GODERICH, April 11, 1843 DEAR SIR,-You will much oblige me by giving insertion to the enclosed. The inhabitants of the County ought to have an opportu nity afforded them of knowing the manner in which the acts of their Representatives are appreciated at Home; it so seldom happens that any notice is taken by journalists in Britain of acts of public men in this country, that when such is the case, be it for acts good or bad, (bad in this instance), such notices should be made as public as possible. Because when an opinion is expressed in Britain with reference to the affairs of this country, it may fairly be considered as entirely unbiased by party feeling, thing so much desired but so seldom to be me with. I trust that hereafter we shall not be told that upon the possession of power by sucl gentlemen as Mr. Cayley and his colleagues depends the existence of the connexion between the Mother country and the Colony.

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours truly,

JOHN GALT.

To the Inhabitants of the County of Huron: -GENTLEMEN, -The outery of excessive loyalty raised by Mr. Cayley and his friends, and the efforts made by him and them to throw a slight upon the loyalty of his opponents, must be fresh in the recollection of many in this County.meetings by Mr. Cayley himself, against the advent of the Liberal party to power. You will should they (the recollect that he told you that Liberals) succeed, they would place Upper Canada at the feet of a Lower Canadian or French Canadian party, and that their measures would have a tendency to sever the connexion existing between the Mother Country and the Colony. As a set-off to these flights of fancy with which he and his friends were pleased to favour you a the time of the election, (for that they are so ignorant as to believe the nonsense they there gave utterance to, I do not credit), I have much pleasure in laying before you the remarks of an able journal published in Scotland on his, Mr. Cayley's own pet measure - the Customs Bill-for which he considered himself as mos entitled to consideration. I extract also the petition of the merchants, manufacturers, shipowners, and other inhabitants of Glasgow, to the right Hon. Earl Grey the Colonial Minister. the right Hon. Earl Grey the Colonial Minister. I am proud to say that those who were opposed to Mr. Cayley on that occasion, are fully borne different position. Women's boots and out by the opinion therein expressed, when they stigmatized that measure as the most anti-British | this country that had ever been submitted by any government -be it Conservative (do nothing), or Liberal (Radical)-for the consideration of the Legislature of a British Colony-even any legislature of the late colonies now composing the United

I propose in a future communication to revise the Act itself, and to point out to this community that their interests as agriculturists have never been allowed to weigh with their representative when he concocted this anti-British, anti Agricultural, anti - Commercial, anti - Liberal

Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

THE PROPOSED CANADIAN TARIFF

From the North British Daily Mail, Feb. 5, 1848. The gentlemen of Manchester should have been served with a copy each of "the table of Customs duties, under the Act 10 and 11 Victoria, chap. 31 and 32, for repealing and consolidating the present duties of Customs in the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, to take effect on the 5th January, 1848." The docu-ment, of which we copy the voluminous ti-

hy weight, measure, or number, and some-times both elements are combined. In order properly to comprehend the ta-ble of duties, it will be necessary to understand Canadian use and went. One of the habitules" is to increase the invoice I have Officer a ble ten per cent. under the importer may protest that he marely paid the sum charged, but the Custom House Officer a ble ten per cent. under in protence of meeting freight and charges

poses of this table, therefore, one hundred lish to-morrow. There can be no doubt pounds in Glasgow is counted as one hun-dred and ten pounds in Montreal. There-after, and just exactly when the uninitiated importer imagines that addition is done, and the charge is to commence, another officer begins his calculations. The object of this object of this second accountant is to turn sterling into currency. He is appointed by law to do that very thing which Sir Robert Peel abhors—namely, to depreciate the coin of this rea. That depreciation most unfortu-

nate;) operates against the merchant, who finds out that each successive process only digs farther and deeper into his pocket.— The transmutation of sterling into currency is effected by counting each sovereign as at the value of 24s. 4d., and thus the original £100, by the aid of the intervening, £10, become, for taxing purposes, £133 16s. 8d., and thereupon the per cents. ad valorem

