From the Provincialist

A communication from the Executive Council of this Province, and Lord Elgin's despatches accompanying it, will be found-on the first page of our paper this week.— The communication is a long document, but the importance of the subject, as well as the great ability with which it is treated, justifies its insertion; and indeed whether we regard that document, or the able and justifies its insertion; and indeed we regard that document, or the able and forcible despatch of His Excellency, one to the behavior of the most. The knows not which to admire most. I one party shows a profound knowledge the subject upon which he treats, and the other, convinced of the soundness of the sentiments advanced, readily endorses them and adds the weight of his own name and opinions to those of his Council. We have General and the present Administration the documents now before us fully justify whatever may have been said in that way. Canadians may justly feel proud of the present Government. Instead of the maw present Government. Instead of the maw-kish, noncommittal, mean-nothing despatch es something containing implied censure or this new country and its lithabitants, we have before us an open, manly espousal of their cause, and a courageous avowal of the truth, though it may not be very palatable to certain parties on the other side of Atlantic. "The people of Canada," says His Excel

lency, 'animated with the best dispositions towards England. The Canadian farmer is a suplicant at present to the Imperial Legislature, not for favor, but for justice ; and strong as is affection for the mother counriving as is affection for the mother country and her institutions, he [the farmer] cannot reconciled to his sense of right, that after being deprived of all protection for his produce, 'Sc. And again, having his mind the very natural consequences of refusing that "justice" for which the Canadian farmer is suplicant," the repeal of part | provisions were suffered to remain on the British statute book, which would seen and the promptings of duty and affection into opposition." Here is no blinking of the subject; the truth is told in John Bul's own way, just in the same unequivocal strain as that adopted by Lord Elgin's father-in-law, Lord Durham, in his me able report on Canadian affairs. And from perial Legislature, their eyes must be fully opened as to the inevitable consequences of refusing that "justice" for which we are

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The repeal of the navigation laws is the hinge upon which the prosperity of Canada now turns. These laws require that ou productions shall be transported to England only in ressels built or owned by British subjects; this prevents competition and ares a monopoly of the carrying trade to British shipowners, and, in consequence, they charge more for freight than the ves-sels of other nations. Before the repeal of the Corn laws in England, the high duties upon foreign produce secured for us a profit from which we could afford to pay these higher rates of freight; but since 1846, the duty on foreign grain is removed, and as British ships charge twice as much for freight across the Atlantic as American vessels; our gram merchants lose just the difference of the freights, and in conseto the Canadian farmer for his grain. This is the gi-t of the matter, and what we need is to admit American and other vessels to transport our produce to England, so that, by the competition created, freights from Montreal will be as low as from New York. Our gran buyers can then afford to give a better price-to our farmers, and the

tire carrying trade would be turned towards New York; while their "Drawback" law would, as it is doing already, bring the import trade by the same route; this, how-ever, would inevitably run the lower pro-vince. It, therefore we are expected to remain where all our affections and attachments would bind us—connected with the British empire—these navigation laws must be repealed. It seems, however, that the

next session. would ruin Great Britain, the continuant of the navigation laws will ruin us. Free trade at home, the continuance of the navigation laws over the colonies, the continuance of the navigation laws over the colonies. ed union of the colon es with the mother. country, and the presperity of the colonies, are things which, in our opinion cannot Since writing the feregoing, we regret to

learn that the American Congress has ad journed without passing the Reciprocity Bill, although it had passed the second reading in the Senate. Congress will meet again early in December, and may sanction tionists, get into nower by the election of their Candidate, General Taylor, this fall, the fate of the Resiprocity Bill is very-

PROSPECTS OF TRADE

The positive statement of the failure of the potato crop at home, given in ou Telegraphic report of the Niagara's news should it prove to have been well founded, must have an important baaring on our trade for the year. The immediate effect of the failure becoming known, has been a rise in the price at home of all descriptions of produce, which, if we may judge from the result of the same calculate in 1848, is like result of the same calamity in 1846, is likely to continue, and will have a corresponding effect on the markets of this continent. Indeed our Telegraph reports of last night, show that a rise has already taken place both in Montreal and New York. Ther are circumstances which render a high price more probable than even in that year. The fuller accounts by the Britannia, we are sorry to say, do not speak favourably of the English grain crops; there can be no doubt that the disturbed state of all parts of the Continent must have thrown a considerable breadth of land out of cultivation; and if the war which has been threatening so long, should break out, the supply which has should break out, the supply which has hitherto been available from that quarter,

It is certainly to be regretted that Canada has not been enabled to take full advanage of these circumstances, by the aboli tion of the Navigation Laws, and of the American Differential Duties, but it should be taken into account that we have a precrence in the British market until March 1849, and that as the freights by the St. Lawrence are much lower this season than usual, Great Britain affords us the best mar-

would be entirely withdrawn.

ket for our produce, for this year at least.

