most interesting and most helpless of our kind working from day to day, and from year to year, for pittances barely sufficient to support life, and utterly insufficient to provide for the descences of civilization, as

most interesting and most helpless of our kind working from day to day, and from year to year, for pittances barely sufficient to support life, and utterly insufficient to provide for the descences of civilization, as understoned even by the poorest, most ignorant, and most degraded amongst us—working without hope and without ceasing, and with the full knowledge that the prolongation of a misery upon which no light can shine.

But, while every one admits the evit which afflict such large classes of our population, and while the humane, the generous, and the charitable open their hearts and their purses to mitigate the pressure of the distress of mitigate the pressure of the distress of the most numerous and the most distressed of the needlewemen of Lendon—the most numerous and the most distressed of the heart work is of this metropolis—and sk ourselves what society or the Legislature can do for them, we find that nothing can be done, except in the way of mitigation. Thirty—three thousand five hundred women are lyngaged in Lendon in wloj-work and needle-work, of whom twenty—eight thousand five hundred or the poor creatures assembled on Monday night last, to give whatever information might be required of them to the gentleman in the investigation of their condition. Those smoogst them who had gained seven shilling during the week were asked to make the customary sign. Not one hand was held up. Ninety—ight had earned only one shilling eight—two had earned only one six feets and the following will have been made the customary sign. Not one hand was held up hearts of thousands of those who can feel

hearts of thousands of those who can led for the sorrows of humanity.

But some men, more earnest or more practical than others, ask themselves what is to be done to remove from supengat us a misery like this. Amid the many attempts to solve this problem and to arrive at the causes of the evil, we have seen none that can approach the simple but energetic appears of the Right Hop. Singley Hopers, a peal of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, a gentleman whose heart seems to be in every good cause, and who appears to unite the tact of a man of business and the practical wisdom of statesmanship, with philanthropy and Christian charity, which are far better than either. "Let us see," he says, in an admirable letter, "what are the causes of the evil. 'The cause,' says every one, 'is the mania for cheap goods, which drives down profits and wages to the starvation.' But a mania for cheapness would not, in But a mania for cheapness would not, in itself, enable the purchaser to get goods cheap, unless other causes operated to their cheap production. The will of the purchaser has, in fact, much less to do with the matter than the position of the salesman and the producer. Every capitalist—by which I mean every man embarking money in any trade or calling, with a view to get his living—is trying to attract custom to himself by undersalling his neighbour. oom. We have too much capital and too many people—more capital than we can employ with profit—more people than we can maintain in comfort. All reports tell the same tale in a greater or less degree. In the mine, in the field, in the factory, everywhere a fiorce competion between money and money—between man and man." And what is the remedy? Shall we declare that there shall be no underselling of tabor or of goods? and that man shall no

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longer Compete with brother man as foe with foe. We might as well attempt to declare, by an act of the Legislature, that in England two and two shall no longer be considered as four, or any other impossible and preposterous thing. Shall we forbid people to buy cheap? This idea is equally ridiculous.—
Or shall we forbid the employers to employ, and the workers to work under a certain rate of wages? Yes! when we repeal the

No; social evils are neither to be cured by act of Parliament, nor by attempting to

but one course possible—which is to convey the surplus female labor of England to those parts of our empire where female labor is at a premium, because it is scarce. "The number of women in Great Britain."
we again quite the words of Mr. Herbert,
greatly exceeds the number of men. In
1921, the females out-numbered the males, and numbers, by 117,000; in 1831, by 213,000; in 1841, by 320,000; and at this gration in the last nine years, that there cannot be less than half a million more females than males in Great Britain. Bit in the southern hemisphere is a vast conti-nent, which is as much a part of the British Empire as Wales, but in which the disproportion of the sexes is enormous. Philan-throphists have been shocked at the results upon society. In 1847 there were in South Australia only 13.622 females to 17,531

act of Parliament; we cannot create new trades and professions in which women may laborest home for a more decent recomthan they now obtain; we cannot pense than they now obtain; we cannot state, as points and reight, he great our compel limendrapers to discharge the strong- of mankind are little better than a large mass of

ing to work but finding mone to employ and feel him. We have seen, however, in our day, a still more deplorable spectacle than that—the spectacle of thousands of the most interesting and most helpless of our kind working from day to day, and from year to year, for pittances barely sufficient to the spectacle of the sufficient to seek a happier country, where the day's reward, and sure to year, for pittances barely sufficient to seek a happier country, where the day's reward, and sure to meet the day are ward.

