

Arrival of the
Seven Days Later

The Britannia arrived
at 11 o'clock yesterday. New
Government express.
General tone of Corn
prices from abroad contin
bought buyers and holders
better prices. At Mark
United States Wheat 43
24 to 25.

Demand for American
fair supply. United St
Same price for Canadian.
Continued excitement
Revolutionary demon
Insurgent hang by orde
Outbreak appears certai
Run on Savings Bank
The O'Connell refo
constitutional limits.
East Shrewsbury said t
Repal.

The trial of Mitch
Meagher, is proceeding.
Thomas Stone.
A regular armed Ch
be organized.
The House of Comm
Crown and Government i
an overwhelming majori
A Reform meeting has
down which forty men
participated. Golden, w
Hume present.

The Prussian-Bot has
Berlin is agitated.
Insurgent Poles have
mantis in Posen. They
10,000 men, with artill
Another report says 1
23,000.
The Insurrection does i
Germany is in a sta
Insurrection in the
which the Government i
to suppress.

Trade at Vienna entre
The Government has o
to Sicily.
Verona has been taken
toe army.
The King of Naples h
to issue a proclama
An Independent Unit
Affaire in France are
A plot was formed to
sional Government, and a
tie, headed by Ledr. RO

EXTENSIVE CONFL
DETROIT

By a Telegraph report
this office, in conjuncti
we learn that at two o'c
terrible fire was then rag
Our communication en
yellow store and Mr. Eb
gone; forty building
Steamboat Hotel on fire
in flames. One-third of t
ed; Advertiser office gon

BUILDING SC
No. 10.

To the Editor of the Huron
No. 10.—If we are all to b
lose the profits to come from
No. 111.
Such a scheme was the que
meeting arrived at by our
meeting on Tuesday last, a
a practical statement was
statement calculated to sh
of money when merely su
ordinary compound intere
were bonuses added to
to compound interest, an
and again; that the con
consequently become un
So much so that we can
to place the matter
view, in the hope that he
of thinking—should there
come convinced that we m
out so much a solitary lo
I would premise however,
a shareholder, and the sh
must be considered as sep
dividuals; in order that w
stand the subject.

Suppose now that our 11
shareholder in a society th
eight years—and even that
anticipated period of exist
have a clear profit of 22
cent, per annum on his ou
of risk in the transaction,
in eight years is required in
But, as argued, the sh
248 in extent; in forty
he has only 100, to commen
only 40 even at the end
So much so that we can
believe he will be satisfie
will exclaim "I want to
out from."

Now then, let us enp
ment, that I am no mem
that they have £100 to lend,
permit me to be a compen
bonus, and six per cent. m
£100, for eight years, and
it would stand thus—
cash received in hand, £70
Principal to be paid up in
Eight years interest on £100
cent.

Leaving,
as the amount paid for the
years, exactly 14 per cent.
I a member of the Society, i
ent—it would then stand th
Amount of monthly instal
eight years.
Eight years interest on £100
cent.
Allow interest for loss of use
by instalment.
Monthly subscription of 7
cover expenses.
Entrance fee,
Deduct the amount received

Leaving,
as the amount paid for the
eight years, or something un
annum. But, as I would be
any one in this matter, and
above as an example, by wh
of annual interest may be
amount of bonuses: I must st

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

Goderich, April 29th, 1848.

Sir,—In a rhodomontade of baldness and
sarcasm in the Gazette of the 29th inst., his
remarks about the communication of "An Inde
pendent Thinker," are entirely atrocious from
beginning to end. Now, Sir, I consider that
all communications to the editor of a newspaper
are sacred, I presume his knowledge of the au
thor is therefore all guesswork, and even
though he did know, it would not alter the case
one whit. For, Sir, I consider the article no
only meant as a slur on the character of one of
our most enterprising merchants of the day (and
who by the way has just purchased the whole of
the surplus grain held by our Goderich mer
chants, and shipped in his own vessel), but also
as a slur on a class of the community, that is put
only the main stay of Canada, but also of the
British nation. For what would England or
her colonies be without her merchants—be they
large or small? Let a nation's agricultural re
sources be ever so well developed, they would
make but a sorry show without her merchants
to import, export, barter and trade, &c. with
other nations. For if I understand the nature of
things aright, (and I think I have seen much
of the world, and have as good innate ideas im
planted in my brain, as the Editor of the Gazette)
a nation is respected by others according to the
wealth and capability of its merchants or capi
talists, (as the case may be,) to trade with
them: the wealth of a nation, apart from its
agriculture, lies in its commerce.

