

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1850.

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

Ws believe there is no man living who chershes a more conscientious abhorrence to all use less mysteries and mummeries than ourselves, mious as a kind of learned imposition -0 801 oral ignus fatus, called forth for the purpos of dazzling the understandings of the uninitiated and of diverting the attention of the "great mul from the pursuit of true knowledge, to follow the little flashy, frivolities of fiction or ro mance. In short, we attribute much of the dark ness of the dark ages, and much of the ignorance of the enlightened ages to an unholy influence exerted through the agency of mysteries and mum meries on the mind of the unlearned masses. For these reasons we have dealt but little in the marvellous or the mystic. A few weeks ago, however, some young men of the Town, for whose intelligence and exemplary conduct we have the highest respect, 'made rather an extre attack on us in order to persuade us to join the Sons of Temperance, and after some considerable discus, sion arising from a candid avowal of our objections to all mysterious fraternities, we consente to be initiated, simply on the faith which we held of the young men's probity, and their inclination to do good. In fact, they seemed determined to constrain us, in so far as earnest argument could do so, and we are always reluctant to damp the ardonr of young men when we feel satisfied that they aim at the accomplishment of a praisewor object. We accordingly got initiated, and we feel as much satisfaction in being a member of the Sons of Temperance as we have ever fel from membership in any other society. It is real ly gratifying to see young men of the most steady habits, and whose whole lives have been adorned by unimpeachable characters, nobly, and of their own free will and accord, uniting together in t properly organized brotherhood, for the specific had truly laudable purpose of checking the prevlaudable purpose of checking the prev alent and desolating vice of intemperance. There is something really inspiring—something hopeful and magnanimous in such efforts, and the man must be virtually dead to every honorable interest in the reputation of his own species-dead to ev ery feeling of philanthropy and patriotism, who can sneeringly or callously refuse to bid these young men " God speed." The Lodge was not entirely composed of young men on the evening on which we entered it, but the majority of them were young, and we were much pleased to percelve that they were presided over by Benjamin Parsons, Esq., Mayor of Goderich.

mitted a brother of the brotherhood, we intend to discharge a duty to our resders by giving them a brief introduction, not to the secrets, for happily there are none, but to the nature and objects of the Institution ; and first-We feel it to be our duty to inform our readers that the Order of the Sons of Temperance is not a secret society. The as our connection with it is concerned. ' Sons " have literally no secrets-they neither take nor administer any oath of secrecy. The dition-not even the sacred tradition of the wine hating sons of Rechab the son of Jonadab. It is a simple benefit society, the admission fees and small weekly contributions of which constitute a fund for the benefit of sick or destitute member and for defraving the expenses of a decent funeral The bond of union or chief condition of Member ship is Total Abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and the discountenancing both by precept and example, the traffic in, and the common use and example, the traffic in, and the common use of the unpopular character of the New School of these drinks in society. The "Passoords" Act, is exhibited in the fact that through of the province, generally the unpopular character of the New School when transferred to a paper,—but our idea of the responsibility of the press in exhibiting to the public at a distance from the of these drinks in society. Order which has any resemblance to the "mys- speaking, the Meetings on the Srd instant, scene—the only description which they can are in daily use, and which are used merely to void of all interest, and some of them all certainly secure the Institution against imposition. These Passwords are changed or superseded, we believe, words, so as to render security more secure. Such is a very brief view of the nature and ob-

