or Assessment Rolls to such meeting, and to permit the use of the same for the purpose aforesaid or to deliver te some one of such Selectors of Jurors previous to the day of meeting of such Selectors, a certified copy or certified copies of such Roll or Rolls in which latter case, it shall be the day of such Selector to bring such certified copy or copies of such Roll or Rolls to such meeting of the said Selectors, and the said Selectors also the said Selectors and the said Selectors. Also such Roll or Rolls of such meeting of the said Selectors, and the said Selectors, and the said Selectors, and the said Selectors and the said Selectors. And the continue of the said Selectors and the said Selectors and the said Selectors. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the different Clerks of the Peace in Upper Canada, to perform for the residue of the or Assessment Rolls to such meeting, and to ent year. And be it ensected, That it shall be the duty of the different Clerks of the Peace in Upper Canada, to perform for the residue of the present year, the duty heretobefore by law required of them as regards Jurors and Juries, their Selection and Return and all things incident thereto, although the Assessment Rolls of the different Townships and other places within their respective Counties or Unions of Counties may not have been deposited with them as heretofore, and to enable them to do so, it shall be the duty of the Officer or person in whose charge or custody any such Roll may in fact the, to give to every such Clerk of the Peace free necess to all such Rells at all seasonable times for the purpose aforesaid. And in default thereof, every such officer or person shall forfeit and pay the sum of £50 to be sued for and recovered in any of Her Majesty's Courts of competent jurisdiction by any person who will sue for the same, one-half thereof to the use of such person, his Executors and Administrators, and the other half thereof to the use of Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors, for the public use of this Province. Provided always, nevertheless, that the provision by this section made with respect to Jurors and Juries for the present year, and all other Acts of Parliament and laws in force in Upper Canada immediately preceding the passing of this Act Is respect of the same, may by the Governor of this Province for the time being, by proclamation under the Great Seal thereof, if he shall think it expedient to issue the same, be continued in force for and during the rear of our Ered 1851, or such part thereof as in and by such proclamation may be prescribed, in which case all Juriez shall be returned, summoned, and empaneled as here-tofore till the expiration of the time so prescribed and by such proclamation, anything herein be returned, summoned, and empanueled as hete-ofore till the expiration of the time so prescribed a and by such preclamation, anything herein contained to the contrary thereof notwithstand-



HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1850.

THE BILL OF SALE: OR, A RECIPE FOR MAKING GENTLEMEN.

In the whole English vocabulary of names, titles and dignities, there is no word more coveted, more common and more abused than the word Gentleman. In its proper acceptation, it signifies a man of honor .-We do not mean one who wears long hair on his upper lip, and swears by his bonor, and fights duels-we mean an honest mana man who, unintimidated by popular custom or opinion, and not actuated by the paltry motives arising from a fear of Church censure, or a dread of losing caste, discharges his obligations to society-acts with promptitude and integrity towards his felow men, simply because he believes it is his duty to do so. Such a man is a Gentleman-and whether he wear a black coat or a brown one, whether he inhabit a magnificent Hall or a log hut, his righteous claim to this title is the same. This is an admisrable character, and, hence, it is coveted, be-

"Gentleman." It is sufficiently mortifying to know that in our own day, the name has become of almost general application. It is assumed with equal confidence and complacency by the virtuous and the vagabond, and is merely recognised as the common representative of all those who can contrive to live without working, and to wear a certain live without working, and to wear a certain of cloth. Hencet labor has thus really owes nothing, and from whom he results as a man Mortgage or Bill of Sale on his own pamby nonsense upon the notice of the public, even under a conviction that it is nonsense! horse or carriage, as security for the payment of the price agreed on. But if a man gets credit of an article and mortgages it to another man than the owner, and especially directed attention to it! We never pointedly directed attention to it! We never to another man than the owner, and especially if he mortgages it to his uncle or his aunt, or some other friend to whom he really owes nothing, and from whom he results are little harm in your giving the pamby nonsense upon the notice of the public, even under a conviction that it is nonsense!