the customary sign. Not one hand was that ere many months have passed over our held up. Ninety-sight had earned only one shilling eigty-two had earned. one-and-this cause of sufficient importance to spur sixpence; only five had earned as much as to still further exertions the charitable who six shillings; whilst two hundred and eighty-three had carned nothing whatever. No their ranks by many hundreds and thoulanguage can exagginate such misery as sands of those who "watch await." No this. It tells its own tale better than all the studied elequence that could be brought to strengthen and to elucidate it; and will from Governments or Legislatures. It on the already worked its way to the thousands of those who can feel ble, who fortunately abound in Great Bri



THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1850.

POLITICAL ANOMALIES.

Arren an honest man has spent a quarter of a entury of the best portion of life in shrewdly and anxiously observing the political affairs of the world, and in exerting, to the utmost, his feeble abilities, and his individual influence to promote time we believe has actually passed when the and further the progress, of what he considers to knave and the demagogue could be successfully be the principles of a rational and an upright be the principles of a rational and an upright policy, he can scarcely avoid the conclusion that the whole system of civil Government is one People are really beginning to think and to ungreat sham. That a few of the more learned and talented of mankind have entered into a willingness to act in conformity with their prohis living—is trying to attract custom to himself by underselling his neighbour.—
Every labourer—i. e. every man, woman, and child working for wages—is trying to secure employment by accepting lower wages: han his neighbour; and every purchaser, as a matter of course, prefers the cheapest article. The truth is, our wealth and population have both outgrown the narrow area of our country. We want more room. We have too much can't which the multitude on both sides will be willingness to act in conformity with their prodessions on the Hustings and the poll, the people will both understand and continue to support them without the aid or intervention of middle-man and the moister and and the moister and and the moister and and the middle will be will both understand and continue to support them without the aid or intervention of middle-man and the moister and and the moister and and the middle will be will be will be will be will be the middle men and the multitude of manking have entered into a great sham. That a few of the more learned into a telented of manking have entered into a swillingness to act in conformity with their prodessions on the Hustings and the poll, the people will both understand and continue to support them without the aid or intervention of middle-man and the multitude of manking have desirated, and if their legislators will only exhibit a willingness to act in conformity with their prodessions on the Hustings and the poll, the people will both understand and continue to support them without the aid or intervention of middle-man and the multitude on the same people will be the middle and the multitude of the people from the realities of the middle and the multitude of the multi losers, and the leaders on both sides will be gainers! This is certainly a deplorable picture of the selfishness and duplicity of human nature but every honest observer is compelled to admit that it is too true. Without particularising any country or nation, it may safely be asserted that large proportion, perhaps a majority, of all the existing statutes of the civilized world are nothing better than mere abstractions, in so far, at east, as the real practical interests of the great multitude are concerned. Not the promotion of the commonwealth, but the promotion of certain individuals-not the protection of industry, but the protection of certain privileged classes and professions-not the comforts of the people, but the creating and procuring of comfortable situations and good salaries for a few favorites, constitute the burthen of all legislation. And, at tate of wages? Yes! when we repeal the law of gravitation, or any other fundamental law of life and preservation, not until them. Or are we, to use the words of Mr. Nidney Herbert, "to persuade people, as a matter of duty, to give more for a thing than they can get it for—the tradesman to hay for labor, the consumer for his goods, more than the market price? Is all bargain to become a matter of clarity?"