jects of the " Sons of Temperance" as an Insti-

tution. We have noticed it with the intention. in the first place, of recording our approbation o the laudable conduct of the young men who have been chiefly instrumental in establishing a Diviaion in Goderich : and in the second place, with a hope of freeing the Order from the common opinion that it is a "secret society." We are opposed to all secret societies, properly so called, but at the same time, we would seriously recommend all sober, industrious young men to join the Sons of Temperance. It is a prudential, philanthropic, and strictly moral society, and on on the Market Square, and the dairy and entering the Lodge room of the Huron Division, any person acquainted with the parties who regularly meet there, will at once be satisfied that he that a large proportion of our Agriculturists is getting into good company. On the evening on which we were initiatiod we were much pleased to see one of the principal offices filled by the Rev. Mr. Fletcher, of the United Presbyterian Church-because, although we are not superstitiously prejudiced in tavor of Clergymen, we ere always proud to meet and associate with a of the farming population, and we, theregood man. And on the present occasion we fore, hope that every farmer in the Sociecould not refrain from contrasting the untiring earnestness and zeal of Mr. Fletcher, in every cause that proposes the amelioration of man's soeial condition, or the improvement of his moral nature, with the conduct of those thousands of Clergymen who, so far from making any exertion or any sacrifice to stem the torrent of intemper ance, are, by their daily example countenancing and strengthening the desolating flood. We do not, by any means, wish to insinuate that there is any moral obligation on every. Clergyman to ne an Apostle of T unite himself to the Sone of Temperance. This, we think, is a question which ought to be decided by the great principle of freedom of conscience. But we do wish to declare our honest conviction, that the Clergyman who is in the common practice of attending dinner parties and evening guzzles-who is in the habit of making one of the party who pass and receive the unhallowed drink of intoxication, till it has circulated long and freely enough around the table to produce an extra degree of hilarity in some of the party-we do wish to declare that such a Clergymen is not in the way of his duty-is giving sountenance and encouragement by his presence

to a serious extent, responsible for the sensequen-ces. In short, we wish honestly to declare that such a Clergyman is not likely to be either an honer to his God of a blessing to his congrega-

WE dare say our readers, like ourthink that we have already paid fully as much attention to the Huro Loyalist as the nature of the thing deserves. The character which we have drawn of it. corroborated, as it is, by the honest testimony of many of the best men and principa freeholders of the town of Goderich, onging to both political parties, will be semed a sufficient reason for devoting but comparitively little space to the contradiction of its falsehoods in future. Our own personal character is the only subject which he writers of the Loyalist are either likely or able to write on, and on this subject we give them unlimited liberty. We are, really, no better than we should be; but, bad as we are, nothing could grieve us more than to be well spoken of by the men who write the Huron Loyalist-and certainly nothing is farther from our intention than to contradict or even notice anything which they may think proper to write against us personally. They have, we understand threatened that they will continue to exercise a kind of vigilance over our evil tenden-cies in writing! This is certainly very kind, but it will necessarily be very short-lived. We willingly admit that our inherent aversion to every thing in the shape of oppres sion, fraud, imposition, cruelty or rascality, does, at times, lead us into the use of harsh and bitter expressions. We acknowledge that we sometims employ language that is not altogether in accordance with the dictates of benevolence. In speaking of men who impertinently thrust themselves upon public notice, or into the business of the public, our epithets are occasionally more sarcastic than useful-and, in describing public proceedings, we may have been guilty of colouring too highly, and of drawing inferences which were not exactly palatea ble to the parties concerned. But we chal lange the men of the Huron Loyalist-we challange those who have known us much longer, and much better than ever the Loyalist men can possibly do, to produce one single instance-from the first sentence we ever wrote for publication down to the sentence which we write at present, we challange them to produce one single instance in which we have written and published a wilful falsehood. And we honest Having, as we have already stated, been adly and faithfully assure our self-elected guardians of the Loyalist, that so soon as they can obtain the printed declaration of a number of our most respectable townsm convicting us of publishing a deliberate lie, the Huron Signal shall then be numbered with the things that were, in so far at leas

> OF Mr. Ryerson's School Act, notwith anding all the ingenuity and chiselling of its Rev. Author, is doomed to be unpopular
> —is doomed to be repealed. We do not always wish to make popular opinion the test of the merits or errors of public measures-but certainly in a measure like the School Act, there can be no more compe. tent tribunal to appeal to. And the best evidence that could possibly be given of for the election of School Trustees, were to perform the legal ceremonics of an election-perhaps it is a pity?

the 27th inst. The List of the various classes of Stock and other articles to be shewn, and the several premiums to be awarded will be found on our fourth page. The show of stock will, as usual, be held farm produce will be shewn in the new Brick hall of the Colborne Inn. We trust are now aware that these Societies and their amual Exhibitions have already done much in introducing improvements both in stock and in husbandry-that they have been highly beneficial to the whole interests ty's District who is a man of progress and improvement, will consider it his duty to countenance the Exhibition by showing something, even though he should have no prospect of taking a premium.

IT THE Annual Show of the London Ros Agricultural Society will be held at Quick's Tavern, Usborne, on Thursday next week.

