was nonsense and absurd. Long had be get over that miscalled parriotism. When they saw on the continent, in Germany, men as wise, systems as elaborate, results as they saw on the continent, in Germany, men as wise, systems as elaborate, results as gree, it became them to see what the doc-trines were that a situated Europe. He had before said that the revolution of France was not political. It was mainly Prance was not political. It was mainly seeisl. It was not a protest against monarchy for republicanism. It was a huge protest against paperiam—a raising up of men's voices to see if God credained poverty to be the lot of mankind. That such it quiry was a needful it might be difficult for them. Force showed that they might change their institutions a together and gain nothrights were for all nen; and now, all strongs all to seed that they might change their institutions altogether and gain nothing; their Republic was merely monarchy beaten out, and less gilded. As John Milton said of Presbyters, they were priests written large; and so was Republicanism simply a long word for monarchy—a drabbish and dirty Saturday-looking attempt at Sinday. Now, in England they did not want this. They had the unitost political freedom, and the worst pauperism in the world. They had the unitost political freedom, and the worst pauperism in the world. They had the unitost political freedom, and the worst pauperism in the world. They had no corresponding change in their social state. All classes in politices, but they had no corresponding change in their social state. All classes in England had risen. The barony culminated to the peerage; then the bourgeoise culminated and never did God place men in a stance of Mr. Daw-on's lecture, divested of the New of its Master's decree. Under Responsible Government, the Acts of the Executive are completely under the control of the peerse. Under Responsible Government, the Acts of the Executive are completely under the control of the peerse. Under Responsible Government, the Acts of the Executive are completely under the control of the peerse. Under Responsible Government, the Acts of the Executive are completely under the control of the peerse. Under Responsible Government, the Acts of the Executive are completely under the control of the peerse. Under Responsible Government, the Acts of the Executive are completely under the control of the peerse. Under Responsible Government, the Acts of the Executive are completely under the control of the peeple, exercised from Messrs. Dalv and Smith, the Council metal following gentlemen of the Executive and so long as from Messrs. Dalv and Smith, the Council metal following gentleme desiration worship simmon; their greatest ject takes desirationake the world think them comme if faut; they had no desire to raise those men below them. They would be supplanted by another class; but as that was the lowest class, there must be a strange lowest class, there must be a strange change. In ancient times the question never arose. As the work was done by slaves—mere things, chattels—the labor question could not arise. But in England, feudalism bad died; that great question had arisen, and England and Europe were at that moment listening to a new and great ferred. Under this English life there was mand. Under this English life there was cemand. Under this English life there was a class, called by some writers the dangerous class, of whom till recently they had been in ignorance—men whose hand was against every man, and every man's hand was the them, who had every man's hand egainst them—who had no visible means of living, and who clustered most numerously in those towns which flourished most.— These towns, like certain vegetables, the These towns, like certain vegetables, the greater the amount of decay at the bottom, seemed to flurity the noblest exercise of the human being, but when regulated by the strict principles of honests the bottom. He pointed to Glasgow in at the bottom. He pointed to Glasgow in the bottom. He pointed to Glasgow in the bottom. He pointed to Glasgow in the bottom is the bottom. He pointed to Glasgow in the bottom is the bottom. He pointed to Glasgow in the bottom is the bottom in the bottom in the bottom in the bottom is the bottom. He pointed to Glasgow in the bottom is the bottom in the bottom in the bottom is the bottom. He pointed to Glasgow in the bottom is the bottom in the bottom is the bottom. out stirring a finger, went to the Bible to drag out some unfortunate text that there drag out some unfortunate text that there will always be poor in the land, whether they tried to prevent it or no. That God laid down that rule to good conduct he denied. In his heart of hearts he honored that book, but he called on them to attack such fatalism, that was not the spirit of the Was slavery to be attacked, they took them to the Bible, saying that one of Noah's sons was accursed, and therefore it So also had the pauper fem received the Bible blessing. So also is received the Bide blessing. So also was it with absolution; so was it with many other things, with science and with politics. And this led him to consider what was the principle of Christianity; if they could know that they would know that they would know the future of society. And on the question be fore them he remembered that when God sent the Jews hanns, those that gathered much had intie over those that gathered little had sufficient. Let them look how St. Paul interpreted that: "I mean not that other men should be eased and ye burdened, for your wants, that there may be an.