I have never yet run with the hares to court
favour, neither have I sought for popularity;
and it would be no use to run with the hounds,
for if I should chance to light on a poor devil of
a hare, he would be no good, that even his hide
would not be worth the trouble of taking off the
carcase. He also says, that you put my letter
in ship-shape; in that respect he lies under a
most fallacious idea. With the exception of the
quotation left out, it was verbatim as far as it
went. He also says it was a dishonest commu
nication in attributing to him sentiments which
he never uttered—never adopted. Never adopt
ed! What does he mean? Is not the publish
ing of the article in his paper adopting it, or has
he not been "a squatter" in the editorial chair
long enough to know the meaning of the word
"adopted." In allowing it to appear in his
paper, he became as much responsible for it, as
if he had endorsed a note and got the Banker to
cash it. But perhaps like the hounds in the
Express, he knew nothing of it until he read it in
his own paper. Who clipped it from the Street
Review? Was it his friend, Mr. Dielman,
or that mischievous igne printer's devil, and
if it was one of them, who read the proof?
And if I have an objection to the Editor of the
Gazette, or any other editor, to canvass the
political principles of our public characters—for
that of right belongs to the public—but at the
same time not to meddle with our private affairs,
for that is too mean a trait to be thought of.

I wish you both success in the undertaking
you have gone into, and hail you both as the
harbingers of renewed enterprise in this most im
portant and enterprising District; and allow me,
Mr. Editor, to append the following beautiful
lines from that great man, J. Q. A. as not out
of place:—

"I want a kind and faithful friend to heed the
adverse hour,
Who never to flattery will descend, or bend the
knee to power,
To chide me when I am wrong, my inmost soul
to see,
And that my friendship prove as strong, for him
as his for me."
Yours, &c. &c.
AN INDEPENDENT THINKER.

We acknowledge the receipt of a very neatly
printed pamphlet of 72 pages from Montreal.—
It is entitled "Remarks on the State of Educa
tion in the Province of Canada, by L." We
have not had leisure to give it a careful per
usal, but in glancing hurriedly over its pages we
think we are warranted in saying that it contains
much that is good and useful on the important
subject of which it treats. It is supposed by some
of our contemporaries to be the production of Dr.
Ryerson; perhaps it may, it is at least written
by one who is an admirer of "Leviathan," which
we are not; but at the same time we would not
so far as would lead us to condemn what we
actually believe to be valuable. Dr. Ryerson
we think, is a clever man. We differ very
widely from his views of popular education, still
we believe that apart from his "Vicar of Bray"
policy, there are few men in Canada more quali
fied for the situation which he now holds, and
we would only approve of his dismissal on the
ground that he has already received his share
of public emolument, and should now make
room for some other deserving individual; or on
the still more convincing argument that the
office is a very expensive and a very useless ap
pendage to the cause of education. We recom
mend the pamphlet on a belief that the people
ought to know all that is advanced or written on
that subject in their own country.

The Literary Garland, the Victoria Magazine,
the Newcastle Farmer, the Agriculturist and the
Temperance Advocate have also been duly re
ceived.

THE NEW CUSTOMS ACT.—This Act is
objectionable in many particulars, and has
given much annoyance and dissatisfaction.
The Council of the Board of Trade of To
ronto had a conference with the Hon. In
spector GENERAL on Monday last on the
subject. The Hon. INSPECTOR GENERAL
recommended the several Boards of Trade
to prepare memorials to the Government,
pointing out where the Act was defective,
before the meeting of Parliament, with a
view to amend the Act.—*Jour. & Express.*

EMIGRATION.—The Lady Peel, from
Plymouth, with 124 passengers, left on 1st
April for Quebec; and the John Hall, Ener
gy, and Jersey, left Liverpool, on the 1st
and 6th April, for Quebec, with 780 pas
sengers.

SOLICITOR GENERAL WEST.—We learn
that on Saturday afternoon the Honourable
William Hume Blake was sworn in as Her
Majesty's Solicitor General West. The
honourable gentleman was to leave town
yesterday for Upper Canada.—*Pilot.*

PLAIN DEALING.

