From the Canadian.

TO THE ELECTORS OF HURON PERTH AND BRUCE.

FELLOW-ELECTORS:

You are again involved in a political contest, and I know the majority of you will pardon me for the liberty I take in again addressing you on the important question at issue. I am sorry that I cannot on this occasion have the pleasure of talking to you in person, but, though at a distance, I feel all the interest in the fate and freedom of Huron that I felt five month ago; and did I feel certain that my vote would decide the election in favor of liberty, I would cheerfully travel six times the distance to give it. But I do not apprehend any necessity for such a sacrifice. Indeed I am not certain that the struggle will be a *reality*, or that the Hon. Malcolm Cameron will have any *earnest* opponent. Still, I expect, that with the exception of a formidable rival, every thing that can be done to intimidate you—to cause you to halt and waver, and to mar his success, *will be done*. But you are *now* a free people: in so far as Parliamentary representation—in so far as the exercise of political conscience in the choice of your representative is concerned, you are *free*. The fetters of *landlordism* have been broken—the influence of Canada Companies and the intrigues and scowling brow-beatings of the fragments of Family Compactism have been set at nought. Ye have once manfully and successfully asserted your independence, and surely ye cannot have already regretted it—ye cannot so soon have forgotten the price of freedom.-No! I cannot believe that you will ever suffer the broken chain to be again rivetted.

I have no doubt that the same means—the same slanders—calumnies—falsehoods and misrepresentations that were employed on a former occasion will again be put in operation—all the old machinery, however base and contemptible, will be renovated, and with a thousand aggravations, will be brought to bear on the contest. The entire lumber-room of hard names, and nicknames, and personalities, and party prejudices will be emptied out before you. The traducing spirit will insidiously, and with a desperate industry, waft its poison from one end of the constituency to the other, and the "Presidency of the Council" and the "*Bureaus*," and everything that is calculated to puzzle or impede will be sedulously thrown in your path. But ye are not children—ye are *freemen*. Ye know the men who will thus endeavor to divert your attention from the real principle involved in the contest. Pause, think for one moment on the political character of these men. Who are they! What have they done for Huron or for political freedom? Are their opinions of you, or their respect for you, or their notions of popular rights charged from what they were a dozen or fifteen years ago? Do not for one instant suppose that their opposition to the Hon. M. Cameron arises from his acception of office. Their allusion to this fact can only be regarded as an attempt to throw dust in your eyes. They opposed Mr. Cameron before he had accepted office, Yea, with all the vigor of their souls, and if that vigor is now increased, it is not on account of the acceptance of office, but because their prospects have become more hopeless, and they have consequently become more desperate. You can remember a time when these same men resorted to clubs and bludgeons in order to secure the election of their man—not because there was any difference of political opinions or principles between the candidates, but simply because they could not brook contradiction or opposition because the arbitrary, oligarchical spirit of Tuckersmithism was rampant in Huron, and arrogantly supposed it was to rule for ever. Can you forget the savage howlings and hissings, the vulgar and ruffian conduct of the miserable minions of these men, at Clinton Corners, on the second of December last? There was no *Bureaus* nor *Presidencies* in the question at that time Malcolm Cameron stood there as an independent man, endeavoring to enlighten the multitude on subjects in which they had the deepest interest, and yet the most rude and savage-like means were adopted to prevent his being heard. Were not these *howlers* the creatures of the very men who are now basing their opposition on Mr. Cameron's acceptance of office? Would you wish to place yourselves under the government of men who could be guilty of such conduct, or would you think it an honor to be identified with them? Surely not.