Not secula svils are notibes to be cured. this moment, all the legislatures of the civilized the former misgovernment and extravagance of What, then, is to be done? There is and replications the same personal abuse, party watch-words and bitter recriminations that characterised the parliamentary discussion of certain: questions fifty years ago, make up the dis

merly ! shulling, it would be wrong to assert that the political leaders of mankind are entirely destitute tax, upon the ground that they intended, through thein. Men who have devoted all their influence and energy to the cause of popular liberty, and who have, throughout their whole public career, been actuated by the purest motives, and been creditors, and as the County of Perth cannot inipelled onward by the single hope of benefiting males, including children, the disproportion impeted onward by the single nope of benching their fellow-men. These noble spirits, however, are few in number, and necessarily get associated with and surranged by a horde of ranging. with, and surrounded by a horde of rapacious population 83,572 were males, and only 41,809 were females."

The obvious remedy is to equalise the female labor market of Great Britain and bly good—and, being the majority, give to legis-We cannot raise female wages lation their own likeness, and inflict grief, mor tification and broken hearts on the real patriots. On all subjects of importance, such, for instance, as politics and religion, the great bulk

before motion can take place. They are virtually under the magnetic influence or a few thinkers, and the popularity or unpopularity of an Administration or a political party is not the voluntary act of the multitude, but results from the influ ence exerted by these thinkers. A general election is decided by perhaps not more than ten or twelve individuals in each parish or township, who either create or control what is called public ppinion. But while it must be acknowledged cil has made no provision for the payment of the that these few who think for themselves and for District debt, every man who holds a respectafull of hope and enterprize and think too fast against the Corporation and recover the amoun for the circumstances of the country, and the with costs-this is decidedly the best provision capabilities of the people, so as to produce un-timely and unreasonable cemands. Yet it pensive mode of paying our debts!, It is proba would be rash and dangerous to treat even these | ble that the County Council in omitting to pro extravagancies either with levity or contempt .- vide for the payment of the District Creditors The thinkers are the salt of the earth-they come may occassion forty or fifty suits to be brough immediately into familiar contact with the people against the Corporation during the present year -they stand as a medium of communication and which, including the law-costs, Sheriff's instruction between them and the legislature, and the costs of collection, will, in all probabiliand exert an influence tenfold greater than the ty, require an assessment equal to the who influence of the government. And though they District debt, and still a large proportion of the may occassionally think too fast, they are, in the debt will remain unpaid! We have only to ob generality of cases, substantialty correct, and serve that if the omission on the part of the Coun even their deepest errors may be regarded as dark | cil areae from motives of economy, the Council random gropings after some great principle of lors have verified the old Scotch proverb abou political justice. The mass of the people may be "tyning bundles gatherin' strates." The provi ignorant, may be simple, gullable, restless, fond f change, easy led and even unreasonable. The Demagogue and the knave may induce them to Gaol and Courthouse is yet far in the dim tuture. adopt trrational and unjustifiable means, but the object to be accomplished must be at least plausible. They may be urged on to demand priviliges, such, for instance, as universal suffrage and popular institutions at a time when they are very ill qualified to make a proper use of these priviliges, and they may be induced to adopt even illegal means to secure their object; still the object itself is abstractly right. And notwithstanding all the ecoffing and jeering which the world has endured about the mobocracy, it is a fact which cannot be disputed that civil gov ernment has been productive of good, just in pro portion to the popular nature of the elements which composed it.

ful appetite in men's nature, and the desire to the object are good, and must be allowed to apologise to some extent the for errors of their conduct. the multitude will immediately perpetrate the crime. But no knave nor demagogue could persuade the same multitude to burn a city in order that they might be hanged for doing so. It is certainly a matter of deep regret that the principle of doing evil to procure good, has been so extensively reduced to practice in the political world-it is an anomaly of an ugly description and one which can only be removed by the diffusion of knowledge among the multitude, cure, however, is now being applied. It may safely be taken for granted that a much larger amount of sound political intelligence pravails any former period of Canadian history. The