We direct attention to the Adver

bition, which will be found in to-day's Sigcellency the Governor General to act as a

to a very dangerous and debasing practice, and is stage of our mechanical, and industrial enter a serious extent, responsible for the consequenters is a doubtful if the collection on Is short, we wish homestly to declare that brought to the Provincial Exhibition will be increased by any specimens of Mechanical skill from these Counties. But it avoid being pointed at as the only exception

in the Province, we think that if possible something should be done to signify at least our interest in the honorable reputation o Canada...

OF N. B.—A "Connoissieur" has jus shewn us. "A back view of Colonel Fudge" by a very superior Artist. He says his it is exactly the thing. So say we—it is the shape of nothing else in the world.—
The artist, we understand, has also taken a sketch of the front, but finds some difficulty in conveying, on canvass, a correct idea of the amusing slappings of "the little fin."

offered to the miserable man"—"The poor pitiful fallen being."—

After which the Dirty-faced Man copies is few verses of vile trashy and disgusting doggerel, devoted to vilifying His Excellenty, and terms them "an excellent parody"!!

"A. R." of Oswego, is answered in the affirmative. We wrote the pemphlet our talented and respected cotemporary alluded to, exactly twenty years ago. It the Signal, and we have no hesitation alluded to, exactly twenty years ago.

was first published by Craseford & Son,
Kilmarnock, in 1830, and in the following ty of the people of Canads.—Corneal Kilmarnock, in 1830, and in the following year by Collins & Co. of Glasgow. We have, however, no copy of it, nor have we seen one for many years.

THE Bible-Class belonging to the War ren's Creek Congregation, London Road, under the care of the Rev. John Logie of the United Preabyterian Church, have presented their Pas tor with an elegant Bible and Psalm Book, as an acknowledgement of their esteem for his zeal and industry in aiding their improvement.

THE County Council met on Tuesday an after a few hours' deliberation on matters con nected with School Assessments, adjourned til the first week of December.

In acquainting our readers that a paper has for nine weeks past been published in Goderich, entitled the Huron Loyalist, we take credit to ourselves for announcing to them something which they did not know before, and which, under any circumstances might claim a place in a newspaper. In simply announcing it as styling itself the Loyalist. any one recollecting the base uses to which the word has been applied in Canada, could at once divine the character of the paper. This much, however might be added, that of all the misnomers yet exhibit-ed, the Huron Loyalist is entitled to the paim par excellence. Our readers are aware that the Governor General recently visited Goderich, and they are also aware of the silly and senseless hatred manifested to him by a fraction of the country who opposed the introduction of resposibility in the ernment, and who, finding that respon ty a stubborn fact, would fain show their opposition by a practical denial of its existence. Whether they still fancy the Governor the executive of former days, or in a frantic mood show their spleen by abusing him, is matter of small importance. We may with safety give them full credit for their ignoble valour in attacking a neutral and helpless Governor when they find that

the people are too strong for them.

We have stated this paper to be "loyal"

par excellence, and the character has been well maintained in some most insulting and abusive articles addressed to Her Majesty' the production of one Stewart, a better known by the nickname of every known by the nickname of "four-eyes," and celebrated for his appreciation of truth at a distance. With a paper of such a character, it was to be expected that in furnishing an account of the reception of his Excellency, the minutest item which could bear against the cordiality of his rethe unpopular character of the New School might possibly swell into a distant sound too heavy to fancy such a base void of all interest, and some of them all but void of people. In some of the Wards in Goderich, there was a difficulty in finding as many of the inhabitants as are necessary to perform the legal ceremonics of an eleced to save their Town from a like character

tion—perhaps it is a pity?

(To We would remind our readers in the United Counties, that the Annual Exhibition of the Huron District Agricultural Society will be held on Friday next week, to accure influence or a medium of advocate accurrently and the country, or disposed to accurrently accurr to acquire influence or a medium of advoca-ting any system, can thus at once destroy ments, is to us matter of wonder. because there is "a want" somewhere, as Scotchmen say, or is it from the regardless ness and desperation induced by the know ledge that the days of its existence are already numbered ? It is certainly a singular exhibition to see the shepherd brought to task by his flock. The leader and instruc-tor of Goderich scouted by those whom he would lead by falsohood and mistatement. [Here followed the Declaration published in the Signal on the 5th instant.]

The Lovalist wears a crown and bible fo

s head-piece, but we think the bust of four eyes" would be more appropriate. Canadian Free Press.