D

THE PARTY OF THE P

that whatever received not favor in England day of restoration. At the foundation of was nonsense and abourd. Long had be that dectrine layable question, whose is the got over that miscalled patriotism. When land? Moses said the land was God's.— He hestowed it upon all the people, and that inalienably. He would not admit that the poor man's necessities gave a right to the rich man to keep it from him. The the rich man to keep it from him. The Church—and when he used the word, he did not mean the Established Church, but all who professed to be Christians—had kept men from considering the christians and the children from considering the children from ch secial. It was not a protest against monarchy for republicanism. It was a huge protest against pauperism—a raising up of men's voices to see if God crained powerty to be the lot of mankind. That such is quiry was needful it might be difficult for them, nursed in comfort, and pampered in lowury to understand; but to some of them, who saly saw luxary to feel the contrast, it would be simple. Let them see how it was stated in the Times. "Wealth and numbers threaten long and fearful collision—The many are busy asking by what law of nature, what rule of common good, the soil—conferring—money, privileges, dignity, power, and state—should be shot up in the hands of a few, and those so unworthy of the power and incapable of the truct." That was the question, whether they blinked it or no. It was the question on which the or no. It was the question on which the they prepared to vindicate the immense eyes of Euro, e were fixed. Socialism and wealth of some men and the despairing communism might be madness; but whether poverty of others? Here was one great communism night be madness; but whit'er per no they were bound to inquire into them. No mile of the people but indicated some dim right or priviledge withheld.—
They were bound in another way; they would not resist them. Doesnes had power to destroy, even although they were evil.

Now, the want of the time was they want of true dectrines of fabor. He granted that a contributing to the common stock. He cannot still a specific or in the sound to the time was the want of true dectrines of fabor. He granted that a contributing to the common stock. He cannot still a specific or in the fabor that the measure of the people of the people and unrighteous barrier to evil, it was neither beautiful not place in the progress of political popular improvement, and the progress of political justice. When any measure calculated to extend the progress of political popular improvement, and the progress of political popular improvement, and the progress of political justice. When any measure calculated to extend the progress of political popular improvement, and the propular improvement, and the progress of political popular improvement, and the progress of political popular improvement, and the progress of political popular improvement, and the progress of popular improvement, and the propular improvement, and the progress of popular improvement, and the propular improvement, and a great deal of the poverty of men, like of the competitive system. Society was it sins, was the rown full; but there still like a pot of eets, each striving to get to every real British Patriot for at least half a contheir sins, was the rown fault; but there still remained the question, is there getable by the top for air, but caring nothing for those wery willing fland and heart a faurday's whom they pushed down. District of master true that sixteen hours of the hardest lawor followed. In short, there was one England and the being sufficient to jeep body and soult gether? Some, talking godiessly, said it was competition; but men would go and which no political change could touch, said it was competition; but men would go and which no political change could touch.

The there was the rown fault; but there results. Even the section of the political supremisery of the Perer.

Dear Siz.—I have learned that a duplicate of tury back, has questioned not only the utility, but the equity of such an Institution. Still, it to the Solicitor General, and he is in high spirits has a meaning—and so long as one recollection to the colored letter has been sent, by the Hearned that a duplicate of tury back, has questioned not only the utility. But the equity of such an Institution. Still, it to the Solicitor General, and he is in high spirits has a meaning—and so long as one recollection of one feeling of veneration for the old foundation of the purple of the enclosed letter has been sent, by the the encity of the enclosed letter has been sent, by the the encity of such an Institution. Still, it to the Solicitor General, and he is in high spirits has a meaning—and so long as one recollection of one feeling of veneration for the old foundation of the enclosed letter has been sent, by the the encity of such an Institution. Still, it to the Solicitor General, and he is in high spirits has a meaning—and so long as one recollection of one feeling of veneration for the old foundation.

