

Also authorises Townships to be assessed for the relief of indigent persons.

NOTE.—In reference to the before-mentioned acts it will be discovered that the people in their Townships have considerable powers conferred upon them, and they would do well to be more vigilant in the selection of their Officers, more particularly in the selection of their Counsellors, for it is they in their aggregate capacity who have the appointment of any responsible Officers of the District, such as Treasurer, &c., and upon whom devolves also the imposing of taxes for a variety of objects, and the managing and controuling of the most important interests of the Districts, and it is the people's own fault if by their apathy and indifference their local affairs are not well managed.

It is to be regretted that many people are entirely ignorant of the amount of power placed in their hands, and that they exercise it with so little care and discretion.

Governors and the Governed.

A celebrated writer on Civil Government employs the following language which should be deeply engraven on the minds of the Electors of Canada in these times of hope and anticipation:—

“But the combination of those who share either in the actual exercise of the public power, or in its advantages, do not allow themselves to sit down in inaction.—They wake while the people sleep. Entirely taken up with the thought of their own power, they live but to increase it. Deeply versed in the management of public business, they see at once all the possible consequences of measures. And, as they have the exclusive direction of the springs of government, they give rise, at their pleasure, to every incident that may influence the minds of a multitude who are not on their guard, and who wait for some event or other that may finally determine them.—It is they who convene the assembly, and dissolve it: it is they who offer propositions and make speeches to it. Ever active in turning to their advantage every circumstance that happens, they equally avail themselves of the tractableness of the people during public calamities, and its heedlessness in times of prosperity. When things take a different turn from what they expected, they dismiss the assembly. By presenting to it many propositions at once, and which are to be voted upon in the lump, they hide what is destined to promote their own private views, or give a colour to it, by joining it with things which they know will take hold of the minds of the people. By presenting in their speeches, arguments and facts which men have no time to examine, they lead the people into gross and decisive errors: and the common-places of rhetoric, supported by their personal influence, ever enable them to draw to their side the majority of votes.

A Lying Administration in League with Clerical Robbers.

The High Church party, it is well known, have been labouring for a long time to get “the Lion's Share” of the Clergy Reserves into their own hands, in fee, instead of a proportion of their proceeds when sold: were this diabolical plot to succeed, it would turn Canada into a second Ireland. Every settler on a reserve lot would be a tenant of the clergy—

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