IRELAND.

Dublin June 20.—The organization of the clubs is spreading far and near, noiselessly but rapidly. In the metropolis it is perfect: and, union or no union there remains a confederacy, the danger of which (says the Tory Press) cannot be too strongly impressed upon our rulers, already far too sanguine at the success of a solitary victory of law over turbulence and sedition. It is said that the Confederates mean to avoid street marching for the present; and that no pretext will be afforded for coming into foolish collisions with the police. Their strength, they say, is to be hoarded for another opportunity.

The *Evening Freeman* contains a letter from Lord French giving in his adhesion to the Irish League.

PROTESTANT REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The Protestant Repealers have deferred their third sitting until this day week. Lord Cloncurry, they say, is to take the chair; and it is asserted that Mr. Butt, Queen's Counsel, is to attend and avow himself a Repealer.

Nearly 400 emigrants sailed in two days from Limerick during the past week. The ship agents conjecture that the emigrants who left the Shannon since the season commenced, carried on an average £15 each, exclusive of goods and farming implements. This would give a drain from the district of £60,000 in specie within the last three months. Among the emigrants from the south were 200 crown witnesses from the counties of Cork, Clare, and Limerick, whose freights have been paid by the government.

In Ireland the organization of clubs is proceeding to an amazing degree. In Dublin alone it is stated that there are forty clubs each consisting of 300 members, making an aggregate of 12,000 men who are accustomed to assemble at least once a week, for the avowed purpose of being trained and disciplined. The county of Dublin is about to be organized in the same way, and some of the Old Irish party are taking an active part in this movement. In the provinces, under the influence of Confederates from Dublin, the club movement is rapidly progressing, and a great monster meeting, in favour of repeal, is about to be held in Derry, at which the leaders of all the various sections of repealers are invited to attend. The *Nation* and other confederate journals have, within the last few days, resumed a far more daring tone.

The veteran barrister, Mr. Rob't Holmes, has resigned his benchship in consequence of that learned body having refused the admission of Dr. Gray and Mr. Joseph T. Duffy on account of their repeal opinions.

THE SURPLUS FUND CLERGY RESERVES.—Public opinion is every day assuming a more distinct and definite shape on this subject. The Episcopal and New Connexion Methodists, the Free Church and United Secession Presbyterians, the Congregationalists and Baptists, have all signified their intention to decline participating in any share of the Clergy Reserves funds; and most of them have addressed Addresses to the Head of the Government explanatory of their views, and offering suggestions as to the future disposal of these funds. Some have suggested that the surplus now on hand be given to the Bible Society. Others, that the entire revenue from the reserves be devoted to the purposes of general education. This was formerly the favorite measure in Upper Canada, and there is not much doubt but that it would still meet the concurrence of the above named denominations, as well as of all the minor sects in the Province. On the other hand we take it for granted that the Clergy in connexion with the Churches of England and Scotland, at least, and probably the Catholic Clergy also, will hold on like grim death to the portions which have been allotted them, and oppose their being diverted to common school purposes. The position taken by the Wesleyan Conference has not yet transpired. We presume, however, that a great majority of the Membership would be in favor of devoting these funds to educational purposes.

If we are not greatly mistaken in the signs of the times, the whole question of religious grants will ere long become the great question of the day—a test question, if you please—upon which the people in their individual capacity will have to pass judgment. It will be a fierce if not doubtful struggle whenever it does come. We need scarcely say that our predilections are in favor of the voluntary principle.—*Picton Sun.*

ANOTHER MURDER AT MONTREAL.—A corporal of the 19th regiment stationed at Montreal was shot by a private of the same regiment on Wednesday morning. The name of the deceased was Fitzgerald; of the murderer, Jones. The former had threatened to report Jones for insolent behaviour. The shot was fired when Fitzgerald's back was to the assassin. Death was instantaneous. The coroner's jury found a verdict of wilful murder. The deceased, who was a kind-hearted man and much respected, had purchased his discharge and was to leave his regiment on the following day. Jones appears to have been a notoriously bad character and a habitual drunkard.