The Signal never would have noticed the thing had not the silly vanity of the creature thus pointedly directed attention to it! We never in the price agreed on. But if a man for the public, a man to the public, a man for the public, if unaccompanied by the ballot; but I consider each sessential to the well—working of the other, that I should regard had not the silly vanity of the creature thus pointedly directed attention to it!

Colonel calls his "productions" (!) for we would have noticed the thing working of the other, that I should regard that the silly vanity of the creature thus pointedly directed attention to it!

Colonel calls his "the mortgage of the trash which the gallant that the other, that I should regard that the silly v quality of cloth. Honest labor has thus really owes nothing, and from whom he rebecome dishonored, and the poor, virtuous ceives nothing, such a man is to all intents read the poetry of A. F. Morgan. If Mr. Morman, if not exactly despised, is, at least, and purposes, a rascal. And however fine gan has really that "respect for the dead," viewed as a sort of unfortunate, harmless, may be the quality of his coat, or, at least which he wishes the Signal to have, he should vulgar existence, vegetating on the extreme of the tailor's coat which he wears, and not have published this piece of fustian-for verge of fashion and civilization. Among however respectable the position which he we certainly cannot admit that his "poetry" is the multitude of shifts, suffles, and strata- occupies in Society, neither his coat nor any credit either to the living or the dead. For gems resorted to by the mean and unprinci- his calling can entitle him to the respect of oled, in order to be included in the class an honest man. We have no hesitation in "Gentleman," the most despicable and fash- saying that the Gentleman mania is, at ionable is the Bill of Sale. As this is present, the greatest curse that afflicts comparatively a new document in law, and society. In almost every community of a as we hope it is peculiar to Canada, we thousand people, or two hundred families, must give a brief explanation of it for the you will find from ten to twenty men who benefit of the hundreds who may read these pretend to be gentlemen, and who, in realiremarks, and who have never heard of a ty, are existing as a useless and an expen "Bill of Sale." It is a simple form of Mort- sive burthen on the industry of their fellow gage on personal property, in which the townsmen! They look upon the indus-Mortgagor acknowledges the receipt of a trious tralesman as a kind of inferior creacertain consideration paid by the Morigagee ture, who was created as it were to serve men of what the Colonel calls his "producon certain articles therein specified. The their necessities; and yet there is not a real owner of the property is still allowed tradesman nor even a laborer, down to the to retain possession of the articles, and to sawer of cordwood, who does not contriuse them as formerly, either as a matter bute his annual quota to keep up this sham of generous accommodation from the Mort- genteelity. We have no objection to a gager, or till the expiry of a period of re- man riding on the tip top of that fantastic demption, cometimes mentioned in the Bill thing called fashion, providing he rides at of Sale. This Mortgage or Bill of Sale his own expense. If his means are his own, secures the goods and chattels from legal and if he chooses to spend them on gewseizure, for the just claims of real creditors, gaws and peacock feathers, we may pity

vagance had already forfeited to the right- trol him. We have, however, an unqualiever, of preventing fraud or swindling, the And it is a lamentable fact that where one registered by him in a book kept for that some little ornaments of dress, at a time purpose. It also requires that the Mort- when only for the generosity of her neighgage shall be accompanied by the affidavit bors, her children would have perished for of a witness who shall swear that he was lack of bread! We have known the wine ef a witness who shall swear that he was lack of bread! We have known the wine personally present as a witness to the said and cordials that were charitably bestowed as a Spaniad and an Italian, Township the weapons were a dirk and a razor. The said or begain, and did see the agreement for the benefit of the sick, clandestinely seduly entered into as described in the said or the entertainment of a rible wounds on the face of his antagonist.

it is utterly useless—it is no preventive of enter into a private arrangement to defraud Dick's creditors by a written document called a "Bill of Sale," granted to Tom, and may get Harry to witness the drawing up and signing of this instrument, but Harry has no means of knowing whether the bargain is a reality or a mere sham. He can only swear to what he saw, and what was told him, and further the law requireth not.

