

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1850.
LET US PREPARE.

There is perhaps no occurrence—no public exhibition of human conduct which furnishes more regret for the moralist, or in which a greater lack of honest, honorable principle is displayed than in a general election. On every such occasion, in every country where a popular suffrage is established, misrepresentation, bribery, corruption, intimidation, and absolute despotism, are put in requisition, and become the common-place machinery for warping the judgment and prostituting the consciences of the great, simple and uneducated community. In fact, one who was a stranger to the usual proceedings on such occasions would suppose that the active agents were men who had abandoned or sold their own conscientious principles, and were resolved to establish a system of the most abject selfishness, by subjugating the consciences of their fellow-men. The chief cause of this systematic demoralization is ignorance. It is a melancholy fact that the majority of mankind are yet far from being enlightened—they are ignorant in political matters. They have no clear perception of the policy really suited to the existing circumstances of the country—they are incapable of detecting the sophistry of those who, actuated by the basest motives, are endeavoring to make merchandise of their consciences and political privileges at the poll, and they are totally insensible to the fact that a violation of conscience in political matters, or in the violation of a vote, is, to all intents and purposes, a violation of the principles of God's moral law. But, the conduct of even those who are the active agents of this public calamity, results also from ignorance. They may be shrewd, clever, or what is usually called intelligent men—they may understand the probable results of the principles and measures advocated by the different political parties, and may be adept in the practice of party tactics. Nay, they may even have matured and perfected their sophistry so fully, that as their own minds it may have produced a kind of self-deceiving belief that a political fraud, or a political lie is something very different from a real lie—something altogether venial, and not included in that class of actions called morally wrong. Thus far they may be enlightened and well informed men; but they are not to be deceived by their conduct. In substance, of the best interests of society. A peculiar species of pride and satisfaction arises from cherishing a good opinion of their fellow-men. Every reasonable man feels that he is to some extent involved in the aggregate honor or disgrace of human nature, and hence he is always disposed to put the most favorable construction on the acts and intentions of other men. If the view of human nature is correct, it may be presumed that very few will be inclined to suppose that those political agents who are so active in the most important of the duties of citizenship, are conscious that they are aiding a bad cause, or are also conscious of the real extent of the will they are exercising. The most common cause of charity can hardly suppose that these active, clever men, are laboring under the false conviction that their cause is good—this would be an irrational liberty, because an clever man can possibly suppose or believe that Toryism, in legislation for the benefit of a small minority—a particular class, or the members of a special sect, is necessary to the good of the country, or in the exercise of his reason, can possibly believe that the cause of Toryism is a good cause. It may, he presumed, with some accuracy, that those active, clever, canvassing agents of Toryism, are aware that they are aiding and advancing a bad cause. But, as has already been said, it can hardly be supposed that they are fully aware of the necessary consequences of this aiding and abetting. Charity and a respect for the character of our own species, forbid the supposition that these clever men, are capable of mere selfish consideration, strike at the bonds and moral obligations that hold society together; and hence the reasonable supposition is that the canvassing agent of Toryism, is ignorant of the important fact, that in employing his sophistry to influence his ignorant fellow elector to violate his own conscience by voting as he is urged to do, and by endeavoring to excite and smooth down the ruffians of conscience, by making distinctions between political dishonesty and common dishonesty, in furnishing the ignorant man with an apology for throwing off all moral obligations, all regard for his own character and consistency, and all sense of his sacred duties and relations. Such, however, is the necessary tendency of this tempering with the consciences of ignorant men—they are altogether unable to perceive any difference between political dishonesty and any other kind of dishonesty, and when they are induced by the example and arguments of men more enlightened than themselves, to vote as a plain principle of morality by voting against their own convictions, we can scarcely avoid the conclusion, that this same dereliction of duty—this lack of integrity with a very serious extent, influences them in their general dealings with their fellow-men.