These men are the very same in principle to-day that they were on the second of December last, and Malcolm Cameron is exactly the same man. His acceptance of office has made him neither better nor worse. He has of course a little more influence which he can use in your behalf. What is his acceptance of office to you? Have you lost any thing by it, or has it destroyed his energy? Forget these paltry affairs, and were it necessary, which it certainly is not, I would say "Forget the *man*"—forget that he is Malcolm Cameron, and contend for the *principle*—*it* changeth not. You are not called upon to decide whether Malcolm Cameron or some other man shall perform certain duties belonging to certain offices, not to say whether he or some other man shall receive a certain salary.—What is all this to you? The question which you are to decide by your votes is a question of *principle*. It is simply this: shall we have a Church and State Legislature for the whole people? or, in plainer language—shall we have a popular government, or a Family Compact that will oppress or impoverish the country with class legislation? The question of questions,—shall Bishop Strachan's Church be supported at the expense of the whole people, or at the expense of those only who believe in its doctrines? is virtually involved in your decision. You may rest assured that the Clergy Reserves' question will be settled either justly or unjustly during the period of the present Parliament; and, if you do not elect Malcolm Cameron, the constituency of Huron will be ranked on the side of Bishop's Strachan's Church—will be regarded as a Church-and-State constituency. I do not know who is the man that will be put forward against Mr. Cameron, nor whether there will be *any* opposition. But one thing is certain, no *Reformer* will stand in opposition to him—the man will be a Tory, and however moderate he may be, or whatever liberality he may profess, he will be a Tory nevertheless; and, look beyond the man—look behind him, and see who is supporting him—see who is pushing him forward. The very same men who pushed Mr. Cayley—and Mr. Cayley was the openly avowed champion of class legislation, aristocratic pretensions and Bishop's Strachan's Church; and why are these men supporting this moderate Tory? Simply, because he, too, is a Church-and-State man. This is the great question—it is coming to a crisis, and the alarm and strugglings of the Strachan dynasty are growing desperate.

Fellow-Electors, look seriously at the Tory party in Huron, you will find it moved and agitated, and goaded on by some five or six men, from whom you could not, in accordance with your own knowledge, expect any thing like political justice. Did you ever know them exhibit symptoms of that disposition? Do you know them for any nobler qualification than overbearing aristocratic presumption? They have a direct—an immediate—a personal interest in class legislation and dominant churches, and nineteen of every twenty of the industrious yeomen; who are influenced by them, are either dupes or lick-spittles, who have neither mind nor principle. Be united—be firm—keep your principles constantly before your minds. Remember that these principles change not, and that Malcolm Cameron has been the unflinching representative and advocate of them, for sixteen years, in the Canadian Legislature. Be prepared for all kinds of abuse and calumny, and misrepresentation, but let no scurrility, nor sophistry, induce you to halt or waver in your opinions. Act decisively and with full faith in the rectitude of your principles; conquer, as you did before, and you will have conquered for the last time—the fate of Toryism will be sealed in the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, and I will rejoice in your triumph.

I am, Fellow-Electors, yours,
In the same honest sincerity,
THOMAS McQUEEN.

IS NOT THIS TOO TRUE.—A few friends will go and bury us; affection will rear a stone, and plant a few flowers over our grave: in a brief period the little hillock will be smoothed down, and the stone will fall, and neither friends nor stranger will be concerned to ask which one of the forgoten millions of the earth was buried there. Every vestige that we ever lived upon the earth will have vanished away. All the little memorials of our remembrance—the lock of hair encased in gold or the portrait that hung in our dwelling, will cease to have the slightest interest to any living being.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1852.

Truth and Justice require activity to develope and *sustain* them.

We firmly believe in the eternity, and consequent indestructibility, of these principles. Tyrants may endeavour to crush them, and false friends may leave them to their fate in the day of trial, but, all that the most furious enemy can accomplish, is to cause them to assume a latent form-like the electric fluid which only requires friction to develop it in living flame, truth and justice are associated with sympathies in our moral constitution, which will infallibly secure their permanent existence, and full manifestation. In vain does Louis Napoleon, remodel his army, and marshal his foreign legions. In vain does Holland comfort herself with her promised thousands in prospect of the coming struggle, and Austria stretch forth her hands to the Polar Autocrat, against their common foe; or, all combined, direct their utmost fury against Eternal Truth and justice. Their efforts will only prove that friction which is needed to call those principles from their latent state. Have the Poles forgotten that they were a nation? Are there none in Italy, in France, or even in Russia, who look for other times? Or, is Kossuth the only Hungarian who longs for liberty to his Fatherland? Does he not rather breathe the sentiments of millions in Europe, who are waiting for the sticking of the first blow, to draw the sword, and cast away the scabbard, until peace, *founded upon equal justice*, to every race. in every clime, shall have been proclaimed from pole to pole.

There is another aspect in which we would do as well to follow the noble Hungarian. Believing in the Divine origin and and permanency of all our social laws as firmly as we, he, nevertheless, maintains that it is through the active exertions of the lovers of those principles, that they are preserved in power.—He knows well that every denunciation he hurls against oppression in the hearing of the Assemblies of the far West, raises an echo in the gloomy vaults of the old World, which makes the tyrant tremble. He knows well that each responsive cheer from the sympathizing Americans, causes a corresponding thrill to pass every heart that feels for others woes, and hence his Herculean, and indefatigable labours.