County Court Clerk, since the 30th of August, 1849, and out of this number not more than 60 can be regarded as indentures of honest Bargains, the other 75 may safely be pronounced "Legal Records of Dishones. ty." A large proportion of them are mere family affairs," and the names of the Morts gagor and Mortgagee occupy the same colomn in the Alphabetical Index, thus-Simon the Tanner, to Simon the Currier," "Darby Docherty to Dennis Docherty," or perhaps to "Darby Docherty the Younger;" &c. &c., bearing, on the very face of them, strong presumptive evidence of wilful, eyes tematic fraud. A large number of those who glory in the name of " Gentleman," maintain their imaginary dignity-keep up appearances, and swim on smoothly thro' society by practising this fraud! It is humiliating to think that there is no difficulty in finding men who carry a high head champane, and yet every article in and as ber of the principal men in Goderich, published round their establishment, from the wash- a declaration declaring that what the Loyalis tained on credit, and is secured by a "Bill hoods," and are we now to believe from this of Sale," given, not to an honest, bonafide last effort of the Loyalist that these respectable of Sale," given, not to an honest, bonafide reditor, but to some old maiden aunt or superanusted second cousin, who perhaps never was worth five pounds at any one time during her life, and who becomes a "our contemporary," the writer means the party to the "Bill of Sale" for the exclusive Editor of the Signal, we assure him that he is ked, hungry, houseless, helpless beggars means the "six-weeks Editor," or the other would be exhibited if the merchant, the tailor, the tinker, the shoemaker, the carpenter and the cabinet-maker could only get back the credited property which enables these creatures to assume the name and appearof Gentlemen! But is that man a Gentleman who lives by getting into debt, and editors have seen it too?) and judging from its then by a legal swindle, avoids the payment sentiments, we are disposed to think that some of it? Do costly clothing and superb furni of the Conservatives are becoming "rather ture constitute a Gentleman, if he has cheat- excited !" ed the merchant of the price of the mater al, and the tradesman of the price of the

We do not think there is any criminality "Gentleman." It is sufficiently mortifying just as little harm in your giving the by an itch for notoriety, as to thrust his namby cular, and refuse extended suffrage, as an and enables the inducidual to enjoy the full him, we may deplore the influence of his

ing of a white blackbird!

cous claims of perhaps half a dozen of dif- fied objection to every man who attempts ferent honest men. For the purpose, how to be fashionable at other peoples expense. Legislature in the Session of 1849, passed a wealthy fool spends his own means in being Law which took effect on the 50th of Au- fashionable, twenty knaves will spend other gust in that year, requiring all such Morts people's means in imitating him! Woeful, gages to be filed in the office of the Clerk woeful imitation of evil! We have actual? of the County Court, and to be recorded or ly known a woman give her only dollar for

indenture. But, however good might have "Party!" Is not this a revolting picture been the intention of this law-in practice, of human depravity? And is the world to be always cursed with this humiliating paufraud-for instance-Tom and Dick may periem? There is, we think, only one way of getting quit of this degradation of our species, and that is by urging upon society the necessity, nay, the moral obligation of calling things by their proper names-of confining the term "Gentleman" to men who pay their debts-and of calling a man a rascal (irrespective of his position or pretensions) who keeps up appearances beyond his income, and secures a houseful of costly furniture against the just claims of his We have had an opportunity of examining Merchant and his tradesman, by a spurious 135 Bills of Sale filed in the office of the Bill of Sale."

> "Our contemporary is rather excited be-cause we have not denied explicitly enough for him that His Excellency was ill-treated in Goderich. At least, that seems to be in Goderich. At least, that way what he drives at, in a round about way. "We, in the first place, simply stated the facts—giving an account of the quiet way in which the reception passed off, and the fact that "three cheers were given for the blue jackets, and three groans for His Excellency."
> "To the credit of Goderich be it said, that

we bear of no insult having been offered to the man who has assisted his designing Ministers to do so much mischief."