One thing appears perfectly certain, that we shall be able to obtain a good price for any quantity of produce we may have to spare. As to the quantity it is somewhat difficult to decide, but we are well satisfied from all accounts that notwithstanding the disastrous ravages of the rust in the Spring Wheat of the back Townships, we shall have in the Upper Province a fair average

If this be so, we may well congratulate ourselves on the prospects of our trade during the coming season, for our resources are now large, while our liabilities incurred are not great. The Spring importations of the year were exceedingly small, and fo e Fall, though larger in propertion, they will be much less important in amount than those of former years. We are informed that the stocks of goods

in the country are very low, and that the merchants who have already commenced making their fall purchases, are ordering largely, in anticipation of a profitable busi-

A very large quantity of wheat has been purchased in Toronto within the last few directions the from 4s 6d to 4s 10d; notwith-standing the favourable news by the steamer, there appears to be no disposition to raise the price. We rejoice to see that there is great unwillingness to enter into speculation similar to that of 1846; we sinless will take warning from past experience

SETTLEMENT OF THE PUBLIC LANDS. It is a strange paradox in economy that our public lands, which ough to be a source of public wealth, have to almost the pre-sent time, been a public burthen. The strongest condemnation of a system of management which has converted the means of public wealth into a perpetual public cost, is the bare mention of the fact. sometimes observed by practical economists, "I would not take as a gift a horse for which I have no employment, as he would soon eat up his own value." would soon eat up his own value. In the latter can complete with the farmers of the latter can complete with the farmers of the case of our public lands, the horse has not united States. Until this is done it is clear that our province must suffer. And pense of the groom has, in addition, been who are to be benefited by the losses which thrown upon the owner. A departure from neither "Gubee," nor his confederate cur, who are to be benefited by the losses which we are called upon to sustain? Simply such a system cannot be cause of regret.—
Whatever be the merits of the new plan of price of provisions for the poor of the empire lowered thereby, it would be some induce.

The world take deuced good care that thrown upon the owner. A departure from such a system cannot be cause of regret.—
Whatever be the merits of the new plan of disposing of the public Lands, struck out by the present flead of the Crown Lands that case, who would be safe? The Tran
There mour, but would take deuced good care that thrown upon the owner. A departure from noither "Gubee," nor his confederate cur, such as system cannot be cause of regret.—
Whatever be the merits of the new plan of disposing of the public Lands, struck out by the present flead of the Crown Lands that case, who would be safe? The Tranment to bear the evil, but that our whole population should suffer, to enrich the ship-owners, is not to be expected nor endured.

Society Office (and with the Transcript Office, and that is most valuable and virtuous in the critical population should suffer, to enrich the ship-owners, is not to be expected nor endured.

Society Office (and with the Transcript Office, and that is most valuable and virtuous in the refriends, thinking her dead, would under-city,) would be in a state of hydrophobyish being placed in the tumb. Society of the results are the controlled that the proposal placed in the tumb. Society of the controlled that the proposal placed in the tumb. Society of the controlled that the proposal placed in the tumb. Society of the controlled that the proposal placed in the tumb. Society of the controlled that the proposal placed in the tumb. Society of the controlled that the proposal placed in the tumb. Society of the controlled that the proposal placed in the tumb. Society of the controlled that the proposal placed in the tumb. Society of the controlled that the proposal placed in the tumb. Society of the controlled that the proposal placed in the tumb. Society of the controlled that the proposal placed in the tumb. Society of the controlled that the proposal placed in the tumb. Society of the controlled that the proposal placed in the tumb. Lord Eigin rightly judges, that though "
the people of Canada are animated with the best disposition towards England," still, if these cruel navigation laws are "suffered to remain on the British statute book, the material interests of the colonists and the promptings of daily and affection will come into opposition."