" At Goderich, where Lord Elgin arriv ed on the 29th, the whole population "Whig and Tory,"—great and small—came forward spontaneously to offer a hearty welcome to the champion of their rights. Here also an address was presented to Lord Elgin, expressive of the gratification entertained at the "impartial and successful manner to which the Government had been administered" by him.

Now, in the face of these incontroverti-

the assertions of the few ill-natured, jaun cellency the Governor General to act as a ly given us ample proof of his ruffianism, deputation to represent the people of Huron want of principle and brutality towards the Perth and Bruce, at the Grand Meeting.—Queen's Representative; but, as a proof of We are not aware that these Gentleman, the utter falsity of the tirade given in his have yet taken any action in the matter; and from our great distance from the place of Exhilition, and the comparatively infant

"Is highly creditable to the town an complimentary to the Conservatives is particular, hearing as it does, the names owned of the most respectable men in the party."—Coraspall Freeholder.

We observe that he persists in his bru-tal attacks upon the distinguished Noble man at the Head of the Government.—He man at the Head of the Government.—Her Majesty's Representative and the People's impartial and Constitutional Governor, is vilified in reference to his reception the other day, at Goderich in the following low and ruffianly manner:—
"This guilty and anfortunate man"—"There were no eggs wasted upon him, For Non No (!)—In personal indignities offered to the miserable man"—"The poor, your pitful fallen being."—"The poor,

of "excellent" poetry, upon the occasion copied on our first page—from the pen-our talented and respected cotemporary

A FALSE GUIDE.

In estimating the heinousness of an fence, it is customary and proper to take into account more than the actual extent of into account more than the actual extent of the crime itself:—the amount of enlightonment possessed by the criminal—his character and position—and the provocation he has received. To kill in self-defence, or slay in the heat of passion or as the result of a vicious education, or a want of education altogether, will often excite pity for the offenders, where the cold-blooded and deliberate perpetration of the offence would ex-

cite no such feeling.

The murder for which Prof. Webster has been executed excited extaordinary interest —not from any peculiar enormity which his -not from any peculiar enormity which his offence had above other murders, but from the position of the murderer, his education and the mean shifts to which his acquired knowledge had been directed in his attempts at concealment. A clergyman breaking the rules of morality which it is his duty to preach for the practice of others, or a judge violating the law which he is appointed to enforce and expound, are still more deserv-ing of that heartfelt execuation to which the universal idea of right and wrong ing of that heartfelt execration to which the universal idea of right and wrong prompts mankind. The force of eloquence which such a character may possess, as well as the opportunities which his position affords him of spreading his poison, all help to swell the enormity of the offence and leave the culprit without the shadow of an exercise for his pertinectory, mindiverted. excuse for his pertinaciously misdirected

GALE ON LAKE MICHIGAN. A dreadful gale occurred on Lake Michi

gan a few days since, of which the Chicago and Milwaukie papers contain long ac-counts. It is said that news of disasters may also be expected from Lake Huron.— Much damage has been done both in Milwaukie and Chicago by washing away the banks of the lake, flooding houses, stores, &c. The steamers Niagara, Sultana, Ca-nada, Pacific, and Detroit, weathered the gale in fine style, fully sustaining their re gale in fine style, fully sustaining their reputation as good sea boats. The propeller Monticello also rode it out, at anchor in Milwaukie Bay. The Canada lost one man overboard named "Dan," a waiter from Detroit. We cut the following from the Chicago Tribune:—The brig C. B. Blair is reported ashore between this and Michigan city. She had a cargo of wheat and corn. The schooner Gen. Thornton is ashore, bottom up, near the Calumet, and it ashore, bottom up, near the Calumet, and it is feared the crew are lost. The schooner N.C. Walton is also ashore at the Calumet. She had a cargo of lumber from Muskegon, which is said to have been thrown overboard in the storm. The brig Mohe-gan is ashore below. Cargo not known.— Schooner Charles Howard ran against the pier at Racine and sunk. She was loaded with lumber. Brig T. W. Haurice cap-sized, but the crew were saved. The cap tain of the Mechanic reports that while lying to, during the storm on Saturday, a man clinging to the spar passed to the windward of that vessel. He was seen waving his hat. There are rumours afloat that the schooner John C. Spencer is a total wreck somewhere South, and that all hands are lost. The schooner James McKay, of Waukegan, is ashore at New Buffalo, and about fifty feet of the pier at that place has been carried. about fifty feet of the pier at that place has been carried away. The steamer Julius D. Morton on Sunday towed in two vessels from the head of the lake. The Milwaukie Sentincl says the gale was one, of unexam-pled severity, accompanied by heavy rain, which it is feared has done much damage to the crops. Captain Appleby reports the gale as one of the worst he ever was caught in, and at times the Sultana dragged her anchors so that he got his buoys ready to slip his cables and go to sea.

SHIPWRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

The steamer Prince Arthur. from Pres-The steamer Prince Arthur. From Freston to Menai Straits was run ashore on Sunday between Southport and Formby, having damaged her machinery. Passengers and crew except two firemen, saved. Regarding this unfortunate affair, we learn, by communications from Southport that the ill-fatel ship left Preston at nine a. that the ill-tatel ship left Preston at fine a.

n. on Sunday, with 47 passenges, bound for Bangor, on a pleasure trip. About 12, when off Southport, it appears that she sprang a leak, and shortly after, the fire having been extinguished, she became unmanageable. All hands assisted to keep the vessel clear of water, but between four discassing the property of the present a principal section. the vessel clear of water, but between fou and five, she went ashore between Anisdale and Formby, and soon after went to pieces.
The ladies on board were sent ashore in a
boat, and afterwards the male, passengers
and crew. Unfortunately, two of the firemen were drowned. Although signals of distress were made, they were not observed for some time, but when the vessel was en, assistance was immediately sent from seen, assistance was immediately sent from Southport. Omnibuses were sent, and brought the passengers to Southport, where their wants were promptly attended to. So rapid was the destruction of the vessel, that the shore, immediately after the disaster, was strewed with fragments of the wreck. the wreck. Sore of the parties on board were high-

table tradesmen from Preston and known as a tug boat, and went by the name of the Dumbarton Castle. A letter from F. C. Chapman, Esq., Lloyd's agent, says,

"The vessel is so complete a wreck that nothing will be saved out of which to reward the gallant beatmen, whose conduct is de-serving of every encouragement, and who were the means of eaving so many lives." The master states that had the Southport channel been buoyed the vessel would have been saved. Many of the passengers were een saved. Many of the passengers were n a state of ine among them was a son of the late mayor of Preston.—Bell's Weekly Messenger.

From the Dundas Warder. THOUGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

BY REPORMATOR.

That the people should be well educated s, in itself, a good thing; and the state ought, therefore, to promote this object, if t can do so without any sacrifice of its primary object. The education of the peo-ple, conducted on those principles of morali-ty which are common to all the forms of christianity, is highly valuable as a means of promoting the main end for which government exists; and it is on this ground an object well deserving the attention of all ulers.—Macaulay.
There is no more debatable subject, as

things go, than state education, and not one which could be sooner agreed upon, if men would forget their prejudices and examine it would forget their prejudices and examine it honestly. One party will not have it without it is bound up with certain religious dogmas: another objects to it altogether because it has so long been prostituted to sectarian purposes. I do not regard either of these extremes with favor, but whilst believing it to be the duty of government to promote the education of the people, I deny its right to convert it into an instrument for the propagation of any religious creed or doctrine. It is folly to argue against a principle because liable to abuse against a principle because liable to ab against a principle because liable to abuse under peculiar circumstances, or because so abused; for the principle may be maintained inviolate if the liability is known and guarded against. It is equally foolish to expect a government to prescribe religious belief for a community of intelligent men. But it is neither impolitie nor out of course for it is neither impolitic nor out of course for a government to aid the increase of know-ledge and morality, in the best manner ac-cording to its abilities—inasmuch as the cording to its shilities—inasmuch as the blessings of society are proportionate to the extended or contracted existence of these two particulars. The writer from whom I have quoted knows, in common lief in the duty of government to aid in the spread of liberal education amongst the spr with all thinking men, that human happiness grows with the spread of refinement and earning; that order is more certain where the train or industry directed by intelligence. He looks upon governments as being established for the protection of society, and rightly argues that whatever tends to that, is legitimately within the province of legislation. Education unsubted the solution of the solut

loubtedly makes the duty of the ruler less nerous, adds to the probability of the conwhere it is fully carried out, and is at once a check to anarchy and an incentive to regularity. Whoever acknowledges these the University Endowment—consisting of