In short, there was lately wrote by the Bear, and signed and so long as one recollection of the enclosed letter has been sent, by the the equity of such an Institution. Still, it to the Solicitor General, and he is in high spirits has a meaning—and so long as one re and it was competation; not men would go and which no political change could touch. Then there was the question as regarded generation had a number of unquestionable truths. They had lived to see, nevertheless, the right of monarchs to rule by right to divorce. The rich man who could pay we are willing to admit the value and superiority for his large truths. truths. They had fived to see, neverthe-buss, the right of monarchs to rule by right to divorce. The rich man who could pay the understand in serious fishion. No doctrine that the world-had exer yet seen blore the stamp of finality. The faith of England had been too much in politics—They had been tooght to know that their woman; and so should it be. There were, won the ballot-box and the charter all would go well; they had striven to depuse one party and entirone another, and yet the great evils were untouched. The great evils were unto



## HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1850.

ARE WE TO HAVE AN ARISTOCRACY? nanner of treating this question, we here take means of doing good to an equal extent.

ille, and whose highest ambition is to wear elected by a higher, viz., a sceathier class of Balls and parties, and be considered genteel. - cil, and those who are to elect it, are to be con-These are certainly one of the " sore evils under stituted a higher and superior class, entirely disextravagance, that is, if they keep out of honest templated is that they shall oppose the represent extravagance, that is, if they keep out of honest people is they shall oppose the representatives of the people in the most independant and games and peacockism should make wise men successful manner! by vetting Rebellion Losses govern the fathers; but the boys govern the mothers govern the fathers; but the boys govern the mothers, and I govern the boys. mean a class of men who by virtue of birth or Assessment Bills, and all such popular measures wealth are allowed to possess and exercise pecu- as might happen to obtain the sanction of a liar civil rights-certain prerogatives or political large majority of the people's representatives !but by an equality, that now at this time but by an equality, that now at this time your abundance may be a supply for their want, that their abundance also may be a privilizes different from, and superior to the rights—This is the Elective Legislative Council of the want, that their abundance also may be a privilizes of the mass of their fellow coungreat League—it is good, old undisquised torytrymen. For instance, we have no immediate supply for your wants, that fire that gethered objection that the Duke of Buceleugh should quality, as it is written, he that gethere much had nothing over, and he that gather much had nothing over, and he that gather possess and enjoy twenty such estates as Bucconstitution is to be tampered with or tinkered, and little had no lack." It might be said edittle had no lack." It might be said cleugh and Drumlanig, if they were legally we at once vote for the total extinction of the legality council, simply because we view it that that mount charity; but in the early ages it was not so considered. They considered it in some sort as a Communitive ductrino. Again, Moses held strange decided objection to the Duke of Buccleugh, or any other Duke, possessing and exercising a least spendage. But we hope we shall never see it made elective, for if it were elected by the people, it would be, not a "user power over our life and liberty, which we are gally incapacitated for exercising over him.—

leas appendage, "but a very superfloous humbug, and if it were elected by a class fiscing from the division would not last, he made a "we are willing to be poor, but we are not will
ages it was not so considered. They con transmitted by his progenitors: but we have a decided objection to the Duke of Buccleugh, or any other Duke, possessing and exercising a savery useless appendage. But we hope we shall never see it made elective, for if it were elected by the people, it would be, not a "user lected by the people, it would be, not a "user lected by the people, it would be, not a "user lected by the people, it would be, not a "user lected by the people, it would be, not a "user lected by the people, it would be, not a "user lected by a class fisting to be poor, but we are not will it were elected by a class fisting to be poor dumb in man."

A SLIGHT MI-TAKE.—"Pray bestow your charity, young gentleman, on a poor blind man," said a beggar to a preson poor blind man," said a beggar to a preson poor blind man," said a beggar to a preson poor blind man," said a beggar to a preson poor blind man," said a beggar to a preson poor blind man," said a beggar to a preson poor blind man," said a beggar to a preson poor blind man," said a beggar to a preson poor blind man," said a beggar to a preson poor blind man," said a beggar to a preson poor blind man," if you are blind, my good fellow, he divided objection to the Duke, possessing and exercising a said the beggar to a preson poor blind man," said a beggar to a preson poor blind man," if you are blind, my good