This result thus anticipated by His Excellency we would deeply lament, but however strong and sincere the attachment of the people of Canada to Great Britain, it were alike unreasonable and absurd to expect that they would consent to their own ruin, in order to carried the supposition of the supposition of the colonist in the time allowed. The possession of 50 acres will give the persevering settler a means of turnship, and in the universal delirium that would follow, the whole city would be defenceless! Can there be a doubt then that would follow, the whole city would be defenceless! Can there be a doubt then that would follow, the whole city would be defenceless! Can there be a doubt then that would follow, the whole city would be defenceless! Can there be a doubt then that would follow, the whole city would be defenceless! Can there be a doubt then that is give the persevering settler a means of turning life would induce then to desity would be defenceless! Can there be a doubt then that would follow, the whole city would be defenceless! Can there be a doubt then that would follow, the whole city would be defenceless! Can there be a doubt then that would follow, the whole city would follow, the whole city would be defenceless! Can there be a doubt then that would follow, the whole city would be definededs? Can there be a doubt then that would follow, the whole city would be definededs? Can there be a doubt then that would follow, the whole city would be definededs? Can there be a doubt then that would follow, the whole city would be definededs? Can there be a doubt then that would follow the would induce then to destine would follow. The possession the would follow. The possession the would fo empire!

There is, however, a possible remedy for Upper Canada; should the "Reciprocity Bhi" before the American Congress be finally passed, our productions would find a ready market in that country, and the energy market in that country, and the energy market in that country, and the energy market in that country and the energy market in the United States must pay down the whole amount of the purchase money, the whole amount of the purchase money, and the whole amount of the purchase money, the whole amount of the purchase money, and the manufacture of the market in the United States and the course the other cur will be saved, and all the inhabitants will appear before the Transcript Office to thank the editor for having preserved them, or the whole amount of the purchase money. before he can exercise his industry, except as a squatter, on any portion of the land.—
Ilis right of pre-emption is valuable, it is
true, but there is just this difference between the two cases: In Canada he is a legal set-tler; in the United States he is only a squat-ter. Practically there is not much differbe repealed. It seems, however, that the consideration of this great question is deferred until next meeting of the Imperial parliament, but there is a positive pledge that the American settler. The plan of requiring payment down for the 150 additional acres which the settler here meet session. plan of requiring payment down for the 150 additional acres which the settler here purchases, will secure the department from loss, and the settler against the unpleasant contingency of forfeiture of his land for his failing to make payment, which cappet failing to make payment, which cannot new

a superior class of emigrants from the mother country; especially as the former standing objection against settling in standing objection against settling in Canada, the tyranny of an irresponsible government, has been removed. From the npetus that will be thus given to emigration we may reasonably expect a rapid in-crease in the population and wealth of the country .- Examiner.

The progress of the Temperance Cause among the French population is most astonishing. In the County of Berthier, 13, fearful apparition to the eyes of the super

MAD DOGS. CORPORATION OF MONTREAL. PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a Dog whose owner is un-WHEREAS a Dog whose owner is unknown, has been seen running at large, and wandering in the streets of this City, biting other Dogs, and there is reason to believe that such Dog is Mad; all persons in the City are hereby ordered to CONFINE their DOGS immediately, or to MUZZLE them in such a manner as that they shall be totally unable to bite, and this during the special construation throughout Europe.— It moved with immense velocity, accomplishing 15 degrees of its track in the space of two months from the present date, to terminate on the 16th day of October next under the penalty prescribed by law against the owner or master of every Dog found running or wandering without being muzzled, while this notice shall continue in force.

JOS. BOURRET, Mayor.

City Hall, Montreal August 16, 1848.

The above is the copy of a proclamation which has been stuck up extensively about the city, and which has carried the deepest alarm into the bosom of every affectionate mother of a dog family, and into the heart of every puppy, within it. The question is now generally asked, where deep week and account to the want of repeated and account to the want of repeated and account to the want of repeated No. 10) we have come to the conclusion with Policeman No. 10) we have come to the conclusion are but was "Gubee's." The reasons which have led to this conclusion are but potent. It is well known—there can be no doubt of it at all—that "Gubee" and O'Connor have entered into an alliance to attack this city source the inhabitants are some of the property of the prope Connor have entered into an alliance to attack this city, seize the inhabitants, shave their heads, and make them kneel down and worship the stripes and stars which Gubee the king, and O'Connor his minister, will set over them. But the inhabitants who walk on two legs are not the only occupants of the city. We say it to the credit of the dogs that they are and always have been must loyal and enthusiastic supporters of the roast beef of Old England, ever ready to amssemble at the cry of "fresh meat," and willing to lay down their tails sooner than consent to be whipped and kicked by Gubee and O'Connor. Now the idea of buying the dogs off is out of the dags of the roast beef of Old England, ever ready to amssemble at the cry of "fresh meat," and willing to lay down their tails sooner than consent to be whipped and kicked by Gubee and O'Connor. Now the idea of buying the dogs off is out of the dags of the recover seen, than in the reception of the Britannia's new than in the reception of the Britann has been the iriend of a dog—that a dogs life? with him is no life at all, and that it hurs before it was published in New York, and more than an hour before the Britannia be pitched into the St. Lawrence at once, than trust to his mercy or the pickings of his pantry for existence. Such being the lase, it is evidet that, in case of danger, the logs would be staunch; and there is not a errier or a bull in the city, or a dog with smooth hair or rough hair, or a curly tailed