HURON GAZETTE.

We think it was Sheridan who said that of all
the vices that afflict society, none gave him so
much annoyance as advice; and it has often
been remarked that if you wish to lose a friend
favour just advise him. Two weeks ago we
offered a few friendly hints and admonitions to
Mr. Giles, the nominal conductor of the Huron
Gazette. Our officious friend had exactly
the effect which we anticipated, but not what
we intended or desired. The intellectual giant
at length awoke, belching out philosophy, like
the funnel of a steamboat throwing forth smoke.
It was not the philosophy of Socrates, nor Des
cartes, nor Spinoza, nor Bacon, nor Berkeley,
nor Brown, nor Emmanuel Kant,—it was the
pure, unmix'd, unqualm'd, unmitigated philo
sophy of billingsgate—the rectified essence of
the Huron Gazette.

It is with some reluctance that we notice this
remarkable specimen of vulgarity and black
guardianism. It is, in fact, so low and dirty an
attack on personal character, that with the
exception of a tongue-battle which we once
heard between two abandoned females in Bridge
gate of Glasgow, we never either saw or heard
such language used. It shews, however, the
kind of society that Mr. Giles, as a gentleman,
has mixed in. In our friendly suggestions to
Mr. Giles, the most objectionable passage is an
allusion to his family, which we are sorry to un
derstand has been construed into a sneer by
those two or three individuals who act as the
ensors of the Press in the Gazette office, and
who are enemies of us, but much greater
enemies to Mr. Giles. Why should we sneer
at the family of any poor man? We are as poor
as Lazarus, and have a small family; so has
Mr. Giles; and we repeat again that it is merely
from a sympathy arising from the fact, that we
notice Mr. Giles foul-mouthed slander at pre
sent. We do not believe that Mr. Giles wrote
this kind of fish-wife article of his own accord;
we think his learned and scientific friends have
already victimized Mr. Giles to their own
chagrin and malignity; and whether he believes
it or not, his family must suffer the effects of his
impudence; and therefore we do feel for them,
and we again counsel him in the most friendly
spirit to examine his position, and not allow
himself to be plunged further and deeper into
ruin, merely to please the vanity and gratify the
spleen of two or three conceited creatures. They
may, for the gratification of their own evil propen
sities, make him a scape-goat for their transgre
ssions against society. They may hatch evil and
beget abominable scandal against those who scorn
their littleness, and may father their small iniqui
ties upon Mr. Giles, and foster his credulity by
telling him that he is getting on well—that he
is making considerable noise in the world; but
certainly the evil day is coming. Mr. Giles
must be conscious that he is altogether out of
his proper sphere at present, and that the longer
he is prevailed upon to remain in this ludicrous
position, the deeper must be the derision which
will attach to him, and the more overwhelming
take him. It was too bad to allow that amia
ble, sweet-temper'd, delectable little model of
christian sobriety, who wrote such a long letter
for the purpose of expressing his pious horror at
the ungentlemanly manner in which our "Plain
Dealing" had appealed to Mr. Giles, and for the
further purpose of telling the public a mighty
secret, which he declares he did not wish to tell.

We say it was too bad to allow the dear little
embodiment of mildness to give such a caricature
of our arrival in Goderich during the time
that Mr. Giles, poor man, was struggling in the
effort to obtain a printing press at Buffalo.—
We declare it was too bad to give publicity to
such a delicate sentimental description of poor
frail human nature, especially when Mr. Gentle
of the Huron Hotel declares that he knows so
much of both Mr. Giles and us, that he wishes
no more correspondence with gentlemen editors.
We never spoke a word about Mr. Giles being
in a state of "beastly intoxication." We never
saw him in that state, and we do not like to
believe, and far less to publish upon hearsay
evidence. We have heard certain little stories
about a certain little man being very frequently
"gaping like an idiot," staring like a he-goat,"
&c. (the comparison are coarse, but just as we
received them) still we attach little credit to
this kind of hearsay evidence. We do not wish
to publish these rumours as facts; we do not
wish to publish such stuff as all. A man's
drinking or drunkenness is generally published
first in the tavern-keeper's books, and then it
comes to the public. We do not believe
that Mr. Giles ever was drunk; but notwith
standing the doubtful assertions which he throws
upon our faith, and we admit that we are scepti
cal on a great many subjects, still, there are a
number of things which we do believe firmly;
and, among other things, we do believe that if
you take a little empty cask, utterly void of
brains or other absorbents, and bore a gimble
hole in the bottom of it, you may pour in any
quantity of liquor without making it drunk, or
even causing it to run over,—and it is only after
the staves have become saturated and the liquor
begins to ooze through the pores, that you can
discover any symptoms of "beastly intoxication."

