ture of the country. Lord John Russell' declaration, on which the Reformers relied was that Class Legislation should cease and nomination to the House of Commons by any influence or power except by the electors, should be done away with. A pledge was given that no representation should be in any case less than 3000, (?) and that the people should be fairly represented in Parliament, &c. It is not neces sary that I should notice any facts or state ments to convince you of this, as the state of taxation and expenditure sufficiently prove that me people have little to say in these matters. The inequality of the representation of the places where Members are elected has given a complete monopoly of political power to the aristocracy, who, in reality, govern the country for their own interes's, and in their own way, leaving the large mass of the adult population unrepre sented, unequally taxed, and greatly dissat isfied. I enclose a copy of the notice I have given for the ensuing Session, and I don't believe that any less extensive scheme of reform can meet the wishes of real reform ers, or enable them to carry out the changes which have become necessary in the present state of this country and of the world .-The day may be postponed, but there is danger in postponement, which makes me cituation I am in here with my private affairs precludes me from accepting the invitation you give me to visit Edinburgh, and to assist at the public meeting to be held in furtherance of Parliamentary and financial reform. It is painful to all those who this country, and I expect the people will have to look to Sir Robert Peel and other men for the improvement that is now wanted in this country. But we shall not have reform from any class of political men, whether Whig or Tory, until the middleclass electors (who have the power, if they would honestly exercise it, of forcing on the timely reforms, I have pointed out) shall join cordially. I can only wish you success and unanimity in your proceedings.

and controul both the taxation and expendi

JOSEPH HUME.

DR. BEGG ON THE ELEVATION OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

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" I am, &c.,

The Rev. Dr. Begg delivered a lecture on this subject, on Thursday everening, in the Rev. Dr. French's Church, South Colge Street, Edinburgh. The church was arly filled, by an audience comprised, for

he most part, of the working clases.
Dr. Begg stated, at the outcast, that he came forward, not as the representative or devocate of any political party; and that his sole object was to promote the benefit of the working-classes. After showing how much Scotland contributed to the revenues and how little she got from it, he west on to say, that among the first things which wanted was a national system of edutoo general benefit. I here was great dim-culty in securing such a system of educa-tion. He held that every system of educa-tion should be of such a kind as would train the young in right principles, and in Scrip ture truth; and that was the great difficulwhich was experienced in connection with the question. He was glad, however, to say that they were now in a fair way of having the question adjusted on the princi-ple that Parliament should not be allowed to interfere at all in the teaching of religion, but that this should be left entirely to the urisdiction of parents and heads of families. He believed that a thorough, universal, and sound system of national education would be the means of elevating the character of all classes in the community, and more especially the humbler classes.— (Cheers.) He had no doubt whatever that the drunkenners which abounded in this country was a great means of degrading and impoverishing multit des of the populaapproval to what had been done, both here and in America, by temperance societies for the mitigation of the evil. (Applause.) wal to what had been done, both here Dr. Begg then referred to the important of providing proper dwellings for the work ing classes and, observed that, in regard to the bothy system, five, or six men were cooped up in a small miserable hovel and obliged to find their food as they best could. In fact, the horses which they tended were more comfortably provided for. Turning to the town, he said that the dens which were to be seen there were worse than the stables and piggeries of many of the farmers of the East Lothians; and in addition to the claims of humanity they had a personal interest in this matter, for the natural result was that fever prevailed in such locali-ties, and pauperism and crime were genera-ted. He believed that every male head of a family who died entailed a burden in the form of poor's rates of £50 upon the com-There were two ways by which this might be remedied—by sanatory reform whereby the filth which killed men in the town might grow glorious cabbages in the country, or by building better houses in the outskirts of the city, for which the present time was most favorable, seeing that the banks only allowed 2 per cent for money; and he thought that the houses should be built upon some plan by which they might ultimately become the property of the