smooth hair or rough hair, or a curly tailed dog or a straight tailed dog that would not lift his voice against the man with the pea green jacket and his confederate in mischief, if they should try to come hither.

Now, such being the case, are the dogs to be got rid of? With them in it, the city can never be entirely defenceless; for if Rome was saved by a lot of uneducated arbhing access surely Mostreal, man trust. gabling geese, surely Montreal may trust something to the canines in the way of as-sistance. There can be no doubt that the knowledge of this fact has induced Gubee first to bite a dog and then to let him loose on society. The notion that the mad-dog is Gubee himself, we discard: Gubee is too throwing to go mad, that is, unless something could be made by it; but he could be another dog, and that dog could bite more respectable dogs, and so the mischief

ould be done.

We shudder when we think of the effects

this horrible scheme may induce.
We have ourselves a dog which tays as

likeness of a venerable female dog, standing on its hind legs, with a copy of the Mayor's famous proclamation round its neck. Transcript.

A GREAT COMET EXPECTED.

The attention of astronomers in Europe happen. Fifty acres will afford a sufficient field for an individual's industry till he becomes able to purchase the remaining portion of his lot.

These inducements cannot fail to attract

Of the very coally appearances of this

comet, we have no precise scientific ac-counts. But in the year 1264 its appear-ance threw all Europe into great alarm, and caused it to be recorded in the histories and chronicles of that day with special

The tail was very long and broad, resembling a fan, in shape, emerging from the castern horizon before the dinmer nucleus of the comet, and when fully risen, stretching itself upward, and shooting its rays to

The chroniclers of those times relate many terrible calamities which befel the nations of Christendom during that year and which, of couse, were all attributed t the influence of the comet. The Pope Ur-ban IV. was frightened into an alarming disorder, which confined bim to his apart-

ering of a flame agitated by the wind. The tail was slender in shape, and at first of a red colour, but afterwards it faded into a pale and livid hue. The rays clustered very thickly round the head of the comet. This brilliant phenomenon was first seen in the sign Libra, and disappeared in that of the Northern Fish.

of every puppy, within it. The question is now generally asked—whose dog was that which was seen running about as described in the above advertisement, and after a very long and painful enquiry (aided by a great many consultations with Policeman No. 10) we have come to the conclusion that it was "Gubee's." The reasons which have led to this conclusion.

CANAL ROUTE FROM NEW YORK TO CH caso.—The Change Democrat notices the arrival in that city of the canal boat John Drew, from New York, It came up the Hudson River and Eric Canal to Buffalo -from Buffalo to Erie through the lakefrom Eric to Pittsburg up the canal—from Pittsburg down the Chie to the Mississipp—up the Mississipp to the Illinois—up the Illinois to the canal, and down the canal to Chicago - thus making an inland voyage of about two-thirds the distance from this country to Europe.

HEMP FOR CANADA .- A lot of 20 tons prime dew-rotted hemp was shipped yester-day from this city by way of the Illinois river, canal and lakes to Quebec, Lower Canada. Several lots have heretofore gone to Toronto and other points in the British provinces. We also noticed about 100 keg of lard-going on board a steamer for Pitts-burg, and de-tined for the New York market. The old channels of trade are nearly lost sight of, in the many new and more profitable ones, springing up daily.—St. Louis Republican, Aug. 23.