Generally speaking, when the Legislature of Canada, in their wisdom, propose to lay on the tax by both modes on a single artion the tax by both modes on a single arti-cle; they fairly express that intention thus: "Clayed sugar (10 per cent. ad valorem) and per cent., 15s. 3d.; Bystard, per cwt., (and £10 for every £100 value,) 12s.:"but on other occasions they are less explicit, as in the case of "nuts," which, under the head of fruit are continued as chargable with of fruit, are mentioned as chargeable with a duty of 1d. per lb.—"nuts of all kinds, the lb., 1d." And again, berries, nuts, vegetables, and woods used in dyeing, are under

the one per cent. ad valorem head."

The protective nature of the tariff is exhibited at every step. Thus iron, pig, bar, hibited at every step. Thus iron, pig, bar, rod, and scrap is under the one per cent. ical, along with steel in bar, but axes and cythes are to be charged twelve and a hali per cent.; the difference being levied for the rotection of sundry bracksmiths in the

protection of sundry bracksmills in the Province, who could not probably make a good scythe under pensity of having to work a bad one for the harvest.

The severity of the protective duties, in some instances, exhibits a determination to tester native industry, quite remarkable in a free-trade community. Hides are admitted "free;" tanned goat-skins are charged ted "free;" tanned goat-skins are charged
s. per dozen; lamb-skins 2s. 6.; calf-skins
4d. per lb.; kip-skins, 2d. per lb.; harness,
leather, 1 dd., and sole leather 2d. per lb.;
and all other leather, 1 dd. per lb. The protection to the tanner and currer is the duless levied on the respective articles we
have mentioned; and these duties are levied have mentioned; and these duties are levied with the view of enabling that class of tradesmen in Cauada to produce what may be fairly described as red sponges, cut in sheets, which they are satisfied to call leather. The boot and shoe makers are deshoes, which are purchased by exporters in this country for, on an average, 40s. per dozen, are charged 6s. 6d. per dozen of duty, equivalent to 16 or 17 per cent. Girls' boots and shoes, under seven inches in length, charged here to the exporter, on an average of, probably, 30s. per dozen, are taxed at the rate of 2s. 6d. or 81d. per cent. Why the girls' boots are more favourably considered than the women's shoes remains to be explained by some "Montreal Manufacturer." Children's and infants' boots and women's the tax being still 2s. 6d. per dozen of pairs: and, as the average cost will dozen of pairs; and, as the average cost win not be over 15s., the tax is equal to 16i per cent. ad valorem. Men's boots are to pay a duty of 2s. per pair, but men's boots easy greatly in price. Wellington's for export may be had, we understand, for 14s., and the tax on them is thus equal to 14 to 15 per cent., ad valorem; but Clarences

they are charged at the rate of 25 and some one fractions per cent. Boys' boots are 1s; per pair, or 20 per cent. ad valorem. We suppose men's shoes 7½d. to 1s. 4½1. less than poots, and boy's shoes 4d., giving them a

can be bought for export at 7s. 6., and so

they are charged at the rate of 26 and some fractions per cent. Boys' boots are 1s. per

derstand free-trade. Italy free communication for all its protures table of Custom duties is entirely protective. The duties are evidently not so much devised for revenue as for protection. The promotion of home manufactures is the object pursued from A to Z and tures is the object pursued from A to Z and treating the control of the in this country, and a fairer mode of dealing be established between its dependencies and its people. The executive have hesitated to authorise an act adopted evidently with the view of discouraging our manufactures. Trey have not yet adopted the new creed of Canafa, and endeavoured to limit the connexion and the traffic between our ports and the colonies. The subject meanwhile will be brought before the various parties interested here in the operation of the tariff. A conv of a petition against its provisions

that petitions against it will be numerously that petitions against it will be numerously signed here; and we presume that the evil will be checked; but the attempt may show the error of shore who imagine that any policy adopted here will secure free-trade, which makes no provision for its observance elsewhere, when even our own Colonies endeavour to tax our productions. To the Right Honourable Earl Grey, Sec retary of State for the Colonies, the

Memorial of the undersigned Merchants, Manufacturers, Shipowners, and other inhabitants of Glasgow:

HUMBLY SHEWETH,-That your memorialists are interested in the manufacturing prosperity of the United Kingdom, and in the export of commodities to the Colonies.