smilies from age to age end in Scotland They might not also know what mt by the law of primogeniture, nade the oldest son of a family a was meant by the law of primogeniture, which made the oldest son of a family e rich man, and beggared all the rest, or settled them upon the country. The result of this system was to throw a large portion of the three kingdoms into the hande of men who could neither improve the land themselves nor part with it to others who would do so. The kingdom of Scotland contained twenty millions of acres of land. One half of that was arable, but only one quarter of it was cultivated. It was quite certain, however, that at least double that extent was capable of cultivation; and if this was done, they would be enabled to support twice the amount of population, and to give full employment to those who could not now obtain it. Why was it that a lebourer was worth a dollar a day in America and only worth a shilling in Scot. ch made and to give full employment to those who could not now obtain it. Why was it that a labourer was worth a dollar a day in America and only worth a shilling in Scotland! Ho believed that it rose entirely from the circumstances that land was free to all in America, whereas in this country, owing to the operation of the laws of entail and prinogeniture, land was not so, and of course but seldom improved. This locking up of land had a nost roinous effect on the interests of the entire kingdom. A relaxation had no doubt been made in the law of entail by the Lord Advocate; but the fact still remained that, which a number of persons were breaking old entails, a considerable

to burden their estates, in consequence of a Jew in London became perhaps the proanxious to see the reform progressive, and lock on, without being able to do anything to be carried out without delay. I have not either to improve his own condition or that altered my opinion (since I placed the inscription on the monument of the political Ireland, and necessitated the Government martyrs on Calton-hill) of the cause of Parliamentary Reform, and as long as I have health I shall be the humble and zea-buse of that change. But the came over and settled here. He had no hesitation indeed in saying that the land question lay deep at the foundation of every question by which the benefit of the working classes might be advanced. It was a gross fallacy to telk of over population. A man may destine his property in any any he pleases while he lived; but he (Dr. labor to place the Whigs in power to find Begg) had great objection to a system by them now against those very reformers which they in other days, when out of power, asserted were necessary to the prosperity of amendment was the old feudal system of

conveyancing, which was both cumbrous and expensive. There was no necessity for a man having his right to his property wrapped up in long parchments, with ar array of cabalistic words which few could decipher. There was no reason why a man should not be shile to sell his property without the intervention of a third party; in fact, he considered that the thing might be managed by a simple system to prevent long lawsuits; and with this

view he suggested that the system of judi-cial arbitration might be advantageously extended. He came now to a point which he thought exceedingly important, and that was the system of criminals, they had, in this country, proceeded from one extreme this country, proceeded from one extre to another. The old state of the cells our jails was probably very disgraceful, but to call the present system of hotels and palaces punisment was truly ridiculous.—
Instead of loitering in idleness in jul, the prisoners must be made to work hard.—
Then with reference to our paupers, he would lay it down as a rule that nothing should be given for nothing.

should be given for nothing. At present they were speading at the rate of half at million a-year in supporting the poor. It was not right to throw this away as at present; and therefore he was of opinion that an attempt should be made to render it reproductive. As he was opposed to this being done in such a way as should compete they wanted was a national system of education—such a system as would bring education to bear on every child in the land,
and by means of which lade of promise
would be singled out and trained, so that
their services might be made available for
the general benefit. There was great diffisoil, by which they might become self-supwith the ordinary labourers in the public justment of the electoral districts, the vote plain statement of the question. The District
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the no property qualification, and the shortening of the duration of Parliament are all
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soil by ballott, the extension of the suffrage,
the no property qualification, and the shortening of Huros, or the Municipal Council of the Disthe contracts. consequently employ their labour on the soil, by which they might become self-supporting. He had just one other point to notice; and that was, that he thought the state of Scotland could never be materially improved until some better plan were fallen upon by which to govern it. At this moment Scotland was treated just as if she was an additional county of England.—Every one must see that no three kingdoms could be inore different from each other than England Ireland, and Scotland. They were no doubt in one sense united; but the kind of legislator applicable to each should be different. Scotland had only fifty three representatives in the House of

to the effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to be taken for promoting the elevation of the working classes, and for the formation of a national association for that purpose.
In accordance with this resolution a com

mittre was nominated by the audience. The meeting then separated, after a vote of thanks to Dr Begg and another to the Chairman. — Dundee Advertisee.

No party scems to regret that Mr. Cob-den and Mr Disraeli did not meet. It would have been a piece of wanton gladia torship, from which neither might have retired with dignity or credit; and certainly no practical benefit could have been the reultimately become the property of the working classes themselves.