The above is the latest attempt of the Huron Loyalist. It is exactly such a mean, cowardly, sneaking attempt as we would expect from a reckless, anonymous character, who had made the important discovery that his flagrant falsehoods were hostile to his own pecuniary interests. It bears no evidence of moral compune-In finding men who carry a high head in the world—who occupy prominent positions in society—who would just as soon be hanged as identify themselves with honest labor, and who give "parties" and drink place, simply stated the facts" (!) Now a numerous and water provided in the world and the state of the single state of the si basin to the mahogany sofa, has been ob, here calls "facts," were unfounded "false purpose of defrauding the honest tradesman under a mistake, for we are not at all "excited" and merchant who are the rightful owners because he has not manfully acknowledged his of the property! What a host of poor, na error-for whether the "We" of the Loyalist three alternating editors, we beg leave to assure him and them, that, turning honest and honorable is the only possible manner in which they can either excite or disappoint us. We have, however, seen a letter from one of the most respectable Conservatives in the Province, containing
his private opinion of the Loyalist, (perhaps the

In last week's Loyalist we find the following labor ? Certainly not. " An honest man's preface to some dog-star effusion of the renownthe poblest work of God," and to talk of a ed A. F. Morgan, the Colonel of the First

dishonest Gentleman, is just equal to speak-" To the Editor (')of the Huron Loyalist.

instance, the measure attempted is the common rhyming Heroic, and, as a specimen of good rhyme, we have the following in the third and fourth lines.

You, my sweet solace, dearer to my heart.
The last of his dear children—sweetes: hear and again, a few lines farther on, we have

Oh! how my heart, with strong emotions torn, Gaz'd on thy pallid cheek, attenuate form." This is neither rhyme nor reason for-" The heart may ache, and bleed, and break," but Col. Morgan is surely the first that ever spoke of heart gazing ! Such, however, is a fair specitions!" we call them absurdities.

THE Annual Exhibition of the Stratford Branch Agricultural Society will take place in the Town of Stratford on Tuesday next, the 1st of October. We understand that the Show of live Stock is expected to be much larger than it has been on former occasions, and that some of the animals to be exhibited are of a very superior discription. The Show, we are informed, is this year intended to answer the purpose of a Fair or cattle market, and a large number of stock and the various premiums will be found on our fourth page.

UP WE again remind our readers in Goderich and the adjoining Townships that the Exhibition of the District Agricultural Society takes place on the Market Square to-morrow (Friday the 27th inst.) The Society's Annual Dinner which is to be on an extensive scale, will this year be in the Colborne Inn, and will be on the table precisely at six o'clock, P. M.

During a duel at New Orleans, on the Esq., is quite aware of it. There is not a Township in the county without his victims, and this, with the wholesome terror inspired by hanging a Damocles' sword of execution

A well-known alderman was taken to see the Hippopotamus. He looked at it intently for a quarter of an hour, and then burst out of his reverie with the following remark: 'I wonder what, what sort of soup it would make !'—[Punch.

A clergyman lecturing one afternoon to his female parishioners, said:— Be not proud that our Lord paid your sex the distinguished honour of appearing first to a female after the resurection, for it was only done that the glad news might spread the acoust. abroad the sooner.

To SHAKE OFF TROUBLE. - Set about and go and visit the sick, and the poor, incurre into their wants and administer inquire into their wants and administer anto them; seek out the desolate and op-pressed, and tell them of the comeolations f religion.

A negro was brought up before the Mayor of Philaelphia for stealing chickens.—
The theft was conclusively proved. 'Well Toby,' said his honor, 'what have you got to say for yourself?' 'Nuffis, but dis Boss: I was as crazy as a bed bug when I stole dat 'ar pullet, cos I mite hab stole de big coster an' neger done it. Dat shows rooster an' neber done it. Dat shows 'clusively to my mind dat I was laboring under de dilireum tremendus.'