That the Provincial Government of Cana da, in their last session, passed an act, viz.:
"The 10 and 11 V.c., chap. 31 and 32, for "14e 10 and 11 v.c., cap, 31 and 32, 107 repealing and consolidating the present Duties of Customs in the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, to take effect on the 5th January, 1848," but now awaiting the Royal Sanction.

Your memorialists observe with regret and alarm the formidable augmentation of Import Duties on Right- products and man-

Import Duties on Briti-h products and man ufactures, proposed by that Act, as specified in the "Table of Customs Duties," published by her Majesty's Printers in Canada.

That while the Mother Country admit the staple products of Canada, either duty free, or at discriminating duties, that Colony proposes to levy duties on British manufactures, varying from 5 to 30 per centum ad valorem; and that the average rate of said duties is equivalent to 121 per cent., the complex character and numerous different rates in the "table," rendering an exact es- apparently doomed; but we are afraid that such timate unattainable

That the other great Colonies in the East and West Indies and Australia, have hitherto imposed low duties, averaging about three an : a half per cent. That the Act complained of proposes to place the Mother Country in a far inore un-

favourable position than the very Colonies under her dominion, namely, "the other British North American Colonies," the native produce and minufactures of which are received to be a levited in the Cabinet which may occasion a little delay; but as regards osed to be admitted in Canada free of proposed to be admitted in Canada free of duty, provided said Colonies shall receive Canadian produce and manufactures on the same terms.

place the Mother Country in a more un-layourable position than the United States ward in the present stage of Canadian Legislaof America, in so far as ii regeals the differential duties hitherto maintained in favour

of British manufactures.

We shall deem it a hardship if, as British subjects, paying taxes, of which a portion in colonial statesmanship. They are not green is expended in the Government and defense half-fledged aspirants for political distinction. of that Colony, our goods shall be admitted They are men of experience; men who have made just state, that in the open avowal or advocacy on less favourable terms than those of the United States manufacturer, who contibutes nothing to that expense, and who may thus, by unfair competition be enabled ultimatenothing to that expense, and who may thus, by unfair competitions be enabled ultimate-ly to drive the British merchant and manu-facturer out of that Colonial market.

For these reasons, as well as for the naintenance of the "British connection" America, your memorialists pray that in America, your memorialists pray that when said Act shall come under your Lordship's consideration, it may not receive the consent of the Crown

HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1848. THE MOVEMENT.

Baper is an article of some importance in the manufactures of this country, and has been largely exported to the North American Colomics. The scale of duties to be imposed under the new Act must be adtle, would have been evidence that, under our existing system, free-trade is making crab-like progress. The Canadian Legislature are ingenious in the construction of tariffs, and also in the adoption of titles.

The description quo'ed by us of this document is, however, deficient in important respects. The Act repeals duties, for the purpose of re-imposing them with interest, simple and compound. It consolidates duting paper that is so castly averaged to each other this purpose of re-imposing them with interest, simple and compound. It consolidates duting paper the tax is 5 s. per cut, it is purpose of re-imposing them with interest, simple and compound. It consolidates duting paper the tax is 5 s. per cut, it is purpose of re-imposing them with interest, simple and compound. It consolidates duting paper the tax is 5 s. per cut, the day is not so castly averaged to each other this paper as such cities and thereby increases their weight.—