The next reformation which he would urge was the emancipation of this kingdom from feudalism. This was a subject which might perhaps be new to some of them.—
They are then sure of fair play. Mr. Cobmight perhaps be new to some of them.—
They might not know what was meant by the law of entail, which bound property in

fore the public. By this time the record should, we think, be almost ready to be closed, and every thinking man should be closed, and every tunning man stoud or able to pronounce judgment. We daressy every one can. Years have been taken up in placing the matter at issue in every pos-sible shape and adapting it to every com-prehension. Every class has been talked prehension. Every class has been taken to, according to its interests, its prejudices, and its necessities; days and nights of pro-tracted controversy between the chief of free trade and the chief of protection, inatead of putting the question in a clearer light, would only have farther exasperated parties already sufficiently inflamed and we believe not a single convert to either side would have been gained either by calm

cide,—which can be peace on control of the most approaches, acidents unlooked for and unexpected, greatly encourage the free traders, and not little discompose their opponents. Since the control of the control of the control of the control of the city of the remained that, while a number of persons were breaking old entails, a considerable number were making new ones. Many, also were taking advantage of the new law to burden their estates, in consequence of a Jew in London became perhaps the proprietor, while the nominal one could only lock on, without being able to do anything of the Protectionists seem to wish to lock on, without being able to do anything hattle to national prosperity,-to limit the trade of the merchant as well as the bread of the laborer, and to stultify the most deliberately and most carefully weigh most deliberately and most carefully weighed judgement ever arrived at by the Parliament and the people of this country. We
could suppose no nation appearing in a
more rediculous and contemptible position more rediculous and contemptible position than England, were she, after herself adop ting the system of free trade and preach it to all the world besides, as the only profitable and humane system of commerce, turn round and hold out her hands for the old out her hands for the very bonds and shackles which she so in very bonds and shackles which she so in-dignantly denounced, and so fiercely broke asunder, and again embrace a slavery the omancipation from which was the mighti-est achievement in her history. Shame, if not policy, would spurn such an idea. Political economy would, in this country, be a term of everlasting reproach. Restore protection and we must confer

Restore protection and we must confess to the whole world to whom we have been offering instruction, that we are a nation of idiots,—our philosophers fools, and our Ministers madmen,—the gravest deliberations of the British senate would stand recorded as the most astonishing monumen which British folly ever raised for universa derision. The men who presume to provise this country to write itself down a

Let the Protectionist meetings, by all means go on, and let us see the extent to which their folly and presumption and selfishness would drive us. Should Parliament ever listen to their would then see a reform in our representa-tion to which all preceding reforms would be as trifles. Is it possible to conceive any body of men, in the face of their constitu-ents, turning round and voting that, on the greatest question of this or any other time, they had been mistaken,—that they had discovered white to be black? We should

have a reform with a vengeance.

As it is, we have little doubt that the attempts of the agricultural Protectionists have induced ministers to consider some what anxiously the state of the representa-tive system and the undue influence exer-cised by the landlord interest of this coun-try. Some of the points of the charter have now gained a large and powerful body of supporters, who see the necessity of another and a sweeping referm. The ad-

the kind of legislaton applicable to each should be different. Scotland had only fiftere representatives in the House of Commons, and it was generally after twelve o'clock, when most of the members of the House had gone away, that the Scotch business was taken up. Besides this sort of representation, they had only only one responsible functionary—namely, the Lord Advocate. Now, without referring to any particular individual, but to the system, had an extensive private business, and only the Lord Advocate? He was an individual who, in addition to a great public business had an extensive private business, besides the whole responsibility of the criminal business of the country. It was evident, therefore, that they had only the fag-end of the House of Commons. This was not the way in which Scotland should be treated; and therefore what he had to suggest was that they should appoint a committee to consider the whole question, all its bearings. (Dr. Begg resumed his seat amidst much appliance.)