Nothing, perhaps, contributes more to the success of these clever politicians, than the fact that though general Elections come, almost uniformly, at regular stated periods, yet, they may be said to come on the mass of the people, as if by surprise. The multitude generally know that an election is at hand—they are informed of the day on which it will take place—but it is only on the very eve of the contest, or perhaps after the contest has begun, that they learn even the names of the candidates—they are informed that Mr. So-and-so is a great favorite of the Squire, and the Squire is a nice sort of a familiar and friendly man, and he has resolved to give all his influence to So-and-so, and is very anxious to secure his election. Perhaps the Squire holds certain notes of hand, or certain loan accounts—perhaps there are certain arrears of rent which it would be difficult to make up at the time—perhaps he has a very desirable set of good terms with him, or, perhaps some little act of kindness or friendship has already been done that deserves a grateful acknowledgment. These, or such like influences, held by the Squire, the Lawyer, or the Shop-keeper, are the grounds upon which the majority of the Voters, So-and-so, are elected as Members of our Canadian Legislature. A very large proportion of electors know nothing of his principles of policy, and they are either ignorant of the measures which he takes his stand, or have heard them expounded for the first time by himself, on the hustings. In short, the election, and the man and his measures, are all new to them. They are totally unprepared and incapable of forming a correct estimate of their merits. Nobody has made even an effort to prepare them, and hence they are the easy prey of every species of misrepresentation, sophistry, and duplicity—they are exactly what the clever, canvassing agent would wish them to be. After the election they should be questioned in reference to their reasons for voting as they had done; in all probability the answer would be some little story that the Squire, or the Lawyer, or the Shop-keeper had told them.

This is really a fearful state of affairs, particularly when we consider that it exists in a country boasting of its freedom, and if we ever expect to remedy the evil, the whole friends of Progress, and especially the Press, must employ every honest endeavor, and use every possible exertion to prevent the great body of the electors for a general election—by making them to think and judge for themselves. For if they were properly informed in the principles of Reform—if they were instructed in the policy or measures required by the present circumstances of the country, see, above all, if they could be taught to understand and appreciate their own power and importance, they would assuredly learn to despise the man who would presume to dictate the manner in which they should use their political rights, or who would interfere with the exercise of their own judgment, by attempting to secure their votes through the detestable medium of bribery, bribery or intimidation.

ROOM FOR RETRENCHMENT.—[No. 3.]

THE DIVISION COURT ACT.

We have frequently alluded to the Division Court Act of last Session, as one of the most valuable measures that had become law. We are still of the same opinion, but, at the same time, we can see much room for improvement even in this valuable Act. Improvements which, in fact, must be made, otherwise the beneficial tendency of the Act will be neutralized. There is some danger that the Division Court may shortly become a Court of Law, because it must be admitted that if a Lawyer only gets in his little finger, he will soon make room for his whole hand. And as the "profession" will henceforth be practiced in the Division Court, we say there is some danger that it may soon become a Court of Law. As the people, however, have the power of preventing this evil, the interference of the Legislature is not so much required. But we cannot help thinking that the Legislature is loudly called on to remedy some other defects of the Act, in order to make the Division Court the "poor man's Court." In reality, that is, a Court that will afford him justice or redress of his wrongs at a cheap rate. In the first place, we think it is a very serious error in the New Division Court Act to allow the office of the Clerks to remain in the gift of the County Judges. In many instances even under the ten-pound jurisdiction of the present Act, the income of the Clerk is greater than the salary of the Judge, the fees of the former amounting to three, four, or perhaps even five hundred pounds, while the latter is paid with a salary of two hundred and fifty or three hundred pounds.