FRANKLIN's Mode of Lending Money was peculiar, and we believe is seldom followed at the present day. "I send you a bill of ten louis d'ors. I ont pretend to give much, I only lend it to you. When you return to your country, France, you cannot fail of getting into some kind of business that will in. time enable you to pay all your debts. In that case, when you meet another honest man in similar distress, you will pay me by lending the money to him, and enjoining him to discharge the debt by similar operations, when he shall be able, and meet with another opportunity. I hope it may pass through a good

From the Dundas Warder. THOUGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE. BY REFORMATOR.

remove it.

In the Ballot-Box we find at once a pro

feeling, and retain such portions only of i

before which tyrants must quail, and at which the politician would be loth to stand with sallied hands. We erect a bulwark

We have already seen that the interest of the community, considered in the aggre-gate, or in the democratical point of view, a that each individual should receive pro stituted for that the powers which are con-stituted for that purpose should be employ-ed exclusively for that purpose.—Mill.

In a country where might is right, it would be an act of folly to confer property upon an ordinary individual, without at the same time giving to him means for its defence. A purse, in such a case, would be a curse instead of a blessing, by exciting the cupidity of the powerful, and subjecting the receiver to their persecutions. But if, in that the contents of the purse would enable the receiver to purchase arms necessary for its protection, but in going to the depot for that purpose, it is more than probable that he would lose his treasure. This is a rather round-about mode of expression, but when we turn to the political world of ed by it for bribery—not so much, perhaps, canada, its application will be readily perceived. Might is right in one-balf of our constituencies. The rich storekeeper, or the affluent lawyer, holding notes, mortga-ges, and obligations, holds a preponderating "Sir.—The following lines were written electoral interest, or a sufficiency of it to on hearing of the death of Arthur Hyndman, secure the return of his candidate. We We do not think there is any criminality in getting into debt. Nay, we can suppose means of human nature, a latent tendency to venerate and desire that which is really honorable and good.

It would perhaps, be vain and unprofitable to enquire into the causes which have led to the total prostitution of the term of the death of Arthur Hyndman, the posthumous child of the first Sheriff of the death of Arthur Hyndman, the posthumous child of the first Sheriff of the death of Arthur Hyndman, the posthumous child of the first Sheriff of the death of Arthur Hyndman, the posthumous child of the first Sheriff of the death of Arthur Hyndman, the posthumous child of the first Sheriff of the death of Arthur Hyndman, the posthumous child of the first Sheriff of the death of Arthur Hyndman, the posthumous child of the first Sheriff of the death of Arthur Hyndman, the posthumous child of the first Sheriff of the death of Arthur Hyndman, the posthumous child of the first Sheriff of the death of Arthur Hyndman, the posthumous child of the first Sheriff of the death of Arthur Hyndman, the posthumous child of the first Sheriff of the death of Arthur Hyndman, the posthumous child of the first Sheriff of the death of Arthur Hyndman, the posthumous child of the first Sheriff of publication. It is to be hoped, that our of respect for the dead the "Signal" will sprace and withhold the sword. To show that we are sincere in our desire for purity of election, we should not reform the system by half-measure. We should set up to the ballot-box when we throw open the polling-booth. I would not follow the hallot-box when we throw open the polling-booth. I would not follow the hallot-box when we throw open the polling-booth. I would not follow the hallot-box when we throw open the polling-booth. I would not follow the hallot-box when we throw open the polling-booth. I would not follow the hallot-box when we throw open the polling-booth. I would not follow the hallot box when we throw open the polling-booth. I would not follow the hallot box w as are inseparable from good government and free institutions. We secure to the poor man the same untramelled expression of opinion as is allowed to his richer neigh-bour. We level those barriers between we see sufficient of them to induce us to wish for their discontinuance by a removal of their primary cause. All men acknowledge, consciously or unconsciously, the power of wealth, and are compelled, often in their lives, to bow to its behests. This is especially the case in the tender of the suffrage, and many voters are driven to the polls, to vote in direct violation of their is especially the case in the tender of the suffrage, and many voters are driven to the polls, to vote in direct violation of their secret opinions, by the fear of the frowns of a party. In cities this intimidation is serful. We allow a people real self-govern-ment, and bring the intelligence of the inneteenth century to make laws in the spirit of it. We aim a death-blow at all monopolies, and insure legislation for the general benefit. We establish a govern-ment firm in the affections of the mass, and to the demagogue of capital. We create a loyalty pure and deserving the name. We found a bar of Public Opinion observable than in counties, but more observable than in counties, but exists, nevertheless, in every constituency in the country. The office-holding clique of a borough governs its political decision, and the ledgers of a country merchant, or the tin-boxes of a sharp practising, shuffling, ambitious attorney, too often influence the county election. Sheriff This, Registrar That, and Mr. Clerk of the Peace Compthingles, restricted researches. trar That, and Mr. Clerk of the Peace Somethingelse, privately canvases for their for popular liberty, which no outward force political pet, Mr. Standstill—a staunch defender of things as they are—and nearly every tradesman in the borough having a vote tenders it according to their wishes.—

