

town upon his face trying to kiss the Pope's foot which, when he is standing is no easy performance. I believe I flattered him on the night of his perfect prostration, when His Holiness addressed me briskly in French, saying, "Come in, come in, my son," at the same moment extending his right hand to me with an inviting gesture, and evidently endeavouring to induce my shortly friend to make short work of diving at his foot. I confess to kissing the Pope's ring, before I parted with his hand.

He immediately began to speak of the United States, said he was very thankful for the kind notice of him which the people of our country had taken—said the government had sent him some valuable books—that he was always happy to see my countrymen—that he thought the liberty and happiness of the people was well secured in the United States, &c. &c. His Holiness is evidently quite familiar with our political history, and has a lofty appreciation of the character of Washington. He manifested acquaintance with the great names of the past and the present, and among the latter, spoke of Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun.

In size, figure and in certain bristly carriage of his person, Pius IX. reminded me of Chancellor Kent, of twenty years ago.—The expression of his countenance is that of sadness and anxiety; and this, I thought, was especially manifested when an allusion was made to the reception of his new constitution; and he replied: "It is very difficult to provide for the wishes of all, in a case so complex as committed to my charge. I have most at heart the spiritual interest of the people, and what has now been done I hope may promote their welfare as well as their temporal happiness." Soon after this, we took our leave. His Holiness gave me his hand again, and obeying more the impulse of the moment than the etiquette of the Court, I gave it a rather smart republican shake, which he thought the Holy Father took no offence. Pius IX. lives in the most frugal way, and bestows all his income on the poor. I cannot help feeling great respect for him, and I believe him to be a sincere and devout man of God.

The American system of popular government is the study of enlightened men in this part of Europe. The late argument of Mr. Webster before the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Dorr case, which embraces an admirable and characteristic exposition of the subject, has been translated into the Italian language by a very distinguished gentleman of Bologna.

Mr. Webster's fame as a defender and expounder of constitutions would, if he were on this side of the Atlantic, ensure him full employment in the making of such documents. A recent traveler in Austria records that he was received at the Court of Vienna, and had the honor to sit one day by the side of Metternich, at dinner.

The Prince said there was so much talk of constitutions making, it might yet be a distinct profession in Europe—that when Ali Pacha, the celebrated rebel, raised his standard against the Sultan, he received a letter from him, in which after some compliments Ali Pacha proceeded to the business matter which was a request that Matternich would select for him the best constitution maker he could find in Europe, and send him over to the Pacha forthwith, as he intended to govern the country he was about to wrest from the Sultan. The Prince said, that being on friendly terms with the Sultan, he was obliged to decline the commission. There will probably be a job for somebody in this line of business before long, nearer to Vienna than the Court of the Sultan.

News by the Cambria.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, 28th April.
There has been more demand for Breadstuffs the last ten days, and a good deal in Indian Corn for Ireland at 26s and 27s per bushel. There was an indication of some further improvement, but the demand became less active to-day and buyers have rather had the advantage. Flour in fair request and steady at 27s a 25s 6d per bushel, and four 24s a 23s 6d per bushel. The general stocks in this port are moderate, and the possibility of supplies from the Baltic being interrupted has probably some influence on holders. Carolina Rice 16s 6d a 17s 6d per cwt.

IRELAND.

On Friday night there was a general meeting of the Confederate Clubs in Dublin. The attendance was very numerous; and among other things, it was resolved to proceed with the organization of an armed National Guard.

A manifesto to this effect was drawn up and signed by nearly every person present. In the meantime, the executive are actively engaged in preparing the constitution of the National Guard, which will not now far distant. The 23rd May is named by some as the day definitely fixed on by the leaders of the rebels for their outbreak.

FRANCE.

Latest advices from Paris state that the election returns from the sections, as well as from the departments, continue to be most satisfactory to those who desire to see the moderate party represented in the Provisional Government by M. Lamartine, prevail. In almost every arrondissement in Paris, M. Lamartine had the moderate party in the Government had the lists, and throughout the departments the commissaries of M. Ledru Rollin are at great discount. The intelligence had produced a very sensible improvement in the money market. It was reported that M. Albert had gone over from Rollin's to Lamartine's party in the Cabinet, and that M. Ledru Rollin was only waiting for the meeting of the National Assembly to resign his post as Minister, without waiting for dismissal.