This characteristic is not catalogued in the Manchester banquet, the reporters would have whispered to each other the rewards at the Manchester banquet, the reporters would have whispered to each other there will be adopted during the lifetime of the press generation. And we fear the blow minably conduct towards Mr. Brown of the Globe, we think "gentlemsn" is the last epithet in the English language which should be offered in the destription List which is freed on or a rod of iron for coming generations. We think the popular ather than the day of the description List which is now struck. A blow which shall decide the destiny of Goderich and the doction of titles.—

We know little of Colonel Prince, but from his solicitation of some friends who also take a warm flow the repeals which will decide the destiny of Goderich and the doction of some filends who also take a warm flow the repeals of Goderich and the borsonic properties List be solicitation of some filends who also take a warm flow flow the solicitation of some filends who also take a warm flow flow the follow. The follo at the Manchester banquet, the reporters would have whispered to each other that things are getting better in Canada. The representatives of the Province do not would have whispered io each other that higs are getting better in Canada. The representatives of the Province do not metally legistate, but also problems. The difference in price of are the most representative of the Province do not metally legistate, but also problems. The difference in price of are the most representative of the Province do not make the protocolor of the problems of the popular that the event did not then come in force, and probably never will be in operation with the equal to 10 per cent. Among the list of articles to be charged and probably never will be in operation with the equal to 10 per cent. Among the list of articles to be charged and probably never will be in operation of the representation of his repeal speeches—"the golden link," I per cent. we find cotton, insen, would not be the protocolor of the proposition of the protocolor of the common of his repeal speeches—"the golden link," I per cent. we find cotton, insen, would not be approved of and supported and promotine of the protocolor of t destruction of private property. It is a matter of no consequence whether he accomplished his pourtage with shouts of "Down with the treasure". It is a matter of no consequence whether he accomplished his principled loosefish who, styles himself an English Gentleman; but we cannot let this or. "Down with the treasure." In a style of the contract of or ... Down with the treasure." In either case he is equally a stain upon our nature and a curse and impediment to the progress of liberty. And one per cent. ad valorem, except in the case of Colonial products. The variation of the duties is from one to twenty per cent. ad valorem, but occasionally the tax is taken by weight, measure, or number, and sometimes both elements are combined.

In order properly to comprehen; the tax of the surface of t cities and to drag 'the criminal to justice and to punishment. These outrages go forth to the world and are received as the legitimate representative of the honour, the intelligence, and the moral reputation of the community in which they occur, and hence the community is unanimously "rogue and vagabond," shows what sort of scriptions to raise a fund for the purchase of pronounced unqualified for the exercise, and un- "an English Gentleman" he must be who ground, to build houses, and then, to sell or ren worthy of the honour of self-government; besides they must, in some form or other, make sides they must, in some form or other, make electors who would send him to Parliament

then, is that country prepared for political freedom. We have an opinion, and it would be difficult to change it, that intelligence alone is capable of overturning the most inveterat despotism that ever had an existence; therefore we believe all violence is just so much unneces sary evil; and the people who either employ it of tolerate it, are deficient in the necessary amount of intelligence; hence there is a probability that their attempts at national revolution will ulti mately be productive of only partial benefits. From late reports it almost looks as if a preconcerted scheme for a simultaneous movemen owards republicanism, had been entered into by all the nations of Europe. They have moved at the same instant, as if by a previous systema ic arrangement, and the manner or character of the motion, in the different countries, is very nuch slike. But we do think that the move ment is premature. Prussia and some others of the German States are, perhaps, the only por-tions of Varope where there is sufficient intelligence in the masses, to promise even the proba We love to be charitable, and therefore we ar ble success of the just and upright principles of Civil Government. And as Germany has no name in the world, save what arises from her literature and her pauper nobility, there is a robability that if the little petty municipalities into which she is divided, were united under some form of popular Government, a soul and en ergy might be breathed into her which would entitle her to a place in the history of national enterprise; and thereby relieve Europe from the burden of a nation of educated beggars. Two thousand people are said to have been m in Dublin! We hope it is not true. If it is, it is certainly a fair beginning of the war of exter mination, to which that unfortunate country is revolting butchery of human beings may be re