Mr. Giles entertains his readers with a history
of the press and type belonging to the Signal
Office, and a few delicate compliments to the
Hon. Malcolm Cameron. This, we admit, is
rare intelligence—especially this, the idea of us being
brought here to oppose the Huron Gazette!!!
What a pity we have not time, for it would re
quire volumes to give a narrative of the hoax
and whores, the ups and downs, the difficulties
and disappointments, and the numerous ramored,
voyages and adventures, by sea and land, of the
Joint Stock Company Press of Goderich. We
are aware that many very respectable people in
the town, could wish sincerely that the press be
longed to Mr. Giles, and we have no wish to in
form them that it does not, because some of them
are already substantially informed of the fact,
and a number more will be tangibly instructed
in the truth of it, in about three months from
this date—therefore our information would be
entirely superfluous.

Mr. Giles next says, he does not send the
profit of his undertaking to his master at Port
Sarnia! Happy Jerry! who is thus able to
talk of profits! What a debt of gratitude the

storekeepers of Goderich are under to him for
such a circulation of ready money in the town!
We have neither stock nor profits; we are run
ning deeply into debt with our landlady for our
board, and have been thinking of writing to
Port Sarnia, or somewhere else, for an order
to obtain half a pound of tobacco from
some of the stores weekly! Miserable poverty
struck Signal, thy cash and credit are equally
drained down in Goderich. O that Mr. Giles
could visit our end of the town with a few
share of his profits! but alas! alas! there are
some persons far more afraid that their purses will
not be opened in this quarter, than they are of
the public morals being injured by his "vaga
bond lectures on phrenology" or any other sub
ject.

Mr. Giles has the easiest method of shrinking
from the responsibility of his wickedness that
can possibly be imagined. He tells us that a
certain dirty little crept into his columns
from the Streetview Review, which he duly
credited at the time, without knowing it was
there!! What a wicked, malicious, persever
ing little reptile it must have been, to creep
all the way through bush and brake, and marsh,
and lake, from Streetsville to Goderich! And evi
dence has already been published, to shew that
it actually was seen creeping through some of
the swamps of Her Majesty's Crown lands! We
admire its industry, but really we cannot admire
its ambition. Does Mr. Giles suppose that any
body will believe this stuff? Does he think
that mankind are all as silly and childish as
himself? No; even the happy little mortal
upon whose path there are no shadows; who
never experienced in his own person the sickening
degradation of drunkenness; whose moral
sensibility is as much astonished at the sight of
a drunken man as another man would be at the
sight of the Phoenix; the upright, undaunted
specimen of optimism—even he does not believe
one word of this nonsense.

Mr. Giles has very appropriately headed his
Macbeth's caldron of filthy rubbish "Plain
Lying," and we take the liberty of informing
him that the respectable inhabitants of Goderich
give him considerable celebrity, as a
manufacturer of that kind of material. His as
sertions about the Editor of the Signal signing
the Mackenzie petition, sneering at the offer of
a ticket to the St. George's Dinner, and being
an infidel or a socialist,—belong especially to
that order of things,—they are deliberate, wilful
and malevolent falsehoods. They are given
with the same intention as the Quaker had in
calling mad-dog. But it is too late in the day.
Intelligent people do not care though Mr. Giles
was a Turk or a Hottentot, providing he was an
honest man. They consider that a disposition
to pay our debts at the rate of 20s per pound,
ought to be among the first articles of all reli
gious creeds, and the man who shews a disposi
tion to cheat, lie, impose and swindle, will be
universally scorned, even in spite of his hypo
critical professions of religion; while his at
tempts to raise the hue and cry of infidelity
against those who would try to expose his de
signing scoundrelism, will just be regarded as
the result of dastardly malice. The misre
presentations of Mr. Giles, regarding the
Huron Signal and its Editor, we have answered
in another column, by extracts from the Cana
dian Press;—and the only apology which we
can offer to the numerous Editors, both Radical
and Tory, whose friendly notices of us are here
omitted, is simply that we have not kept any
separate files, and were thus obliged to take
whatever came first to hand.