SINGULAR CASE AT WALTHAM .- There

LOOK OUT !- As a canal-boat was pa sing under a bridge, the captain gave the usual warning by calling aloud, "Look out!" when a little Frenchman, who was in the cabin, obeyed the order by popping I thus completely upset our gravity. Just do Third, If a Printer works six weeks and discohis Read out of the window, which received a severe thump by coming in contact with a severe thump by coming in contact with a piller of the bridge. He drew it back in a great pet and exclaimed, "Dese Amerikus cry' look out! when they mean a whole host, Barney says the tribusiant! of "Well, I will bestow you another week of my the ide, lazy, longing scoundrels, the dreg-tools lebour, and during that time you must provide

ders that the ladies always pulled off the left stocking last. This, as may be supposed, created some little stir amongst his fair readers, and whilst in positive terms they denied the statement, they at the same determined to seize upon the "lands and tenetime declared he had no business to know ments, goods, gear and chattels" of the peacable it, even if it had been the fact, and prohowever, by a short argument. "When one stocking is pulled off first, another is amunition, and some other extensive walks." And honourable distinct restrictions. left on-and pulling off this is taking the left stocking off last.'

M. Ole Bull, the celebrated Norwegian

having been furnished with the charges a gainst him arising out of the evidence taket before the Penitentiary Commissioners, has, after a lengthy consideration of the matter, come to the conclusion that "prudence is the better part of salor," and resigned his office. The charges embraced peculation, cruelty to prisoners (as exhibited in the declarations which we published in February last), and conduct subversive of the discipline of the

MILITIA.—We were informed yesterday on authority, that an order will be shortly issued from the Militia Department by which the respective uniforms of the differ-ent arms of that service will be laid down, and officers instructed to provide themselves with them, as we suggested a few days ago There are good and sufficient reasons for this step, and it has been taken from a knowledge that the officers of the Militia, generally, and particularly in Upper Canada, desired it.—Montreal Courier.

STOLEN Goods .- Some suspicious cir cumstances coming to the knowledge of the Magistrates, search for stolen articles was made, on Thursday last, at the house of one David Avey, who has but lately arrived. A large quantity of nails, a square, a basket and a handsaw were found, all claimed by Mr. Williams, as his property. It is sup-posed that other setticles found on Avey's remises want owners. Some tools were discovered a few days since in the possession of Avev, by Mr. Iliggins, their owner, when asked by Mr. Higgins, where the re-mainder were, Avey promptly replied he would go for them—he has not, however, yet returned.—Dundas Warder.

ANOTHER MISSING MAN .- On Saturday well known in this town, left his house a usual, in order to go to work, and has not since been heard of. No conjecture can be formed as to the cause of his absence .-Dundas Warder.

The Turnpiking of the Huron Road goes on apace, but a correspondent complaint that it goes on far too fast to be good.— The Contractors, he says, throw the clay on both sides of the road, and then allow to stand there and be pressed down by vehicles, until within a short period of the ob being taken off their hands, at which time they have the centre filled up so many inches, according to contract, which thus becomes a mass of loose clay, that the fall rains convert into a muddy stream to flood the country. The District Surveyor, and Smith, many years ago, seemed willing to expose the fact that the Begislature are both food and fortunate in making laws to curtail the



HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1848.

ogued to Saturday, the 12th of October. The two Half Shares, of £50 each, sold public justice, we shall state, in few words, the

we are much gratified in being informed that the number of Shareholders are increasing, which, together with the increase of the bonus, is proof conclusion that they would quit work, not with that the principle of the Society is beginning to the intention of obtaining higher wages, but in

inquest was held at the Steamboat Hotel before evening they served him with a written notice, POPULATION OF TORONTO. -- In the late census John Hunt, who was boarding in his house, that taken of the City of Toronto, the Globe gives the returns, as follows:—" Total number of end: that he (Hunt) might just take any means

persons resident, 23,503; members of families he pleased to recover his wages; and that he persons resident not members of expected he would not sleep in his house that absent, 130; persons resucts that the servants and seven the servants and servants, 2,355; householders, proprietors of real estate, 1358; non-pro-him brought before Wm. Bennet Rich and Ross

TERRIBLE EMERGENCY!