garded as the signal of universal revolution. The Provincial Parliament stands prorogued to the second of May, and although it is prevalently supposed that it will not then meet for the which may occasion a little delay; but as regards the preparation of measures, we think there is Kydd's own hand a copy addressed "John Bignot a man in the new ministry who has not, long since, familiarised himself with the nature and That the said Colonial Act proposes to tendencies of every measure of importance that But Mr. Bignall has not contented himself with ward in the present stage of Lanaguau to tion. We entertain the highest opinion not only promise, he has published a letter in the stage of their good intentions and political integrity, Gazette, we wish their wisdom, judgement, and ability impeachment of veracity, or as an insinusand evil reports, the reverses and vicissitudes of political life; men who have made Canada their slightest inclination to chace Mr. Bignall on his country, and made her what she is. They are capable of doing much-much is expected from road, in order to accommodate him with a perusal them, and as good things cannot come too soon, of the Signal. His note is dated "Education we hope they will avoid all unnecessary delay .-With the exception of Oxford, we beleive the reelections are over ; we have not heard from Kent, of the whereabouts of that Office. but there can be little doubt that the Hon Malcolm Cameron was returned on Monday without opposition. The Reformers have now Province without a struggle, which shows that if Toryism is not exactly dead it is, like the generality of evil-doers, growing wiser towards its latter end. The "British Canadian" is anxiously recommending an organization of the skeleton remains of the political monster, and we would just as anxiously direct public atten-

We know little of Colonel Prince, but from his through t

opportunity pass of declaring our disgust at the cowardly—nay ruffianly manner in which he took occasion to attack the private tangible compensation for the property destroyed. electors who would send that the property destroyed. evidently care little for either principle or evidently care little for evidently care little Whenever a country cannot produce these deso-lating mobs, or can sufficiently check their at-hustings whenever he presents himself, for regardless whether the commodities be interested here in the operation of the larth.

I found the stones for building, or pins. A copy of a petition against its provisions tempts at outrage, without waiting for the inter-he is a living libel on any respectable condess, and gold watches. For the pir has been shown to us, which we shall publiference of constabulary power, then, and not till elitinency.—Brantford Courier.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL

GODERICH, April 7th, 1848. Sin -Having been informed that an attac as been made upon me as Superintendent of Education for the Huron District, in your pape of last week. I beg to trouble you with these ew lines, to this effect . that I am prepared and anxious to answer any attack that has been made upon me, as a public servant, and that 1 hould have done so in your edition of this week if I had had an opportunity of seeing the Signal, out unfortunately I trusted too much to the kindess of personal friends, and to yourself as Edito of that Journal, to furnish me with the paper which I have not yet seen. I shall certainly answer the attack when I can obtain a copy your last publication.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obed't ser't, JOHN BIGNALL. S. C. S. Huron District

willing to suppose that Mr. Bignall did not see the Signal of the 31st March. We are more inclined to this supposition from certain correb orative circumstances within our knowledge; the first is, that on the first issue of the Huror Signal, we sent copies to all whose names or resi dence we were acquainted with, requesting that such as were not inclined to patronize us, would signify so by returning the paper. Out of one hundred and eighteen copies distributed in the town of Goderich, six were returned; one of these rejected half dozen bears the following nscription-" REFUSED, J. BIGNALL." Now, we do not know how many J. Bignalls may be in and around Goderich, but certain it is that the District Superintendent of education declares that he did not receive the first number of the Signal and considers himself slighted by the neglect ! We forbear to give further corroborative circumstances, as we deem this single one sufficient t establish at least the possibility that Mr. Bignall did not receive or even see the Signal of the 31st ult. ; and we would have contented ourselves by merely stating the fact, that at the time we mailed our issue of that date, we gave into Mr nall, Esq.," which Mr. Kydd declares he gave Bignall's boy on the first opportunity merely intimating to us that we had neglected pleasure. With regard to being afraid, we may We fulfilled our promise, but we had not the tour twenty or thirty miles down the London Office Goderich," and Mr. McTavish's letter

BUILDING SOCIETIES-NO. 1.

requires no other answer than a bare intimation

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL GODERICH, 11th April, 1848.