EMIGRANTS.—The total number of emigrants arrived in New Brunswick this year, to 30th June, amounts of 3,268. Of these, 399 landed at outports, the remainder at St. John. The males were 1,693, females 1,575. The deaths on the voyage amounted to 47, chiefly children. The deaths on Patridge Island have been 6. The Princess Royal, from Cork, arrived at St. John on the 3rd instant, with 119 passengers all well and clean. Four other vessels, with an aggregate of 365 passengers, are now on the voyage out.—*Quebec Gazette.*

LAW PRACTICE.—A new code of procedure, making a clean sweep of all the old forms and technicalities of practice, was adopted at the last session of the New York Legislature, and came into operation on the 1st instant, the New York *Sun* says, "much to the regret of 300 pettifeggers in this city, who have heretofore lived by discovering misspelt words, i,s without dots, and such like petty irregularities in legal forms, or, as their profession is sonorously named, Chamber Practice. Under the new code they cannot earn their salt.—They now go mourning about the City Hall and refuse to be comforted. Great number of them will migrate westward, and the remainder will have to go to work.—There is no other course. They cannot live under the reformed practice."

AWFUL EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—We deeply regret to be obliged to record yet another instance of the fatal consequence resulting from the use of intoxicating drinks. On monday evening last, during the temporary absence of Mr. Crawford, of this Township from his residence, two of his children having found a jug of whiskey in the house, partook of the contents in such quantities as to result in the death of both of them on the following day. An inquest was yesterday held on the bodies, and a verdict in accordance with the circumstance returned. The melancholy fact should prove a warning to parents who are in the habit of keeping the poisonous article in their houses. Comment would be superfluous.—*Simcoe Advocate.*

INQUEST.—An Inquest was held last Friday, on the body of Wm. McGee, boat-builder. The deceased had resided for a considerable time near to Dr. Rees's wharf, and had full employment in his business which he thoroughly understood. Unfortunately, however, his habits of drinking frequently caused delirium tremens, and to obviate this he was compelled to take large doses of laudanum. On Friday morning, through some untoward circumstance, he took a much larger quantity than usual, and death was the result. Verdict accordingly. He has left a wife and young family in the utmost poverty, though his powers as a workman might, without any difficulty, have enabled him to attain, not only independence, but comparative affluence, had it not been for "the accursed thing."—*Patriot.*

CAPABILITIES OF THE WHOLE EARTH FOR THE SUBSISTANCE OF MANKIND.—A STRONG ARGUMENT AGAINST THE DOCTRINES OF MALTHUS.—From the calculations of Mr. Newerhan it is found that the entire surface of the earth contains nearly 200,000,000 square miles; and we may suppose only 60,000,000, or less than one-third of the whole, to be dry land, and only one-half of this: which is equivalent to 19,200,000,000 acres to be cultivated with potatoes, or with some other crop equally productive of food for man, it would at this rate maintain in comfort the prodigious number of 192,000,000,000 souls! or two hundred and forty times as many as the present population of our globe.

HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, JULY 28, 1848.

HOW THEY STICK TO IT!