The love of liberty is an inherent and a power

THE COUNTY COUNCIL. praises of the prompt and efficient manner in was adopted and carried into practice. In fac most useful and, consequently, the most popular spoke too fast. The Signal containing our ver aware that heavy taxes are very unpalateable to the outs. The same arguments, pleas, rejoinders and paralysing effect that the District debt ne cessary has upon our local enterprise, and business, and the activity and permanent advantages that must result from getting cuit of this embar rassment by one immediate effort.

cussion of the same questions to-day. The But the Council was deaf to our wholesome chief visible difference is in the names of the logic-and as it had obtained praise for its re-But the Council was deaf to our wholeson actors and speakers, and the chief visible fact is trenchment policy, it resolved to carry out the that the people just continue to pay for these cheap system, and gave us too much of a good useless thread-bare discussions the same as for- thing, by refusing to make any provision whatever for the payment of the District debt ! We But notwithstanding all this juggling and believe the Councillors from the New County of of truth and honest principle. There are their Provisional Council, to levy a special tax Experience has demonstrated that any very genmany talented, upright and honorable men among in their own County, for the erection of a Gaol and Courthouse in the town of Stratford. This object may be very laudable, but assuredly it was unwise to disregard the claims of the public creditors, and as the County of Perth cannot possibly get quit of a fair proportion of the 'debts and liabilities' of the Huron District, we think the first anxiety of the Perth people should have been to make adequate provision for the investigation of the latter of the provision for the minds of their children, the truth of these should have been to make adequate provision for the investigation of the provision for object may be very laudable, but assuredly it was the immediate settlement of these, and then their Courthouse and Gaol, and the other affairs of their new County might have gone on prosperously. We are of opinion that all those who

inert matter, and must be portively acted on of one of the best provisions of the New Munici- in the neighborhood. Although a requisipal Act. In order to pretect the District cred tor against the injury and injustice that would ssarily result to him from such negligence or indifference as that manifested by our County Conneil-the 179th section of the new Act, au thorises the Sheriff of the County to impose rate equivalent to any Execution that any Distric Creditor may put into his hand, including lawcosts and cost of collection ! Now as the Coun ble District Debenture may bring an actio sional Council of the County of Perth, has failed to impose any Rate whatever! so that the new So much for Economy and Retrenchment!

THE members of the Committee of the Total Abstinence Society of Goderich, beg leave to

report:-

tion of your Society, which were fully attended gratify it, often impels the multitude into extrava- and resulted in the adultion of 25 names to the gant and disastrous conduct. But the motive and pledge. Yet, notwithstanding the considerable increase of adherents to the principles of Total Abstinence during the last twelve months, your The knave and the Demagogue may persuade an committe are of opinion that there is a very uneducated multitute, that the destruction of a great want of energy and zeal shown by the city is necessary to secure rational freedom, and members of this Society, and those professing Temperance principles; which in the opinion of your committee, is more dangerous to its exist ence, and hurtful to its interests than the open opposition of its most determined epponents .-And your committee would earnestly impress upon the members of your Society the absolute necessity of seconding, firmly and zealously, their united endeavours to promote the mental improvement and social welfare of their fellow

