only 122 inhabitants—its superficial measurement is 53,450 acres; 45,391 of which are yet to be sold. It is bounded on the south by Stephen, containing 55,444 acres and a population of 276; the quantity of unsold land is 46,744 McGillivery is the most southern township of Huron, it is bounded on the south by Williams, in the London District and on the west by a narrow wing of Bosanquet, in the Western District, which stretches out between it and the lake.—It is a large township containing 63,690 acres; of which 38,077 are unsold—its population is 595. The townships of Williams in the London District, and Bosanquet in the Western District are patented to the Canada Company, and are included in what is commonly called the "Huron Tract." Williams is the largest township in the *Tract*—it contains 74,598 acres, of which 43,166 are unsold, it has 375 inhabitants—distance from the town of London 16 or 18 miles. Bosanquet is a kind of tattered skirt of the Western District, that stretches rather impertinently along the river Auxsables, between the Lake and the townships of Williams and McGillivery. Its superficial extent is 64,059½ acres, of which 53,419½ are unsold—its population is 241. The irregular forms and sizes of the townships of Huron do not arise entirely from the triangular shape of the District, but from the fact that the Company have used the leading roads and principal rivers, (with all their windings) as town-lines, which is after all a judicious arrangement. We shall notice the remaining townships in our next.

ERRATUM.

In our Statistics of last week the number of acres under cultivation in the District is stated 33,341, the first figure should be a 5, namely 53,341, being an actual increase of THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SIX acres, since the year 1842!

POLITICS FOR THE PEOPLE—NO. 4.

KING'S COLLEGE.

It is possible that in the course of a few weeks, perhaps a few days, a number of constituencies in Upper Canada will again be called upon to exercise the elective franchise; and as the weal or woe of the Province is deeply involved in the Parliamentary proceedings of the ensuing session it is earnestly to be wished that the people generally should be made aware of the real nature of those questions which are likely to occupy the attention of our Legislature. We have no faith in the general wisdom and propriety of conduct resulting from momentary impulse, or from a kind of artificial excitement produced on the very eve of an election. The elective franchise is not private or individual property. It has never been regarded as such in any portion of the British dominions. The highest authorities, from the eminent Judge Blackstone, downwards, have all agreed that it is merely a sacred trust held by electors for the public weal, and though unprincipled men have often made, and are still making merchandise of this sacred trust, yet the laws against the bribery and corruption of voters are both numerous and stringent. But certainly the more effectual method of ensuring the proper exercise of the elective privilege, would be a general knowledge of the nature and bearings of those political measures which are most likely to affect the permanent interests of the country; and for the honour of our common nature, it is to be hoped that if electors generally understood the responsible position which they occupy in regard to the community, even in posterity, they would act according to the dictates of conscience and judgment; and having their minds previously determined on, some definite line of policy, would shortly arrive at the conclusion that all canvassing for votes, and all attempts at bribery or undue influence, on the part of candidates or their agents, were nothing less than insults offered to their understanding; and would voluntarily and cheerfulty support the man who would support their principles.

Under the influence of these views we offer a few observations on the University qusetion, which has been long made to occupy a very important position in the political contentions of Upper Canada; and which will assuredly affect either for good or evil ages of her future destiny. We have no intention of entering into the history of the origin and progress of King's College! we hope the masterly production of John Macara, Esq. Barrister of Toronto, on this subject, is familiar to the majority of our readers; neither do we intend to annalize the Bill of Mr. Receiver General McDonald of Kingston. It was founded on falsehood, and introduced last session as a species of political capital to be expended in purchasing the votes of certain religious denominations, to sustain a falling administration; but the bait did not take; it was a signal failure. And much credit is due to these sections of the Christian Church that nobly displayed their contempt of emolument to be derived from a daring violation of the immutable principle of justice. The amended Charter of King's College recognizing that institution as the property of the whole people of Upper Canada, became the law of the land about eleven years ago, and though the subsequent history of the institution too plainly shews that the impartial provisions of the Charter were soon sacrificed on the shrine of dishonourable intrigue and sectarian aggrandizement, yet Mr. McDonald's Bill of last session is again an open, but perhaps an unintentional, acknowledgment that King's College and its revenues are in reality the property of the people. A share of the income is there offered to the Roman Catholics and Wesleyan Methodists, and neither of these religious bodies ever dreamt that their claims upon the institution were superior to the claims of the Baptist and Secession Churches. Hence all shams and subterfuges about "vested rights" and High Church supremacy are thrown aside, and the simple question before the public at present, is, *Are the people willing that the revenue of their property shall be given for the exclusive purpose of advancing religious sectarianism* (which is at this moment the withering curse of the civilized world,) *or shall this revenue be expended in the moral and intellectual improvement of the entire people?* There is no mystery; no sophistry; no complication of reasoning involved in this question, it is certainly within the grasp of the most ordinary capacity, and upon the principles of justice and utility, admits of but one answer. We shall, however, reason a little upon the subject.