In Canada we give a half assent to the interference of government in educational matters, make common-school grants, and endow Colleges and an University. The common-school law is constantly subjected to legislative tinkering, and the University is a prolific source of discontent. There is evidently some erroneous principle at work. It is to be found in the centralization of the tentralization tion of that power which ought to be local, Science: and £1,000 as a sinking fund to and in partly alienating that which ought pay interest and principal of the capital retake the management of common schools from those most interested in their success, and transfer it to a Board at Toronto.—
We place a valuable endowment at the disposal of a few individuals, instead of keep. posal of a few individuals, instead of keepposal of a few individuals, instead of keeping it directly under the control of a popular government. It is as though we were to require the Parliament to settle Township business, and give the higher legislative power to a small body of irresponsible agents. We have made our educational system is succession of blunders, and the work of lest Service is not blunders, and the work of last Session is not likely to unravel the web. Until we give to Councils the authority now usu Councils the authority now usurped by a plausible Superintendent of Education and place the University under the strict survaillance of Parliament, we need not look for a removal of difficulties or abuses.

open an agitation respecting the manage-ment of the University, and I would be loth ment of the University, and I would be loth to do so for mere demagogic purposes; but a future generation calls to the present to establish national education upon a firm and healthly footing, and I would be criminal were I to shrink from employing my pen in such a service. There are some who regard the Act of 1849 as final; and appared the incluse as all References who amongst this class are all Reformers who have paid the subject but slight attention. Their confidence in Mr. Baldwin induces to accept his measure as perfect, and his cer-tificete of its good character is all-sufficient domed to disappointment. The reform of 1849 is an improvement, but it is not complete. It destroys some minor evils, but leaves many of the greater ones untouched. I will do it full justice, and acknowledge that it has aimed a deadly blow at Episcopalian supremacy, but even in this the timorous Attorney General thinks he has gone to far, and attempts to stop the breach with his amendments of the past Session. has not removed that cursed leasehold eve tem which has already pauperized Ireland and, if persisted in, will seriously retar the progress of Canada. The 80,000 acres of the Endowment are still to be one vast leasehold estate, lying unimproved or squatted upon, in a country where ownership is ted upon, in a country where ownership is essential to prosperity. 80,000 acres doomed to lie a wilderness for years to come—to improve his instant of condenses. doomed to lie a wilderness for years to come—to impoverish instead of produce—to check instead of progress? In England, where land is scarce and money plenty, this plan has produced immense revenue; but is it applicable to Canada, where general wealth depends upon rapid settlement and increase of population? Is it calculated to yield as ample revenue as would arise from the sale of the preperty and safe investment if

new settlers to keep from them these 80,000 scree of the best lands in the Townee, excepting upon terms which are men can be found to agree to 7 is it politic to retain a system as objectionable in case that pursued by absentees 7 Leaving these queries to find answer in the commen sees that pursued by absentees? Leaving these queries to find answer in the common considerates of every reader, I turn again to the University Act. It has created an Endewment Board as objectionable as the lease hold plan. This Board conrists of fine salaried persons, who are empowered to take upon themselves "the general charge, superintendence, and management of the whole property and effects, real and personal, of the said University, under the direction of such University, Statutes as shall or may be passed for that purpose." These persons are appointed, one by the Governor, (to act as Chairman,) one by the Senate of the University, one by the Caput, one by the College Council, and one by the Maaters of the College Council. Wise legislation, truly! The University management of the past is a matter of history, and I of the past is a matter of history, and I would willingly draw a veil over it. Was Mr. Baldwin ignorant of it when he framed his measure for reform? Did he know nothing of its abuses, its jobs, its loans, its purchases, its borrowings, its pickings, its stealings? Did he know nothing of the stealings? Did he know nothing of the necessity of some check upon those having "the general charge, superintendence, and management of the whole property and effects" of the University? It would be idle to suppose him ignorant of that which was so notorious. Why then commit an error, so easily avoidable, and place in the hands of the University its own direction of affairs? What such a body as the Endowment Board has once done, it is reasonable to expect it to do again, and we may we to expect it to do again, and we may yet hear of more jobs, more plundering of the endowment, more loans to friends, and