Sin .- Nothing but my sincere conviction that the establishment of a Building Society in this District would be of incalculable benefit to all those who may become shareholders; and also the hope that I may be able to remove the doubts of some parties not yet satisfied as to their benevolent character-and thereby induce them to become members-could have overcome my reluctance, to put myself before the public diam of the Press : even at the that my motive is pure, and that should a discussion arise out of my lucubrations, it will most un-

tions, to the industrious poor man, or others of limited incomes, to better their condition by small savings, that many persons nave within that period risen from very humble circumstances to independence, and even opulence; principally by their connexion with them; individuals, who

Scotland. Their object was by periodical sub them as opportunity offered. It will not be wor dered at by any one who will consider the matter that such a scheme was subject to much vicissi tude by speculation, and such expense for man agement as to become at least unprofitable, if not utterly impracticable, -and that they should consequently fall to the ground. Nor will t be matter

of surprise, that persons somewhat acquainter with this description of Building Socie their general failure, but unacquainted with the working details of them, should view the present cheme with suspicion. Hence, one cause of lukewarmness at the outset.

But, Building Societies as offered to the pubic in Canada, and specially protected by Act of Parliament, are of a very different character .-They are established " for the purpose of raising by small periodical subscripti ons a fund to enable the members thereof to obtain unincumbered freehold or leasehold property."-Their limits of action are defined in By-Laws made by the shareholders themselves; and the 'periodical subscriptions' cannot be diverted from the purpose specified by the Statute, that s, the clearing off of old incumbrances on property, (thereby giving more time and an easier ode of doing so to the borrower, than can be hoped for in any transaction with a private individual),—the purchase of property, or the build-ing on, and improvement of, what may be already ossessed by the shareholder.

Any breach of these rules must be guarded against by the board of Directors-appointed by he members-or the transactions of the society may fall under the action of the usury laws of the Province, and be involved in total ruin.

But, Sir, it appears to me that the Statute is o clear, and the mode of action of the society so defined and simple in its details, that it scarcely be conceived possible to select a body of lirectors, so utterly unacquainted with ordinary business principles, as to incur any risk on this point; as I shall at a future period endeavour to

I am, Sir. Your most obed't ser't, THOMAS KYDD. THE LOST CHILD.

Inour last we copied from the Buffalo "Comnercial Advertiser," a paragraph intimating that the child. Elongo McElrov, who was some time since stolen from the village of Napanock, couny of Ulster, State of New York, had been found in Canada. We are sorry to think that the intination is false. We have since received a printed communication from Windsor containing some particulars of the fruitless search of the father for his lost son and offering a reward of \$800 for the recovery of the child. trace obtained by the unfortunate man was at Duff's Tavern, near Brantford, where the Landlady told him that she had undrest the child and put him to bed, on the night in which the thief with the waggon staid at her house ; and that on the following morning the man with the stolen child went westward, and at the distance of twenty miles in that direction all information and all trace of the thief cease. There is, however, a stong presumption that the child is somewhere in the county of Huron-and certainly any person possessing the common feelings of humanity who knows anything of the child's present residence, and who may chance to see this notice will feel happy in being able to relieve so much human agony by having the child restored to his afflicted parents. Information will be willingly received by any Justice of the Peace or at the nearest Newspaper Office. The reward is 500 dollars by Governor Young of New York State and 300 dollars by the father of