ling to be serfe. There is now, properly speak ing, no law-made aristocracy in Car we with thousands of our fellow-coloniets feel satisfied that no such iniquitous distinction will ever be established in this country. But, a onelderable noise has been made, of late, about an "Elective Legislative Council," and as this seems to us to be the first step towards the formation of an aristocracy, we will offer a few re-marks on the subject. The utter uselessness of we distinct legislative bedies in the same country is so obvious that it requires no exposure -But, the British House of Peers, which is the universal model of "Upper houses" is a reality-it means something-every person can understand

it. It is the representative of the petty rayalties once owned by the feudal chiefs-a recognition or rather a dim embodiment of the Baronia nower over the serf-people. It has no claim nor pretension to be regarded as a portion of the national machinery of legislation-it is emphaticly a selfish representation of pure selfishness. and urges the claims of rank, birth and acres against the rights of labor, and the suprema of knowledge and virtue. It is called a check upon hasty and impolitic legislation, but is, in reality a formidable and unrighteous barrier to popularize the Institutions of the country or to lies, passes the House of Commons, a general will be lost in the "Upper House," and hence, every real British Patriot for at least half a century back, has questioned not only the utility, but the equity of such an Institution. Still, it has a meaning—and so long as one recollection or one feeling of veneration for the old feudal to the control of the pame of Campbell or substitutions of the Parker and signed by a person of the pame of Campbell or substitutions. will be lost in the "Upper House," and hence

blunders, we shall deal mercifully with it, nere-ly suggesting that if the Americans instead of y suggesting that if the Americans instead of electing the "very wisest man." would elect the far wiser one first, they might very salely dispense with their "Upper House," and relieve themselves from the charge of supporting an in-That our readers, may not be misled by our stitution which in reality means nothing. The men of the "great" League Convention are the precaution of saying, that by an Aristocracy very loud in their eulogiums of an "Elective we do not mean the possessors of mere wealth. Legislative Council," and the heauties and innor the extensive proprioters of the soil. The calculable advantages of such an institution have acquisition of wealth or property is certainly not been shadowed forth in very glowing and faciperly pursued it is useful, necessary and even lau- can Jonathan, this would be disloyalty and tresdable. We have never regarded the riches of son, and the League men are all loyal! They the rich man as an evil-the evil consists in, or wish to establish an elective Upper House of the results from the improper use. And although right Baronial cast. The councillors are not to the poor man in regard to personal usefulness and to his moral and spiritual value, may be the and profane. They are not to be elected by the equal of the rich man, yet as a benefit to society
he is inferior, simply because he has not the
They are to be men of the highest qualification which the country affords, that is, they are to By an Aristocracy we do not mean that vant consist of the few individuals who have acquired multitude who contrive to be useless by being much wealth in the Province, and they are to be gandy apparel, frippery and trinkete-to attend voters. In short, the elective Legislative Counthe sun," but if their income be equal to their tinct from the people; and the advantage conism seeking to establish an Aristocracy of th

the people, then, the country would be subjected to all the curse of an ariet ing any of its benefits.

EF WHEN WILL THE TOWN COUNCIL OF GOD! RICH MEET TO CHOOSE A MAYOR?-Now the Mr. Martin McLennen has positively and per emtorily resigned his sent as Councillor for St Patrick's Ward, we think that something shoul be done to put the affairs of the corporation i working order.

Anumber of our subscribers in the Unite Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce will pleas ccept this number of the Signal as the las which we can afford to send them till such time a they can afford to pay some part of their arrears We give them full credit, for their good wiehe for our success, and for their good intentions in patronizing us, but we are sorry in being comntentions alone, are too spiritual to support Newspaper in Goderich.

WE direct the attention of our Goderic eaders to an announcement in our edvertising columns, of a Lecture on the Benefits of Life Assurance, to be delivered in the British Hotel o-morrow evening, by George W. Baker, Esq. of Hamilton.

## Communications

KINCARDINE, 23d Feb., 1850.

be a shadow of plausibility in maintaining the difficult supremacy of the Peers.