Your committee regret to report a very grea

ncrease in the facilities offered for the promotion of the drinking usages of society, in the recent among the people of Canada at present, than at establishment of two additional Taverns, and which now stand in the proportion of over one than the farther extension of drinking practices, and the total corruption and prostitution of public morals. Amid those discouraging symptoms of increasing drunkenness, your committee see strong reasons for more determined zeal and unity of dation: Conscious of the high responsibility which devolve upon themselves, and also of the complete success which must ultimately await them in their glorious work of moral reform. For it is unnatural to suppose, that while At the Meeting of the County Council in gradually expanded and enlarged by the acquisi-anuary last, we were somewhat lavish in our tion of knowledge, that men will allow them-January last, we were somewhat lavish in our tion of knowledge, that men will allow them. which the popular principle of Retrenchment toms, and antiquated prejudices, but will burst their bonds and be free. Your committee report we were so mightily pleased with the proceedings that we either said or intended to say that the new Council was the best and would be the doing much good. And which, they trust, will that had been in the District. But we spoke too ultimately exercise a very powerful influence, in soon, and we are sorry to acknowledge that we restraining the appetites of the people, and elevating their intellectual and moral character, by spoke too fast. The Signal containing our very favorable remarks was issued while the Council the free circulation of Temperance periodicals and other publications amongst them. And your for deliberation remained to be discussed. That was not the question of retrenchment, but the question of the "ways and means" to liquidate the District debt. We felt some interest in the proper arrangement of this important subject, and which they would wish to see more example of the supposed to levy an extre tax, and as we are the favorable refer with pleasure to the growing interest which the very service a false genorosity was not only nominated for produce a false genorosity was not not not have been there to nominate, in should not have been there to nominate, the minuscale factor of the secure more amount of income of all fee paid officers.

In soeking Figuancial Reform due attention should be paid to the important necessity of preserving officials from the temptation of pribery, and of paying amounts sufficiently high to secure men of ability of preserving officials from the temptation of bribery, and of paying amounts sufficiently high to secure men of ability of preserving officials from the temptation of bribery, and of paying amounts sufficiently high to secure men of ability of public duties.

The mere saving of a few thousand pounds should not have been there to nominate, him, "for," said, he, "I scould as soon mount of income of all fee paid officers.

In soeking Figuancial Reform due attention should be paid to the important necessity of preserving officials from the temptation of properative one secure of paying amounts sufficiently high to secure men of ability of public duties.

The mere saving of a few thousand pounds should not the temptation of the mount of income of all fee paid officers.

In soeking Figuancial Reform due attention should be paid to the important necessity of preserving officials from the temptation of properation of paying amounts of paying amounts sufficiently high to secure men of abi The to be common sense in relation to the matter.— amongst all clarges of society. Your committee the proposed to levy an extra tax, and as we are refer with pleasure to the growing interest which is being excited throughout the Canadas, and the people, we endeavoured to reconcile them Europe generally, on this highly important subto our proposal by pointing out the withering ject. And your committee would refer particularly to the labors of father Chiniquy in Lower Canada, and father Mathew in Ireland and the United States. Both of whom have been abundantly encouraged in their endeavours to ameliorate the physical and moral condition of their friends and fellow-countrymen. And your committee would also farther state their sincere desire and fervent prayer, that their example may be extensively followed in and around Goderich, untill intemperance with all its concomitant evils be banished from our land.

In conclusion, your committee would respect fully urge upon your Society, the high impor tance of inculcating upon the minds of the young and rising generation, a batted to strong drink. eral change in the habits of those who have reached advanced years, in the indulgence of

SHERBROOKE ELECTION.—Inc.
brooke election is another contest between SHERBROOKE ELECTION .- The Sher-Annexation and British Connxion. Mr. Sambora, the Annexation candidate, is spoken of as a young lawyer, from the University

tham says, and truly, that wit is a good rule of economy to employ only real laborers, who do not think themselves assertor to the work they have to perform." It is certain that where a man can afford to place tion signed by some 1400 persons, who subscribed to the dectrine of the Montreal Manifesto, having been presented to the late member; affords pretty conclusive evi-dence that the annexation feeling is strong in this constituency, yet the dislike of lawyers, Mr. Sanborn's youth, and, the fact of his being a comparative stranger, render it very probable that Mr. Cleveland will be returned .- Examiner.

TRACTS FOR THE TIMES.

BY "REFORMATOR."