The examinations of the votes in the sections proceeded very slowly yesterday, and it is much feared that all the examinations cannot be finished this evening. Tomorrow at 12 o'clock, the sections will meet their respective mayors, to examine the votes of the arrondissements, and this cannot be done until the evening. The general examination will take place on the 28th, at the Hotel de Ville, and it is expected that the general result will be known on the morning of the 29th.

The votes examined up to this time give as an imposing majority in the following order: 1, Lamartine; 2, Dupont de l'Eure; 3, Garnier Pages; 4, Arago; 5, Marrast; 6, Bethmont; 8, Cormenin; 9, Cassidiere; 10, Beranger; 11, Cromieux; 12, Buches; 13, Goussier; 14, Carnot; 15, Berger; 16, Moreau; 17, Cavaignac; 18, Lamotte. They have all at least 100,000

votes. After these eighteen names, come, as nearly as can be ascertained; 19, Coquerel; 20, Lacordaire; 21, Lamennais; 22, Champeil; (the man "au manteau bleu"); 23, Perduer; 24, Corbon; 25, Clary; and some names of the workmen. There is some doubt if Ledru Rollin will have sufficient votes to secure his return. M. M. Louis Blanc, Albert, Flocon, Roussin, are distanced; the workmen, Citizen Sobrier, the proprietor of the Commune of Paris, threatens the Provisional Government, that if they do not accept themselves with the present state of Poland, he will open subscription lists, and enrol volunteers for the independence of Poland.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

At a council of the Provisional Government, held on the 23rd, a decree was adopted definitively abolishing slavery in all the colonies and possessions of the French Republic. The decree is to take effect two months after its publication in the colonies. An indemnity is to be granted to the slave-owners the amount and form of which will be fixed by the National Assembly. All traffic in slaves between the French Republic and the colonies, by any system of publication of decrees. All introduction by hire or otherwise of negroes into the colonies is also forbidden. This clause is especially intended to prevent the introduction of negroes from Senegal, by any system similar to that of the Hill Coolies in the English colonies.

THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS.

We read in the *Messenger*—
"A lady of Geneva, who is a friend of the Duchess of Orleans, received a few days ago, from the Duchess, a letter which contains, among other things, the following words: 'I deplored at first the unexpected Revolution of February, and wept over the terrible fall of those who were dear to me; I regretted at first for my son the loss of the financial crown, but I have now I had rather see my son dead than hope for his early return to France or dream that he might one day sit upon a throne which is forever impossible.'"

THE LOSS OF IRELAND.

England could afford to lose Ireland. Such a loss might, indeed, involve an immediate and temporary damage to her prestige. Foreign nations might misunderstand her position, and she might be regarded as the sum total of loss sustained by England—would be nothing. She would part with the sore and gangrened limb of the empire; the empire itself would survive, and the whole would be healed. But how would she fare? Barred for ever more from all share, title, and interest in every element of British greatness, every source of British affluence, and every symbol of British sovereignty, on her would fall the curse of feeding the intestine struggle of domestic faction, and bleeding beneath the continuous wound of agrarian outrage.

The overplus of her poor—high-born or low-born—of Celtic or Saxon blood—would be absorbed back into the muddied and turbulent whirlpool of a conflicting and long-desired provincialism. She would shrink at once into herself—a petty island, torn by the fierce feuds of partisans, who only were not venal because there were none to buy them. To be fed by the wretched peasants who had no landlords to oppress them, because their Republic had abolished poverty in its infancy and whole. But Ireland herself, and to pour forth his venomous hatred upon his political opponents, has started another case of "proscription," viz., the removal of the head of the Department of Simcoe. To the particulars of this case we now beg to call the attention of the public.

It appears that for some time past the monthly advertisement of the list of letters remaining in the Post Office at Simcoe had been inserted in the *Standard*, a paper of the Department, in the *Long Point Advocate*, a liberal paper. Shortly before the late General Election, however, Mr. Campbell and some other Tories—most of them at that time and still officers of the Government—announced to Simcoe the *Standard*, a fierce Conservative journal, and at once transferred the Post Office patronage to that paper. Against this atrocious conduct the *Advocate* justly protested, and agitation against men in whom they professed to have confidence, would lead us to the conclusion that Mr. Papineau is a very unsafe guide. Up to the present time, however his success has been small indeed; and having a high respect for the talents of the man, we are glad to see when we find him placing himself on a level with Barney Devlin.—*Pilot*.

DISMISSAL OF MR. CAMPBELL.