Thus far we can recognize and allow the object of the British. Unper House. And while we are willing to admit the value and superiority of British-Institutions generally, we are decided by opposed to that service imitation, which copies and senerates what is positively absurd and permicious in these institutions, and of this character is the Upper House. The Legislative Council of Canada is a burlesque on the British Huse of Peers. It is a mere sham. It represents no class distinct from the people. It has no aristoceratic interests or claims to support or protect.—

This is but one of the multitude of such com plaints that have reached us from Kincardine .-We are really grieved that such low, intrigning, underhand, scoundrelism should obtain a footing in this new and otherwise prosperous settlement. The Crown Lands Agent is obliged to act in accordance with his instructions, and is, therefore, not at fault-the evil lies in the duplicity and petty tyranny of those evil spirits who through forged and fictitious letters, endeavor to impose upon the Government, create mischief and ining their neighbors. Such wretches must be closely watched and brought under the notice of the Government in their true character, otherwise the Executive, and its decisions, like the the settlement may be seriously injured by their malignant maneuvors. We shall attend to this

England had risen. The barony culminated to the peerage; then the bourgeoise culminated; and never did God place men in a sobler position than that occupied by the mobile position than that occupied by the middle classes, if they were but noble in appoint. With but few exceptions, their effort was appearances on the one side, and oppression on the other; their God gentility, their worship Mamnon; their greatest to him. The concluding lecture on the sub-ty, their worship Mamnon; their greatest desires a make the world think them comme.

STATFORD, 25th Feb., 1850.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

DEAR SIR.—I hope you will permit me, as an old friend of Mr. Lizards, (in justice to the correctness by which he has shown the fulfilment of his duties as Clerk of the Peace.) to say, that when, I was at Montreal last winter, to obtain the division of Huron, having had occasion to visit the "Statistical Office" of the Province, under the superintendance of W. C. Crofton. E.G. Mr. Crafton said, "that the most exact and correct information compiled, and sent to his office, was by Mr. Lizare, the Clerk of the Peace of the Huron."

In seeing now, a competition in the District for the vacant office of County Clerk, I consider it but an act of justice to Mr. Lizare, (leaving friendship aside.) to ask of you to insert the above in your valuable paper, and oblige,

Yours traly.

Yours truly, JOHN J. E. LINTON.

If you have the misfortune to be a mar whenever your wife is hent on

TRACTS FOR THE TIMES. BY "REFORMATOR."

"The true principle of limiting popular power is that apportionment of it in many different depositaries which has been adopted in all the most free and stable States of the Union."—Lord Durham's Report.

When Lord Durham made the concession to the Municipal principle, which is to be found in the language just quoted, the Upper Canadian House of Assembly was a very noisily conducted parish meeting, and its members were local cormorants, de-patched to Toronto by greedy Township monopol ats, to flich the greatest possible monopolists, to filch the greatest possible amount from the general treasury, for some favorite read or bridge. The legislation for a whole Province was forgotten in the clamer for "appropriation;" and the representative system was used for the advancement of selfih interests, rather than the good of the public. Whilst Members of Parliament grumbled about the respective sums alloted to their Districts, irresponsible members of Executive introduced "meable members of Executive introduced mea sures tending to their own aggrandizement, and secured their passage by skilfully playing with the grasping spirit of the "carriboos." A legislator was paid the mess of-

pottage for his birthright; and a grant for some petty public work bought the inde-pendence of the County Member. Family Compactism flourished under Parliamentary jobbing; and so that a certain sum was obtained for the furtherance of the local im-provement, little was cared about the doings of the Governor and his friends. It true that at times a more creditable course was followed by public men; but so seldom events with a blacker dye. Lord Durham saw the error, and a municipal Act did much to remove it: Mr. Baldwin profited by the example, and advanced the reform another stage. That system which "has been adopted in all the most free and stable States of the Union," has yet to be brought into action. The success of the first Municipal measure, and the general satisfaction which has been expressed with the second, lead many to hope that the third and last instalment will be speedily granted, and after column with articles bearing upon it; and it is not too much to expect that a lew rears will see the statute book of Great may be. The pay of the Members of Legislature is fixed at \$3 per day; but not to land. It is obvious, then, that an administration in Canada neglecting to class it amongst its first reforms, is not discharging

