LETTER ON UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. To the Editor of the Globe. Sin,—Having been a constant reader of the Globe, almost since its commencement, I have often had occusion to admire the able and eloquent manner in which you have advocated the establishment of Re-sponsible Government; and that through a very exciting period of the political history of Canada. You had made the impression upon me that in political matters for justitiar ruat ccelum was inscribed on the tablet of your heart; but what was uny surprise to you have advocated hue you had made the impression that of civil seciety; and without the recog-nition of this duty, there could exist no in-dependent nation and no civil society.— Yet, how are you to maintain that thro is have advocated the establishment of Re-sponsible Government; and that through a very exciting period of the political history of Canada. You had made the impreusion upon me that in political matters far justifia rual coolum was inscribed on the tablet of your heart; but what was my surprise to find in the Globe, dated July 19th, in an public heads 45 The Deconced Franch Conyour heart; but what was iny surprise to find in the *Globe*, dated July 19th, in an article headed "The Proposed French Con-tion" a willingness on your part to stab the vital principle on which political just the vital principle on which political just is built - UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE. In the course of my reading I dropped on the fol-lowing extract, from the pen of a popular English author, which I now take the plea-sure to transcale, for the benefit of your it; hoping that you will give us your stric-tit; hoping that you will give us your stric-tures thereon. In doing so you will very much oblige an "Time was when all the inhabitants of this island laid claim to all things in it, with-

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"Time was when all the inhabitants of of things the artizan or labourer when cal-this island laid claim to all things in it, with-out the words owner and property being known. God had given to *all* the people all the land and all the trees, and everything the grass to the rabbits, and the bushes and the berries to the burds; and each man had the ond thomsof this world in a grass. the grass to the hadness, and the busies with the prosection of the briefs is the berries to the briefs, and each man the during a share in the assent; you punish had the good things of this world in a greater to reach man should have a share to the solution of the law of solutions were put, and the process of time—no matter from what cause—men made among theuselves a compact, to an agreement, to this own family and its products in such a manner that family the exclusive engoyment of his share by the united power of the rest; and, in order to ensure the during a compact to ensure the during the rest; and, and its products in such a manner that family the exclusive engoyment of his share by the united power, the whole of the making of the laws in the making of the laws? — Why are they to risk their lives here to the whole of this one of this united power, the whole of the making of, or assent-

share by the united power of the rest; and, in order to ensure the due and certain appli-cation of this united power, the whole of the people agreed to be bound by regula-tions, called Laws. Thus arose civil society,—thus arose property,—thus arose into a more share? Property, of which they are said to possess none?. What ! compet are said to possess none?. What ! compet came possessed of more good things than another, because he was more industriour, more skilled, or more fruit is ot that labout, allowed to share of the laws. came possessed of more good things than another, because he was more indistrious, more skilful, or more frugal; so that habour, of one sort or another, was the loundation of all property. "In what manner civil societies proceed ed in providing for the making of laws and

THE REAL BANE OF IRELAND.

THE REAL BANE OF IRELAND, Mr. Henry Clapp, the corresponding edi-tor of the Lynn Proneer, writes from Liver-pool on the subject of Ireland's distress and chronic suffering, having just returned from that part of the United Kingdow. The cause, he thinks, is not to be found in the much abused legislative mion with England though that union may have and probably has a tendency to argravate and periodate the evil, by draving the capital, the enter-prise and inteligence of the country across the Channel. He finds a portion of the cause in the predominance of the Catholic religion, and attributes the repeal cry main-ly to a presthood anxious to gain power.— The ensiety is probably enough, but we doubt whether it is correct to say that the

numerical predominance of the Catholie reli-gion, per ge, lies at the root of the evil. A more accurate mode of presenting the case would be to say that the numerical pre-dominance of that religion, working in an-tagonism to the legal predominence of an-other has some effect—perhaps a very com-siderable effect—n enging the unfortunate as legally so, we question much whether there would be any great difficulty tracesble to this cause. It is the unnatural condition of antagonism that brings religion into the case at all as a cause of any potency. The only effective remedy, that we can suppose, would be a resort to the voluntary system. All experience has shown that peace and satisfaction cannot be preserved where the Government has one system of religion and the people another; but, as the religious sentiment is stronger than any Government, t follows that when the two are in conflict he former must give way, or discontent

