From the Bathurst Courier Ma. Epiron,—I have seen with much satisfaction a series of articles on Capital Punishment which appeared in the Courier Punishment which appeared in the Courier few weeks ago, copied from the Huron Signal: and although the talented Editor of that paper has treated the subject in a masterly manner, yet a few ideas have occurred to me which probably escaped his attention, and which have not as yet, to me knowledge, been made public, which may possibly settle the scruples of those who still uphold the death punishment from conscientious motives. It you think them worthy of a place in your paper, they are at your service.

your service.

There is a class of goodmeaning men in the community, who would be decidedly in favour of the abolition of the death punish. Tayour of the abolition of the death punishment were it not for the Scrip ural proofs that are addited in support of the existing system. Now, it will be admitted that it must be either right or wrong to punish with death the man who takes the life of a fellow man. If it be right, then he who has the power and authority to inflict this punishment cannot dispense with it without doing wrong, because he who does not doright must evidently do wrong, as wrong is the converse of right. The first murderer was not punished with death. Hence, he who had the power to inflict the punishwho had the power to inflict the punishment must have done wrong. But it is impossible that the Creator could do wrong. Therefore, the death punishment cannot be right. It may be objected to this mode o ing that it places the question in a the first murderer to escape, and afterwards enacted the law of death punishment, there-fore if the death punishment were right, He did wrong in the first instance, and if wrong, He did wrong in the second instance.

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Laws which are not right in the abstract Laws which are not right in the abstract
may be educated on the grounds of expedieney. I have already proven that the death
punishment law is wrong. If, therefore,
it were enacted by a just lawgiver, it must
have been as a matter of expediency. And
if this be the case, it cannot with any show of reason be maintained that a law which is the converse of right should be continued in existence when the exigencies of the circumstances which gave rise to it have

applied to the whole human race, then it should have a place in our Statute Book, and the Elders of the Church should stone every murderer to death; and the whole Levitical code should be put into practical operation, as no one part of it was repealed more than another. The advocates of the death punishment, if they wish to be consistent must therefore either the prepared to sistent, must therefore either be prepared to

sisters, must therefore either be prepared to do this, or else admit that there is no Scriptural authority binding on the Gentiles in support of Capital purishment.

If the death punishment law were right according to the nature of things, (i. e. if it were a divine law possessing the same invariableness of action as the law of gravitation, which all divine laws do every purishment. tion, which all divine laws do,) every mur-derer would perish by virtue of its invaria-ble and natural action, and it would require no human authority to establish it. But if it were merely a law of expediency, i. e. if it were enacted to suit the exigencies of cir-cumstances and times, it would exist in no

the fourth paragraph of this article.

I have frequently heard objections made, on Scriptural grounds, to the abolition of capital punishment: these objections led me to think on the subject, the result of which is briefly stated above. The reasoning is to think on the subject, the result of which is briefly stated above. The reasoning is satisfactory to my own mind; whether it will be so to others, of course rests entirely with themselves. Trusting that it may not be said of the above, as Hume said of Berkley's I lealism, that "it is logically irrefutable, and yet convinces no man, I re-main for the present, yours, &c., AMATOR VERITATIS.

Perth, August 15. 1848.

Nice ECONOMY .- These are temperand

We never knew a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people acold? Because they cannot govern themselves. How, then, can they govern-

THOMAS STEEL, ESQ.

Poor Tom Steel ! Well may be applie to him the words of Shakspeare's Mark Anthony upon Brutus:—

"This was the noblest Roman of them all; "This was the noblest Roman of them all; All the conspirators, save only he, Did that they did in eavy of great Caser; He only, in a general thought, And common good to all, made one of them, His tife was gevile; and the elements So mixed in him, that Nature might stand up And say to all the world! This was a man I'