We think Mr. Giles is unfortunate in every
thing he takes in hand, and still more unfortu
nate when he tries the pen. His paper
will soon be unable to contain his answers to
the remonstrances of those he has offended by
his impudence. We think he should give it
up,—or if not, he should cease to be guided or
counselled by those reckless inexperienced char
acters for their own vain and misly purposes,
and who lately forced him to insult the respect
able community of Goderich under the designa
tion of "barefooted boys and slipshod girls."

TO MR. THOMAS MACQUEEN:
Sir,—We the undersigned fully impressed
with the benefit to be derived to ourselves and
the public, from the delivery of a course of Lec
tures similar to those lately delivered by you on
Phrenology,—respectfully request, that if not
interfering too much with your other avocations,
you would favour us and the rest of the commu
nity, with such a series as you may think neces
sary for the development of the subject.
We are,
Your obedient servants,
CHARLES FLETCHER, THOMAS WATKINS,
JOHN GALT, W. H. STORY,
R. L. LESTER, THOMAS CHARLES,
R. G. CUNNINGHAM, W. B. STUBBS,
ANDREW W. KIPPEN, THOMAS KIPPEN,
B. PARSONS, ROSS ROBERTSON,
I. RATTENBURY, JAMES GENTLE,
D. DOW, J. K. GODDING,
ROBERT PARKER, W. BENNETT RICH,
ANGUS MCKAY, A. ROSS,
THOMAS GILSON, A. F. MORGAN,
D. B. McDONALD, ROBERT ELLIS,
ROBERT MODERWELL, LOWELL ALVORD,
WILLIAM WALLACE.

SIGNAL OFFICE,
Goderich, 11th May, 1848.
To the Rev. Charles Fletcher and others, whose
names are appended to the foregoing Requi
sition:
GENTLEMEN,—I certainly feel complimented
by your requisition, and beg leave to assure you
that an opportunity of contributing to the intel
lectual advancement of my fellow-creatures is
to me, at all times, a source of peculiar gratifi
cation. And in compliance with your request I
will, (if health is granted,) deliver the first of a
series of Lectures on Phrenology, and its practi
cal applications; on Thursday evening, the
25th instant, of which due notice will be given.
I am, Gentlemen,
With much respect, yours,
THOMAS MACQUEEN.

We have till now omitted to acknowledge
remittances for the Signal from Robert Bell,
Esq., M. P. P., from John Thompson, Esq.,
Downie, and from James Gordon, Esq., London
Road.

PLAIN DEALING.

HURON GAZETTE.

We think it was Sheridan who said that of all
the vices that afflict society, none gave him so
much annoyance as advice; and it has often
been remarked that if you wish to lose a friend
favour just advise him. Two weeks ago we
offered a few friendly hints and admonitions to
Mr. Giles, the nominal conductor of the Huron
Gazette. Our officious friend had exactly
the effect which we anticipated, but not what
we intended or desired. The intellectual giant
at length awoke, belching out philosophy, like
the funnel of a steamboat throwing forth smoke.
It was not the philosophy of Socrates, nor Des
cartes, nor Spinoza, nor Bacon, nor Berkeley,
nor Brown, nor Emmanuel Kant,—it was the
pure, unmix'd, unqualm'd, unmitigated philo
sophy of billingsgate—the rectified essence of
the Huron Gazette.