Mr. Clapp gives his opinion of the really most active and efficient cause, as follows : Not a little of the blame must be charged pon the monopoly of the soil—though, as we have seen in France—even a well distri-buted soil will not withstand the bight of butch soil will not withstand the blight of an oppressive and unmeaning religion. In Ireland the people have no chance whatever at the soil, at any price. They are com-pelled into situations of dependence, and there is little incentive to enterprise or industry. The highest market price of agri-cultural labor is ten pence (less than tweny cents)per day, while thousands are work-

ty cents)per day, while thousands are work-ing for from five to eight pence. You would better understand how they live (if living it may be called) upon such wretched huts. Verily, even pigs might complain—do complain of such quarters. Then think of the women getting in hay— as they are now—for four pence a day, and the children raking after a fashion (good the children raking after a fashion (good) to won the solution the the country the solution the the country of would most heartly support the Adminisallowed to share in the making of the laws, because, and only because, they have no property ! Not because they have com mitted any crime-not because they are idle " or profligate-not because they are

If wink mamor evid solcities proceed of the solcities proceed of solution. The solcities proceed of solution of the calored of the calored of the solcities proceed of solution. The solution of the solcities of the solcies of the solcies of the solcities of the solcities of the solc

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP .--- The vacancy in this neighbourhood, and to prove what THE VACANT JUDGENHIP. --- The vacancy made on the Bench, by the death of Mr. Justice Jones, has not yet been filled up. ---According to Canadian etiquette founded on British practice, the Attorney General has the option of the office; but in England the Attorney General is not the Minister of the Crown, nor has be even a soat in the Cabitet. His promotion, therefore, can cause no decangement in the Cabitet. --The case is different here. Mr. Barowen, as Attorney General, bus an unquestiona-be claim, founded on precedent, to the va-cant judgeship, but as Prime Minister, he is the last man who should be removed of Mr. attention has been paul to agriculture by

is the last man who should be removed from his political office to be placed on the Bench. The people of Canada are con-scious of the honesty and ability of Mr. The entitiety is probably enough, one to loubt whether it is correct to say that the numerical predominance of the Catholie reli-gion, per se, lies at the root of the evil. tion of him, but they would regret much to the numerical probably and admira-tion of him, but they would regret much to numerical probably and admira-tion of him, but they would regret much to numerical probably and admira-tion of him, but they would regret much to admiration of him, but they would r case would be to say that the numerical pre-dominance of that religion, working in an tagonism to the legal predominence of an-other has some effect—perhaps a very com-siderable effect—in causing the unfortunat-situation of the Island. If Catholicism were legally as well as numerically predominant, or Protestantism were numerically as well as legally so, we question much whether ee him retire from the political field until be the Soluttor-General (Mr. BLAKE) and there is no doubt that he would discharge the high functions of Judge with integrity, judgment and wisdom. But Mr. BLAKE is too now to Canada, and too young at the Bar to expect so far to outsrip all his brethren of the long robe. The person, then who seems destined to receive the va-cent integration. ant judgeship, is Mr. SULLIVAN, the pre

nt Secretary of Canada. The learning ad ab hty of Mr. SULLIVAN are admitted universally, and his appointment would be received with satisfaction by the country .--Journal and Express.

FREE TRADE .- We learn by the Montreal-papers, that the Hon. Messrs. Lafon-taine and Sullivan, have left that city, for treal-papers, that the Hon. Messrs. Lalon-taine and Sullivan, have left that city, for the purpose, it is supposed, of setting with the United States authorities at Washing-ton. some of the details connected with the Free Trade measure, which will likely pass into a law in that country: and which, if the some is a the *Courier* Offlee, when ten benefits to this country. We can safe it the *Courier* Offlee, when ten say, that our farmers are waiting with a good deal of anxiety, the action of the Ad-ministration on this subject, wishing, as they do, to participate in the profits and hinistration on this subject, wishing, as they do, to participate in the profits and