held and tossing for some months past, there have or wages, ever existed between him and Giles. been some useful lessons to be learnt, many Hence the questions to be considered are, first LADIES LOGIC.—The editor of a paper in the United States, lately informed his readers that the ladies always malled off the most grind-dress that the ladies always malled off the most grind-dress that the ladies always malled off the most grind-dress that the ladies always malled off the most grind-dress that the ladies always malled off the most grind-dress that the ladies always malled off the most grind-dress that the ladies always malled off the most grind-dress that the ladies always malled off the most grind-dress that the ladies always malled off the most grind-dress that the ladies always malled off the most grind-dress that the ladies always malled off the most grind-dress that the ladies always malled off the most grind-dress that the ladies always malled off the most grind-dress that the ladies always malled off the most grind-dress that the ladies always malled off the law always malled the law always malled the law always malle and worthfessness of New York city, to take ing tyranny; and it would be well that the determined to seize upon the "lands and tene- statutes answer in the negative, then, the ments, goods, gear and chattels" of the peacable decision, in the present case, is not likely to need him no gentleman. He proves i', not this a terrible state of things! The Colonist "He who would cheat the poor man of his toil amunition, and some other extensive warlike And honourable, disdaining stealth withal; preparations on the part of the Imperial and But he who wrongs the lab'rer of his hire, Colonial Governments to meet the exigency of Is mean and miserable-two-fold a knave Barney's invasion. Now, if we wish to invest A petty pill'ring, picking, peculant, M. Ole Bull, the celebrated Norwegian violinist, is now working as a journeyman in the manufactory of M. Vuillaume, a and to sacrifice the lives of a few of our innocent. Void of all principle and manly life, Parisian musical instrument maker, in the fellow-countrymen, we think the proposal of the A worthless crawler on the walks of men, hope of being enabled to make a violin that shall equal the notes of those made by the celebrated Stradivarius, of Cremona, and for as to say "Come on Barney's brayado; as much stench."

Columist should be adopted. It would be a threat of defiance to Barney's brayado; as much stench."

Columist should be adopted. It would be a threat of defiance to Barney's brayado; as much stench."

Columist of Cremona, and for as to say "Come on Barney's brayado; as much stench."

Columist should be adopted. It would be a stench."

Columist should be a dopted. It would be a stench."

Columist should be a dopted. It would be a stench."

Columist should be a ste as to say " Come on Barney if you dare." This reminds us of our schoolboy days when one boy would have said to another, " Scratch my but-A witty lawyer, once a Recorder of the tons if you dare;" the buttons were immediately Third Municipality, yesterday jocously asked a boarding house keeper, in Recorder Baldwin's Court, the following question.—

An end leets some pleasure in learning the ting in the face of the aggressor; this called names of real objects—things he can look at.—

forth a blow, and the blow brought on a battle.

Were he tanged, then it is a proper wanter that

THE PENITENTIARY.—The kitchenkeeper | subjected to the same indignity or suffering on account; and therefore that Barney's championship should call forth n ther response than the bold and fearless ridicule of the Press of Canada. And we believe there is not one Press in Canada, Whig, Tory or Radcal, that will refuse to lay it on thick, thick, so that it will render all other fortifications superfluous against such invasions.

We are disposed, however, to doubt the reality of Barney's invading propensities. The supposition contains too much of the extravagant to be easily swallowed. We are not acquainted with he man, but from the very fact of his being able to address a meeting and wield an influence over portion of his fellow-men, we may safely preme his ability to perceive that whatever antipathy he may have against the dominion of the British Lion, he can have neither right nor clain to the bona fide property of the people of Canada. The soil of Canada does not belong to the British Lion. It, and all that it contains, belong to the people who have purchased and paid for them by their own industry. And though that spirit of disaffection towards British supremacy, which is confined to a very small fraction of those who have lately been driven from the emoluments of office, should become general, the people will never stoop to be plundered of their honestly earned wealth by a horde of lawless, lazy vagabonds. If ever Canada is to be annexed to the United States, it must be by an amicable treaty, not through the agency of Barney Develin: and we think Barney is wise enough to know this. But even though we thought otherwise, we would not by any means encourage his ignorant vanishity by sacrificing the lives of our innocent colonists in waging war with him. We think much wiser method would be to send the Hon morning last, Edward Galligan, laborer, R. B. Sullivan to talk rationally with the State Government of New York, and endeavor to procure a situation for Barney at Utica, where a

GILES Tersus HUNT.

larly kept up.