We seldom find an opportunity of agreeing with our Tory cotemporaries of the Press, but such is our desire for "living at peace with all men," that when we do get the opportunity we cordially embrace it; and at present we have much pleasure in subscribing to the opinion of the *British Canadian*, the *Hamilton Spectator*, and some others of equal importance in the Tory cause, who think that the Government made a *bad move* in entering the arena of discussion with James Moir Ferres. We do not know whether the Hon. R. B. Sullivan "caught a Tartar" in the person of Mr. Ferres or not, but we do know that his condescension in noticing him reminds us a great deal of Herculus taking hold of the distaff. We certainly think it was a grotesque admixture of the sublime and the ludicrous. A few weeks after the *discussion* (?) commenced, we proposed that *We*, the Press, should present Mr. Hincks with a pair of Mazarine Spectacles, for giving us the dismissal of Ferres, as a rich fund of political capital. A few weeks afterwards we said that the subject had been so often turned and twisted, and torn and worn out, that every body was ashamed to acknowledge it. But we were mistaken. *Necessity has no law. We* the Press, are bound to furnish our subscribers with a newspaper regularly; we must write something, and if we have no brains for grasping a variety of subjects, we must be excused, even if we should enter into a contract to talk and write nonsense. And we would now propose that in addition to Mr. Hincks' spectacles, *We*, the Press, shall present James Moir Ferres, Esq., with a handsome silver snuff-box, (we do not know whether the gentleman snuffs or not, but he should be made to snuff profusely at the expense of the Press,) as a reward for his indomitable perseverance in talking such consumate drivelry for three months, without ceasing, to the great aid and sustenance of the *fourth estate*. It was literally feeding us on garbish, but hunger is a hard argument—a man will eat almost anything rather than starve. And if *We*, the Press, are *renownable* in no other respect, we are certainly entitled to great credit for our patient contentedness with the "day of small things;" for in looking through our five-times-a-week bundle of exchanges, and perceiving the frugality with which the offals of the "Ferres case" are gnawed up, we can scarcely forbear exclaiming "How they stick to it!"

Had British Colonial Government been what it was in the iron age of the Family Compact, the impertinent scribbling of James Moir Ferres would have procured him martyrdom. But happily, for the recklessly insolent, these days of despotism have passed away, and through the better intelligence of the community, thinking men in power, can afford to smile upon small seditions and unmannerly insults. We do not, by any means blame the Government for not visiting Mr. Ferres with chains and a dungeon; far from it. Such conduct we think impolitic in every instance, for if a Government acts justly and openly, the commonsense and love of equity, in the people, will sufficiently protect it; and if it acts unrighteously, its prosecutions and punishments for sedition, will only hasten its terrible destruction. And in the case of Ferres, had his little efforts to bring contempt upon her Majesty's Representative and his Government, been met with rigorous prosecution, the man would have obtained a notoriety to which the feebleness of his attack does not entitle him. But we think the Government, by inclining to the opposite extreme, has conferred a very undue importance upon him. The present Government had exactly the same right to turn him *out*, as any former Government had to turn him *in*; and having turned him out, his impertinence in asking questions, or in demanding reasons for his dismissal, should have been met with silent sympathy for his imbecility.—However, we must just apologize for the conduct of the Government, in this case, by repeating the beautiful sentiment of Goldsmith, that

"Even *their* failings lean to virtue's side."

We can scarcely forego the opinion that the Tory Press and the Tory office-holders have hired Mr. Ferres to act the *merry andrew* in this case, as we can hardly believe that any man at all qualified to hold the office from which Mr. Ferres was dismissed, would make such a protracted exhibition of his own silliness, except he had entered into a contract to produce folly. We are not aware of any reason, nor has Mr. Ferres offered any reason, why the Government should not have dismissed him; and the tea-table nonsense talked by him and his defenders about "British Practice," just reminds us of our grandfather, who maintained, lustily, that the introduction of the Fanning Mill was an impious innovation on British Practice, for that the farmers used to winnow their grain with the wind of Providence, when it pleased Providence to blow it in at the barndoor, and when not, they either waited with patience, or carried it up to the top of a hill where there was always some kind of wind! Dear, dear, delectable, neck-and-heel prejudice. Thy long, long, reign of goodnatured, well-meaning, leading-string ignorance, is rapidly hastening to a close, and a very few years hence *British practice* will just result from the intelligence of the practicer.