By the new Act the jurisdiction of the Court is raised from ten to twenty-five pounds, consequently, the income of the Clerks will be doubled. And without inquiring anything against the honesty and integrity of the County Judges, we do think there is something improper in allowing a man to have the patronage of Officers whose salaries are much larger than his own. Human nature is human nature even in a Judge, and the most certain method of enabling a man to sustain his honor and integrity, is to put as few temptations in his way as possible. Every County Judge in Upper Canada has the appointment of from six to nine Division Court Clerks whose offices on an average, will amount to at least one hundred and fifty pounds. He has the appointment of at least an equal number of Bailiffs, whose emoluments are or will be greater than those of the Clerks. In short every County Judge will hold more official patronage in the County over which he presides than is held by the Government. We may here mention that one of the best Lawyers in the House of Assembly asserted in a certain committee in the House, and since, in our own presence that the fees of the Division Court Bailiff in the town where he resides, amounted, last year, to upwards of six hundred pounds! We may presume that under the new Act they will be increased to at least one thousand pounds.—This is surely a very handsome income for the lowest officer of the lowest court in our country. The patronage of such offices should not be allowed to any one individual; and we feel confident that many of the County Judges would be well pleased to be relieved from such a heavy responsibility—we say responsibility, for although we are not aware that the Judges are really responsible to any higher authority for these appointments, yet, they are responsible to public opinion. And should any Judge be guilty of "jobbing," or making merchandise of the patronage, to the prejudice of the public interests, and such an occurrence is not at all impossible, every right-minded man would feel grieved to see the high and honorable office of the Judge thus brought into contempt. It is, therefore, a duty which the Government owes to the country, and to the Judges themselves, to take this extensive patronage into its own possession.

It is not alone to the patronage that the public have a right to object. The amount of the emolument is ridiculous.—One hundred pounds a year is surely a sufficient remuneration for the qualifications and talent required in either the Clerk or Bailiff of any Division Court in Canada. And were this sum taken as the maximum, and reduced in proportion to the amount of business passing through the Courts in the different localities, many thousands of pounds would be saved to the public annually.—the ends of justice would be more fully and honestly attained, and the Division Court would then be the "poor man's Court" in reality.

We hope the Hon. Mr. Sullivan, General M'Donald will move in the division of these amendments during the next Session of Parliament.

LAUDABLE LIBERALITY.

We understand that the Canada Company, with that zeal for the welfare of the country which uniformly characterizes that august corporation, has purchased 1000 copies of the October number of the *Canadian Agriculturalist* for distribution among the lessees of the Huron Tract!—There is nothing gives us more satisfaction than seeing Agricultural periodicals liberally scattered among our farmers.—They require information, and this is an example well worthy of imitation, and one which we trust, will be duly appreciated.—The Company we understand, has also been at the expense of getting 1000 copies of the following complimentary notice, struck off in their own Office, in Goderich, and have neatly stuck a copy of it on each copy of the *Agriculturist* which they intend to bestow.

THE CANADA COMPANY

HEREBY call upon the Lessees of their Rents immediately, as the Company are determined to place all such claims as may be in arrear after the 31st December next in the hands of their Solicitors for collection in the most summary way possible. Their Solicitor has already taken the requisite steps against all purchasers from the Company who are in arrear, and all Lessees are now urged to pay their Rents forthwith, to avoid costs and other trouble.

Canada Company's Office,
Goderich, 31st October.

This little friendly hint, answers the double purpose of drawing the Lessee's particular attention, to the contents of the pamphlet, and of reminding him that a "Solicitor" is the necessary counterpart of "No Money was argued down."

A gentleman who has just returned from a tour in the new County of Bruce, informs us that the settlers are really in a much better condition than we could have expected. Industry, improvement, comfort and prosperity, he says, are visible throughout the settlement. In the village of Kincardine, Mr. Patrick Downey has enlarged his premises, and now keeps a tavern affording accommodation much superior to what would be commonly expected in a new settlement, thirty miles north of Goderich.

We have been informed that Mr. Weeks of Hamilton, and another gentleman whose name we have not heard, have united with Mr. Daly in keeping up the Opposition Line of Stages. And although the fare between Hamilton and Goderich is now reduced to seven shillings and six pence currency, we are glad to learn that the determination of the public to patronize the Opposition, and to show their appreciation of enterprise and public spirit, has hitherto secured the Proprietors against pecuniary loss.

EXTRACT

From the Minutes of a Meeting of Huron Division No. 123, Sons of Temperance, held at their Division Room, on the 14th Oct. 1850.

GODERICH, 14th October, 1850.

Resolved, That we view with concern the course adopted by the National Division of Sons of Temperance at their late Session held at Boston in the month of June last, in confirming the decision of the Grand Division of Six States and Ohio, on the appeal from that body to the National Division, concerning the case of John H. Day, a colored person, wherein they sustain the decision of said Grand Division, and declare that it is improper and illegal to admit colored people into the order.