No. IV. uments attached to every office, ought to be the least that the individuals, qualified to execute its duties, are willing to accept for their performance."—BENTHAM.

ponse which has been given to their agrees similarity in many respects to this Province, ments. Party feeling appears for once to have lost its usual characteristics; and To. Its Justice is cheaper than ours, and as you and the feeling appears for once to have lost its usual characteristics; and To. Its Justice is cheaper than ours, and as good; its schools are equally efficient; its desire for a change which shall produce a botter husbanding of the revenue of the country. I am not prepared to say, with some, that disappointment is the sole its property as safe; its ability and desire to represe crime as great; and its whole report:—
Your Committee congratulate your Society at the beginning of another year, that they have been mercifully spared the infliction of the rod of God's chastening hand, while other parts of the land were suffering from the divine displeasure during the past year.

Your Committee in directing the attention of the members of your Society to its affairs, would state that during the past year five public meeting have been held under the auspices and directing he have been held under the auspices and directing to principles of Financial Reform, which its classification to the individual as certain; some, that disappointment is the sole to repress crime as great; and its whole government machinery as smoothly at work. For the same labor as we employ in Canada it does not pay half as much mother than a the great of expenditure, and hait them as the greating hand, while other parts of the land will easily a that of the New principles of Financial Reform, which its Canadian advocates could have received.—

Every reasonable shape, and will deaden that opposition to the individual as certain; to some, that disappointment is the sole to repress crime as agreat; and its whole government machinery as smoothly at work. For the same labor as we employ work. For the same labor as we employ in Canada it does not pay half as much mother in particular, I regard as especial. It is protection to the individual as certain; the sole to repress came of the Tory outery; it assumes a very reasonable to repress crime as agreat; and its whole to repress crime as agreat; and its whole to repress came of the Tory outery; it assumes a great; and its whole to repress crime as agreat; and its whole to repress principles of Financial Reform, which its Canadian advocates could have received.— Every newspaper in the Province teams with statistics proving the necessity of Retrenchment; Reform Associations recom-mend it; Branches of the League approve of it; Püblic meetings pass recolutions call-ing for it; Township and County Councils adopt its spirit, and memorialize the Gov-ernment in its favour; Petitions are circulated praying for its application; and even the Ministry hint as clearly as they can that a measure is in preparation which will remove some of the evils complained of. and easy as the transaction of business; and
by rendering the duties of our inferior officers as simple a matter as the retailing of
commodities from behind the sounter. To
do all this will require several years of busy
work at reform; and the first great sweeping reduction case only be a tithe of the
whole. The great difficulty is not to arouse the country to a sense of the abuses to which it is subjected, but to create a feeling of discrimination between economy and that parsimony which is so often mistaken for it. My readers must not imagine that I am about to defend extravagance: I would only warn against the danger of tushing

into the opposite extreme.

A constituted governing body is one of the necessities of civilization, and according to its purity may be measured the real liberty of a people. Certain officers are feccessary to perform public duties; but there is a limit to such labor, like all other, which now stand in the propertion of over one to 150 of its population. A number altogether disproportioned to the numerical amount of its inhabitants, unnecessary for the accommodation of travellers, and which can have no other effect than the farther extension of drinking practices, and the total corruption and prostitution of public morals. Amid those discouraging symptoms of increasing drunkenness, your committee see strong reasons for more determined zeal and universal of the seasons for the ended of the seasons for the ended of the seasons for the ended of the ended of the and arrive free and and arrive free the electron of the seasons for the seasons for the ended of the ended of the arrive free the ended of the ended of the arrive free the electron of the properties of the ended of the end await them in their glorious work of more form. For it is unnatural to suppose, that while the world is fast progressing in the discoveries of sits and sciences; and while the huthan mind is gradually expanded and enlarged by the acquisition of knowledge, that men will allow themselves to be held the willing slaves of ancient customs, and antiquated prejudices, but will burst tomes, and antiquated prejudices, but will burst to many instances, superior to that of members of the Cabinster what from fees, the many instances, superior to that of members of the Cabinster what from fees, the many instances, superior to that of members of the Cabinster what from fees, the many instances, superior to that of members of the Cabinster what from fees, the many instances, superior to that of members of the Cabinster what from fees, the many instances, superior to that of members of the Cabinster what from fees, the many instances, superior to that of members of the Cabinster what from fees, the many instances are many peculations. When a show of hands was called for, a form and the mixing the many instances and remove of the feet of the many instances. When a show of hands was called for, a form and the mixing the many instances are many peculations. When a show of hands was called for, a form and the more difficult of detection and remove the more difficult to detection and remove the more difficult of detection and remove the more difficult to detect the more difficult to salary vastly disproportionate summary and no one will differ as to the propriety of reducing it: a Sheriff reaps an income, in many instances, superior to that of members of the Cabinnet,—but from fees, the amount of which cannot be determined—amount of which cannot be determined—at the summary of the su sion; for time will be required to frame a complete system. Fixed salaries will