It is with some reluctance that we notice this
remarkable specimen of vulgarity and black
guardianism. It is, in fact, so low and dirty an
attack on personal character, that with the
exception of a tongue-battle which we once
heard between two abandoned females in Bridge
gate of Glasgow, we never either saw or heard
such language used. It shews, however, the
kind of society that Mr. Giles, as a gentleman,
has mixed in. In our friendly suggestions to
Mr. Giles, the most objectionable passage is an
allusion to his family, which we are sorry to un
derstand has been construed into a sneer by
those two or three individuals who act as the
ensors of the Press in the Gazette office, and
who are enemies of us, but much greater
enemies to Mr. Giles. Why should we sneer
at the family of any poor man? We are as poor
as Lazarus, and have a small family; so has
Mr. Giles; and we repeat again that it is merely
from a sympathy arising from the fact, that we
notice Mr. Giles foul-mouthed slander at pre
sent. We do not believe that Mr. Giles wrote
this kind of fish-wife article of his own accord;
we think his learned and scientific friends have
already victimized Mr. Giles to their own
chagrin and malignity; and whether he believes
it or not, his family must suffer the effects of his
impudence; and therefore we do feel for them,
and we again counsel him in the most friendly
spirit to examine his position, and not allow
himself to be plunged further and deeper into
ruin, merely to please the vanity and gratify the
spleen of two or three conceited creatures. They
may, for the gratification of their own evil propen
sities, make him a scape-goat for their transgre
ssions against society. They may hatch evil and
beget abominable scandal against those who scorn
their littleness, and may father their small iniqui
ties upon Mr. Giles, and foster his credulity by
telling him that he is getting on well—that he
is making considerable noise in the world; but
certainly the evil day is coming. Mr. Giles
must be conscious that he is altogether out of
his proper sphere at present, and that the longer
he is prevailed upon to remain in this ludicrous
position, the deeper must be the derision which
will attach to him, and the more overwhelming
take him. It was too bad to allow that amia
ble, sweet-temper'd, delectable little model of
christian sobriety, who wrote such a long letter
for the purpose of expressing his pious horror at
the ungentlemanly manner in which our "Plain
Dealing" had appealed to Mr. Giles, and for the
further purpose of telling the public a mighty
secret, which he declares he did not wish to tell.

We say it was too bad to allow the dear little
embodiment of mildness to give such a caricature
of our arrival in Goderich during the time
that Mr. Giles, poor man, was struggling in the
effort to obtain a printing press at Buffalo.—
We declare it was too bad to give publicity to
such a delicate sentimental description of poor
frail human nature, especially when Mr. Gentle
of the Huron Hotel declares that he knows so
much of both Mr. Giles and us, that he wishes
no more correspondence with gentlemen editors.
We never spoke a word about Mr. Giles being
in a state of "beastly intoxication." We never
saw him in that state, and we do not like to
believe, and far less to publish upon hearsay
evidence. We have heard certain little stories
about a certain little man being very frequently
"gaping like an idiot," staring like a he-goat,"
&c. (the comparison are coarse, but just as we
received them) still we attach little credit to
this kind of hearsay evidence. We do not wish
to publish these rumours as facts; we do not
wish to publish such stuff as all. A man's
drinking or drunkenness is generally published
first in the tavern-keeper's books, and then it
comes to the public. We do not believe
that Mr. Giles ever was drunk; but notwith
standing the doubtful assertions which he throws
upon our faith, and we admit that we are scepti
cal on a great many subjects, still, there are a
number of things which we do believe firmly;
and, among other things, we do believe that if
you take a little empty cask, utterly void of
brains or other absorbents, and bore a gimble
hole in the bottom of it, you may pour in any
quantity of liquor without making it drunk, or
even causing it to run over,—and it is only after
the staves have become saturated and the liquor
begins to ooze through the pores, that you can
discover any symptoms of "beastly intoxication."

Mr. Giles entertains his readers with a history
of the press and type belonging to the Signal
Office, and a few delicate compliments to the
Hon. Malcolm Cameron. This, we admit, is
rare intelligence—especially this, the idea of us being
brought here to oppose the Huron Gazette!!!
What a pity we have not time, for it would re
quire volumes to give a narrative of the hoax
and whores, the ups and downs, the difficulties
and disappointments, and the numerous ramored,
voyages and adventures, by sea and land, of the
Joint Stock Company Press of Goderich. We
are aware that many very respectable people in
the town, could wish sincerely that the press be
longed to Mr. Giles, and we have no wish to in
form them that it does not, because some of them
are already substantially informed of the fact,
and a number more will be tangibly instructed
in the truth of it, in about three months from
this date—therefore our information would be
entirely superfluous.