It is at least evident that the *Hollobulloo* of Proscription, raised by the Tory press, has only a very small, indirect reference to the dismissal of Mr. Ferres. His "case" merely occupies the place of *Shane-Morgan's* Goat. It is a thing to ride on. But the reality is, a newly-invented method of applying the *Padlock*. The Tories when in power always check popular political movements by the application of that universal specific called the "Gagging Bill," and now when out of power for *the last time*, they are making a desperate effort to stick the Gag upon the Government. They care not two pence about Mr. Ferres who *has been* dismissed; but they do care largely, and earnestly, and savingly for the multitude who will be dismissed.—Their conduct reminds us of a very cunning, bad boy, who is about to get a severe flogging. He raises a most hideous yelling on the infliction of the first stroke, in hopes of escaping the remainder by exciting the fears of the castigator. The Tories expect to terrify the Ministry into a neglect of duty, but it will be a failure. The Ministry are men who love their country, they were placed in power by the people; they recognize the people as the legitimate source of all political power; and the prosperity of the country and the good sense and righteous interests of the people demand, imperitively, that the offices and emoluments of the country shall not be suffered to remain in the hands of a selfish, hostile, dispicable faction. And without attempting to censure the Government for a superabundance of the milk of human charity, we must declare that had Mr. Ferres' first letter been answered by the dismissal of fifty or an hundred individuals of the same kind, the people would have been much better satisfied, the prosperity of the country would have been so much farther advanced, and Mr. Ferres would have been prevented from making such a ridiculous exhibition of himself. He would have been saved the trouble of writing his letters, and we think Mr. Sullivan and the "*proof-readers*" alone would have been saved the trouble of perusing them.

POLITICS FOR THE PEOPLE—NO. 10.

EFFECTS OF THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION.

We have frequently alluded to the fact, that the laws of a country will be strongly tinged with the character of the individuals who frame them, or in other words they will be a kind of transcript of the minds of the Lawgivers; and the national mind will ultimately become imbued with the same spirit. In most civilized countries wealth has long been taken as the test of law-making abilities, and hence nineteen twentieths of all our laws relate, in some way or other, to wealth; while the great majority of those who pay for the making of the laws have no wealth. They are paying for legislation on a subject in which they have no interest whatever. We have always admitted that those who tax property should possess property, but we would not have this admission used as an argument that all law-makers to the end of time should be men of wealth. All the laws relating to the protection and taxing of property might be embodied in a very few pages, and might be so constructed as to require few alterations or amendments.—Then the business of legislators would be what it should be, the advancement of mankind as moral and intelligent beings, and the wealth qualification would be superceded by knowledge and moral rectitude. Mankind will never, even on the principle of universal sufferage, fill the halls of legislation with vice and ignorance. The false importance which has been given to wealth may occassionally cause them to err in giving the preference to an inferior intellect in consequence of its connection with riches; but divest property of its undue influence, and there is, in the human mind generally, an instinctive reverence for superior intelligence—which is daily illustrated by the multitude, in the management of ther own little affairs—their office-bearers are uniformly chosen either on account of their wealth or better intelligence, but rarely on account of their vice or ignorance.

The importance which has been attached to wealth has in a great measure dimmed the moral perceptions of mankind, and induced them to give to the gew-gaws and fripperies of fashion, that reward of approbation and respect which is due to virtue and intelligence alone. In fact when we consider the little honour or premium that has publicly been conferred on moral excellence or mental superiority, it is a wonder that anybody takes the trouble of becoming intelligent. The fact that there *are* thinking men, can only be regarded as a natural phenomenon, and the circumstance of respect or reverence being paid to them without or against the sanction of the law, is just an evidence that the law which attempts to monopolise popular respect to rank and riches, is opposed to the laws of nature.