Nor can it be safely otherwise with us. Do not let us plume ourselves with the idea, that, because we have already so largely swelled the liberal ranks in those Counties, that because we have lately so triumphantly elected THE PEOPLE'S REPRESENTATIVE—and further, because we have lately proclaimed from various parts of these Counties, our *firm resolve* again to send the man of our choice to hold that office in the Council of our Country for the discharge of the duties of which he is so admirably qualified. These are all good, *so far as they go*, but far less efficient help to the good cause is afforded by these public demonstrations than we are apt to persuade ourselves. Many, who may not have the courage at these meetings, to state their objections to the measures which are carried, may return to their homes unconvinced, and, consequently, not prepared to give their co-operation in carrying them out; whereas, had they been better informed, they would have stood in the front ranks of the Sons of Liberty.—Are there any of these amongst us? Let each liberal in these Counties make the cause his own, and not let these individuals rest, until they have been fully informed of the true character of conservatism, and have been made to feel that he who sustains it with his vote is his own worst enemy, as well as the enemy of his race.

We do not say that by so advising you will secure the re-election of THE HONOURABLE MALCOLM CAMERON, for of that we have no doubt. But, by so doing, you will have discharged one importaut duty to your neighbour; and every man is under obligations to his fellow citizens to rescue them from ignorance and error.

This course is peculiarly necessary in the present juncture of affairs. The Honourable Malcolm Cameron is amongst us, and it is necessary to prepare every mind to receive him in the true spirit of those liberal principles, for which he has so long, and so ably advocated. There are several very important measures to come before the Legislature at its first meeting,—the Clergy Reserves and Rectories, and other measures of economy and reform, and if we desire to see these questions satisfactorily settled, we must press them upon the attention of our Legislators. But there are many in these Counties who do not understand these questions, and are therefore not prepared, in their present state of mind, to join us in our efforts connected with them. In one word,—if the friends of liberal government, are desirous of making the moral influence of the whole people to bear upon these all important questions of the day, and prove a motive power to constrain the Ministry to immediate, and energetic, and effective action, they must agitate, and instruct, until not a cloud is left upon any mind, and until enthusiasm has kindled every dormant energy.

☞ We are pleased to see that the *Globe*, in addition to his *friendly* allusion to the Bureau, condescends to express his interesting gratification that the government are themselves in behalf of the criminals of the Province; and are preparing to legislate with a view to improve the discipline, and reduce the expences incurred in the present management of our Jails.

Our knowledge of the present Ministry, individually, warrants us in saying that their energies will be earnestly devoted to the general good, and this movement is, in fact sufficient to satisfy the country that they consider the moral improvement of the people, worthy of their best consideration. And who, we ask, are more deserving of their first efforts than the class referred to? For certainly, both as regards their individual necessities, and the safety of public morals, none stand more in need of the ameliorating influences of benevolent Legislation. It would not be our wisdom, nor is it our disposition to advocate a blind attachment to any man or set of men, and all we ask of our opponents with regard to the present ministry is to give them a fair trial, and if *by their acts* they prove unworthy of the trust committed to them, there, we say, but not till then, will *we* be ready to hoist *the Signal* of their dissolution.

In the meantime, they can at their leisure carefully peruse the last chapter in the political history of Baldwin and Price, and learn therefrom, the influence of the Press, and the determination of the people to look after their own interests.

☞ We understand that George Brown, Jr. Esq., has declined opposing the Hon. Malcolm Cameron.

☞ The Municipal Council is now setting—they are now, we understand, considering Maitland Bridge, Gravel Roads, &c. They will very likely finish all their business to-day.

☞ The Assizes commenced yesterday, but no business of importance had been done. There is yet a good deal to be done.

☞ We have received the Schedule of Convictions—they will appear in our next.