From the Kingston News, (Tory.)
In the matter of the dismissal of Mr. Campbell from the office of Postmaster at Simcoe, we think it but fair to ministers to state, that from the version of the matter given by the *Long Point Advocate*, the government seems to have nothing to do with it. Mr. Campbell having thought proper to establish the establishment of a new paper at Simcoe, to transfer the list of letters to his advertising column, the older one very naturally complained to the Deputy Postmaster General, in the hope of recovering the advertising. The latter officer, feeling that politics or political predilections should not be permitted to interfere with the management of his department, or with the distribution of its patronage, directed Mr. Campbell to restore the list of letters to the *Advocate*. This Mr. Campbell refused to do, and was in consequence dismissed from office by Mr. Stayer. How the latter officer might have acted in the premises had there been a conservative administration in power, or if there was not a prospect of his department soon coming under the control of the provincial authorities, it is not for us now to inquire. But the responsibility of the act, whatever it is, appears to rest with Mr. Stayer; and treating it as a departmental matter—as a case involving the authority of the chief officer—we think he has acted right in the matter. At least we will say this; had we been treated by a radical postmaster as the *Advocate* was by Mr. Campbell, we should, like him, have at once appealed to the Deputy Postmaster General urging the non-applicability of party political considerations to the routine of his department, and claiming redress at his hands.

A New Telegraph.—A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* announces a new telegraph, the invention of Mr. Bain of England, where the patent has been sold for £12,000. The telegraph, it is stated, is capable of transmitting one thousand words a minute. The inventor has taken measures to secure a patent in the United States.

THE HON. L. J. PAPINEAU.

We copy in this number from the *Quebec Spectator*, an account of what must be termed the late Papineau Meeting. Mr. Papineau, we regret to say, has recommenced his career as an agitator; and at a time, too, when he professes to have confidence in the responsible advisers of the Crown. Strange to say, Mr. Papineau is surrounded by parties who, during the ascendancy of the late Administration, of which Messrs. D. B. Viger and Papineau were members, were its active supporters. The ostensible object of the new agitation is a repeal of the union between Upper and Lower Canada; but Mr. Papineau's leading supporters do not hesitate to proclaim that their real object is a separation, and a junction with the United States. It is singular enough that any man of intelligence should be credulous enough to believe that by such a junction French Canadian nationality would be preserved; and yet Mr. Papineau is sparing no efforts to convince his countrymen that his object is to maintain their nationality. The Papineau party are evidently not practical men. They seek for objects wholly unattainable in the present state of public opinion. A small knot of very young men, who are instruments of Mr. Papineau, imagine—like the "Tooley-street tailors"—that they are the people of Canada. We beg of them to recollect that there is such a place as Upper Canada, and that Upper Canada members will be obliged to consent to the virtual disfranchisement of their constituents. Mr. Papineau, if he has reflected for one moment, must be aware that, under the existing constitution, he can never expect to carry his views into effect. Does he expect to get a more liberal constitution from the Imperial Government, against the advice of the Canadian Parliament; or does he intend to get up a little Canadian revolution in the present state of public opinion? We are for practical measures of reform.

We should like to hear from the organ of Mr. Papineau how he intends to carry his views into effect. He may possibly have it in his power to injure his countrymen, and to prevent their obtaining a great deal that would be of essential service to them, but it is quite obvious that he has not in his power to serve them by adopting the policy of which he has given a programme on more occasions than one.

That Mr. Papineau has talents of a high order is admitted on all hands—that he is an impracticable man, as a politician, has long been asserted by his opponents. We have been disinclined to believe the truth and veracity, but certainly the present attempt at agitation against men in whom they professed to have confidence, would lead us to the conclusion that Mr. Papineau is a very unsafe guide. Up to the present time, however his success has been small indeed; and having a high respect for the talents of the man, we are glad to see when we find him placing himself on a level with Barney Devlin.—*Pilot*.

POSITIVELY THE LATEST CASE OF PROSCRIPTION!

The individual who "does" the *Hamilton Spectator*, certainly the most rabid and vile creature who ever carried a pen, is now admitted on all hands—that he is an impracticable man, as a politician, has long been asserted by his opponents. We have been disinclined to believe the truth and veracity, but certainly the present attempt at agitation against men in whom they professed to have confidence, would lead us to the conclusion that Mr. Papineau is a very unsafe guide. Up to the present time, however his success has been small indeed; and having a high respect for the talents of the man, we are glad to see when we find him placing himself on a level with Barney Devlin.—*Pilot*.

effect effect—all its imputed good allowed—such as only the most perverted hearts will wish to experience again. The young, especially, assimilate to what they feed their thoughts upon; but what is more effectual than details of crime and of public executions to fill the mind with pictures of evil instead of beauty.—*Cobourg Progress*.