But the civil laws of almost every country do give *clay* a decided preference over *spirit*. A clay qualification in voters, elects a clay representative, who makes clay laws to benefit his clay constituents, and the public mind under the influence of these laws, receives a strong tendency towards clay. Nineteen men are in pursuit of wealth and fashion, while only one is in pursuit of knowledge and virtue; the nineteen are governed and actuated by the *civil* law; the solitary *one* is actuated by the law of Nature.—But the law of nature, and the knowledge, and the virtue, are nationally swamped and swallowed by the civil law. Life and spirit sink into incomparable insignificance when placed in the balance against wealth and fashion. A few shillings worth of wealth has been considered full value for a human life. A man loses his wealth and with it his standing in society, "better be out of the world than out of the fashion," and upon the faith of this saying the man jumps out of the world—life is deemed worthless without riches; and thousands of suicides result from this error in popular opinion. That monstrosity of human wickedness, called an *army*, enters a country, and the living engines of butchery are spurred on, and encouraged by their rich commanders to skiver and slaughter men, women and children indiscriminately. But the men in authority are *clay* men—they are men of property; and hence the laws of property must be preserved inviolate, therefore, should one of these poor ignorant engines of destruction (who is propelled on by his honest honourable commander, to murder the innocent mothers and their unconscious little babies,) put forth his hand and help himself to a portion of the *property* of the murdered—the *honourable* reputation of the gallant regiment would be stained by theft, and therefore, the covetous delinquent must be shot like a dog in vindication of military glory!! A little boy of 14 years of age was lately strangled at Niagara; the law considered that he was perfectly competent to take charge of his own life, but if the same little boy had violated the laws of equity in a different direction, namely, if he had been proprieter of a property and contracted debt to the amount of that property, the law would at once have told his creditors, "he is too young, it would never do to entrust the sacred rights of property to little boys, therefore, you cannot touch his real estate! If he had stolen your goods you might have jailed him! The *law* gives him full power to forfeit his own life and liberty, but no power to forfeit his own property"!!—A starving and exasperated multitude may create a riot in the Metropolis of England, and the military may be brought out to *keep down peace*, and a mutual conflict of stones and brickbats, and swords, and sabres, and grape-shot may terminate in a terrible destruction of legs, and arms and brains, and lives; but the wilful burning, by the crowd, of the barracks or the Parliament house, or the Bishop's castle, or the Queen's palace, or a cotton factory would produce far more sensation and alarm than the slaughter of a few thousands of human beings.—The vulgar crowd can either take care of itself or suffer for its recklessness, but the poor innocent property must be protected! In short the property qualification in voters, and law-givers, and office-holders is a sort of indirect premium offered to ignorance. We do not, by any means, say that all wealthy men are ignorant, or that the possession of wealth produces ignorance; but we do say that the preference given to wealth—the position given to it by the state, presents it as the first and most desirable object to every young man. It tells him distinctly that political power and political distinction can only be obtained by wealth; and that however valuable or ennobling knowledge and virtue may be, as private qualities, they are mere secondary embellishments in public life.

The laws of a country are a kind of transcript of the minds that frame them. The laws of Britain and of Canada are made by the representatives of property, and nineteen twentieths of them have a reference to property. They are principally framed by professional Lawyers, and hence ninty-nine clauses out of every hundred are exclusively framed for the benefit of that profession. The profession of Law stands out proudly and prominently, as the master-piece of the universal system of *shamwork*. It is a kind of an eternity of nonsense and contradictions; it has neither beginning nor end, nor principle, it is an interminable maze of intricate complication and "glorious uncertainties." All the laws necessary for the guidance and regulation of human society might be contained in a little six penny pamphlet, and expressed in such plain, simple language as would be easily understood by every body, but instead of this there are cart loads of large volumes written on law, and written so utterly unintelligibly that Lawyers themselves do not understand them; for instance:—An honest man wishing to make a present of a plum-tree to another honest man, would just write something like the following, viz: "I, A. B. do freely, in the prescence of these witnesses, give unto thee C. D., this plum-tree for any purpose or use to which thou seest meet to apply it, (signed) A. B.