but this desire to secure efficiency must not produce a false generosity more injurious than even an over-strict economy. The Benthamite doctrine will have to be followed, and the servants of the people secured for just, what they are, worth. If qualified men can be found to do work for £300, for which a present incumbent receives £600, I can see nothing wrong in a saving the £300 to the public chest.—Where a deputy can already be met with discharging the duties of the principal at some half of his salary, I would strongly recommend the reduction of the remuneration of the principal, to something near the sum thus paid to the deputy. I am aware that in every public situation there is a responsibility attaching to it, worth something in hard cash; but men fully qualified, to perform the business, as deputies, are generally of sufficient stanling to be safely to perform the business, as deputies, are generally of sufficient stanling to be safely which high salaries are attempted to be mustified, although in but few instances it more professing reform principles; and the represent you must filed, although in but few instances it in merce and the part of the principal and the carrying out of such measures will be rendered doubtful, for as was very happing and the carrying out of such measures will be rendered doubtful, for as was very bapping and the carrying out of such measures will be rendered doubtful, for as was very bapping and the carrying out of such measures will be rendered doubtful, for as was very bapping and the carrying out of such measures will be rendered doubtful, for as was very bapping and the carrying out of such measures will be rendered doubtful, for as was very bapping and the carrying out of such measures will be rendered doubtful, for as was very bapping and the carrying out of such measures will be rendered doubtful, for as was very bapping and the carrying out of such measures will be rendered doubtful, for as was very bapping and the carrying out of such measures will be rendered. of the two candidates shall represent you in the Provincial Parliament—between two men professing reform principles; and the acts as a protection to the people. I may observe remark that I would not do away with the security of surities wherever money transactions are concerned; but produce a real and direct responsibility, by making all collections are concerned; but produce a real and direct responsibility, by making all collections. officers, excepting the very highest, described by the common vote. By compelling an incumtent of an office to do his own work, or allowing him no more than his duties could be done for, the great object of Retrenchment would be gained. The system of providing sinecures for favorites is facilitated by the payment of salaries far more than comment at the payment of salaries far more than commentate with the least of the salaries far more than commentate with the least of the salaries far more than commentate with the least of the salaries far more than commentate with the least of the salaries far more than commentate with the least of the salaries far more than commentate with the least of the salaries far more than commentate with the least of the salaries far more than commentation. Annexation and British Connxion. Mr. Sambora, the Annexation candidate is apoken of as a young lawyer, from the United States, whose residence in Canada has would have justified an application for a loan to liquidate the debt, must have acted in ignorance is a Mr. Cleveland, a farmer, long resident the best interests of the country. Ben-

the whole of his busines in the hands of a subordinate, he is enjoying a comfortable living at the expense of the general body.