Mr. Giles next says, he does not send the
profit of his undertaking to his master at Port
Sarnia! Happy Jerry! who is thus able to
talk of profits! What a debt of gratitude the

learning to fight—to handle the instruments of
Death with skill and dexterity—to cultivate and
strengthen our most savage dispositions, and to
crush and obliterate the noblest feelings of our
nature, constitute the education for which all
nations have paid expensively. But alas, for the
improvement of the mind—the cultivation and
development of our higher capacities. The sub
ject may occasionally be glanced at in a
transient or casual manner to fill up an idle
hour, but the vast importance of training and
cultivating mankind, as moral and intellectu
al beings has never become the object of
solemn serious deliberation to any civil Govern
ment. For just so soon as a rational and correct
view of this subject can be properly entertained;
Government by standing armies, and national
priesthoods with all their concomitant sham
work will be abandoned, and man will in reality
assume the character of a reasonable creature.

It is true that Prussia, Britain and the United
States have recently made some noise about
educating the people and have even spent some
money annually in the experiment, and it is to
be hoped that the noise and the money together
will ere long awaken the public mind to the im
portance of the subject, and that general educa
tion will assume a tangible existence, and be
supported with zeal and earnestness as a nation
institution. Even in Canada during the last
four years we have talked and spent money on
education, and it must be admitted that we have
done some good—we have given the people to
understand that there is such a thing as education.
The school-tax has done more in awakening en
quiry on the subject than all the labours of all the
teachers, visitors, trustees, and superintendents
employed in working out the nonsensical mea
sure. It has done more than a million of the
best written tracts or treatises on the subject
could have accomplished. It is an appeal to the
purse. And though a man were so dead or dull
that he could not comprehend even the sim
plest appeal to his understanding, or his reason,
or his honour, or his honesty, yet with all
his stupidity he can distinctly understand an appeal
to his purse. We are great advocates for tax
ation—direct taxation. It is by far the most ef
fectual method of giving people a knowledge of
the affairs of their own country. It communi
cates a distinct, a kind of tangible idea of the
value of improvements. We can have no roads
nor bridges, nor canals, nor railroads without
taxation, every public improvement, and every
public institution should be supported by direct
taxation. And were mankind to be directly
taxed for armies, and navies, and national priest
hoods, the world would be rid of these nuisances
in less than twelve months. Because when you
make a direct appeal to man's purse, they feel
an interest in enquiring into the nature and use
of the thing—they ask "What is it for?" and
unless you can satisfy them that they are to be
benefited in some way or other, they will not
pay. This is the value and the beauty of the
school-tax—it causes men to enquire—we ad
mire it; but we do not admire the manner in
which it is distributed. Taxes are valuable and
justifiable exactly in proportion as they are judi
ciously expended.

We have no faith in five-hundred pounds salary
being conaacted with a system of popular
education in any country, and far less in a young
poor country like Canada. We think Dr.
Ryerson's office might be very usefully, but in
proper degree might be useful; but in the
meantime the majority of them are considerably
worse than useless to the cause of education.—
They are sucking the substance from the poor
teachers many of whom are living in poverty.—
One-half of all the teachers in Canada ought not
to be allowed to teach at all; they are utterly
unqualified, and though their qualifications are
equivalent to their pay, the community is suffer
ing serious injury from their illiteracy and they
themselves are losing their time and half starv
ing on a miserable ill-paid pittance; while the
man who merely asks a few questions regarding
their qualifications and then passes them, whether
or qualified or not, receives an ample salary for
performing these useless formalities; this kind
of examination is a mere farce—a regular trifling
with the people's interests at the people's own ex
pense. It should be unanimously called down.
We think the three Trustees in each School
District, the School Visitors, the Warden of the
District, and the Inspector General, might man
age the educational affairs of Canada equally
as well as they are managed at present; at all
events things could not be much worse than they
are. From the correspondence between Coun
cillor Holmes and Dr. Ryerson, which has lately
appeared in the Signal, we would direct atten
tion to the following facts:—The inhabitants of
Huron have paid their due proportion of Dr.
Ryerson's five hundred pounds salary; they have
paid Mr. Bigsall's one hundred and thirty pounds
salary, for which they have been defrauded out
of their just proportion of the Government edu
cational fund to the amount of more than two
hundred pounds during the years 1846-7. Dr.
Ryerson throws the blame on the District Su
perintendent or somebody. And Mr. Bigsall and
somebody throw the blame on Dr. Ryerson—
and thus the people of Huron have been deprived
of their rights by the men who were paid for look
ing after them. Mr. Holmes proposes that a
District Meeting should be called by requisition
to take the subject into consideration and to
adopt means for obtaining, if possible, the rights
of the District in this matter. We are afraid
the money will not be easily obtained; but we
certainly think that the Meeting should be held,
and as the School Bill will undergo some revisals
and amendments this year: we are of opinion
that a Memorial to the Government founded on
this Huron case, might be of much service in
directing attention to the fact that the wholesale
dismissal of Superintendents would be an ad
vantage to the cause of education, as then the
whole tax paid by the people would be received
by the Teachers, and the Trustees who now per
form the most of the duties gratis, would more
cheerfully perform them all, were there no paid
officials over them. One thing at least is cer
tain, unless a simplification of the Bill, a reduc
tion of its machinery and a much cheaper method
of working it can be effected, the sooner it is
repealed the better.