Ma. Margill, Caicuron, seconded by appointed to consider what steps ought to appointed to consider what steps ought to he private his to a resolution, to the effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he private his to a resolution, the effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he effect that a committee should be appointed to consider what steps ought to he effect that a committee should be appointed to consider wha tion, but by some new and unexpected de-monstration which will carry the House of Commons by surprise before they have time to discover its falacy. Surely Mr. Disraeli known the House of Commons better, whatever he may think of Mr. Cobden. However, we shall wait patiently for his new "positions," and we have little doubt that there will be found plenty of members ready enough to deal with them .- Dundes

> The Fludson River Railroad will on Thursday next be brought into connection with Eric Railroad, by a new ferry across the Hudson, at Piermont, the starting point. Gen. Taylor was at Richmond on the 22d, on occasion of the laying of the foundation stone of Washington Monument.—He was received with great enthusiasm.
>
> ECONOMY.—To pay a shilling for three



HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1850. A LOUD CALL!

Is our last we made some remarks on the pre-

arious condition in which the United Counti ave been placed by the neglect of the County Council to make due provision for the payment of the "debts and liabities" of the District, and pointed to the probability of the public creditors dopting legal measures to recover the payment of their Debentures. We have since learned that suits in Law have already been commenced gainst the United Counties' Corporation, and further remarks at present, as we shall likely we have no doubt the example thus set will be extensively followed. In short, we venture the pinion that, unless something prompt and effiient is done to prevent it, the majority of the District Debentures now affoat will, before the end of the present year, be made to pass through the competent Law courts, and the six thousand ounds now owing by the United Counties, wil collected from the whole rate-paying population, by an order from the Sheriff, with perhaps not less than twenty-five per cent additional for the benefit of the Lawyers and the Sheriff!-This is rather an awkward state of affairs. It is discouraging prospect, and as the majority of our pepulation are not aware of the true state of the question we shall endeavor to make them mprehend it.

Men are generally opposed to taxation. Th dustrious multitude, in every country, are not in circumstances to endure heavy taxes, and it ust be admitted that the profligate manner in which public revenue and local taxes are fr quently expended, is eminently calculated to create an instinctive horror in the popular mi against taxation. In fact, the word " Taxes' s, is the minds of a large proportion of the working class, just sysonymous with "extrava-gance and genteel office-holders." It conveys only one idea, and that is the ragged workman and the well-dressed Idler. Now we must ac knowledge that we have some symvathy with this popular prejudice against taxation, merely from a conviction that the public improvement of country or a county, makes, in general, but a paltry appearance compared with the taxati of that country or county; and were it propos to Tax the whole inhabitants of the United Counties for the purpose of making improve ments in which the mass of the people had but a remote interest, we would oppose the motion simply, on the ground that the people were unable to afford such improvements at present. Th question, however, is not one of public improve ment. The late District Council contract the amount of nearly six thousand pounds, for the payment of which the inhabitants of the United Counties are responsible-no this particular class nor that particular section, but the whole rate-payers of the whole United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce .-The debts must be paid, and if we object or ne glect to pay them willingly, the law authorise the Sheriff to compell payment. The question for the consideration of the people of these counties is not, whether they shall or shall not pay extra taxes in these hard times? That question i already decided, and the extra taxes must be paid and it only remains for them to say whether they will pay them in the ordinary way without the intervention of the Lawyer and the Sheriff, e whether they will allow them to be imposed and collected by the Sheriff's authority at an additional cost of perhaps twenty or twenty-five per cent? We hope our readers can understand this lest sittings in October last, ommitted to make

Under these vexations circumstances it is evi ently the interest of the inhabitants of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce that the Warden of the County Council do precently announce a special meeting of the Council to be held in April or at farthest in the first week of known to, and read and appreciated by the in-May, for the purpose of condescending upon a rate of Assessment adequate to the payment of the whole debt. We will thus escape not only the disgrace of litigation, and the enermous Bills of costs and Sheriff's fees, but will also be relieved from upwards of three hundred pounds a year have studied human nature—who are intimately from upwards of three nundred pounds a year which we are now paying in the shape of interest. A new spirit will be infused into our local business, and the affairs of our Counties claiming the criminal and the vicious, and who will progress vigorouily and prosperously. Let really possess the knowledge and the qualities us out of debt, and then we will talk loudly and which ought to distinguish the Warden of the learnedly about light taxes and economy-but in our present condition such talking is worse than useless. In the present emergency we have no use for narrow-minded, timid, close-fisted, pareimonious Councillors. We want men of courage and sound judgement, who can understand the difficulties of our position—can calcu-late the consequences, and can boldly grapple stand the difficulties of our position—can calculate the consequences, and can boldly grapple with, and overcome the cyil—Councillors who, bud, or offshoot from an old decayed tree of the the public in print—who is to feed and countries. in short, will choose to incur a little popular dis-pleasure by imposing extra taxes, rather than would receive a seise man. We never knew but uffer the people to fall under the merciless mercy of Lawyers and Sheriffs.

such arrangements as the law prescribes for the

payment of it, the creditors, who, in all proba-

sility, have been out of their money for an undire

length of time, are now very justly authorized to

increase to seven or eight thousand pounds under

the authority of the Sheriff!