That a committee be appointed to communicate with the Grand Division of Six States and Ohio, to urge upon it in the strongest manner, the necessity of immediately remonstrating with the National Division on the injustice and culpability of such an enactment.

That we regard with abhorrence such an attempt to trample on the rights of our fellow men, and that while we yield all due deference to the constituted authority of the National Division, we will firmly resist to the utmost of our power all such unwarrantable and iniquitous legislation.

That the Recording Secretaries transmit the above for insertion in the *Temperance Advocate*, Montreal, and to the *Huron Signal* and *Loyalist*.

ROBERT B. REYNOLDS, R. S.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

The *Africa* arrived at New York between eight and nine yesterday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 26th ult.

The *Niagara* arrived out on the 20th and the *Atlantic* on the 24th.

The news from England is not important. The general state of trade throughout England has not been altered since last steamer.

The prolongation of Louis Napoleon's Presidency for 4 years, is calculated on with certainty.

In Spain the ministerial crisis has subsided.

The German dispute still continues.—Affairs in Schleswig Holstein continue the same, but both parties are preparing for a renewal of hostilities.

The civil war continues in the Chinese territories. There is an insurrection in the Southern Provinces of China, the object of which is to overthrow the present Emperor.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

October 26th.

Cotton has advanced 1/4 for all classes of American. Sales for the week 38,300 bales, of which 11,630 were for speculation. Quotations for fair Orleans 81; fair Upland and Mobile 84.

American flour without change: low descriptions of old sour have sold at 17s 9d a 18s. Good sweet Western State 22s a 23s 6d; choice Canadian 23s 6d a 24s.—Indian corn held firmly; best American yellow and white 30s per 480 lbs. Wheat trade languid.—Globe.

A young woman in Lowestoft, more than twenty years of age, has recently extracted from her breast forty needles. It is supposed that they were swallowed when she was a child, a circumstance, however, of which she has no recollection.

From the Globe.

"A FATHER AMONG HIS CHILDREN."

The Rev. Daniel Murphy, a Missionary of the Church of England in this Province, has been dismissed from connection with that denomination, by John Toront, mainly, as a Christian brother, and joining with them in worshipping God. This may appear incredible, but it is even so. The original letter of John Toront dismissing Mr. Murphy, is as follows:—

[CONT.]

BITWOS, 24th Sept. 1849.

Rev. Sir,—In my letter to you of the 19th July last, I mentioned the different articles which I had written against you, and told you, that if proved, they were more than sufficient to justify me in withdrawing my license appointing you Travelling Missionary of the Victoria District. Ample proof has now been furnished me of the truth of these complaints.

Since then, other matters, which are inconsistent with your usefulness as a Clergyman of our Church, and which implicate you in attachment to her principles and integrity, have been substantiated, such as your attending protracted meetings of dissenters, and permitting your family to go to dissenting places of worship.

Add to all this, you appeared before me with any clerical habit, not even bands, and had only one confirmation in your extensive Mission.

Taking all these things into consideration, I have come to the conclusion, that your continuance in this Diocese is not for the benefit of the Church, and that after the 12th November next, your appointment of Travelling Missionary of the Victoria District ceases and terminates, unless sooner relieved.

I have the honor to be,

Rev. Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
(Signed) JOHN TORONT.

The Rev. Daniel Murphy, Belleville.

And we have further light on the point, in the following extract from a letter of Dr. Bethune of Cobourg, to Mr. Murphy:—

"The bad example yourself and family have set in attending Methodist Meetings, has served to withdraw the confidence of the people from you, and that after your offering without any of the distinguishing marks of a Clergyman, has failed to set forth to our scattered people the genuine claims of our Apostolic Church."

"As for your daughters, not liking the preaching or reading of Mr. Grier or any other Clergyman, she ought to have been taught long ago, that we do not go to the House of God on account of the reader or preacher, but that it is schismatical and wrong to attend the religious meetings of those who are exercising an unlawful ministry and keeping up division in the Church."