"Honest Tom Steel" was born at Derrynore, in the county of Ciare, in 1788, and eccived his education at the university of ambridge, which he obtained distinction for his scientific acquirement's. His family went to Ireland from the surname of Cham-pion. The death of the uncle placed him in possession of his heriditary property just at the time when the Spanyards rose in insurrection against the tyrany of Ferdinand VII: and one of Steel's first acts was to fit out and fill a vessel which he brought to Cadiz. He accepted a commission from the Cortes, and distinguished himself in several engagement's against the French, who had come to the aid of the Spanish Monarch. The struggle, however, proved wain, and Steel returned to Ireland, to devote hims if heart and soul to O'Connell, then engaged in the mighty effects to obvain Catholic Exmancipation. In all the plans of this great leader, Mr. Steel was an annualisatic coajutor, and at the celebrated anthusiastic coajutor, and at the celebrated Clare Election of 1828, he secunded the nomination of Mr. O Connell. Subsequentnomination of Mr. G. Connell. Subsequentity, his character of Head Pacificator, he rendered the most essential service in the community in tranquilizing the disturbed district of North Tipperary. Mr. Steel was included with O'Connell in the famous indictment, and shared in the triumph of the writ of error. Despite of lost wealth and writ of error. Despite of lost wealth and writ of error. Despite or lost wealth and broken down fortunes, he persevered in agitation with hones ardor, and wild though powerful eloquence, until the death of O'Connell when his spirits totally gave way in his grief for his idol. He became an undone man. A contemporary paper, the "Standard," thus eloquently describes his ultimate fate:—

"With a broken spirit, a broken heart, "With a broken spirit, a broken heart, and a booken fortune, he dies almost deserted at an Inn in London—a pauper, alas! but to the most is not right, then I will leave the dilemma to be solved by those who feel inclined to do so, merely remarking that it does not invalidate the arguments from which it is drawn. The Levitical code of Laws, of which death punishment is but a part; must have been enacted either to apply exclusively to the Jews under the old dispensation, or to the whole human race. If it applied exclusively to the Jews, then the Gentiles have nothing so do with it, and it cannot consequently be binding upon them. If it applied to the whole human race, then it contrasted in the separate, strangely should be seen to be separate. ture would not permit him to accept. The country which he loved and that from which he sought to seperate, strangely centrasted in their conduct towards him. Ireland took his life, England gave him grave. How bitter must have been the refections of that death bed! Poor fellow what must have been his feeling when he found Lord Brougham, hastening to his aid, and Colonel Perceval, chief among the Or-angemen by his death bed! Fare the well noble honest victimized Tom Steel! A braver spirit, in a gentler heart, never left, earth—let us humbly hope for that home where the weary find rest."

Mr. Steel died-at Peel's Coffee House, in Fleetstreet, from the host of which hotel

he received every care and attention during the last illness .- Illustrated London

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN .- The history gene alogical and otherwise, of this gentleman, cannot fail to be interesting to the public at this moment. He was born at Promoland, County Clare, on the 17th of October, country, unless established by the laws of that country. The fact that the first nurch that country. The fact that the first nurch that country was permitted to escape with his life, is sufficient to overthow the first hypothesis. And the facts that it has been altered, amended, extended, and curtailed to suit circumstances and times, and that in some amended, extended, and curtained to said the cumstances and times, and that in some countries it has been abolished altogether, are sufficient to establish the second; hence, are sufficient to establish the second; hence, the latter of O'Brien, or O'Bryen, is the Martin of O'Bryen, is the latter. are sufficient to establish the second; hence, there can be no divine authority for continuing it on the Statute book any longer than it may be found expedient. There can, therefore be no ground for maintaining it on the supposition that it is a divine institution eq ally binding upon all men.

"Whose sheddeth mun's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," is a command which existed prior to the institution of the Lewitical code, but it was contained in, and made a part and parcel of, the Lewitical code of the superceded and made a part and parcel of, the Levitical code was superceded and holished by the New Testament dispensation, and that it is not binding upon Christians at the present day as a code of laws, now, although it is evident that a part cannot contain the whole; yet it is equally evident contain the whole; yet it is equally evident of the first poined the repeal ranks. Since 1845 well to do in the world now, was, some to contain the whole; yet it is equally evident that a whole can and must contain all its parts. The command above quoted was a part of the Livitical code. The whole of that code has been abolished. Therefore, the above command is no authority for maintaining capital punishment on the ground that it existed prior to the Mosaic dispensation. Those who consider themselves under the Livitical code may be referred to the foirth paragraph of this article.

I have frequently heard objections made. and possessing a property of about £5,000 per annum, to which her second son was always considered to be the heir; but in no other respect than as heir in prospect, Mr. O'Brien ever was wealthy. He has, when in Ireland, taken up his residence at the seat of his mother.—Abridged from the Moraing Post.