PLAIN DEALING.

HURON GAZETTE.

We think it was Sheridan who said that of all
the vices that afflict society, none gave him so
much annoyance as advice; and it has often
been remarked that if you wish to lose a friend
favour just advise him. Two weeks ago we
offered a few friendly hints and admonitions to
Mr. Giles, the nominal conductor of the Huron
Gazette. Our officious friend had exactly
the effect which we anticipated, but not what
we intended or desired. The intellectual giant
at length awoke, belching out philosophy, like
the funnel of a steamboat throwing forth smoke.
It was not the philosophy of Socrates, nor Des
cartes, nor Spinoza, nor Bacon, nor Berkeley,
nor Brown, nor Emmanuel Kant,—it was the
pure, unmix'd, unqualm'd, unmitigated philo
sophy of billingsgate—the rectified essence of
the Huron Gazette.

It is with some reluctance that we notice this
remarkable specimen of vulgarity and black
guardianism. It is, in fact, so low and dirty an
attack on personal character, that with the
exception of a tongue-battle which we once
heard between two abandoned females in Bridge
gate of Glasgow, we never either saw or heard
such language used. It shews, however, the
kind of society that Mr. Giles, as a gentleman,
has mixed in. In our friendly suggestions to
Mr. Giles, the most objectionable passage is an
allusion to his family, which we are sorry to un
derstand has been construed into a sneer by
those two or three individuals who act as the
ensors of the Press in the Gazette office, and
who are enemies of us, but much greater
enemies to Mr. Giles. Why should we sneer
at the family of any poor man? We are as poor
as Lazarus, and have a small family; so has
Mr. Giles; and we repeat again that it is merely
from a sympathy arising from the fact, that we
notice Mr. Giles foul-mouthed slander at pre
sent. We do not believe that Mr. Giles wrote
this kind of fish-wife article of his own accord;
we think his learned and scientific friends have
already victimized Mr. Giles to their own
chagrin and malignity; and whether he believes
it or not, his family must suffer the effects of his
impudence; and therefore we do feel for them,
and we again counsel him in the most friendly
spirit to examine his position, and not allow
himself to be plunged further and deeper into
ruin, merely to please the vanity and gratify the
spleen of two or three conceited creatures. They
may, for the gratification of their own evil propen
sities, make him a scape-goat for their transgre
ssions against society. They may hatch evil and
beget abominable scandal against those who scorn
their littleness, and may father their small iniqui
ties upon Mr. Giles, and foster his credulity by
telling him that he is getting on well—that he
is making considerable noise in the world; but
certainly the evil day is coming. Mr. Giles
must be conscious that he is altogether out of
his proper sphere at present, and that the longer
he is prevailed upon to remain in this ludicrous
position, the deeper must be the derision which
will attach to him, and the more overwhelming
take him. It was too bad to allow that amia
ble, sweet-temper'd, delectable little model of
christian sobriety, who wrote such a long letter
for the purpose of expressing his pious horror at
the ungentlemanly manner in which our "Plain
Dealing" had appealed to Mr. Giles, and for the
further purpose of telling the public a mighty
secret, which he declares he did not wish to tell.

We say it was too bad to allow the dear little
embodiment of mildness to give such a caricature
of our arrival in Goderich during the time
that Mr. Giles, poor man, was struggling in the
effort to obtain a printing press at Buffalo.—
We declare it was too bad to give publicity