There seems to be an error of opinion throughout the civilized world, regarding the right of majorities; this right is, in fact, nothing more in a multitude of instances, than the power resulting from numbers. But no superiority of numbers can possibly possess any moral power or authority to vote a man out of his own property. For example, suppose a pair of blankets to be left as a common legacy to five individuals, and that the blankets were only sufficient to cover three, in this case the majority had a right to vote that the blankets should be sold, and the proceeds equally divided among the five legatees; but the three individuals composing the majority had no right to vote that either the blankets or the entire proceeds should become their own exclusive property: the first vote would be an act of expediency founded on the law of equity, the second would be an act of violence, resulting from animal force. Now, there is certainly a large share of this *blanket* metaphor embodied in the proposed division of the Revenues of King's College. It is more than probable that the Wesleyan, Episcopalian, Romish and Scotch Churches in Western Canada, embrace a majority of the population; but should they or their representatives vote that they had a right to the whole income of the University, the vote would just be equal to a monopoly of the blankets; hence no honest man would bring forward such a proposal, and no honest man would sanction or support it. Besides we feel pleasure in believing that a very large majority of those who were to be physically benefitted by it, would regard the proposal as a violent outrage upon their moral feelings. The University and its revenues belong to the whole people of Upper Canada, and if in the 600,000 of population, there is one Mormon or one Unitarian, his right is just equal to the right of any other single individual; and if it would be unjust in a single man to rob him of this right, it would be equally unjust, and far more dastardly, in 599.000 to deprive him of it. For although the world seems to act upon the belief that iniquity is extenuated in proportion to the numbers who join in the perpetration of it, yet there is a wide moral distinction between the division of property and the division of crime. In dividing one hundred pounds among one hundred persons, each man receives exactly one-hundredth part of the aggregate sum, but the crime of robbery committed by one hundred men, produces exactly one hundred individual robbers—the association of numbers never can have the slightest influence in diminishing individual moral responsibility. Besides, such a division of the University revenue as that contemplated by Mr. McDonald's Bill, could only be regarded as a very temporary settlement of the question; for while such a wide difference of opinion exists upon the subject, there is a strong probability that every new Administration would claim the same power of altering and amending according to the wishes of the majority of the people, which we must say, have always a slight natural tendency towards justice. And we have no fears whatever but all these alterations and amendments will ultimately terminate upon the broad basis of equal rights and privileges. But wherefore lose time and create bad feeling by circuitous enactments of error, while the object to be attained is attainable now?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

GODERICH, 23rd Feb., 1848.

DEAR SIR,—Might I request the favour of your insertion of the enclosed, as you will perceive it was called forth, in consequence of an article that appeared in the *Huron Gazette.* Mr. Giles at once, and in a most handsome manner, on my application to him, promised its insertion in his paper; but as I am desirous that the inhabitants of the County should understand clearly the ground of my support, at the last election, of Mr. Guynne, I would feel obliged if you could favour it with a place in your columns,

I remain, Dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN GALT.

To the Editor of the Huron Gazette.

SIR,—In your paper of the 18th current, under the article "Ourselves," you say—"If any proof were wanting of the County of Huron being essentially and entirely Conservative, it is to be found in the fact, that no gentleman possessing other than Conservative principles ever yet dared to solicit the suffrages of the electors." To this statement I must give a positive denial. My acquaintance with the County of Huron and its inhabitants is one of more years in standing than yours' is of weeks, and has enabled me to arrive at the conclusion that the great majority of the inhabitants are liberal in their sentiments and ideas as to government, and would, and will, if left to themselves, much more readily be induced to support a liberal than a Conservative, or more properly speaking, a do-nothing government.

At the last election, Mr. Gwynne stood forward as the Liberal Candidate, and as such I supported him; he contested this County with Mr. Cayley—you were present during the contest—after such a contest, can you, or any one, contend that this County is "essentially and entirely Conservative. Of a constituency of 710, *three hundred and twenty-one* voted for the Liberal Candidate, and 389 for the Conservative. Of the latter, how many were induced to support Mr. Cayley from the influence brought to bear on them by the Commissioner and Agents of the Canada Company? How many more gave their support from the expectation of obtaining places of emolument or honour, through the influence of Mr. Cayley, the supposed leader of what is styled the Conservative party, it is not now my intention to examine.