JOHN MITCHEL We learn from a con respondent that a person who was a steward over some public works in Bermuda, arrived in this city, on Tuesday. When he left Bermuda, about ten duys since, Mitchel was well, and a certain limit on which he could walk for the benefit of his health.— Nrcs Economy.—These are temperance times we well know, but some people will drink brotwithstanding. A shrewd and economical dealer of this city, drinks his glass regularly. With his proof glass he draws the brandy from the cask, very accurately guaging the quantity; the moment the brandy is qualied, he measures an equal quantity of water and pours it back into the cask. This is an invariable rule with him. We understand, however, that he uses the purcet of water, so that no possible harm can come of the dilution.

We novel know a scolding person that was able to govern a family. What makes people account govern themselves. How, then, can they govern enter the strong hope of his country's freedom and his own release.—Packet.

Napoleon's Personal Appearance .-Napoleon was careless in his personal appearance. His waisteat pockets were always full of snuff, and upon the white trousers he usually wore, he was in the habit of making memoranda with a pencil he invariably carried about him. The little cocked hat and grey coat under which the images of Napoleon will throughout all time be so familiarly recognized, were supposed to have been the costume enjoined upon his observance by the chief of the Illuminati as a safeguer against assassination. Into the bosom of that dark fraternity he had been admitted at Grand Cairo. eon was careless in his personal ap-ce. His waistcoat pockets were

ty he had been admitted at Grand Cairo, under circumstances of peculiar solemnity, and had sworn and signed with his blood and obligation to wage enternal war with all tyrants, and forfeit his life rather than hold dealings with monarchy. "If fute should ever place thee at the head of a great nation," thus he had been addressed by the grand-master of the Philadelphia, "beware

of grasping the diadems of Kings." These are strange times! The Austrian Prince Metternich is now living at Brompton Park, which has been let to him by its owner, Lord Ingestre. Within a stone's ton Park, which has been let to him by its owner, Lord Ingestre. Within a stone's throw of this mansion, (by no means large,) is the modest residence at present tenanted by M. Guizot. Who would have expected such an association for this neighborhood twelve months back? The hotel keepers of the Lancashire, Westmoreland and Cumberland lake districts, compain that their of the Lancashire, Westmoreland and Cum-berland lake, districts, complain that their accounts would exhibit a beggarly receipt of custom, in comparison with former, years, were it not for the patronage of the nume-rous French families who have been driven to this country by the storms of the revolu-tion, and are now luxuriating in the beau-ties of Windermere, Ullswater, Conisten, Grammere, Derwent, and the rest of the Grasmere, Derwent, and the rest of the noble sheets of water that gem the North

CROPS IN FRANCE.—It will be seen by he following extract that notwithstanding the wretchedness of man, the prospects are most favourable :- THE HARVEST IN FRANCE.-At a tim

when France is convulsed by political strug-gles, and when her commerce is at such a gles, and when her commerce is at such a gles, and when her commerce is at such a gles, and when her commerce is at such a gles, and when her commerce is at such a gles, the such as the such a gles, the such as in the environs of Faris and in the departments. The Courrier de l'An says, that in the Bresse harvest has commenced. Every where the appearance of the fields is magnificent. The temperature of the month of June was most fayourable for the development of the different kinds of grain, so much so that rye arrived at perfect maturity withcost either being divided burst up by a content of the different kinds of pains. being dried or burnt up by a too sun. Wheat is heavy in the ear straw is abundant. Indian corn re very far advanced. Vines preout either powerful sun. Wheat is heavy and the straw is abundant. I and oats are very far advanced. sent the best appearance. The same paper adds,—"It appears that God in spreading his munificence over the soil, seeks to re-pair the disastrous effects of our internal dissensions. Providence gives us in abundance the fruits of the earth. Why then the inhabitants agree to eat them i

THE DISCIPLINE OF JOURNALISM .- It is i the first germination of truth that convic-tion is born. It needs the genius of repeti-tion to reproduce the first impression tili it is indelible. Permanent impression is con-viction, The journalist drills men into the consciousness of principle as the military officer drills men into the use of arms. In both cases the discipline must be continued till the practice is perfect. The habit of reason, when established, will surpass the habit of arms. We have been told by one who never deceived the people; and knew from trial the comparative efficacy both of arms and argument, that the most formidathey are distinguished by no special uni they are distinguished by no special uniform, their cost figures in no financial estimate. But they exist, and the corps augments. In the office, in the workshop, at the anvil, at the loom, or the plough, they pursue accustomed duties. They are distinguishable by bearing and purpose. They think, they watch, they work, they wait.—Their numbers and their power daily increase. Such are the materials of which the programment of the changes are made .- The Cause of the Peo

SIMPLE DIVISION .- We heard a story the other night on the subject of "Division" that we thought "some" of at the time, and never having seen it in print, we are tempted to give our readers the benefit

"Very."
"How much might Judge B---- be Why, about ten thousand dollars !" was

the reply.