ROAD FROM STATFORD TO GALT .- We refer our readers to a copy of the Petition to the Legislature on this subject. A correspondent from Stratford of the 10th writes as follows :- " The parties residing in it, and more especially to bad state of the roads, at certain seasons of the year, should induce every resident in the Huron Tract having occasion to travel the main line of communication to the markets below, to interest himself in the improvement of the road. This cannot be accomplished without a proper application to Parliament-and the themselves, and neglect their promise, a bad example is given to others. The intention of the

ket Square on Saturday, the 8th iast., when six noble animals were exhibited. The first premium was awarded to Mr. John Rattenbury of Tuckersmith, and the second to Mr. J. Seeg Miller whose constentiousness declared that Mr. Rattenbury's second horse was entitled to the second prize, which was agreed to. The Judgea were R. Mode rwell, G. Brown and R. Gibbons

Esquirs. SATURDAY MORNING, 7 o'clock. The three-masted Schooner, Elizabeth of Toonto, has just crossed the bar, being the first departure of the season. She is loaded with Pork, Flour, and Fish. We wish her a fair wind and prosperous voyage.

The Hon. MALCOLM CAMERON has been eturned as Member for the County of Kent without opposition .- Western Cana

LATEST From the Bri LATEST

The French Minis busy, preparing an ari of Rome permits the be independent of the extraordinary commis to be in future establi The Pope prorogu-hamber dissolves. Deputies being require one within three mont Sessions are to be pu the Senate are app

The qualification for age of 30 years, and civil and political right be chosen par prefere and Ecclesiastics. Micilors of State, Consideration Professors, of an inco
BERLIN.—Hard
between the Govern
people. The latter
barricades and the roo

great execution. The and a great deal of blows The alarm bells were prevailed, especially a The next day proclain which occasion a chan which occasion a chan place; and the King p rgive all, and hope the same. people we off at the North Wall, convened on the repersons. The Lord I call it. The number | by some of the Young 10.000. The Mornin them at 7,000. GERMANY.—In I illuminated in honor

by the inhabitants of ich, and the announce to Austria. An addre was signed by numerou brethern in Austria. The news of the French Republic creat in Stockholm. The and had a grand torchling, "vive lalibertic:"
Francaise!" "vive Le le Charte!" a bas les very wisely abstained and the students, after streets, very quictly di

The massacre repo place, of two thousan posed to be in Dublin, to consider without for ner in which it was sta grapic Report, on Fri room, to doubt its cor was a source of muc public. There is no the circumstance, in the by Telegraph, or in that have since reacher To the Honourable th

bly of the l'rovince vincial Parliament The Petition of the un Townships of N Easthope, Downie, Ell Wellington Districts. HUMBLY SHEWETH-

That your Petitione of this large and fertile Canada, at distance eighty miles from the Ontario, comprising a of 1 500.000 Acres population of from thir sand inhabitants. That this vast exter

population rapidly in Agricultural, and that Communication for the the surplus produce of productive part of C jardines Canal terminal That this Country termination of the D Macadamized Road, is

line of communicat Ontario and Lake Hur site a greater exter applicable to Farming be found in any par exporting annually ab proportion, such as Butter, Cheese, Pot an key, &c. and requires quantity of Salt and ply the necessary wan That the state of the I Exports and Imports leaving the Dundas a is so bad, especially at year immediately pro Navigation, when the the Country generally est prince.—and also that, from the Chan Sleighing is very mu expence of Transit is r the Fermer as to lea remuneration for his la That your Petitione

estimate of the Export of communication, ha believe that if the D believe that if the D
Road was extended to
Macadamizing, Planki
the material was four
the Tolls collected the
Interest of the Mon Complish that object.

That your Petitioner of the large that have been obtained or eight years, for Puthis Province, and the ceive that they are en

leration. Your Petitioners pray that your Hon pass an Act for the Dundas and Waterloo by Macadamizing, Pla on the line of commu-you would be please Surplus Tolls of said the Statute Labour site of the same, and may be in the power wards a fund for its ing the Interest on

Your Petitioners Additional Con