"In these several ways, you lost the confidence of Churchmen, and incurred the rebuke of the Bishop of the London Diocese, and of our own Episcopal administration:—

"The Bishop laments among his clergy, two or at most three exceptions as a father among his children, in honesty and peaceable preaching or reading of Mr. Grier or any other Clergyman, she ought to have been taught long ago, that we do not go to the House of God on account of the reader or preacher, but that it is schismatical and wrong to attend the religious meetings of those who are exercising unlawful ministry, and keeping up division in the Church!"

The surplus wheat of the present crop in Canada is estimated at 4,000,000 bushels.

PROGRAMME OF EXAMINATION AND COURSE OF STUDY FOR THE TEACHERS OF THE IRISH NATIONAL SCHOOLS.

[In connexion with the foregoing we think it will prove useful and interesting to insert the following for the purpose of reference.—Ed. J. or E.]

QUALIFICATIONS OF PROBATIONARY TEACHERS.

The Candidates will be required:—

1. To read with correctness, ease, and intelligence, any passage selected in the first four Lesson Books.
2. To write a bold, free hand, and exhibit a knowledge of the principles of penmanship, and of the rules for teaching writing.
3. To write from dictation, with correct spelling, any passage read slowly from the Third Lesson Book.
4. To be familiar with the principles of the elementary rules, and with Proportion, and be able to work, with facility, neatness and accuracy, sums in these rules, and in Commercial Arithmetic.
5. To pass any short, easy sentence in prose, to exhibit an acquaintance with the Elements of Grammar.
6. To be acquainted with the general outline of the great division of the Globe.

The Female Candidates will not be required to know Commercial Arithmetic.

QUALIFICATIONS FOR THE THIRD CLASS.

The Candidates for promotion to this Class will be required:—

1. To read with ease and expression; and be familiar with the principles of Reading, and with the principles and difficulties of Pronunciation.
2. To write from dictation, in a neat, free hand, with correct spelling and punctuation, any passage read from the National Lesson Book.
3. To know, in addition to the rules mentioned in the course of Probationers, Fractions, Involution, and to be acquainted with the rules of Mental Arithmetic.
4. Female Teachers will not be required to proceed beyond Practice to qualify for this Class.
5. To pass any sentence submitted to them, and to analyze words, giving the roots, prefixes, and affixes.
6. Female Teachers will not be examined to the same extent in the latter exercise.
7. To know the elements of Mathematical and Physical Geography, the Geography of Ireland, and the general Geography of Europe.
8. To be acquainted with the principles of Book-keeping, and the mode of keeping Farming Accounts.
9. To be familiar with the Measurement of Plane Surfaces.
10. To be familiar with the improved modes of Teaching, and with the Rules and Regulations of the Commissioners.
11. To be prepared for Examinations on the subjects treated of in:—

The National Lesson Books, to the 4th inclusive; Easy Lessons on Money Matters; Introduction to the Art of Reading, 1st Part; Spelling-Book Superseded; Geography Generalized, first 8 chapters; Board's Treatise on Book-keeping; Board's Mensuration, Sections 3 and 7; Outline of the Methods of Teaching; Whatever Agricultural Class Books may be hereafter published or sanctioned by the Board for the use of their Schools.

QUALIFICATION OF SECOND CLASS TEACHERS.

They will be required:—

1. To write grammatically, and with correct spelling and punctuation, the substance of an easy lesson read twice over.
2. To know the General Geography of the remaining great divisions of the Globe, the Geography of the British Empire, and of the Continent of Europe.
3. To be acquainted with the outlines of general History.

The Female Teachers will be Examined on Mental Arithmetic.

1. To possess some knowledge of the elementary principles of Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Optics, and Physiology.
2. To know the First and 2nd Books.
3. To be familiar with the rules for the Measurement of Solids, the principles on which these rules depend, and with the elements of Land Surveying.
4. To know the elementary rules, and be able to solve Simple Equations.
5. To be prepared for examination on the subjects treated of in:—

Introduction to the Art of Reading, Part II; Geography Generalized; Epitome of Geographical Knowledge, Book II, and Period VII, of Book IV; Board's or Thompson's Treatise on Arithmetic; Thompson's Euclid, Books I. and II., with the exercises thereon; Thompson's Algebra, chap. 1, 2, 4 & 8; Board's Mensuration, Sections 4, 5, 6, and 11; Lessons on Reasoning, Parts I. & II.; Professor M'Gaughey's Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Part I., Chapters 6, 7, 8, 9, and the first 28 paragraphs of chap. 10.