J. K. } Witnesses."
L. M. }

But if a Lawyer was employed to make what is called a "legal transfer" of the Plum-tree, he would bring at least half a quire of paper and an arm-ful of old law volumes and after a good deal of mysticism and oracular humbug, he would commence in an awful manner, thus

"Queen Victoria by the grace of God, Amen! Know all ye to whom these presents come or may concern,

"That I, A. B. Yoeman of the township of —— in the county of —— in the Province of Upper Canada, do hereby, and in virtue of these presents, on this 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, and the twelth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria, in presence of these witnesses, grant, give, and bequeath unto C. D., Yoeman of the township of —— aforesaid, in the county of —— aforesaid, and Province of Upper Canada aforesaid, all and every of a certain Plum-tree, situated, &c., to hold, and to have, and to possess the full and free use of the said plum-tree, with all its appurtenances and appendages of roots, fibres, trunk, rind, bark, branches, buds, leaves, blossoms, and fruit to be holden, owned, and possessed in all time coming by the said C. D., his heirs, assigns, and executors, &c." And after a literal repetition of this specimen of perspicuity perhaps six or seven times, and having it duly interspersed each time with a few new *hereby*s, and *therein*s, and *whereof*s, and *aforesaid*s, the thing concludes in such a manner as to be unintelligible to everybody, and a law-suit commences about the plum-tree founded on the ommission or misplacing of a particular *herein* or *thereof*, and one lawyer brings a host of authorities to prove that the *herein* and the *thereof*, are properly placed, and another lawyer brings a double host of authorities to prove that they are *not* properly placed, and the two honest men are both bubbled out of the plum-tree, and it and all its appendages of buds, leaves, branches, &c., become the property of the lawyers! This is *Shamology* reduced to a science. Would the Hon. Robert Baldwin or some other honest man not write a little six penny book entitled the "Laws of Canada?"