The property of the prope fender of things as they are—and nearly every tradesman in the borough having a vote tenders it according to their wishes.—
Mr. J. Bigpurse, the man who owns "the brick store," and does the principal milling in his part of the country, reminds certain free and independent electors that certain notes fall due on a certain day, and that certain proceedings may be taken, if their amounts are not forthcoming, in one breath, and asks for their votes in the next. I need not trouble myself to pen the result in nine cases out of ten. Mr. J. Bigpurse becomes J. Bigpurse, Esq., M. P. P. This gentleman has another ingenious way of making votes. He is a landed proprietor, it was only to the degraded liar that the

heads of unfortunate vecton prene

becomes J. Bigpurse, Esq., M. P. P. This as gentleman has another ingenious way of making votes. He is a landed proprietor, and has loose cash to spare. He gives deeds, takes mortgages, does a little bit of usury on the sty, buys consciences, and walks into the House of Assembly a paragon of virtue, and representative of his own pile of dollars, broad acres, and clever knavery. Septimius Redtape, Esq., the bullying barrister at the County Assizes, who knows more law than Judge, Jury, and Bar together, and who defends every criminal on the doquet, remarkably successful in murder & rape cases, has a plan of his own, for shuffling into the seat due to one of the sampled wisdom. Shaving notes, although not exactly professional in these days of immaculate Chief-Justices, is exceedingly profitable, and Septimius Redtaper, est of the should have some chance for the expression of his real opinions, and that apportunity is presented by the system of the expression of his real opinions, and that apportunity is presented by the system of the expression of his real opinions, and that the definition, and asserted that a Radical voter would too often be a Conservative petition, est which the advocate of the Ballot could be produce. If a man is corrected, by circumstances, into falsifying his views by signing a Conservative petition, because fearing the displeasure of certain superiors, it is just that he should have some chance for the expression of his real opinions, and that it was only to the degraded liar that the Ballot-Box could be useful. He denounced it was only to the degraded liar that the Ballot-Box could be useful. He denounced titles. He had to see that a Radical voter would too often be a Conservative petition, and asserted that a Radical voter would too often be a Conservative petition, and asserted that a Radical voter would too often be a Conservative petition, and asserted that a Radical voter would too often be a Conservative petition.