☞ The weather is pleasant, and every thing begins to look like spring. The Steamboat Ruby made her first trip to this place, yesterday morning.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A meeting of the Electors of Huron, Perth and Bruce, was called on Monday evening last, at the Huron Hotel, in this Town for the purpose of enabling the Hon. Malcolm Cameron to state his position and policy. The Honorable Gentleman delivered himself very nearly as follows:—

About five months ago, I canvassed this County in opposition to Mr. Cayley, the leader of the Conservative party; and in that struggle, each did his best. Our principles were set forth, and every question which has hitherto divided the country was fully discussed. And my principles and feelings upon them fully made known. I did not then shrink from my principles, nor my opinion of the Administration. But stated distinctly that I was in favor of full and perfect religious equality, and against the giving of any part of the public *Domain*, or any portion of the public funds to support any peculiar denomination. I explained the facts relative to the formation of the Government, and my own position in connexion with it, and cordially and fully recommended the Government to the support of the country; because I knew they were pledged to settle the great religious question of the day, on the true principle of perfect freedom—and to encourage and extend emigration, and induce the establishment of Steamboats between Canada and Great Britain—lower the price of the public Lands, and open the country by roads and other local improvements. A policy diametrically opposite to that of their predecessors. But I had refused to accept office, and that the chief office of honor, the Presidency, because I knew that the office as then constituted was comparatively useless. And I fully explained to you then that there must be a Chairman or President, but for all the duties connected with it, some other officer might ex-officio discharge them.

Under these circumstances, and on such avowal of my political faith, and as a staunch supporter of the Government, you then sustained me and I was elected. Shortly afterwards when the Government had got to work in Quebec and were making their arrangements for efficiently carrying on the Government. It was proposed by John Young, Esq., the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, that a Department of Agriculture should be regularly organized, and the Bureau of Statistics first set agoing by the Draper Administration, and the Patent office should be all organized under one Head, and as the country had called upon the Government to make a Cabinet Minister a member of the Board of Agriculture, it was clear that the people were in favor of some direct connexion. The Inspector General had been appointed, by act of parliament, to the duty, but he stated the impossibility of his giving any of his time to it.—And the fact having been made apparent that the Presidency was nearly a sinecure, what so reasonable, as to attach these duties to that office, and by a simple alteration of a word in the Agricultural Bill make him, instead of the Inspector General the Member of the Bureau of Agriculture. These propositions, and the duties of the office under *the new arrangement*, were submitted to me, and I was urged by the Government, and by leading Reformers every where to accept office, and fully satisfied myself, that the duties were important, and the office one which could only fail to give satisfaction from my own inability and deficiencies, I cheerfully accepted, modestly giving up my own feelings of unfitness to their commendations. When, lo! I was attacked as if I had committed some felony, *inconsistency*, selfishness, fraud—everything was resorted to as a cry against me—I had deceived the electors—I had accepted office and was not to be re-elected. I immediately set the Press and people right, on this subject by stating at once, that law or no law, I would not keep office without re-election, and I intimated to you that I would offer myself on your approbation,—*there was no secret*. The day when Parliament should meet was a secret, and is yet; but it might have been in April, and was expected in May. So well, instead of the election being unlooked for, you have had notice from me that there would be an election more than four months ago, and have had a winter to arrange your campaign, and with ALL the education, and all the decency on their side, surely our Conservative friends will not plead *ignorance*, and we know they are not lazy in this matter. Nor can we suppose they want the will in this case.—Then, as to notice, the Sheriff has given about sixteen days notice in public hand bills, and the newspapers, and the Reform Committee gave a printed notice. And nothing in the world was done to make these notice either private or confidential not a move which I made from Toronto westward, but is the newspapers. It is yet ten days to the day of Nomination, and how sensless then the clammer of stealing a march upon the enemy.

The *Colonist* has quoted the law fairly, relative to the issuing of the Writ, and it is simply this, before the House meets, or as the Act puts it, "When there is no Speaker, any two Members of Parliament may, upon the death or acceptance of office by a Member, give notice to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancerry, and he SHALL issue his Writ to hold an election." And the Government or Lord Elgin, have no more power to hasten it, stop it, or delay it a single day, than some papers I could name have disposition to speak the truth.