endowment, more loans to friends, and more purchases of property, as investment from friends, at exorbitant prices. The abuses raked up by the present Commission, and soon, I hops, to be brought before the public, despite the attempt of the University pedants and bigots to throttle them in their birth, may find similitudes in the fraits of the labors of another commission, if something is not speedily done to effect a radical change in the conduct of the affairs. something is not speedily done to effect a radical change in the conduct of the affairs of the Institution. I will briefly lay down what I conceive with all thinking men, that human happinese grows with the spread of refinement and learning; that order is more certain where the arts and sciences have greatest sway; and that wealth and prosperity follow in the train of industry directed by intelligence. He looks upon governments as being established for the protection of society, and rightly argues that whatever tracts of public lands for an educational purpose. pose, will see that it is not shrked. The first step necessary is the creation of an Educational Department—with its head as much responsible to the people as the Inspector or Attorney General. To it should

a check to anarchy and an incentive to regularity. Whoever acknowledges these minor propositions, admits the major one through necessity; and I think there are few who will dispute it after full consideration of all its bearings. Assuming all this to be conceded, stumbling bleck arises as to the manner in which the assistance of the state should be given. This difficulty, unfortunately, has ever impeded the cause of education, and given rise to more discussion than the propriety of the grant itself. I am not about to propound a school law, or lay down a general system and only allude to the fact as being intimately connected with the more immediate object of the present paper.

In Canada we give a half assent to the interference of government in educational and investigation of dispose of it at moderate prices, and ispose of it at moderate prices, and ispose of it at moderate prices, with numerous preperties, to dispose of it at moderate prices, and ispose of it at moderate prices, and ispose of it at moderate prices, and ispose of it at moderate prices, to dispose of be thought best. The £6,000 accorded to the University should be thus distributed— twenty-five scholarships (or more) to the minor Colleges, as rewards to their first exhibitioners : £2,000 for Arts and Cla Literature: £1,000 to the Faculty of Medicine: £500 to Law: £500 to Agricultural partment would be sufficiently arduous without the arrangement of Com. Schools, which should be turned over to the County Councils. The duties of the Department would consist in a surveillance of the Unilegisla would consist in a surveillance of the University and the supplementary Colleges, & cational the distribution of the School Funds. A and the Visitation Board might be appointed by government, as an appendage to the Department, which should entirely supplant the ped by Endowment Board, and consist of 9 members at two-thirds of whom should be members of the Legislature, with the Minister of Education as a chairman. The appointment of the section as a chairman. cation as chairman. The appointment of all Professors, &c., should be vested in this Board, with the assent of the Governor in Council, and it should have power to make I may be censured for attempting to re-

laws for the internal management of the University, thus superseding the present Senate, Caput, and other tom-fooleries connected therewith. It should annually report to Parliament on the condition of the University, through the Educational Department. The Chancellorship should be abblished as useless, or he wested in the abolished as useless, or be vested in the Governor General. But I need not enter

Governor General. But I need not enter into detail. I only contend for the general features of the plan, at present, and feel convinced that the good sense of the people of Canada will agree with them.

I am aware that any attempt at further reform in the University will be met with the howl of bigots, and the denunciation of sinecurists; but the cause is a good one, and no such opposition can stay it. It is based on just principles, contemplates a needed rooting—up of abuses, interferes with no "vested rights," and is a matter coming home to the heart of every father in the land. Let us see who will dare to stay it!

HATCHING FISH .- The Chinese hatched fish by collecting from the banks of rivers They place this in an egg-shell, fresh emp-tied, through a small hole, and then put it under a sitting fowl. In a few days, they break the shell in warm water, warmed by

Ninty thousand patients are ann ceived into the hospitals at Paris. Four teen thousand old and infirm are supporte in the infirmaries. Five thousand found ent and ings are taken caré of in the public lated to utions, and twenty-three thousand a se from out to burse. Thirty thousand it

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LORD E His Excellency ceived with mark tante of the towns called on his rout Goderich, Tories each other to she Queen's represent Prince, forgetting his Excellency for the Colonel was dismissal from the tendencies, took Governor Genera ception. But it ce of the Hon. M eatest enthusi ex-Minister, alth-to repudiate all c with his late collsed the highest i epportune an occ An account of Hi Port Sarnia will I furnished us by a It appears by the from the Detroit people of Detroit

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Kincardine, with JER'H VAN H. B. 1

Sm: I am info were kind enoug with some gent and to intimate tizess of Detroit give me a cordia your City. I be I truly apprecia-tesy, and that if formed had not-would have give have visited De made my ackno

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