Note. - That no undue blame may attatch to the late District Council, it is but justice to state, she ws a debt of over five thousand pounds. This Courthouse, so we have at least the consolation the last seven years. But the interest alone in nature, their knowledge on this subject had evithat period must have amounted to nearly one half of the principal, and this of itself is a sufficient argument why the debt should be immediately got rid of.

IF As we are always pleased to notice anyhing in the shape of an improvement either in

the stock or husbandry of our agricultural popu tion, we must inform our Huron farmer Mr. Horac . Horton, of Goderich, has just brought in one of the finest looking ani mals that we have seen for a long time. It is a Stallie called the "Young Hero," and although we do not pretend to a profound judgement of horseflesh, nor to be intimately acquainted with the features and peculiarities of form that charac terise the various breeds of the Horse. Yet, if weight, symmetry, sprightliness and sagacity are to be taken as recommendations, we do think that the "Young Hero" will be regarded as a very superior specimen of an entire Horse. We understand he was bred in the London District, and has already acquired much celebrity from he excellent qualities of his colts; but as Mr. Horton, we believe, intende to exhibit him a the Show for the premium of the Agricultural Society on the 17th of April; we forbear any have occassion to give a more particular account of his pedigree and stock at a future period. And in the meantime we must express our regret that such a very large proportion of our farmers ex-hibit a culpable indifference to the improvement of stock; and continue to raise as d perpetuate inferior breeds at an expense which would raise animals of two-fold value: This is remarkably the case in reference to the Horses of Huro which, we are informed, are, on an average, nearly ten pounds each, inferior in value to th Horses in the adjoiing county of Middlesex.

THE PENITE NTIARY. WE believe the time which the Penitentiary Commissioners allowed to the ex-Warden to prepare his defence, or explanation of the nume one flagrant mindeeds of which he was accused as at length elapsed. Some anxiety, or at least curiosity, is unquestionably felt in reference to the nature of Mr. Smith's special pleadings in his own behalf; but, assuredly, this curios a matter of little moment compared with the deep interest which the whole thinking portion of the community feel in the appointment of Mr. SMITH'S successor. The Wardenship of the Penitentiary is perhaps the most difficult and exatious office in the Province, not exactly on account of its great importance to the public, but on account of the peculiar mental qualities necessary to the proper discharge of the duties required. The man who would undertake the fficient discharge of the duties of Warden should be a shrewd observer, possessing an extensive knowledge of the dispositions and passions of human nature-a philosophic sympathy with these dispositions and passions, much patience, great firmness and a commanding authority. These are certainly not qualities of the highest class, and are very frequently deficient in p of superior intellect ; but the difficulty is to find a sufficient combination of them in the same per son. So fully impressed were the Commission ers, with a sense of this difficulty that they ever doubted whether this rare combination could be found in Canada! We are perfectly satisfied that the Commissioners were truly sincere in expressing this doubt, for they certainly had no interest in saying what they did not believe. And as it is, therefore, nothing but a matter of opinion, we take the liberty of differing entirely