It provides that *when there is* a Speaker, that is, after the House is organized—he shall on notice issue the Writ; and it provides that no member shall voluntarily resign his seat till after the first 15 days of the Session. But neither death nor office are looked upon as the voluntary acts of individuals, though the case of Judge Draper, and all suicides certainly look like it. The *Colonist* sees clearly that his law upsets his whole scheme; but he is like Goldsmith's School master, though he has vanquished himself he can argue still, and say, ah! but there *are no members* of Parliament now. They must be *sworn* in. My opinion is that Members of Parliament are made so by the suffrages of the people and not by their own oaths, which would be a much shorter mode, than by an election at all. When the returning officer declares the candidate elected, and girds him a Kinght of the Shire—he is a member of Parliament, and has all the privileges which they are entitled to. But why should not every man enjoy his own opinion, if the Conservatives are clear and sincere on this point, they will not condescend to contest this election, but stand upon their dignity and protest. To this I can have no objections. And at all events, I think party rancour and spleen have gone far enough. Many represent me as a violent democrat, rebel, revolutionist, socialist, &c. I humbly think I am the reverse, hating violence, even in party feeling—desiring only *equal* justice to all—but firm enough, I admit, in my resolution to have this in all matters, *small or great*, whether as to the rights to *marry*, or right to *live* and enjoy equally every privilege of the constitution, without regard to religious faith or opinion, into which, I hold no Government had ever any right to make scrutiny. And for the information of all, and especially the *Globe*, I will repeat what I have done everywhere, that I ask no confidence for the executive any longer than it evinces a firm fearless determination, to have these questions that affect religion equally settled. And the right to Marry put on a footing of justice. All Clergy Reserves, in Canada East and West, sold and the proceeds made available for education, and the principle avowed, of no "recognized connection between Church and State." Cheap Lands. Emigration encouraged, and our domestic trade and manufactures preserved and encouraged, by a liberal policy upon our canals, and at our ports and harbours. These matters, I fancy, even a Wawanosh chief might not disagree with, if religious intolerance has not become the green spectacles, through which he sees everything with a prevented vision. But if this is so, and he be told that the Church is in danger, he will sacrifice his own interest, and that of his family, he will abuse and vilify those that would benifit and raise him up; and become the tool of those who thoroughly dispise him, and have and would keep him down unless when for party purposes, they use him as they do the name of their religion, and when they have gained their end, leave him again unrecognized for four years to come. Gentlemen I have done—if you wish to ask me any questions I am prepared to answer, if not, I sit down thanking you for your very patient hearing.

After he ceased speaking, the distinguished orator of the Huron Tract, Joe Williamson, rose up and desired leave to catechise Mr. Cameron, this was readily granted, and Mr. W. began to enquire into Mr. Cameron's consistency, quoting from memory from the *Colonist* and *Globe*, and demanding in the most stentorian voice whether or not Mr. Cameron had ever admitted his unfitness for the duties of President.

Mr. Cameron admitted that he had regretted his want of classical attainments.

Mr. Williamson then demanded with tenfold vigor and energy, how it could be possible for a man who admitted that he was not qualified for the superior office, could he be *qualified for the inferior offices*.

Mr. Cameron replied that he saw no difficulty in the way—the thing seemed perfectly reasonable, for all must admit that there was a man in Goderich who although he might be utterly unfit for a dancing master, would make a most suitable *bad-man*. Those who have seen *Joe* can enjoy this.

CLEANING CHINA AND EARTHENWARE.—They should be washed in plenty of soap and warm water, rinsed clean in a second bowl of water alone, either warm or cold, should be then turned down to drain, and afterwards wiped dry with linen tea-cloths Settlings of any liquid which have been suffered to dry up at the bottom of earthen vessels, may be dissolved by a little pearl-ash and water, or soda instead of pearlash.

Communications.

GODERICH, 1st May, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

SIR:—The nomination of a member to represent the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce in the Provincial Parliament of Canada, in the room of the Hon. M. Cameron, whose seat has become vacant from his acceptance of office, is to hold at the village of Clinton, otherwise called Rattenburys Corner's on Wednesday the 12th instant., at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon; and the polling, if any, for the Town of Goderich and the several Townships in the said United Counties, commences on Wednesday the 19th day of May instant, at the following places, namely:—

For Goderich Town, at the School House, on the North side of East Street.

Goderich Township, at the House of Robert Acheson, on the northerly side of the Huron Road.

Colborne, at the School House on Lot No. 5, in the 8th Concession, W. Division.

Ashfield, at the house of Mr. David Girvin, on Lot No. 12, in the 8th Concession, E. Division.

Wawanosh, at the School House on Lot No. 13, in the 2nd concession.

Kincardine and all the Townships in the County of Bruce, at the School House in the village of Penatangore.

Hullet and Morris, at the School House, on Lot No. 24, in the 1st Concession of Hullet.

McKillop and Grey, at the School House, on Lot No. 28, in the 3rd Concession of McKillop.