EXECUTION AT NIAGARA.—On Saturday last, Gaunt, the coloured young man who was condemned for the murder of Mrs. Bell, was executed at Niagara. The *Chronicle* says, "He was remarkably firm and composed, acknowledged the justice of his sentence and attributed his ruin to Sabbath-breaking, disobedience to his parents and drinking." He confessed that he had been excessively drunk on the day previous to the murder, and that he was under the influence of the devil! What demon can be worse than that of whiskey? Tipplers take warning, lest you also come under his clutches!—*Oxford Star*.

THE LAST GAME.—Upon this bright day, stand with me if you would be sick of humanity, and look over the multitude of men kindly gathered to see a murderer begin to gamble, make out a game, and a three guarded watch him. At the gallews ladder his courage fails him. His coward feet refuse to ascend; dragged up he is supported by bustling officials; his brain reels, his eyes swim, while the mock minister utters a final prayer by his leader ear. The prayer is said, the noose is fixed, the signal is given; a shudder runs through the crowd as he swings free. After a moment his convulsive limbs stretch down and hang heavily and still; and he begins to gambol like a jockey as a game, and ended with stabbing an enraged victim whom he had felled, has here played his last game—himself the stake.—*Rev. H. W. Beecher*.

A SPORTING CLEVERMAN.—A late number of the *Christian Observer* tells the following tale of an Episcopal Nimrod.—Of course our contemporary *The Church* will set us right if there be any inaccuracy in the statements:

"On Friday last, about 9 A. M., a party assembled on the race-course to witness a match made between one of the successors of the Apostle, and a son of Galen, on the merits of their respective horses, which were ridden by their possessors, attired in full jockey costume. The divine proved himself a good jockey as a theologian, and won, thereby reflecting great credit on his ancestors, the Apostles." But this was not all. "The honours were in attendance, and in less than an hour the whole assemblage were in hot pursuit of a poor fox, which, after running nearly forty miles, was killed. One of the horses did the same evening, and all the others are so ill, that their recovery, if not hopeless, is at least very doubtful." We should be glad to know which of the apostles that racing, fox-hunting divine succeeded!

HURON SIGNAL.
FRIDAY, MAY 26, 1848.
HURON ASSIZES

Closed on Monday evening. The only serious case was that of Joseph Smith, tried for the murder of James Coates. It was one of those numerous and brutal outrages which necessarily result from the effects of intoxicating liquors, and which, in the hands of a theologian, and a man made between one of the successors of the Apostle, and a son of Galen, on the merits of their respective horses, which were ridden by their possessors, attired in full jockey costume. The divine proved himself a good jockey as a theologian, and won, thereby reflecting great credit on his ancestors, the Apostles." But this was not all. "The honours were in attendance, and in less than an hour the whole assemblage were in hot pursuit of a poor fox, which, after running nearly forty miles, was killed. One of the horses did the same evening, and all the others are so ill, that their recovery, if not hopeless, is at least very doubtful." We should be glad to know which of the apostles that racing, fox-hunting divine succeeded!

We think there is a sad depravity of taste in publishing the details of such atrocious outrages as that of Smith's case. It is a literal parallel to the vitiated appetites of the very lowest class of mankind, and can have no other tendency than to familiarize them with the dark machinery of practical wickedness, at which good-felling instinctively recoils. And, therefore, we only mention, that owing to some want of harmony in the evidence, and in consideration of some other circumstances of an extenuating nature, the Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter, and Smith was mercifully sentenced to six months imprisonment in the District Jail. His confinement will be a tolerable apprenticeship to the glorious principle of total abstinence, and we trust his own superior intellect will perceive the necessity of resolving that spirituous liquors shall never again exert their demon influence in degrading him through the awful violation of the laws of God and man. He has large firmness, and he will find numbers of good men who will be willing to encourage and countenance him in the practice of virtue, and we are fully persuaded that he is one of those individuals whose only safety lies in total abstinence.

The girl Ann Cien, who was charged with

the murder of her two infants, was acquitted, as nothing could be proved against her farther than the fact that she had been the mother of twins.

There were a number of civil cases decided; some of them considerably important, but as we cannot see either the justice or utility of making editorial capital out of the business transactions of private individuals, we forbear any further notice of them.

PROSCRIPTION.