The contest is itself a refutation of your remarks; and as it is still so fresh in the memory of all—or perhaps I should say of those who do not willfully forget it—I might have allowed your remark to have gone to the County without notice, but as I took a somewhat active part during the election, I should regret to have it supposed for one instant that in that contest, I acted otherwise than from a firm conviction that Conservatism is behind the age, and that a Liberal Government can alone keep pace with the wants and wishes of the people.

I remain, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN GALT.

Goderich, Feb. 21, 1848.

SURVEY OF A NEW TOWNSHIP.—Mr Alexander Wilkison, Deputy Provincial Surveyor, from Sandwich, and a number of chainbearers, hewers of wood, and drawers of water, passed through Goderich this week on their way to the Government Lands, to complete the survey of a township on the north side of Hullet, in this District. We understand there is a block of good land in that locality. The name of the township is not yet decided on, but we should suppose it will be "Elgin" or "Bruce."

☞ Our Legislators are now fairly on the wing for Montreal. Messrs. Baldwin, Prince, Sullivan, and Morrison left on Tuesday, by a private conveyance. They were to attend a dinner, given to Mr. Flint, M.P.P. for Hastings, at Belleville, on Thursday.—Mr. J. Hillyard Cameron left for Montral, on Monday last, and Mr. Boulton on Wednesday, *via* Boston.—"And they were shot accordingly" passed down on Thursday morning; the Hon. Adam Fergusson left yesterday, with Messrs. Wetenhall and Notman.—*Globe.*

Lanark will surely be well represented in the new House. Five Members, who will take their seats next session, were residents of this County, namely Cameron, Kent,—Wilson, London,—Malloch, Carlton,—G. B. Lyon, Russell—James Hall, Peterboro.—Mr. Bell, our present Member is a resident. We have besides two honorables in the Upper House, namely, William Morris and Roderick Matheson. From these Lanark need not expect much benefit.—*Bathurst Courier.*

A PARENT'S PRIDE.—If there be such a thing as pure and perfect joy upon earth, it is that which fills the heart of a parent when he hears of the wisdom, the virtue, and the prosperity of a child. If there be sorrow that admits not of consolation, it is the sorrow of a father for the vice or folly of an ungracious, thankless son, and for the misery in which he has plunged himself. We hope our young readers will remember this, and so live as to add to the happiness of their parents.

The following is the German mode of preventing Sunday tippling. All persons drinking upon Sundays and holidays in coffee houses, &c. during divine service, are authorised to depart without paying what they have had. Such a regulation in England would have a most beneficial tendency in improving the morals of the lower orders of society, and greatly contribute to the comfort of the families.

INGRATITUDE—An ungrateful man is detested by all; every one feels hurt by his conduct, because it operates to throw a damp upon generosity, and he is regarded as the common injurer of all those who stand in need of assistance.

DIVERSION.—All innocent diversions, as far as they contribute to health, and do not interfere with the improvement of the talents God has given us, may be enjoyed; but we should watch, lest we be deceived by a present pleasure to lose a greater.

Married.

On the 24th inst., at St. George's Church, Goderich, by the Rev. R. F. Campbell, Rector, Mr. GEORGE YOUNG, fifth son of Alexander Young, Esq., of Colborne, to ISABELLA HELEN, eldest daughter of David Clarke, Esq., of Claremont, and niece of Sir James Clarke, Knt. Bart., Physician to Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

NOTICE.

THE next Sittings of the First DIVISION COURT will be held at the Goal of Goderich, SATURDAY the first of April next.

A. F. MORGAN,
Clerk First Division Court.
Goderich, Feb., 25, 1848. 4w6

ERIN GO BRAGH.

A FULL attendance of the Sons of St. Patrick is requested at the BRITISH HOTEL on Monday the 28th instant, at 7 P. M., to make arrangements for the ensuing Festival of Ireland's Tutelar Saint.

VIVAT REGINA.

Goderich, Feb., 25, 1848.

TO BE SOLD BY

PUBLIC AUCTION.

WILL be sold, by Public Auction, on the Market Square, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the Full Bred Young DURHAM BULL, five years old, now in the possession of Mr. John Salkeld.

And also the AYRSHIRE BULL, at present at Mr. George Elliott's, township of Goderich—the property of the Huron District Agricultural Society.

Terms—12 months credit by furnishing approved endorsed notes.

R. CUNINGHAME, Secretary.
J. K. GOODING, Auctioneer.
Goderich, Feb., 19, 1848.