"And how many children has Judge
B——?" continued the inquirer.

"Only three."

"Three-into ten goes three times, and a

pered, and they were married.

The honeymoon passed off as all other honeymoons do, and they were happy.—
The bride was lively and chatty, and often made allusions to her brothers and sisters shade alusions to her workers and elsters. Startled at a number of names he thought should not be in the catalogue of relations, one evening at tea he said, "My dear, I thought there were only three of you?"

"So there are by Ma—Pa's first wife had eight more!"

had eight more!"
"Eleven into ten goes no times, and one

A COURT SCENE.—There is a point beyond which human forbearance cannot go, and the most even of tempers will become ruffled at times. At the Assizes held during the past year at Lincoln in England, both Judge and counsel had much trouble to make the timid witness upon a trial speak sufficiently loud to be heard by the jury, and it is possible that the temper of the counsel may thereby have been turned aside from the even tenor of its way! and the more likely perhaps owing to his feeling himself to be a man of consignable importance since he had married a dowager Duchess. After this gentleman had gone A COURT SCENE. -There is a point be Duchess. After this gentleman had gone through the various stages of bar pleading and had coaxed, threatened, and, even bul

and had coaxed, threatened, and, even bullied witnesses, there was one called into
the hox, a young osiler, who appeared to
be simplicity personified.

"Now, sir," said the above named, counsel, in a tone which at any other time would
have been denounced as vulgarly loud, "I
hope we shallflave no difficulty in making
you speak up."

"I hope not, sir," was shouted or rather
bellowed out by the witness, in tones which
almost shook the building, and would have
certainly alarmed any timid or nervous la-

certainly alarmed any timed or nervous la ". How dare you speak in that way air?"

said the counsel,
"Please, zur, I can't speak no louder,
zur," said the astonished witness, attempting to shout fouder than before, evidently
thinking the fault to be his speaking too

low.
"Pray, have you been drinking this mo ning ?"-shouted the counsel, who had now thoroughly lost the last remnant of his tem-

per.

"Yes, zur," was the reply.

"And what have you been drinking?"

"Corfee, zur."

"And what did you have in your coffee

sir?" shouted the exasperated counsel.

"A spune, zur," was the answer, innocently spoken, amid the roars of the whole Court, excepting only the now thoroughly wild counsel, who flung down his brief, and rushed out of the Court.

MORALITY OF LAWYERS .- McAnley the well known essayist and reviewer has re-cently written a severe philippic on the icentiousness of the English Bar. H shows the lawyers no mercy, and seems to think that in their professional career, they repeatedly commit acts which, under other circumstances, they would be ashamed to acknowledge. We have no doubt that acknowledge. We have no doubt that many instances of this kind occur where der the innocence of their clients apparent der the innocence of their clients apparent, although, at the same time, they are fully aware of their guilt. In reference, to the abuse of their powers and privileges in this respect. McAuley says, "I do not think it right that a man with a wig on his head, and a band round his neck, should do for a guinea, what, without these appendages, he would think it wicked and infamous to do for an empire." for an empire."

LIGHTNING .- On Friday afternoon last LIGHTNING.—On Friday afternoon last we ware startled by a report in the room occupied by the telegraph office. It was as loud as a rifle crack. The sky at the time was nearly clear of clouds that indicated a violent storm being near. On examining the wire of the receiving magnet it was

found melted. These occurrences are so frequent, and in many cases so violent that great care ought to be exercised in all telegraphic arrangements. The present plan of passing the wires over the country on poles is, in the opinion of scientific men, very dangerous to the public. They are the constant conductors of electricity between the clouds and the

earth, when the two points operating on each other are some miles distant. When overcharged, a flash will pass from the wire ing struck, particularly if it were raining and his clothes were wet. In each office

FIRE BY LIGHTNING .- Yesterday about l o'clock a thunder storm pased over this neighbourhood, and we very much regret to have to record that the Barn of Mr. David Thompson in East Zorra, 3 miles north of Woodstock, was set on fire by the lightning. Mr. T. and his sons had just harvested and

outhouses, were totally consumed.