Tuckersmith, at the house of Mr. John Walker, on Lot No. 29 on Van Egmond's Mill Road.

Hibbert, at the House of Patrick Dwyer, on Lot No. 17, in the 1st Concession.

Logan, Ellice and Wallace, at the School House in the village of Mitchell.

Fullarton, at Martin's School House, on Lot No. 14, East of the Mitchell Road.

Ellice and Mornington, at the house of Mr. John Sharman, next the Farmer's Hotel, in the Town of Stratford.

North Easthope, at the School House on Lot No. 21, in the 2nd Concession.

South Easthope, at the School House on Lot No. 21, in the 4th Concession.

Downie and Gore, at the School House in the Town of Stratford.

Blanshard, at the School House on the corner of Church and Queen Streets, in the village of St. Mary's.

Biddulph, at the house of Widow Hodgins, on Lot No. 1, South of the London Road, late George Hodgins Tavern.

McGillivray at a House on Lot No. 20, in the 1st Concession, near Flanagan's Tavern.

Usborne, at the School House on Lot No. 21, in the 1st Concession.

Stephen, at the School House on Mr. Geo. Snell's Lot, in the 1st Concession.

Hay, at the House of Mr. Wm. Wilson, on Lot No. 23, in the 1st Concession.

Stanley, at the House of Mr. Charles Foster, on the South side of the Bayfield Road.

God Save the Queen.

I am Sir,
Your obed't serv't,
JOHN McDONALD,
Returning Officer.

THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

SIR:—An occasional howl has been sent forth through the Goderich Press, from the Editorial reign of the celebrated *Gouger*,—passing that of "Thomas the Rhymer," down to the interregnum of Mr. Ira Lewis,—upon the subject of my Salary or Official emoluments as Clerk of Peace.—To those anonymous and malicioussy effusions by disappointed, envious and malignant secret slanderers, I have given the answer which their falsehood merited—namely: silent contempt. But as in your paper of the 29th April, a champion has stood forth at last in *propria persona* with a veritable name and place of abode as JOHN GALBRAITH, of Ellice. I shall first answer his questions as far as I am concerned, and then review his premises.

My fees of office as Clerk of the Peace for the year 1851, were £281 14 2.

My account for labor performed connected with the Jury Act for 1850 (paid only a few days ago, April, 1852,) were £178 8 4.

A similar amount for the like labour for 1851, may be assumed at the same sum, but will not be paid until an appropriation is made for it by the County Council, and I may look for the remuneration for the hardest earned money I ever wrought for, some time in 1853.

Mr. John Galbraith in his prowl through the County offices with his "old friend the oldest settler" appears to have been "staggered" with dismay at the unfairness asserted by the 'old' fellow to be meted out to the various officers with the clerk of the Peace, the Cerberus, at the very portal. But as I suppose he looked upon me as some sort of a golden ogre, he did not honor "Daniel" in his den, with a visit, otherwise I should have cheerfully exhibited to him Books, Papers and Documents to enlighten him "to be a Judge of the relative actual labour and responsibilities of the several officers." Perhaps he might have, but the old man's legs clung tightly round his shoulders, and like Sinbad he could not shake him off being thereby forced to adopt the "oldest settlers" clish-ma-clavers for gospel—and hence his appeal to the public, reckless of truth, investigation or inquiry into the pseudo facts with which he has been so cunningly crammed, and regardless of the pain he attempts to inflict upon unoffending individuals.

In the case of the payment of all County officers within the jurisdiction of the Quarter Sessions, the utmost publicity is observed. Their services must be sanctioned by statute or the orders of the Court, and paid by Fees limited by Acts of the Legislature. Their accounts are rigidly examined quarterly by a quorum of not less than seven, often increasing to 8, 10, 12 or 14 of our most intelligent Magistrates, of every shade of politics, and by them approved or rejected accordingly. In my own case I cannot *create* the work. It is requisite, and every item entered in the Record Book from whence my account is made up, examined, audited and approved by the above ordeal.

In his enumeration of the various public officers, Mr. Galbraith states that the "Warden gets only £20 a year," the "oldest settler" imposed upon him here by cunningly omitting to state that the Warden at the same time receives his fees as Town Reeve of Tuckersmith, and if the office demanded more, surely his coadjutors would not withhold from a gentleman of the Warden's talent and ability what in justice he is entitled to.