from the opinion of the Commissioners, for the following reasons. The qualities which we have mentioned as necessary to constitute a competent Warden, are not literary or scientific quali fications, but natural endowments and the result of observation and experience; and may, thereore, exist as readily in an intelligent Canadian as in a learned English professor. Were it pre-sumed that a knowledge of Hebrew or Greekan acquaintance with Algebra or Astronomy-a profound intimacy with the Belles Letters, or a ractical experience in Chemistry or Mechanics vas absolutely required in the Warden of the pean-a correct knowledge nor even a consisten heory of the workings of the human mind, and the power of sympathizing with or influencing and controling its dispositions and passions, has sue the County corporation, and if the whole of this six thousand pounds is allowed to pass through the law courts, it is probable that it will never yet been taught in any University, so far at least as we are aware. The only rational systems of mental philosophy—the only consis-tent and practical methods of cultivating and tent and practical methods of cultivating and improving human nature, that have yet been offered to the world, are to be found in the the proving human nature. published writings of independent thinkers, and not in the legalized routine and time-hallower formalities of chartered Colleges. And these writings are not confined to England, but are telligent of every country. We have been only a few years in this country, and cannot beest of a very extended circle of literary or talented acquaintances, and yet we are proud to acknow. ledge that we do know some men in Canada who Penitentiary. It is true, these are few in number, but it is also true that this combination of faculties or powers is extremely rare, even in Britain : and though we should send to England for a Warden, it is very unreasonable to suppose

human nature. All the others knew much, and could talk much about Homer, and Virgil, and Anacreon, and Ovid—about Rome and Carthage, hat the Treasurer's Abstract for the year 1842 and Egypt and Babylon, could understand and shews a debt of over five thousand pounds. This relate something of the uses and qualities, and nature and affinities of everything in the visible creation, from the planet Saturn down to the to know that the practice of running into debt night violet. But if they occassionally spoke of has not been very extensively carried on during mans-if they made any remarks about their own deatly been derived from their grandmother or the Shorter Catechism. We, therefore, have no desire that a learned man should be imported from England to be appointed Warden of the Penitentiary. Our objections to a Nobleman or a Nobleman's second cousin being appointed to look ever, and control, and correct, and improve,

and cultivate the most into of the lower classes, are so numerous that we shall forbear to mention them—and shall merely remark, as a laurentable fact, that ninty-nin ost of every hundred Noblemen, know a thousan fold more about the nature of the horses they rid. or the dogs they feed, than they do about the nature of man, and have no idea of curing the errors and vices of the untaught and pollute rabble, except by the work-house or the haller We have, therefore, no wish that a Noblem or the helpless outcast of a Nobleman, should b made Warden of the Penitentiary. In short, we have a decided objection to the

practice of importing strangers to fill the impor

tant, responsible and lucrative offices of the Pro-

vince. Canada is a young, and consequently

poor country. She is prosperous through the in-dustry, energy and enterprise of her population, and would be doubly so were one half of her offices of emolument abolished. These are altogether too numerous and too expensive for her present circumstances, and are now hanging as dead weight upon her energies, every true patriot must sincerely wish for a speedy redress of this grievance. And while we object to this system of paralyzing the sinews of industry by uscless offices and extravagant salaries, we object more urgently to these offices being filled, and the salaries being received by men who have never, in any shape, promoted the prosperity of the country. If the people of Canada have possessed sufficient talent, and enterprise and perseverance to convert a wilderness into a country capable of supporting offices of emolument, both justice and common sense declare that these offices should be given as the reward of that talent and enterprise. Besides, there is something so humiliating in this practice of importing strangers to fill our offices of responsibility, that we cannot tamely submit to it. It is an acknowledgement of ineriority and helplessness a submitting to the leading strings of the nursery to which we do not subscribe. If we have any anxiety or any ambition ever to become an independent people-to enjoy true responsible Government, d to assume the full management of our own affairs, we must cease to proclaim our own nferiority. Nobody will respect us till we have first learned to respect ourselves. So long as Great Britain continues the privi-

liges which we now enjoy from her, the impertation of a Governor General may be telerated as an acknowledgement of our gratitude. And should she continue to send such men as Lord ELGIN we would be gainers by the importation, not, however, on account of his govern ties: for although we believe he is the first real constitutional Governor that has been sent to Canada, yet we feel satisfied that the Governnent could be just as efficiently and as faithfully administered by some of our living Provincia Statesmen. But, as an intellectual and an intelligent man, Lord ELGIN is very far in advance of the great bulk of the British Aristocracy, and his superior education-his rank-his extensive experience of the world, and his elevated position nable him to exercise his intellect and Lie intelligence with an influence that will be widely felt for good, and will sufficiently compensate for what might be considered the Colonial disgrace of having received him from Britain .-When an arrogant witling like Sir CHARLES BOND HEAD, or such dogged self-importance as Sir CHARLES METCALFE is inflicted on the Colony, then the imperial prerogative is, at least, over-used, and the colony pays a large sum for common puppetism which could be very procured at home. But when we receive a man a properly constituted mind, whose practical knowledge, and liberal and expanded views are capable of benefitting and improving the community, not only politically, but socially and intellectually, then the imperial prerogative is exereised as a blessing to the Colony. But the importation of a Warden for the Penitentiary is Penitentiary, there might then be some excuse Government has no prerogative to exercise in the affair-it is exclu American Indian as in the most civilized Error an importation would be not only an insult to the people of the Province, but also a virtual abandonment of the principle of Responsible Government. In conclusion we beg leave to say that if the Ministry are really at a lose for " a fis and proper person" to act as Warden, we will, cheerfully, if applied to, furnish the names of a few whose claims will be readily acknowledged,