As Mr. T., who is a most worthy and excellent individual, and his family, who are most industrious and praiseworthy, were good folks of St. Ma uninsured, and have seriously suffered by a ject of Agriculture. calamity to which all are equally liable, though not of every day occurrence we firmly believe the entire neighbourhood will cordially lend them a helping hand—par-ticularly in putting up a new barn and set of outhouses.—We point to this calamity, and say to all Farmers, Go and ensure, and that without one days procrastination or delay! "We'll think about it," or "We'll delay! "We'll think about it," or "we it see to it next week, or by and bye," are very common, but very dangerous, nay wicked, "inventions of the enemy."—Oz ford Star.

WAR AGAINST THE GROG SHOPS .- A WOman, in Cincinnati, whose husband was in the habit of drinking at a neighbouring ta-vern and then coming home and abusing her, requested the landlord to give her hueband no more drink. The landlord refused the perty, a crowd gathered arround, sympa-thized with the woman, assaulted the house gutted it completely, and then proceeded round to the destruction of other coffee round to the destruction or control by the the police arrived and stopped the progress of temperance reform in Cincinnati, where in a legal way, it seems to be most particularly nee

> A writer in the London Times states that the master of one of the London Work-houses told him that at least five out of every six of the girls educated in the tions become prostitutes.

HON. MR. SULLIVAN.

The New York Herald passes the follow ing encomium upon the above named gen-tleman, which will doubtless be some what flattering to the Canadians generally:
"We observed in the Senate Chaimbers

THE PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL EXHIBI 710N.—We understand that the Agricultural Society of this District have only subscribed £25 in aid of the funds of the "Provincial Agricultural Association Show," to be held on the 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th of October, in the town of Cobourg: Now if the Midland District Agricutural Society ever intend to have the exhibition held in

Kingston, it strikes us that they would do well to add £25 to the sum already subwell to add \$25 to the sum already subscribed, and thereby set an example to other Districts to give liberally. We see by the Star that the small Districts of Huron, Talbot and Simcoe have given £20 each; now if these can give so much, surely this District, second in wealth and importance is Conference. in Canada West, can at least give £50.

The Newcastle District, has, we are told, always subscribed £75 per annum to the Provincial exhibition, and will probably continue to do so unless discouraged by the paltry sums proposed to be given by this and other Districts, upon the present occasion .- Argus.

ESCAPE FROM BONDAGE .- While the sympathisers in the United States are sending to the world the most false stories in regard to Irish oppression and misrule, and the most ridiculous fabrications about great victories over the British forces, it is gratifying to report that from forty to fifty slaves have lately gone in a body from Kentucky, they not being satisfied that they were living in a land of liberty; a most unwarrantable thing, when the world is so often told that all liberty is in the United States. But these wicked sceptics won't believe it. The poor fellows were pursued and fired on, and several of them killed. A considerable several of them killed. A considerable number, we believe, have got safe into Ohio, where they have friends, and when once they yet into what should be called the "People's Line," they are safe from pursuit. It is a strange thing for propely to run off on its own legs—Globe.

DIFFERENTIAL DUTY.—We are gratified in being able to state that the heavy dif-erential duty lately exacted at Chicago on ferential duty lately exacted at Ghicago on-certain goods, the property of an eminent commercial house in this city, was not authorised by the laws of the United States, and that it will be refunded. The actual differential duty authorised is 10 per cent. on the duty and not on the invoice, as was erroneously exacted. Strong tapresenta-tions have been made to the American Gov-ermment on the subject of these duties, by rnment on the subject of these dulies, by he Hon. Messrs, Lafontaine and Sullivan. and we are gratified in being able to state that instructions have been given to the Collectors of Customs not to exact dismaid regreted that there was no man near, to riminating duties on goods imported from Canada where similar duties are not charged in Canada. This is a most satisfactory settlement of the question.—Pilot.



HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTÉMBER 1, 1848.