QUALIFICATIONS OF FIRST CLASS TEACHERS.

They will be required:—

1. To write a short essay on a given subject connected with the organization and management of Schools, and the general principles of education.
2. The Female Teachers will be examined on the 3rd Section of the Fifth Book, the Geography Generalized, and the 3rd Book of the Epitome of Geographical Knowledge.
3. To know the Third and Fourth Books.
4. To be acquainted with the resolution of Plane Triangles, and with the use of Logarithms.
5. To have a popular acquaintance with the Laws of Heat, and the structure of the Steam Engine, and the elements of Chemistry.
6. To be prepared for examination on the subjects treated of in:—

Fifth Lesson Book, Sections 1 and 5; Lessons on Reasoning, Part III, IV, and V; Thompson's Euclid, Books III. and IV., with Exercises thereon; Thompson's Algebra, Chapters 3, 5, 6, and 9; M'Gaughey's Lectures on Natural Philosophy, Part II., Chapters 6, 7, 8, 9, & 10; Johnson's Catechism of Agricultural Chemistry, or any other Treatise on the same subject which the Commissioners may publish or sanction.

The Female Teachers will not be required to be prepared on the subjects marked with an asterisk.

Candidates for promotion must be prepared for examination on any of the subjects

prescribed for the Class or Classes below that to which they desire to be raised.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

The minimum of proficiency required of the Teachers of each Class is stated in the preceding programme.

All newly appointed Teachers, who have not previously conducted National Schools, are considered as probationers, and must remain as such for at least one year, at the expiration of which time, they will be eligible for classification, and may be promoted, even before being trained, to any Class except the First; if promoted, they will receive the full amount of Salary to which they may become entitled, from the commencement of the second year of their service under the Board.

All Teachers must remain at least one year in any lower division of any Class, before they are eligible for promotion to a higher division of the same; besides they must remain two years in a lower Class before they are eligible for promotion to a higher Class.

This Regulation does not apply to Probationary Teachers, not to Teachers who have been promoted to any Class, and who may be promoted on the recommendation of the Professors at the termination of the course of training.

None but Teachers trained at the Normal School of the Commissioners are eligible for promotion to any division of the First Class, and only upon the recommendation of the Professors, of a Board of Inspectors.

Examinations are to be held, at specified times, by the inspectors, with the view of promoting meritorious Teachers, while those who may have conducted themselves improperly, or in whose Schools the attendance has considerably decreased, will be liable to be reprimanded.

No Teacher will be admitted to examination with a view to promotion, on whose School a decidedly unfavorable report has been made by the District Inspector within the previous year.

Teachers will not be eligible for promotion, unless, in addition to satisfactory answering in the course prescribed for the Class to which they aspire it appears from the reports of their respective District Inspectors that their Schools are properly organized and well conducted, and that adequate exertions have been made by them to keep up a sufficient average attendance; that their junior Classes are carefully taught and that a fair proportion of the Pupils of the higher Classes, besides being proficient in the ordinary branches of Reading, Spelling, and Writing, are possessed of a respectable amount of knowledge in, at least, Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic. Needlework, including sewing, knitting, and cutting-out, will be given to all capable of receiving it, and that they exhibit a due proficiency in this department.

It must also appear from the reports of their Inspectors, that their School Accounts have been regularly kept, and that the accounts of their Schools and School premises have been preserved with neatness and order, and that cleanliness in person and habits has been enforced on the children attending them.

None can be appointed as Assistant Teachers whose qualifications are not equal to those required of Probationers. Satisfactory Certificates of character and conduct will be required of all Candidates. *Journal of Education.*

PATRIOTISM.