He last argument is one of the strong-est which the advocate of the Ba

to litigation. sends "that highly popular member for the County of Donebrown, Septimius Redtape, Esq.," on the high road to the Attorney-Generalship. What Redtape does not gain from intimidation, he courtives to realize from the guilibility of his hearers at stump meetings, and an appropriate agrinking of "Queen and Constitution," or "Liberty and Democracy," according to the state of the political atmosphere, is a very pleasing finish to the farce. In the three cases described I have not stepped for one moment beyond the bounds of reality. Had I not the dread of a "breach of privilege" before me, I could point out numerous duplicates of Messrs. Standstill, Bigpurse, and Redtape—and that, too, before I had gone over half the list of members of the Provincial Parliament.—But intimidation does not stop here.—Messrs. Standstill, Bigpurse, and Redtape only do on a large scale what their partizans do on a smaller. Men are too prone to run into extremes in the support of their van views. We have highest to redirect a support of their van views. ity equal. The opposition of Sydney Smith is the most powerful of any yet brought to bear upon this question. We may ealerly conclude that it displays the full strength of all objections to the Ballot. Lawe fairly stated its substance. Is it worthy of the substance of the subst a moment's consideration, when placed by the side of the advantages to be realized

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION.

Four or five weeks ago Mr. Peter Perey mooted a project for obtaining the opinion of the people of Canada upon certain proposed changes in our political constitution, and other matters of importance. The details of this plan, and the particular subjects upon which he wishes to obtain the sense of the people, we published in last Advertiser, with the intention of making a few observations thereon, but owing to a press of other matter we were obliged to postopone our remarks till this week. We may premise at the outset that Mr. Perry, and the journalists who support his propositions to run into extremes in the support of their own views. We have bigots to religion as well as enthusiasts. Mr. Smoke, the iron-founder, has a dozen men in his employment, who being married, and having houses rented at a rate as high as £10 sterling, are actually permitted to vote for a Member of Parliament. Mr. Smoke is a strong Radirented at a rate as high as £10 sterling, are actully permitted to vote for a Member of Parliament. Mr. Smoke is a strong Radical—a little too strong. An election comes on, and the dozen lucky men, with real votes, are given to understand that they must throw up their caps for the Radical candidate, or their tools. Married men, rentling houses at £10 sterling per annum, are loth to sacrifice good work and steedy wages, even in Canada, and are converted into sterling Reformers for the time being, whether they will it or not. Mr. Pat, the soapboiler, pays a round sum to six electors every Saturday night. Mr. Fat, being rather-dull in apprehension, is a rod—hot Tory, and determined to give money to none other than Tory voters. Mr. Fat's men have a choice—they know it—and march to the poli whisting "The Rosat Beef of Old England." It is true that these things are not so likely to happen in the rural constituents as in boroughs; but they do happen, and every man returned by such a system, makes laws alike for town and country. A majority of the people may not suffer directly, but they do indirectly, and to a greater extent than they have a pure and earnestesire tobene-fit they storekeepers, some sharp lawyers, and some meddling officials. We have an evil in our out of a hundred delegates, who would see 'eye to eye' upon any question involving a change in the Constitution; and we must midst which can be removed, and we must If there were no other argument to bring cannot the open you than its temptation.