IT It is intimated in our Advertising columns that the sale of two half shares, £50 each, of the Huron District Building Society, will take place Should a per in the British Hotel to morrow, (Saturday the er the wires at 2nd inst.) at 7 o'clock, and although the value derness of romance, in order to devise or disreat risk of be- of money is pretty correctly felt in our locality at cover some means of calumniating the Governor ing from the Society are but inadequately under- shadowing forth a faint gleam of hope to the there is a ground wire, which the operator attaches when a storm approaches, and that conveys the charge into the ground, and it does no harm. On the above occasion, there being no appearance of a storm, it very moderate rate of obtaining the use of they are now endeavouring to soothe the disapwas not attached, hence the spark. - Trencapital. capital.

ral Society, which will take place at St. Marys on Wednesday first,—but have been prevented not be true; and whether true or false it is still housed a very heavy crop of fall wheat and other grain, which and the barn and other outhouses, were totally consumed.

As Mr. T., who is a most worthy and

> We have no sympathy with " Blusterers," we have no desire to draw largely either on the credulity or the purses of our readers. But if the year 1849.

LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE.

may be disposed to discuss the question. And nors received their information. ion of the Total Abstinence Societies, every by these Societies is all-efficient for the accom-plishment of the purpose. And the incalculable representative system, and it is almost overlooked ravages of drunkenness which are to be seen in by those who speak and write on electoral right;

every village, and read in every newspaper, are of that principle. It ought ever to be remem bered that the advocates of Total Abstinence are not actuated by selfish motives-that their sala "We observed in the Senate Chaimbers this morning, the Hon. Mr. Sullivan of the Canadian Counsel. He appeared to view the proceedings with interest, and we have no death with satisfaction. Mr. Sullivan is one of the meet initiant orators we ever for popularity, and that however much they may instead to—containing the eloquence of a Corwin, with the profundity of a Webster. the gratification and advantages must be mu greater to those who are persuaded by their arguments. The man who becomes so liberates himself from the thraldom of his own vitiated appetites-who brusts through the absurd and debasing usages of societyhimself free from the delusions and dangers of intemperance, is the principal gainer in the moral reformation of society. Think on the millions who have been ruined; look on the multitude who are now posting on to ruin—think on the despised, injured, trampled, heart-broken thousands of fond, confiding, innocent, virtuous women—on the mass of ragged, wretched, famished, uneducated children, and on the dark catalogue of crime and degradation which have resulted from drunkenness; and ask yourselves seriously what security you have that yours may not be a similar destiny. Talk not of your extreme caution, nor of your great firmness thousands have possessed these qualities equally abundant with yourselves, and yet have gradually sunk down into confirmed drunkenness and its consequent ruin. Rest assured that however talented, intelligent or wealthy you may be, the sepulchre of ruined drunkards can boast of righter, wiser, richer men than you. They cherished the same hopes, felt the same assurance and used the same cautious moderation sa you do now, and if you continue in their path and pursue their indulgence maybe you may escape, out there are fifty maybes that you will meet

> the same doom. IF Mr. Macqueen will Lecture next week Stanley, on Tuesday evening; in the School louse north of the Sauble bridge, township of sborne, on Wednesday evening; and in the School House south of the McGillivray Post Office on Thursday evening. Our friends in the different localities are requested to give publicity to this notice, and to make the necessary preparations. The Lecture will commence each evening at 7 o'clock.

WARLIKE LADIES .- One day last week a hungry Hawk seized a hen at the door of Mr. Dunan McDonald of Colborne, and finding his inability to bear away his prize sunk his talons deep into the body of his victim, but was still unable to lift her. He soon discovered, however, that like the Irishman, he had caught a Tartar, for before he could relax his grasp, the hen flew into the kitchen bearing the affrighted prey-bird maid regreted that there was no man near, to shoot the impertment creature, but in detestation of the animal, called up their heroism to the shooting point, and determined to make was on the felon. They were but little skilled in the art of gunnery, but they succeeded admirably.—
Mrs. McDonald levelled the piece and her maid after several unsuccessful attempts, at length succeeded in drawing the tricker. The shot went off and the gun followed it, and when Mr. McDonald came up the two ladies had fallen either through fear or joy. The gun was lying on one side of the fence and the dead hawk on the other. So much for female sportemen.