Love of country has at all times been considered one of the noblest passions of the mind, and a patriot, whose virtues are zeal, ability, and disinterestedness, is sure to have his name respected and his memory revered. But, as in most other cases having reference to good fame, there are many men who lay claim to the title of patriots without possessing the necessary qualifications, and there have been tyrants who endeavored to hide their ambitious and oppressive spirit beneath the mantle of the patriot. Like other virtues which call forth the admiration and esteem even of the vicious, patriotism is respected by those whose actions are directly opposed to it; they cannot but admire in others what they are unable to practice themselves through selfishness or corrupt influence; they affect to pity where they fail to praise, had the tongue been suffered to express what the heart feels, and though they may aid in crushing the generous man who stands forth boldly to advocate their country's rights, the arm's still voice of conscience will ever be heard whispering within their breasts in terms of self-condemnation and reproach.

But what are the attributes of a patriot, and how is he to be distinguished from the demagogue and the cunning political speculator? All men profess to love their country, and maintain that its happiness would be best secured by the carrying out of their political and social views. How are we to discover who are sincere, and who are not? Men's actions furnish the best, the only safe index to their intentions, and it is by their intentions, that we should judge them.—What matters it to society, the country, what may be the intentions of a man, his conduct be such as to merit public commendation? What can a person have to attribute ulterior motives to those who do well—who serve their country—who give proof by their acts that they are sincere? Why impute intentions to them which are not in harmony with those acts, and from which such acts could not in the rational order of cause and effect be supposed to follow. The man, therefore, who does a public service to the commonwealth is a patriot, in the true sense of the word; he has a claim to the consideration and esteem of his fellow-countrymen; posterity will refer to him as a public benefactor, and his name will be quoted as an example to excite others to follow in his steps.

There are distinct classes of patriots, equally worthy of our admiration, and greatly differing in character and disposition.

To understand this distinction it is necessary to refer to the various systems of government that have existed throughout the world, and to examine their relation to the governed. It is supposed by many that the first forms of government were deduced from the submission of children to their parents, which gradually extended its limits till the practical system was founded, which consisted in the voluntary submission of a tribe or clan to the ruling authority of a chief. When these tribes became numerous they naturally became jealous of each others strength and wealth, & thus it happened that war entered into the world, and that a desire for conquest was kindled in the hearts of men. Individual prowess was sure to distinguish itself in such savage times, and he that had courage and daring

enough to gra enough a herc and a tyrant t away had be skill will rega these neighb by and overu But, man generally and as a nation deaf without a tant being fr structural in country and su away, not unf an oppressor, been locked up man of co patriot. It ment of one m vance the inte state—to four material—but been locked up, become jealous on sharing in the sovereign origin of the ags, but prog, the means of govern regarded as p, by degr alone can fit m joyment of libe nable to be co think—to com own position w argue that all a ral order and co a right to purs the formation of were controlled for the great ment. Here w ot in which to for love of co promote the ha the majority of the was long as tants were not, but gener in triumph and legacy of their f

It may be q nation could b tests being g, dent when no o thority over a, despot and his r furnish us wit the vote of gen the brightest e tion was then but the French will of one m extravagant anti, started by th the most g'orou the success has the labor and th to achieve it. I monarchial at its base, is the as yet been inv should be electv years, as in the tions of govern matters but little certain defined li and beyond whi trespass. With the governm, started by th them for the ac magistrate, no u cied over them i sent. They hol have, and the such authority as the purpose of t To this great ievred through th age to age by v condition of th Mirror.

THE DE

On Monday last three London was visit dous gases which doomed place w wind. The genl honored by the part of the g to Bennet, who e by that old blo on the part of Murray Anderson through out along blew all his pith time almost an Mayor as at Ja called as he w do to control th great subject of the coming Dep Railway, which i art, should be t to control th of Dundas Street lightning and h most unmerciful each other—afte among the gro ground and tur been a parcel of Bedlam, or the u turned upon depot was by m the part of the carriage, passer of Dundas Street place no one kn it will not pay for reason of the stou doly below. I come down some that too with u will not pay for P. S. is refer being solicited by questions, of 161. As to whose the late public m got up 1 2nd. I to sign the doc meeting. 3rd. I ed of the requir proceed object of object has been 8th. As Direct town of London if an object has have a decisive him, to carry i legitimate result pose the rate p (which after h been done) it i the Directors to Free Press.