He further saith that "your County Clerk receives £35. Not so Mr. "Oldest settler," (and you knew it,) the County Clerk now receives £50 per annum, for his attendance at his office on the first and third Wednesday in each month, and at the County Council when it meets—say twice a year, their sitting lasting generally from three to five days, or about one months public service at the rate of £50, will average according to Cocker the sum of £600 per annum.

The Auditors £10 each, said to be greatly under-paid. But as they both hold other employments, they can give it up if it does not suit them. If I recollect aright, when the Council was paying £80 per annum to the Auditors, Mr. Galt then offered to do the duty of one of them for nothing.

"Your Treasurer" he says receives £130. Here the "old" quiz is again at his dirty work of deception, as the Treasurer now receives £150 of salary, but by his own assertion to me within these few days, the Treasurer stated the emoluments of his office for the last year, to have been upwards of £300.

You are pleased Mr. Galbraith to state upon the said "old settler's" authority that "your Clerk of the Peace receives nearly £700 per annum. I wish I could get it in a lawful way. It would be more like that of the Clerk of the Peace of the Counties of York, Ontario and Peel, with whom you shamelessly contrast me with the latter receiving only £65 per annum. If you were not an innocent noodle, you must have been aware that your quotation was £65 for "*miscellaneous services*," and as I am bound to believe it to be irrespective of his general account, the amount of which you have been pleased to conceal altogether. Furthermore—as you are in search of truth, you might have stated to your companion that the Clerk of the Peace of York, was, at the same time, Stipendiary Magistrate at Toronto, and as I am informed, with a separate additional salary of £300. The expenses of the Recorder's Court is also studiously kept out of view. You state his expenses for the Jury Act to be £326. And as this is calculated upon the same ratio as mine by direction of the Act of Parliament, which holds us bound to perform the services under a penalty of £10. And I can tell you Mr. Galbraith, in all sincerity, for the edification of your "oldest settler," that this Jury business was the hardest earned money I ever set my pen to.

Your "old man of the sea," is not singular in repeating to you that my salary was £700 a year. Mr. Giles of the *Gazette* had it at £800 or £900, and our worthy Warden stated a while ago, I suppose in joke, to some querulous questioner that it was £1000 a year!!! The three black crows with a vengeance.

I shall now quit you Mr. Galbraith and your learned and venerable cicerone, after I have corrected another of your wilful misstatements to my prejudice.

You state the population of these Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, to be in truth 27,625. Whereas, in fact and in verity the population, by the Census just completed, is THIRTY-SEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE. Thus meanly attempting to mislead by so large a number as 10,000, and forming a very pretty climax to your impertinent tirade of ignorance and gullibility.

And now a word to you Mr. Editor and to the public. How does it happen that since the retirement of Mr. McQueen, your columns are openly prostituted to the twaddle and balderdash of every anonymous or paltry scribbler? All good men acknowledge the Press as the guardian of public morality and virtue, and that it ought ever to be the corrector of error and exponent of truth. You know that I have been lately assailed in my public capacity by the most unblushing falsehoods, which a moments consideration or inquiry on your part would have exposed. Your private sentiments differ from this, as you maintain that you are bound to give circulation to whatever Communications may be addressed to you, and that you do justice between the parties when you allow the victim thus wantonly calumniated the opportunity of reply. If this doctrine is persevered in you will in the end, gain as infamous a notoriety as the New York *Herald*, and the corollary is evident as far as your proprietors are concerned. But go on and you may live to find it out. I have not the presumption to read a lecture to a gentleman of your literary experience and acquirements, as to the mode of conducting a Newspaper, and I only take the liberty to state my own sentiments on this subject which in this instance are diametrically opposed to yours.

As to the public. Is it not a hardship upon public officers, who have done their duty like myself for the last ten years without complaint against them, to be assailed by every fellow, who, either from ignorance or vindictiveness, may run a muck upon them? Why is it that every shilling of their hard won earnings is to be looked upon as public plunder, by a class of men who cannot appreciate their services, and that this malignant feeling is to be pandered to by the Press? Would any man in his senses attempt to question one of our industrious and successful merchants, how he came to build a handsome Stone or Brick House, or Schooner, out of the pockets of the public? the answer would be that they were created out of the profits of his industry, and that the public had no right to interfere. It ought to be the same with the public officer if he is to enjoy the ordinary privileges of the community. He is, moreover, hemmed in by just and legal restraints, and for their infraction he is punishable by