We would not think of sitting down seriously to write an article on this bug-bear, were it not that so much nonsense and noise has been already thrown forth upon the subject. We believe solemnly that every error in opinion, however trifling the subject may be, will operate injuriously on society, and, therefore, we think it is the duty of every man to exert his influence in preventing the dissemination of false impressions or opinions among his fellow creatures; and without presuming to contradict the pernicious sentiments and the illogical sophistries of designing malevolence, which have been disseminated over the length and breadth of the Province on the subject of "Proscription," or without the slightest intimation of officiously and gratuitously becoming the "Guardian angel" of the public mind. We regard it as a duty to exert our feeble abilities in endeavouring to protect the minds of our own readers against the subtle influence of these errors. Whether the intention of the clamorous party is to terrify the Administration or to render it unpopular, the effects upon the public mind will be alike bad. We take it for granted, however, that the latter is the intention, and though there is little danger to be apprehended from such an attempt, so far as the Government is concerned, yet it is a fact that there are individuals who have no political opinions save those derived from newspapers, and for such alone are these clamours intended. It is obvious that no man who is capable of writing a *Tory* newspaper, would ever think of writing a *proscription* paper for men who had ever studied politics, or who were capable of thinking on the subject. It is, therefore, written for the ignorant and unwary, and is doubly wicked on that account. And it is probable that if the writers were aware of the comparatively small number of the ignorant, who either know or care anything about newspapers, they would not put themselves to much trouble. The mass of the people have gone far beyond the age of *Toryism*—but few are still lingering amidst its darkness do not know this. Their position in society at present justly reminds us of Washington Irving's story of Rip Van Winkle, during which time America had become a Republic, and the institutions, customs, and opinions of his countrymen had gone so far ahead that on awaking, poor Rip found himself completely isolated, he could neither speak nor think with the people; their notions and conversations were altogether unrecognizable to him. He was a relic of the Past. And in fact the Tories seem to have got so wrought up in the dream of the progress of society. Their ideas are still of wheel-burrows and feet-footed Pages, while mankind are talking of locomotive engines and magnetic telegraphs.—But to proceed.

The intention of the terror-mongers cannot succeed unless they can show that the Government have acted either unconstitutionally or unwisely. It would be a waste of time to discuss the first view of the question, as no one denies that the Government have the power to dismiss men from office, and it is only the obtuse intellect of *Toryism* that makes any distinction between the possession of power and the right to exercise it; it is in the right that the power resides, therefore, the Government have a right to dismiss men from office. And we shall now enquire whether it is wisdom or error in the present Government to exercise this right. Judging from a comparative view of the constitutions represented respectively by the Radicals and Tories in the present House of Assembly, we formerly asserted that the three-fourths of the whole people are represented by the Radical Members, we are now convinced that this estimate is far short of the mark, and when we consider the very large proportion of the population who work and pay taxes, and increase the value of the country, and yet have no votes, we think it is highly probable that *Toryism* at this moment does not represent one-tenth or, perhaps, one-twentieth part of the population. Still we will merely assume that a large majority of the people are in favour of liberal Government; by which we distinctly mean a Government founded on the principles of justice, which will legislate for the interests of the whole population without any regard to country or creed. This we hold to be the *splitting point*. Nine-tenths of all the Tories in the Province have no other political ideas than those connected with the supremacy of a particular Church, a kind of confound, indistinct politico-theological notion of *rights and wrongs*; and the other tenth are labouring under the mental hallucination that *Toryism* and their retention of office are the same thing. Appropriate the Clergy Reserves to educational purposes. Transform Kings College into a Provincial literary Institute, and Canadian *Toryism* will be numbered with "the things that were." The office-holders who were part and parcel of the thing itself.—Who were made "fit and proper persons" by the metamorphosing influence of High Church *Toryism*, might, for a short time, indulge the sordid dream of the Bacon and Eggs, but tangible experience would soon awaken them.

We say that a very large majority of the people are in favour of equitable Government; they have returned a parliament on the avowed condition that they would carry out the principles of political justice; and we would naturally expect that the people are inclined to facilitate to the utmost of their power the exertions of their Representatives. All public office are, or ought to be, created for the benefit of the people, and the people pay for them. Now it is a fact, that all office-holders, from the local Crown Land Agents to the Judges on the bench, can and do exercise an extra political influence, especially in election matters. It has been lately asserted on what we consider good authority, that nine-tenths of all the office-holders in Canada are advocates of *Toryism*. And in these circumstances we would ask where is the impolicy or the injustice of the Government ad-

dressing these office-holders in the following manner:—"Gentlemen, We have invested with power to carry out a certain line of policy for the benefit of the people, who cheerfully and liberally pay you, for our respective offices; you are opposed to the wishes of the people who pay you, you are inclined to thwart our policy to the utmost of your power, and that power is considerably increased by the position which you occupy as the public officers; therefore, we regard it as a duty which we owe to the public and to ourselves to remove you from office—not because you are Scotchmen, or Irishmen, or Englishmen; not because you are members of this or that Church, nor because you belong to this or that society—but simply because your offices give you an additional influence, which you seem determined to exert against the interests and desires of those who pay you?"—What impolitic or unjust principle would be involved in such conduct? We do not by any means recommend or insist upon such policy.