attention has been paid to agriculture by some of our farmers, we may state, that Mr. William Whitelaw, of the Paieley many of the most respectable inhabitants of Gode-Block, has thashed out 33 acres of Fall wheat, which yielded 372 bushels of spien, able Medical man for the town; and though we wheat, which yielded fr3 bushels or spice-did grain, being equal to 46 bushels per Meisare, Jackson and Davidson's, Mrs. Sun-lev's, and at this office.—Guelph and Galt Advertiser. A number of highly respectable emi-grants have passed through Galt during the spice of an ouncing the opin-transfer of an ouncing the spice of an ouncing the opin-ductor of the spice of the spice of an ouncing the opin-spice of the spice of the spi A number of highly respectable emi-grants have passed through Galt during the week chiefly hound for the Huron and Wel-

week chiefly bound for the Huron and Wei-hington Districts. One large party, with seven wagrons laden with furniture passed into.Blenheim, where they have purchased land. Some, curious importations ware made by parties of these people, which greatly refreshed the eyes of those who re-membered the merry songs of the larks and linnets that fluiter in the sun and give life to the landecanes of the old world. One commence his professional career in the right way, and to establish himself in a respectable practice,-Goderich, at this moment, presents a very superior prospect of success, dependent on the following conditions. He must be a man of steady, sober habits, full master of his profession, to the landscapes of the old world. One family had several cages of larks, goldfinch-es, bullfinches, linnets, canaries, and even sparrows, several of which were purchased present age, we could insure his success. Letters, post-paid and addressed to the Editor of the 'Huron Signal," will be attended to.

WE WANT A DOCTOR.

by our townsmen, and may be heard sing-ing in our streets as merrily as if yet on the banks of their native Clyde. The sight of the little strangers brought tears into the OF The Kingston Argus says there is a rumon that Colonel Prince has shot himself, on account, eyes of some of our people, who are not much in the habit of giving way to the softer emotions, but could not resist a silent tribute to the thoughts of "fauld lang we suppose, of another rumor that Adjutant much in the habit of giving way to the softer emotions, but could not resist a silent tribute to the thoughts of "auld lang syne," which the sweet warblers recalled to their memory.—Galt Reporter. General Gubec was a member of the Mooney O'Connor league for annexing Canada. We think, however, the Kingston rumor is false.---We hope the shooting propensities of Colone? Prince are not likely to take that direction.

It is amusing to mark the pertinacity with which the writers in the Montreal Courier stick to military affairs. The edi-IT We would remind our readers that the first sale of Shares, in the Huron District Buildtor is now determined that the officers ing Society, takes place to-morrow evening, Saturday the 19th inst., in the British Hotel. And we expect that the very novelty of selling money in these moneyless times, will comma attention. But a higher inducement is, the great good which these Societies have effected

Poor, poor, miserable, misgoverned, injured, ruined Ireland ! Thy cup of degradation and suffering is full and running over. The conflict is at hand ! the awful conflict that decides the destiny of thy unborn generations ! Thon hast present the militia has only this peculiarity that there are lots of soi-disant officers but no men; two months after the *Courier* suffered long, and struggled painfully and pati-ently-but all to no good purpose. The fetters of thy bondage were twisted round thy vitals, and they have become strong and intricate in the universe have resent the militia has only this peculiarity proportion to thy struggling. Thy wrongs have Nothing further has been heard of Col. been numerous, thy malady has been aggrava-10. ted, till now thy disease is far, far beyond the inbee since our last. Policeman, No. 10, hinks he saw him in Great St. James skill or cure of human effort. The gangrene-thinks he lit his pipe with it afterwards.— Miles's boy also saw a person ho describes as a "very soapy man" later the same day, and was told by the Irish apple woman, at the post office, that it was "Gubee." He says he saw hin kiss two lots of children opposite the book stree, but doesn't think are gave'em any coppers. There was a report by telegraph last night that Gubee was ad-dressing sixteen thousand. Irishmen in Gerifinitawn, but on enguiry. It turned out Griffintown; but on enquiry, it turned out was only Sara Gump's little boy fighting with the eldest Miss Murphy.— *Transcript.* There is certainly not, in the whole history of