large establishment of such characters is regu-

We have no desire of interfering in the busi-

ness transactions of other people, and we do so

to be vindicatd. Without enquiring whether the decision of the Magistrates, given last week, in favor of Giles, against Vere John Hunt, is or is not in accordance with law, we regard it as fond and fortunate in making laws to curtail the iberty of the servant, and to prevent or punish combinations among workmen; while they seem equally willing to neglect legislation against the tyrannies and monopolies of masters. And it is probable that the new Act to regulate differences between Servant and Master is of this description, viz. four clauses for the benefit of the master, and one for the benefit of the servant. We have not examined the Act, and as the facts of the case have already been forwarded IF The Provincial Parliament is further pro- to the proper Authorities, we will not take the trouble of examining it at present; but for the satisfaction of our readers, and the safety of by the Builling Society on Saturday evening leading circumstances upon which the decision last, brought severally 31 and 35 per cent; and was given. It appears that three Printers who, the hope of getting the wages then due. And accordingly Mr. Smith, foreman of the office, Accident .- A Boy of twelve or thirteen years read to Mr. Giles a written intimation to that of age, the son of Mr. McCaul, farmer, Col- effect, on Tuesday the 29th ult. Mr. Giles borne, was drawned while bathing near the said he would not blame them; he could not help South Pier, on Friday the first instant. The it; he did not care much, as he could procure body was found on the following day, and an other hands from Hamilton! On the following Frazer, Esq. Coroner-verdict returned intimating that they had quit work, and would not resume it till they got at least some portion of their wages. Whereupon Mr. Giles told Robertson, Esquires, Justices of the Peace, who fined him in the sum of two pounds ten shillings for leaving the employment of the complainant Among the multitude of mighty revolutions without giving due notice !! Hunt was willing in which the civilized world has been tumbling to swear that no contract, regarding either time isclosures of strange workings and hidden mys- Is a man's oath sufficient to establish the existteries, so that our mind was prepared for almost ence of a contract when the other party is willanything that could issue from the womb of ing to swear to its non-existence? Second, aman extravagance, -but really Barney Deve- Dues the law recognize a contract at all where think, reader, on the magnitude of the evil that vers that he can never receive six farthings of the idle, lazy, loafing scoundrels, the dreg-tools lobour, and during that time you must provide ssession of Canada, and to trample the British working men of the Province should make a Lion under foot; in other words, they have universal fast for the repeal of this law. If our

SHORT ESSAYS FOR LITTLE BOYS.

A child feels some pleasure in learning the

would be associated, in with a particular form, action,-it would be, it the memory. Had it so racters used in writing a the same, reading and much easier learned toge The difficulty to a chile part of all education, n mind with a strong desi because he feels a plea words, but for the pu ideas which he has c words are the names of which he is familiar. written or printed, he we the alphabet, learn to s nearly as much ease as because the ideas embe ate an interest equal to the names and qualit which the child is far these qualities explain difficulty in learning to he is familiar with wa in print, and he will spell it much easier t water. The water is quality, not by telling liquid-for this method substituting one sound him equally destitute see the meaning of flui from one glass into and piece of leather canno manner, and then you which will enable him word fluid much easier rant of its meaning. Vinless, transparent. Win be so illustrated by o nted by each will be child's mind. Learn and he will remember t The meaning of a la visible illustrations, a feel a pleasure in learn be able to perceive the cise. Besides, the acc

be the healthy and na

faculties. And were

tables, &c., or as easily

would be no drudgery or

in the matter. The fac

be increased by using a

or by adopting the meth

founder of the Laucaste

that is, drawing the le

finger. In this manne

the properties and use to express these prope simplest words, he reader, but an intellig passed the years of his e should never learn wiser man than many dom does not consist in and the proper applicat objects instead of wor experiences no drudge brain. The system nature to which it is shackling or exhaustin of the hoy, his whole i healthy and vigorous pleasure instead of all execcise is adapted to 1841, I travelled forty vas greater than I hav clsewhere, -amountin hundred. The ellest ten, and the majority t of age. They had b in the school, or at le and culture of the T man richly endowed v endearing in human him, and used more conversation or discu generality of children and his whole heart corbed in his employs nor spoke of striking a them, and on the prosection. He regarded and driven through ing to certain undefinof chance or destiny, beings-rational spiri and desires might diff and treated them as impressed with the co character and useful he watched the succ a deep, deep interest He taught them to the positions which occupy in the world duties which they o others; made them nature and capabilit lessons in truth, justic trained them so comp their own reason an managed his whole n and with more proc manage a dozen some hundreds of sp on that occasion, the love and reason alonstuborn and refractor

charge, perfectly ob few weeks. He exa

examined by all who

opinion of human no

the proficiency which answering a system learned by rote for th rotry), but in answer

sation with them.