against the open-vote than its temptation to intimidation, it would be amply sufficient the great Reform partty in Canada.—We believe the time will come, and that to justify the substitution of some system which would do away with that evil. But when we consider the opportunities afforded by it for bribery—not so much, perhaps, on the part of individuals as of government—and its influence in the production of outrages at the polls, we are doubly armed in our attack upon it. There is no additional proof to that already before the public, reour attack upon it. There is no additional proof to that already before the public, required to convince the people of Canada that their rulers have, on various occasions, abused their powers, and bariered patendeeds for consciences. Free gifts of land have been resorted to, to sustain one totought to be an extenion of the franchise; the sustain of the control of ought to be an extenion of the franchies;
—it is an absolute and positive injustice,
and a palpable wrong on the people, that
they do not possess house—hold suffrage—
we believe also in the extension of the franployed for similar purposes again. Nor is violence at the poll-booths yet extripated from the land, judging from the latest general electioon, which offorded instances of ciple of Election in respect to our local and county Officers, with power to the brute-force demonstrations. By adopting it we destroy the worst features of party one only of it of moneys to any religious bodies whatsoever; and a close, though not penny wise and pound foolish, econemy in our Provinsricher neighricer helmen. sgree; but there are some others upon which their opinion is divided, and which we ourselves are not prepared to support.— The principal of these are the propositionate to ask from the Home Government 'concessions' which would be, in effect, asking for Independence, and which again would be tantamount to asking for Annexation—because Canada is not yet sufficiently grown, or alrong enough to take care of herself are the pro The principal of these cause Canada is not yet sufficiently grown, or strong enough to take care of herself without the protection of a parent or a partner. Neither do we think the doing away with the property qualification of members of Pasliament would be wisdom or sound policy. There are other points to which we might refer, upon which different views are held by Reformers, and which would be formers, and to which we might refer upon which different views are held by Reformers, and
which would be found to clash with each
other at a general Convention, as much as
was seen in the convention of the British
American Leagno. We have far more confidence in the usefulness of Local Reform
Associations, than we have in conventions,
because the former have been proved by
time, and we have witnessed the good effect
arising from them, both in Canada and Britain. There is a probability that, under
present circumstances, a convention would present circumstances, a convention would extend rather than lessen the difference extend rather than lesses the discretice which now exist between the various classes of Reformers. There is one class of Reformers who designate the present, Government as a do-nothing or a stand-still Government, and who would, if they had Government, and who would, if they has the power, turu them out at once, and break up the Administration—though by the very act they would, as it were, commit political suicide, and Jet in the Tory enemy.— There is another class of Reforme support the Government, and assert

support the Government, and assert that semuch has been done by the present Admuch has been done by the present Administration as reasonable men could expect; and there is another class who think that the Government ought to have done more than has been yet accomplished, but who, considering the difficulties with which they have had to contend, are disposed to give them a fair trial, and not to banish them from power because they have not accomplished all that was expected from them. These conflicting opinions would be expressed at a Convention, and by a cort of friction would probably induce a flame which would injure the Reform party for years.—Guelph Advertiser.

States it has produced neither liars, syco-phants, cowards, nor sneaks. It has, on the other hand, abstracted tyranny from wealth raised up men enthusiastic in the the hands of passengers.

when some one discovered who attack on him. sorts of missils torm of his back test difficulty this escape. If If his escape his prove a fair aver much sounder to It is reported Exchémier, bas Exchequer, has abolition of the and the duty on

PURTHER N

The death of pute in the Bou and an effort me Joinville at the President is on DENMARK Nothing imp week with regar THE G A telegraphi the 3rd inct, as pupers of that d quence of a re-cil of Princes" all the govern imitated the su-tand or assent t tend or assent to Lord Palmer to the Pressian

duce Prussia to cution of the pr emptory refusal
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are unaltered, s average extent: rates, and near tons sold at 6d. seller. Cheese-Active demand offered at 32e, be 33e 6d, with lit demand, at full don considered mer rates. Mo nothing done in States Stocks u

cert, which take all sold at 9 o'c The steamer Chagres, via Ha NEWS FR The steamer ! from Council Blothe 28th ult. It the Ottoe and C

The tickets fo

and that it is the side. The Otto the Platte, on the couri river, bave tacked by the Clof the Big Blue, was fought—the The Ottoes, he calps, and but impression is the The Ottoes ved very disgracing and fighting rdere are o nights since the by the Pawnee of their horses. engaged on the women and chile tiver and have s tle.—We may e of blood and car years upon the l Chuck-a-pe, c the Ottoes, died on the south sid nearly all the tr

ily, were too d Among the practical and a returning Cali York. He go where the last cholers, and bec termined to retain is that no last and the cholers. sion is that no ! grants died this nie and the St LAST NIGH

The steam The steamer at noon to day, verpool, and 19
The steamer res with 75 pas
The represent assembled to day thanks to Jennial to day the steamer at the denation of \$30 The Turkish been at Washi wer, who has b

here to pay h General of Can The excitent last night, surp ther in this (auch a purpose at least 9000 enthusiasm k were actually trying to get a lights.— The "Types" or Washington is

Governor of M man preseman: the Senate of I House, and two