It would be a proper rule, then, in deciding the amount due to a public officer for his services, to ascertain the sum for which they can be fairly performed, and give that, with some slight additions for the "responsibility." But the wish to economize the public funds in one way, must not lead to their waste in another. If justice is neglected, the interest of the creditor risked, or official work badly done, in consequence of low salaries, an evil will have been made as great as the one removed. A sum must be great as the one removed. A sum must be offered sufficiently high to induce competent men to enter into the service of the State, and to enable them to act independently and Although the question of Retrenchment impartially. It would be the height of folly to leave a Custom officer so badly Although the question of Retrenchment Indigent to the neight of has often been moo! I in Chanal, it has not provided the present time. If there to the cry for it has been nothing more than electioneering capital; now it is the earnestly expressed make his emoluments of high that he would be make his emoluments of high that he would be constantly capital; now it is the earnestly expressed. has been nothing more than electioneering capital : now it is the earnestly expressed demand of the whele people. It is not the much more than six months since the agitation was commenced; and in that time it has progressed at a rate before unequalled in the history of any great reform. It is true that the public mind was prepared for the discussion of such a topic; but the most sanguine wishers for econemy could never have looked for the triumphant response which has been given to their arguments. Party feding annears for once the similarity in many respects to this Province, in any capital in many respects to this Province, in many respects to this Province, in any capital in many respects to this Province, in a pattern already made to our hands. would show an equal want of wisdom to bours, and on a scale as economical.— To bring ourselves on a level with the Americans, it will be necessary to adopt laws as simple; to remove those useless incumbrances in the shape of forms and proincumbrances in the shape of forms and proceedings, which tend so much to increase our taxes and government expenses.—
Whilat retrenchment may be begun by lopping off extravagant salaries, it must be fully and effectually carried out by making the administration of the law as practicable and easy as the transaction of business; and have randaring the duties of our inferior offi-

the whole of his busines in the hands of a

HALTON ELECTION .- THE NOMI-NATION.

This event took place on Wednesday, last, in front of the Town Hall. Towards noon, the friends of the candidates began to

cant instalment of Retrenchment next session; for time will be required to frame a complete system. Fixed salaries will seconder. Mr. Beardeley stated that he probably be first dealt with; and a strict was a staunch Reformer himself and that he examination at once be made into the believed Mr. Hopkins to be an other, or he amount of income of all fee paid officers. should not have been there to now him, "for," said he, "I would as nominate the Devil as a Tory!!

produce a false generosity more injurious timents expressed, we have all that we ever than even an over strict economy. The desired—that, as a Reformer, Mr. Weten-

ingratitude to reject have so fault, and d who, whatever be have made bold to conferred more mo on the country, the held the reins of po As to the question at leave in this to say that it is she thing worse. The selves by so doing, belies their loud prof reckless Reform more worthy than are determined to t son! Fiddlesticks teach the world to at Halton, as the recock-like consti the polls, then, let in favour of John \ that has honoral Parliament, whose life has been mark and uprightness of LAWYERS A

In another colu on the subject of la right spirit, and w We quite agree the views he throw the views he throw acter of the whol justly suffering free few members of the ed; and that eff brought about by the profession form secute delirquents gested. We are rrespondent as ecale of fees, in system which is f duce all the evils also admit; that, " ignorant talk" and law costs, he But while admi "fs" as whether ruinous to the lit

ruinous to the lit ings cumbrous thing in our opini we suspect that in effecting an ilegal body itself prudent advance timely made, the epinion will breal etructive to the the country. We many of our best and are with our and are with our rous for a thoron We quite agre that no simplifica desirable which process. It is o who thoroughly ly interested in three or five ge to take up the wi to trace out a. s efficient, remun just to the litige grateful rememble—at least a mon In all these have never hear ced why the D have their pow actions of dama might safely be liquidated debts defendant (in a that he had a de wal of the cause

assessing of dat nearly removed away entirely. conduce to econ justice and publ juries dispense except in crimin ed by either par cess existing in monstrously cu of that it is upp new yetem now lor is before the Pointless as question, at pre tory that the p and we are in our legislature rial enough for during the appi nestly invite co ject-not gen

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pondent .- Gle

For informs connected wit readers to the our first pag very well be g particular den Penitentiary ! be done away denominations institution, t erring of their doubted that cheerfully pe minister. Al then be done tions placed u recommend the would certain nominate Mr.

on the presen
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tion of the n advisable tha sible. If the ting a Ward and insulting and insulting the better. appointment equal to the something o his confirma over its pres corresponder effected und likely to ens my that has agement. I