The Election of Local Officers by the it already exists in part, and is productive of good wherever exercised. The Member of parliament and the Township Councillor are the direct servants of a constituency, and the most trustworthy of the public offiliable to be set aside by a vote of two-thirds tive Councillor, the Sheriff, the County Judge, the Clerk of the Peace, the Rgis Judge, the Clerk of the Peace, the Rgis trar, the Magistrates, the Coroner, and even the 'Police Magistrate, are all the nominees, of the Crown. The popular-vote builds up one half of the governing authorized by the popular voice, and surveyor, are chosen, at a trare, and surveyor, and surveyor, and surveyor, and surveyor, are chosen, at a trare, and surveyor, and surveyor, and surveyor, are chosen, at a surveyor, and surveyor, and surveyor, and surveyor, and surveyor, and surveyor, and are trareflected by the people and are transported by the people and a trareflected by the people and a trareflected by the people and are transported by the people and transported by th the Council who are well and Robert Donwhole Union to represent them in Congress, and
the cross and blunders of the "very wisest"

Congress man! This is certainly the most extravagant specimen of political absurdity on record—it is a "great sham" doubly refined. But

The Councillors for Full
larton and Hibbert, Jas. Hill and Robert Donkin. Eqs., were detailed from being at the
meeting, but they are expected to-morrow
(26th.)—Cow.

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Stratford and Hibbert, Jas. Hill and Robert Donkin. Eqs., were detailed from being at the
meeting, but we will a population of
the congress and
intight of the governing authois the will an one interests of individuals
soire by the Legisleture, for a period of
erect the other. Two under currents are
constantly in collision; and whilst the popliar branch of the Legislature may be at
tempting economy, the other is as surely
40,000, provision may be made for the
econtact of individuals
soire by the Legisleture, for a period

a false aristocracy, is the immediate consethree years. Sheriffs are allowed to hold no other offices and are ineligible for the strong becomes suddenly aware of a power which it must sustain and wield by a profuseness of expenditure. The very magnitude of the influence resting with the trong troops and the profuseness of expenditure. The very magnitude of the influence resting with the troops are chosen by the written votes of their company,—the next higher grade by the officers are chosen by the written votes of their company,—the next higher grade by the officers are chosen, and so on,—the Governor having the right to nominate all Major Generals and the Commissions of the officers appointed by the Gavernor expire with his term of canada where so many place-hunters are encouraged and manufactured by the practice in existence, the system is more objectionable than in England, where an ancient aristoctacy, and the hereditary House of Lords (Regular and the same?" shall be decided by the large and the same?" shall be decided by the ried man, whenever your wite is nearly contains a breeze, the best way to treat the case is to attempt to argue with her, and ask her to listen to reason; this always brings matters to a crisis, and you may expect the customary hysterics in a couple of shakes.

The Moving Power — Dr. Bushy was asked how he contrived to keep all his preferente, and the head-mastership of Westminster School, through so many changes her for Parliament, and each Legislative to work hamoniously of party and of power? He replied, "The mothers of the here of the service of the service of the popular side, and the head-mastership of Westminster School, through so many changes her of Parliament, and each Legislative to work hamoniously for the general good. What impudiment of party and of power? He replied, "The mothers are serviced in the hereditary House of its observance. A swarm of sycuphantic partizans, ready for any work however dirty, and the necessary hyperical trickery however vite to constant the roundabout practice here, will redound but little to Canadian credit. It will be speen that the power of the people in New York State is really recognized; and although "apportioned in many different depositaries," is male to work hamoniously for the general good. What impudiment stands in the way of the adoption of such a system in this Province? I leave my readers to supply the answer. ants. Farmer Self Esteem hopes to be made a Magistrate, and is the servile fol-lower of John Hardcash, Esq. M.P.P. for

often been led to express itself sgains public interests. This influence manager public interests. This influence managed by clever tacticians has long held from Canada really responsible government, and is the only hope of the Tory party. It is a corruption capable of exercising a pernia corruption capable of exercising a perai-cious effect upon the leading men of Every Township, and before the passage of the Municipal Act, robbed the people of any actual voice in the rule of the country. In proportion to the liberality shown in the organization of our Municipal Institutions, the evil has decreased ; but it is still existent to a great extent. Men will sacrifice much for emolument, or what is regarded onorable distinctions, and the pr of some office "in the goft of the Crown. is a dazzling bait at the times of general election. I would remove this temptation altogether; and by throwing open every office to competition, annihilate that government pateonage which is so decidedly opposed to independent and free action.

pposed to independent and free action.