There is certainly not, in the whole history of manity, one page or one passage which will bear a comparison with the anomalous and unighteous policy which, for ages, has been pursued towards Ireland. We will not attempt to scribe Irish Government, or rather mis-governnent; for certainly it would be an insult to nour military coercion with the name of govrament. We do not speak of the preseat appaling crisis. We refer to the policy of the last hundred years, or even far beyond that period. and we are persuaded that the wealth which has

been expended in compelling the people of Ire-

cous domination behind it ? Had th ousness been inflic would have been d his conduct would -i strous and despera guilt lose its end blotted out by being individuals, or scatt This is a monstrous larly believed ; and the great atrocities the history of human All the revolution from protracted sy majority of manking the faithful admin surrectionary spirit tive principle of hun nled into activity injustice and oppre sult to injury, to tau of the rebellious m shuffle away the rea the disease has n ask inquisitorially. do for Ireland ? " man into a river. fr of extricating him drowning struggles keep still, it is imp The curse of Irie tion of Irish murde taken place an hun and Castlereaghs, them in Irish misg sent expiring Whig the mass of unr quest bloodshed. fate of Ircland wi

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but to obey them. The truth is, however, that the cutizen's first duty is to maintain his rights as it is the purchasers first duty to receive the thing for which he has con-

through law? Is State bribery less inju-rious than State patronage? Is the bond-age under a chain of gold more endurable than under one of iron ? Arc Free Church-Our rights in society are numerous; the rights of erjoying hit and property—the right of erjoying hit and property—the right of exering our physical and mental powers in an innecent manner; but the great right of all, and without which there is, in fact, no right, is the right of taking a part in the making of the laws by which we are governed. This right is founded on that law of nature spoken of above; it springs out of the very principle of civil society—for what compact, what agree-ment, what common assent can possibly be imagined by which men would give up men which bloght their freedom at such a price in Scotland, prepared to allow themselves to be sold again in Canada? There may be mer-We do not believe it. ceparies who would sell their liberties at any time to save or gain a shilling; but we believe there is more real principle among the people of the Free Church, generally, be imagined by which men would give up all the rights of nature, all the free enjoyof all voluntary support, while one merce-nary State hireling remains in the Synod. "The SURPLUS CLERGY RESERVE FUND ment of their bodies and their minds, and to subject themselves to rules and laws, in the making of which they should have nothing to say, and which should be

or £1745.—We hear there is no lack of applicants to Government for sharing in this pittance from the Clergy Reserves.— We doubt, however, whether any denomienforced upon them without their consent ? The great right, therefore, of every man, the right of rights, is the right of having a nations, as such, have applied, except the Irish Catholics and the British Methodists stfare in tanking the laws, to which the good of the whole makes it his duty to submit.

Trish Gatholics and the British Methodists —the latter appearing willing to be fed and fatted at the State crib along with the for-mer ! "Tis, money makes the mare go." Not-unlikely the Irvingites also will be found among the scramblers for this trea-sure. The bulk of the applications are form individual ministers or congregations. of the whole makes it his duty to submit. . With regard to shift means of enabling every man to enjoy his share, they have been different, in different countries, and in the same countries at different times. Generally it has been, and in great commu-nities it must be by choosing a lew to speak and act in behalf of the many; and, as there will hardly ever be verfeet unanifrom individual ministers or congregations. belonging chiefly, we are afraid, to the Free Kirk. That influential body passed a do cree lately, forbidding these private applicaspeak and act in behavior of the manning goals as there will hardly ever us perfect manni-mity among mon assembled for any purpose whatever, where fact and argument are to decide the question, the decision is left to the majority, the compact being that the de-cision of the majority shall be that, of the whole. Minora are excluded from this tions, as well as declining to take their share as a church; and yet now it seems several of their ministers presume to act like Mr. McDowall, of South Gower, who several of their ministers presume to act like Mr. McDowall, of South Gower, who got 250 from this fund just before the General Election, as a bribe to support the Tory Administration. Too bad ! But the day of reckoning and exposure draws nigh, for Parliament will meet in a few months, and then these doings will be exhibited in the light of day."—Montreal Register. whole. Minors are excluded from this right, because the law considers them as right, because the law considers then as infants, because it makes the parent answerable for civil damages committed by them, and because of their legal incapacity to make any compact. Women are exclu-ded because hasbands are answerable in law for their wives as to their civil dama-