THE FIRST NEWSPAPER.

Among the many remarkable and important vents connected with the growth or progress of District or a town, the issuing o Newspaper is not the least remarkable nor the least exciting. The fame of the printing press forms a portion of almost every man's museu wonders. Thousands who have never had an opportunity of seeing either Press or types, and whe have no definite conception of the process of printing, have, nevertheless, a sort of latent and mysterious veneration for the wonder-working machine, and regard its introduction to their native town as the commencement of a new era. Printing is to be performed at their own door .-News are to be manufactured at home, and the births, marriages and deaths-the accidents, misfortunes, events and poetry of their own neighborhood are to be printed and published in their own Newspaper ! Such are the vegue anticipathe marvelous machine-the Editor is, himself, four "learned men" who had any knowledge of regarded as a living object of curiosity! The wonder, and pride, and excitement, however, are not confined to the large majority who know nothing of the printing Prices, but extend to a class really acquainted with the advantages of a local Newspaper. The merchant, the man of business, the enterprising tradesman and the industrious farmer calculate the benefits of a public medium of communicating with other communities-the benefits of advertising their commodities, business and professions, and, above all, the honor and advantages of having their locality made known as a place of progress and impertance. But there is another and a differen character whose pride, and hope, and anticipations and excitement, on the introduction of the printing press, amount even to extasy. This is

the village Poet ! the youth who perfer

ral for all th sels of the ne less lot. Thous ments of Gray, "Full many a

How propheticall dreams of imagin imitations, rolls of tapers had hith medium to tran "discerning publimmortality! H fortune is now sesame niche with and Burns, and Sapho, and Lelie Clara melted into guishing and con genius ! In short, such public mind on th per," that with ber of subscriber

Bille, Posters, P

fessional Cards

crowd in faster th

and the poor Edit beyond the reach affaire it is necess is a stranger, and nature of the mate tates on his future his customers, in would be his last. "O, blindness to That each may fil Sharks, shapers, lying in wait to a per cent of the Po made up of char credit of a dozen who knows them. and promised, and and cver-reached etench in the not tradesmen. And the honest Editor the gin-horse imp an appendage to th for two copies! should be ever; m local Newspaper thinge, and am pro scribing for a loc meantime I must b packs of visiting C Press !"

Such are the

and prodigal prou to the man who newspaper." Bu

The authors of

are men who live men destitute of and honorable

course of despi

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ing left to recomi tice of strangers, of the practised sing impudence. ing impudence.
In general their time are look ated nuisance At the end of t discovers his true his circulation these who mad friendship or enth creatures of show deeply into his be him a sixpence, t mote idea of ever lingly barter the whole class of troi gle load of cord w And yet nobody The impostors to made some im have discovered ort of common-ture of realitypancy and sham the support given quantity of hard c it, that he regard quire" as conven honor, and, there ever men study etudying to get of er destitute of the entitle them to the poor milky-minde all his sanguine e ly disappointed, per, nay, worse—
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and hence the pro
Poets cash, refus
after all these di and disagreeable means of rectif to their proper ! to their proper le tone of thought community, is Newspaper under who will, fearless bottom.

WE have I Raidroads," an int C. Keefer, Esq., C by Armour and R. well written treatie ral importance a farge amount of the style and expre mary capacity, it, the gratifying fact not altogether defi gineering talent.

Tr will be ob the Provincialist of onball has been de ton, by a majority ubject in our next