I imagine that if direct responsibility is a good principle in the case of the Co Representative, it would not be bad in that of the local officer, or of the Legislative Counciller. I do not regard Prerogative as a sublime mystery. The word is becoming too common sense for that. It is difficult, in these days of Municipalities and periodical elections, to conceive that some dozen men, styled "the government," can kno more of the wants of every Township of County, than their resident population. is still more difficult to believe that Messr that Mesers Hardcash, or Longhead, the M.P.Ps., ought to select the Magistrates and other govern-ment appointed officers in their constituenv. Men considered competent to elect a Member of the House of Assembly, or a Township Councillor, will think, despite the "rights of the Crown," that they have

been adopted in all the most free and stable States of the Union,"—selecting the new Constitution of New York State as a fair tead many to nope that the third and last installment will be speedily granted, and that it will embody the whole of that popularly sample of the whole. I shall confine myself that it will embody the whole of this popular liberty existing in "the most free and stable States of the Union." The reform must be effected at an early date. The power of election by the people. Ary teople have discussed it, approved of it, and are preparing to petition for it. The Press is almost unanimously in favor of it.

The only dissentions to it are the bigoted selection, and resident four months in the county, wherein he may vote, is entitled to write for all officers elective by the people. defenders of every old absurdity, and the The whole of the votes must be tendered the opponent of every proposed the whole of the votes must be tendered defenders of every oid absurdity, and the timorous opponent of every proposed through the ballot-box. The Legislative power of the State is vested in a Senate, tions," "Elect ail Local Officers," are in the mouths of all men. A few object, but can offer no rerson for their objection. The British Constitution permits, and even points to it, as the foundation of civil liberty. The English newspapers fill column tries, for each of which a Senator is returning. ty. The English newspapers fill column tricts, for each of which a Senator is return-

exceed in the aggregate Sassion, \$300.— The sum of \$1 is allowed for every 10 miles traveilled in going to and from the place of meeting. The Executive power The Election of Local Officers by the common vote is nothing more than a demand which an intelligent population would be expected to make. It is a carrying out of that representative system which found its birth in the first civilized nations, and which has been so successfully gratified upon the British Constitution. In Canada upon the British Constitution. is vested in a Governor, holding his appointed by the people, at the same time cers employed in the country. But half the work is done when the system is thus given in its mutilated form. The Legislatroller, Tiessurer, Attorney General. State Engineer, and Surveyor, are chosen, at a distinct classes are thus given birth to which are perpetually at war with each other. The Crown leans to Toryism and Aristocracy: the People incline to Liberalism and Democracy. A party spirit of the most unwholesome and virulent description is thus engendered by the rivalry of interests which should be identical. The people regard their superior officials with jealousy: the superior officials can only see responsibility to the Crown. Extravagance on the part of law-makers, to support a false aristocracy, is the immediate conset. three years. Sheriffs are allowed to hold

the mothers, and I govern the boys.

A GREAT DISTINCTION.—A Shopkeeper, for his virtues, obtained the name of the Jittle Ruscal. A stranger asked him why this appellation was given him. "To distinguish me from the rest of my townsmen," said he, "who are all great rascals."

A SLIGHT MI-TARR.—"Pray bestow your charity, young gentleman, on a poor blind man," said a beggar to a person passing by. "If you are blind, my good fellow, how did you know that I am young?" the sapping of principle which the country, and materially aiding the low, how did you know that I am young?" the man is the service agent of M.P.P. of the Toknow of Stumpville: Storekeeper Graball has an eye on the Post Office, or a Collectorship, or an Inspectorship, or an I

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