the light of their wives as to their civil dama ges, and because the very nature of their sex makes the exercise of this right incom-patible with the harmony and happiness of society. Men staned with indefuble ernness, are excluded because they have forfeited their assent has given. Insame persons are excluded, because they are dead in the eye of the law, and because the law demands no duty at their hands, because the law demands no duty at their hands, because the law demands no field them, and therefore they engut to inve no handrin making it. But with these exceptions, where is the ground wherefor to maintain that any man ought to be deprived of this right, which he derives directly from the law of nature, and derives directly from the law of mature, and

derives directly

OF The "Great Conservative Party derives directly from the taw of notice, and the are busily engaged looking out for a lodder. which springs, as I said before, out of the are busily engaged looking out for a lodder. same source with evil society itself ? And So far they have been unsoccessful. How told that property ought to confer this would "General Tom Thumb" suit ?-I told that property ought to confor this would "Go right? Property sprang from labour, and Freeholder.

ioney, while they repudiate its influence strong !"

This is but a more enlarged and specific presentation of the same view which we so often expressed, that the evil of Ireland is social, not political. It is a findline social so is social, not political. It is a faulty ar-rangement of the system under which the people live. Then what is the remedy ? To answer this question we must endeavour to find out the principle of the arrangement papers, at the present time, for some ject on which to expatiate-some grievance to write about-that' the recent asue of Debentures by the Government, as been seized upon and twisted, and turn--the motive power in the system which gives to its faulty-bias. This, probably, is not uniform and simple, but complex, having various elements; but there can be no hazed into every possible shape and position, with the very laudable intention of prevent. gives to its faulty-bias. This, probably, is with the very fauldable intention of preventing the complex, having the Notes from getting into erculation, and thereby embarrassing the Government, and thereby embarrassing the law of numorentiate of the the law of numorentiates of active part of it is the law of primogeniture, whose natural tendency is to the concentramay keep quiet, however, the Debentures will be readily taken throughout the Pro-vince. By Saturday's "Canada Gazette," we find that Debentures, to the amount of tion of large estates in the hands of a few great proprietors -New York Spectator.

POPULATION OF CANADA: — We under-istand that the result of the census, just completed, of Upper Canada, will give that section of the province a population of from 689,000 to 700,000 souls; while, by the cen-an increase, in five years, of nearly 200,000. The last consus for Lower Canada was 699,806 souls, the increase upon which, during the last four years, is calculated, by reference to proceeding terms at which cen-£26,000 have already been issued, and by during the last four years, is calculated, by Province. We should like to be informed reference to preceding terms at which cere. In what part of the globe a banking institu-suese have been taken, to be about 70,000 prolitable deposit could be made ? We would population of about 770,000. The popula-like very much to see a few hundred pounds tion of Upper Canada would, thus, appear to increase at the rate of about 40,000 per annum, and Lower Canada at that of about 17,500 per annum. Supposing these rela-tive rates of increase to be maintained, the core 1850 will see Hunger Canada with a twee the set of increase to be maintained, the core to be maintained. the

THE CROPS.—The fall wheat in this population of 859,000, and Lower Canada with a population of 859,000, and Lower Canada. The former a population of 1,015,000 souls.— The experience of the past, and the provequite an average yield. The spring wheat was generally rather thin, in conse-gence of the drycess of the former part of the season, whilst here and there it promis-ed an average yield, but the last ten days crease of our population by immigration will be greater during the next twelve years than it has hitherto been, and that the reia-tive proportions of such increase will be argely in favour of Upper Canada. The probability, then, is, that, by the year 1862, where we creater of the province will be the state of the scale of of the the proportions of an arrow of the second and a second an tants, or one third more than that of the lieve it is more favourable than in some

Eastern section. We give these calcula-tions for the benefit of M. Papineau and his friends, who seek to upset the existing cultural Society Mr. Harland, the Secretary of the Agri-cultural Society, says :--" Every descrip-tion of wheat is suffering from rust, exceptproportionate representation from each sec-tion of the province, settled by the Union Act, and based upon various elements, and that of numbers arread, that of numbers to adopt, in its stread, that of numbers acres were sown on the and of hay, and alone, irrespective of property, intelligence, it yesterday. Six acres were sown on the inevitable cut yesterday. Six acres were sown on the inevitable the low ribaldry which he has flug at the Gov-education, and cateruise, -- Mon. Heraid. The beginning of next week.- soythe at the beginning of next week.- Both pieces promise to yield abandanty." Somewhat sharply. Easop's viper licked the file datague of iniquities which has brought about this incurable state of things, is chargable on the source of the people of the source of the people of the low ribaldry which he has flug at the Gov-source of London was built seven hun-

dred and sixty years ago

A FEW OF THE REMARKABLES.

HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 18, 1848.

The Parliament will not meet before the land to bate to the bayonet, would have placed north of November, and as we would not wish the entire population of that country in comparsee them guilty of two faults in one year, we ative affluence, and instead of the butcheries hope they will make up for a long prorogation and burnings which constitute the prominent by a short session. We have no faith in per- features of Irish history, the country at this petual assemblies ; we don't like long discus- moment might have been one of the most pros sions, and we think that, with due preparation, perous and happy on the face of the globe. And the law-making of the Province should not what has been the meaning of all this bayonet occupy much time. Our principal objection to government ? Why, in defiance of all the the late meeting of the Assembly is, a fear that shifting and shuffling, and writhing and twisting, the Tory Press will get out of material. The character of the Governor General and of all his responsibility, the naked fact is staring us in the Cabinet will be completely daubed over with the face, that the monster cause of Irish calamities. cum of Tory billingsgate, long before Novem- was the vain and iniquitous attempt of comber arrives. But owing to their great powers of pelling a people to pay for a church which they invention and economy, they may, after all, be detested, and that all the misery and massacres able to linger it out.

The result shews the blasphemy and impiety of such attempts, and proves clearly that God The Hamilton Spectator has waxed mighty refuses positively to countenance. or prosper such forcible violations of the rights of conwroth against the Hon. Malcolm Cameron for not putting a Bridge over the Thames at Chatcience. It would be profanity to suppose or to ham ! Really it is too bad that the Honourable assert that the present featful condition of Ireland Member for Kent will not build a bridge, (we Member for Kent will not build a bridge, this thas resulted providentially from the obstimaty of the Popish population, in refusing to be conhas resulted providentially from the obstinacy of own hands !) for the accommodation of his own constituents ! What a miserable Member, that verted to the national religion ! It has resulted necessarily from the attemps of Protestant will not bestow the people the price of a new bridge ! And what makes it still worse, the hostile to the principles of human nature, and produce conversion by means which are alike Spectator says, Mr. Cameron promised the to the principles of the Divine Government ridge. This is shameful ! It shews how the ionest simplicity of Mr. Cameron has been laws of Nature's God brings its own punishimposed on by Tory blustering, and duplicity, and barefaced lying. The late Tory Ministry came forward at last election, bullying and ment : every moral calamity must be preceded by a moral transgression ; and the preery and impending desolation of Ireland will bravadoing about the prosperous condition of the form another mournful monument to the truth of ountry, under their judicious and talented Conthis doctrine. servatism ; and as they had some time previ

It is really painful to listen to the sophistry ously voted two thousand pounds for the erection and irrationality of some men when talking of the condition of Ireland. "Who can help it ?" of a bridge at Chatham, the Hon. Member for Kent was charitable enough to believe their "Will the ungovernable Irish rabble better their eport of their own prosperity, and supposed that ondition by clubs and pikes and rifles ? "the said two thousand were carefully conserved What can the government do for them ?"\_\_ or the erection of the said bridge, and would be Can they not be peacable like other people ?" forthcoming on demand. But lo ! upon the Would it be right in the government to look despicable defeat of the blusterers it was disco quietly on while they were killing each other, vered that the Conservative prosperity of Canada and destroying each other's property ?" 'These, and a thousand other impertinent questions which are quite irrelevant to the point at issue, is all you can get out of most people on the subject of Ireland's insurrections and starvation. To every man who looks upon the present posi-tion of the Irish people, it must be obvious that government can do nothing for them, that nobody can do anything for them. Fighting, butchery

have been perpetrated in the name of God !-

nection with men a proof of a man own selfish affair cases, he is born fruit of his own There is not urged against Un ignorance or wor neeted with the w fication, which do against the prop Suffrage is sancti tional franchise mere possession of We are utterly nection which the

was carefully concealed in an EMPTY CHEST !-What a pity that some one of the- party did not make the Spectator acquainted with the facts of the case !

IF James Moir Ferres, Esquire, has, just as we anticipated, written himself into positive derision even of his own party. The best por-