THE HURON SIGNAL AND THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Our fame is rising rapidly in the world. One of those artificial exotics which were not planted, nor watered by the innocence of Eden, and which in this age of strife and contention, and litigation, and intellectuality, and *shamology*, are designated *Gentlemen of the Bar*. A Lawyer whose name we learn from the *Montreal Gazette*, is Mr. Gugy, has been pleased to introduce the *Huron Signal* to the notice of the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal, in a rather conspicuous and gentlemanly manner. We are proud at being noticed in such a quarter, and we feel grateful to Mr. Gugy for his kindness; but we are sorry that he did not extend his remarks a little farther, and point out a few of those principles which we advocate, and which he thinks are calculated to "reduce society to its original elements." Surely none of those alarming principles were embodied in the few remarks which we wrote some time ago on what we considered the absurdity of the *Law of Libel*, as illustrated in an action against Mr. McDonald of the Montreal *Transcript*. We do not now recollect anything of the contents of that little article, nor will we take the trouble of looking for it: but we do know that it did not contain a single allusion to *corruption, injustice or stupidity* of the Jury who found the verdict against Mr. McDonald. We are not in the habit of impeaching Judges or Juries. And we doubt not that in the case referred to, as in all other instances, our strictures were directed against the root of the evil, namely, against the *Law*. From the the remarks of Mr. Gugy it is evident that the *Huron Signal* was not introduced so very prominently, merely for the purpose of exposing the wickedness of the little article headed "A Gigantic Libel," but for the purpose of getting a sort of a broadside *slap-dash*, at the principles of the *Signal* in general. We think Mr. Gugy rather stepped aside for this purpose, and, therefore, we feel doubly indebted to him, as we are persuaded that it is in the Court of Queen's Bench, and such places that the principles of the *Huron Signal* are calculated to do good. And as an acknowledgement of our gratitude we will forward a copy of this number to Mr. Gugy, earnestly requesting him to read the article entitled "Politics for the People," and we believe he will immediately remit us *two dollars* as a year's subscription for our extravagant inclinations towards a more rational system of human society. Mr. Gugy seems to doubt if we are a *Gentleman*, and entertains some suspicions of our *education*; and we have no wish that any *learned* man should doubt on these points, therefore, we honestly acknowledge that we are merely a *Stone Mason*, whose whole scholastic education was received in nine months in a remote country school—in a Moorland District of Scotland.—We are to all intents and purposes a portion of the natural elements of society. These elements we believe to be peace, and innocence, and virtue, and purity, and love; the present system of society we believe to be an artificial arrangement of shame, and gulling, and mutual deception—a regular scientific structure of absurdities, shows, and shadows, almost entirely devoid of soul, substance or reality. We believe that these monstrosities, at the head of which stands Mr. Gugy's profession, have sprung up as necessary results of corrupting the primitive elements of society. We believe that the principles of Christianity are calculated to destroy these corruptions and their monstrous offspring, and, therefore, we are both earnest and honest in recommending these principles to universal practice. And we trust that Mr. Gugy and all our thousand friends of the same profession, who know us and *love* us, will not only forgive us, but actually assist us to hasten such a glorious consummation. It is true there are no Courts of Queen's Bench, nor *Gentlemen* of the Bar, nor armies, nor hangmen, required in the reign of Christianity. But then, the very idea of belonging to a species of *rational* animals, instead of being associated with a race of wrangling, strangling, fighting, murdering, throat-cutting creatures, will be sufficient compensation for the loss of all these little flimsy gew-gaws and artificial distinctions. We trust Mr. Gugy will admit that if these are not the *educated* views, they are at least the Christian views of the matter; and he will, therefore, forgive us for stating our honest opinion, that, however much professional interest he may have in trying to convince people that a gold plaster will heal a wounded spirit, we must continue to regard it as an insult offered to our already degraded humanity; and without hesitation or fear, declare that the law which would establish such an opinion, is entitled to stand at the summit of the modern science of "gulling." The assertions and insinuations of Mr. Gugy in the Court of Queen's Bench may be very *educated*, and may savor largely of the *gentleman*, and we again thank him for his kindness, especially in hinting at recommending us to the attention of the legislature, (God knows we have need of it provided they would give us anything); but these hints, and insinuations, and assertions will just go for what they are worth, and that is *nothing*.

The principles advocated in the *Huron Signal* must be met and overturned by *reasoning*, otherwise they will just go forth and produce the effects for which they are intended. And though the writer is not known to Mr. Gugy, he is known to thousands of equally good, equally educated men, and men of equally high standing in the world, many of them in Montreal, and some of them in that same Court of Queen's Bench; and all these men would perhaps give as much credit to the Editor of the Huron Signal, both for his common sense and his disposition to benefit his fellow creatures, as they would willingly give to Mr. Gugy. These sentiments we trust are not libelous, at least they are not dictated by malicious feeling.

☞ The national debt of the United States for the next phsical year, wil be $65,000,000.

LETTER FROM AN ENGLISH LADY.

The following letter is from an English Lady, and we think she is a living argument in behalf of Universal Suffrage. She has got a tolerable notion of British Toryism, but she seems utterly at a loss to understand how this relic of savage feudalism got transplanted in the soil of a new country like Canada:—

"I should like to see one of your Tory papers. What do you think of the state of Europe at the present time? The French are in the van again, always taking the *lead*. Will they have a Republic or back again to Monarchy? or as some say, another Military despotism, as the result of this struggle. No more Bourbons at all events. They have proved their bitter selfishness, everything in the form or likeness of liberty, to be sacrificed to their aggrandizement.—They, (meaning all kings and tyrants both spiritual and temporal) have yet to learn that they exist for the people and not, as they pretend, foolishly to believe, the *people* for them. Thos. Carlyle has most ably exposed in his Sartor Resartus, a race of existing *shams*. I need not say Louis Phillipe is a most signal specimen of his class.