CANADA AND HER GOVERNORS. After having exhausted their ingenuity and

pointed expectations of their credulous dupes, by persuading them that Lord Elgin is about to We intended to have been at the Annual resign his Governorship and return to England. Exhibition of the Blanshard Branch AgricultuThis may be regarded as the forlorn hope of by other previous arrangements. However, as but a forforn hope. Every good man in Canada we are not a "bird of passage," as we have no would certainly be sorry to hear of Lord Elgin's intention of "cutting in October," but expect resignation. He has, during the short period of may yet have an opportunity of speechifying the rights and interests of the subject; therefore, we good folks of St. Marys, on the important sub- say his removal from the Province would be regretted by all good men. At the same time, we are unable to percieve any parmanent advantage that such an event could confer on the Tories. because we never knew a blusterer who did not It is probable that the political sentiments of turn out a downright dirt, in the end. We rare- particular Governors may, in times past, have ly promise more than we expect to perform, and influenced the prosperity of the Colony; but therefore we will not promise to publish the Signal twice a week!!! simply because we have not the slightest intention of doing so; and Government exists. The Government of the our subscription list increases in the same ratio offspring of a narrow selfishness, acting reciproas it has done during the bygone six months, we cally between a paltry oligarchy, and an unprinwill promise our subscribers a better paper in cipled, secular priesthood, whose duplicity and misrepresentation were just as purchasable commodities as white pine

The Compact was a Joint Stock Company of mbition, avarice, sectarianism, cant, sin As formerly announced, Mr. Macqueen will and bare-faced villiany. The oligarchy promis-Lecture in the United Presbyterian Church, ed large revenues and gave large rectories; and the priesthood duped, and guiled, and prayed, and day evening the 4th instant, at 7 o'clock, when an opportunity will be given to any person who from this polluted source the respective Goveras the subject is one of deep interest it is hoped people believed, and many did not believe, but that many will be willing to listen with candour, they had no means of making themselves heard. and to consider with unprejudiced deliberation, the necessity of adopting some means of checking tion to the members of the little oligarchy; all the withering and demoralising influence of intemperance. And though the subject has been side, and in the pay of the Compact, and the long before the public, and though everything Governors were obliged to receive the legislahas already been said that can be said in vindicawhile in reality they were just about as little reman must be satisfied that the principle proposed lated to each other as they were to the man in by these Societies is all-efficient for the accom-

exclusively. Twenty years bers of the Famil matter of indiffere 000 or 600,000 have been the leg tem of representa it produces misch Church-and-State despicable the co been, or however evil which it the must be viewed as Canada's future p puny mole-hills of the clergy had national Church falsehood and mean aroused the Britis duty, and placed to a basis which is elements of revolu and fearless press And though Lord succeeded by Sir F the change would would appeal to the out having recours tone that would n disregarded; and in hero of the Toronto Administration wo other, as dull and m again governing Ca extravagant in it th the chivalry of Don Lord Matcalfe migl and retard the pros kind of arbitary mu as Ogle R. Gowan fatten under the sh the distorted fragme again gather rou bedy-guard, and the as the Quaker said there!" but you cou Lord Metcalfe, and nick Daly, and Her

out it must bec

it is a matter, of

shall vote for

what class the

long as these vot

never spoke nor ever would have been pre The expulsion of ments of office was substantially caused Elgin to the Govern long before, decided was an outrage up though the people treat it with serious that merriment and r ludicriousness could had resolved that, lil be muzzled, lest per pranks and buffoonry. producing another s though Lord Metcall witness a general have been exactly as clave of Church-andbe governed to please like principles of equi

Gowan did not gove occupied the place

formerly resided, and

things of the Govern

in the name of the I

provement, and wn

worried each other &

SHORT ESSAYS

With the excepti which have recently against the tide of po have devoted more tit in the study and inve than perhaps all oth them, all modes of ju They are founded eit nature or in defiance know what mind i means it is associate rience and observation tion does affect the pl weaken and exhaust In short, sc infallible, has long sin the action of the min brain. Now the bra physical system, its nature and accompli supported by the san the same laws as any its health, like the depends on the treatm

Very many children

of age, and some eve that age is soft and j for intense thought as labour ; it is growing solidity or size, and th it, has no inclination to know it asks que examines them, asks t little experiments, and able means to gather l materials for a future ; have acquired sufficie for subjecting them to speaking in her own l own rules, developing expressing her own But this does not method is too deffuse improve it. The mo swers a few of the chil then pusnes him aw be troubled with vot McClarty said, " I can the natural thirst for k a rebuff for the time be I have often been so

sending little children