"The Divine law of compensation carries out its own punishment; so that, had not retribution fallen on Louis Phillipe's own head, dreadful in all probability would have been the fate of all his family. I almost feel angry when I hear people pitying the fallen Monarch, *Despot I say!* forgetting as they do, to look at the misery and death he has left to the French nation. When will anything like order be restored to that unhappy country?

"We know that the Eternal Law is change, and out of that progress—progress to something higher and more worthy of man's most glorious destination. The nations are now beginning to see and feel, that the true genius and spirit of Christianity is charity. How little of that sublime system is yet understood, we all know and feel, but this we do know, that as men's minds are able to unravel its spiritual signification, they will be able to govern themselves better and more wisely. As men can succeed in doing this, the corrupt rule of kings and priests will in proportion, sooner or later come to an end, and I believe, this they know full well. I can account in no other way for their determined opposition to any and every scheme, which has been proposed, that has for its object to raise or make better the mass of the people. The day has dawned when depressed and enslaved humanity will make another effort for Freedom. God grant that mankind may be able to free themselves both spiritually and politically.

"I am a thorough *Optimist*, believing that all ultimately works out the wise and benificent purposes of our Creator. We know that until men are prepared for freedom, no freedom is practicable for them. But when men are prepared let those who rule make up their minds to give them all they ask for, or quietly go out of the way while they take it for themselves. There cannot be two opinions as to the result, should a struggle take place in such circumstances.

"The government of this country at the present time, is, I have no doubt, thoroughly frightened—they have been trying to intimidate the people here, and in other large towns, by their show of soldiers, artillerymen, &c. &c. But, can they suppose for a moment, that the spirit which prompts the demand for something or other, no matter whether the rulers think it right or wrong, is to be suppressed or silenced by such means?—They have only driven the people into forming another league, which promises to make them go on a little faster, and more in accordance with the wishes and wants of the age.

"We are living out a most glorious page of our history. In a letter Mr. Dawson published a few weeks since, he most truely says, that "Reform delayed is Revolution begun."

"The policy which has marked the Government of this country for the last sixty or seventy years, and which is still persevered in, is I should think, without parralell; and I do not include in this charge the atrocious tyranny, in all and everything respecting the government of Ireland.

"You will think—I feel strongly on the present position of our country and its rulers—and so I do. I begin to believe that the cycle of misgovernment is now well nigh run, and as I said before, that as Christian principles are more and more developed, it must necessarily be so, for Christianity embraces full and complete freedom for all."

We were down the London Road and Lectured to a very crowded house on Monday evening. We saw a goodly number of emigrants newly arrived from Scotland, and the sight of them pleased us for several reasons. In the first place we were glad that they had escaped from the misery and the evil that are beginning seriously to throw their shadows o'er the British Isles—in the next place we were glad that they were about to increase the resident population of one of the most beautiful and fertile localities in the Province, and lastly we were extremely glad to know and to believe that they formed a new reinforcement to the ranks of Radicalism, which may now, and is by every intelligent man in this country, regarded as the only connecting link between Canada and Britain; as it is pretty generally admitted that four years more of the late administration would have annexed the Province to the United States.

The crops are looking remarkably well, there are, however, some instances of rusted spring wheat. The hay harvest is considerably advanced, and we saw several patches of fall wheat reaped. The potato fields are wearing a more full and beautiful bloom than we have seen for some years, and we fondly hope the profusion of blossom may be an indication of improved health in this valuable root.

☞ An unfortunate wreck of intemperance named Foix or Fouix, terminated his miserable existence here on Friday last, by swallowing laudanum.

☞ By some oversight of the Post Master, the papers from this office, which should have been forwarded by the London Mail on Saturday last, were delayed till Wednesday.

☞ We direct attention to the Public Examination of the District Grammar School as intimated in our advertising columns, to take place at 11 o'clock, on Monday first. As it is a subject of general interest, we would wish that all who find it convenient, will express their sense of its importance by attending the examination.