In fact we would never have thought of writing on the subject, only on account of the driving force of the *Tory* press intended evidently for the best purpose. And now that we have interfered with it, we give it as our opinion that the more proscription the better. *Toryism* is just as much opposed to the wishes and interests of the people of Canada as *Republicanism*, and in plain fearless language we would just object as strongly to the public officers of the country being filled by Yankee *Republicanism*. Both we are alike hostile to our interests at present, and *Toryism* is inconceivably the worse of the two for the future; for *Republicanism* would allow us to worship as we pleased, and to pay for our own worship; but the soul and substance of *Toryism* is a national Church, for which we would be compelled to pay whether we worshipped or not.

And believing these views to be substantially correct, we hesitate not to assert that every advocate of *Toryism* that is retained in a public office, and every *Tory* newspaper that is supported by official patronage may be regarded as so much machinery, supported at the public expense with a direct tendency to oppose the public interests. And without seriously insisting on a regular course of proscription, we would wish it to be understood that all talking *Tories* and *Tory* newspapers continuing to receive public patronage are tolerated to do so, either as a generous acknowledgement of their capabilities, or as an act of public sympathy. Their right to this patronage we fearlessly and emphatically deny. These views we think are correct; if not, we shall be happy to see them refuted. But it is neither displays of wrath, nor rage, nor bullying, nor brow-beating, nor canting, nor blackguarding, nor lamentation and wean, that will convince us that men who oppose, and scorn, and malign the policy of a popular Government, have a right to the patronage of that Government; such an anomaly requires to be elucidated by logic and common sense.

With regard to the law which Mr. Ferris violated, there should be no such law; and therefore we would much rather that Mr. Ferris had been dismissed from the public service on account of his opposition to the public interests than for the violation of an imaginary, or, at best, a nominal law. In the one case, there would have been the sanction of justice and expediency; in the other it is a mere sham. Mr. Ferris perhaps came forward more openly than his fellow office-holders, but it is an great exaggeration of facts to assert, that there are not ten office-holders in the Province who did not violate the law, either directly or indirectly, which merely proves the absurdity of it. So long however as it remains a law, it should be enforced, and Mr. Galt of Goderich, should have been dismissed on the same day with Mr. Ferris—respect to the law required this. As so much has been said and written about Mr. Galt's conduct at the late election by persons who know nothing about it, and as Mr. Galt does not seem inclined to say much about it himself, we will take the liberty of asking a few questions, which should Mr. Galt, or a few of his Goderich friends think proper to answer, we will give them credit for a disposition to do justice to a gentleman whom they have endeavoured to represent as delinquent, wavering, and unpopular, even in the highest degree. And first, Did Mr. Galt's purpose of propping up Mr. Galt in favour of the Inspector General when the electors of Huron were sold to the D. D. Administration. Did the leading politicians of Goderich appoint or solicit Mr. Galt to interrogate Mr. Cayley in a meeting, for the purpose of ascertaining his political views? Was Mr. Galt satisfied or did he express his dissatisfaction with Mr. Cayley's views on the College question? Did Mr. Galt offer his warm, willing support to Mr. Cayley at that time, or was it after another party had entered the field with a strong probability of success, that Mr. Galt, for the credit and interest of the country, came forward with his warm, willing support? Did the Hon. Inspector General, knowing that Mr. Galt was prohibited by law from canvassing at elections, and did the ardent friends of Mr. Cayley, knowing Mr. Galt to be the most unpopular man of the whole district, we ask, did they and the "superior officers," Mr. Cayley, under these convictions and in the face of the law, prevail on Mr. Galt to accompany his superior officer in an election canvass through the eastern portion of the Huron District? Did Mr. Cayley, and his very loyal and constitutional friends, insist upon polling the electors in the township of Williams, contrary to all law and justice; and did Mr. Galt, after all friendly remonstrance was unavailing, honourably declare that if the law was thus flagrantly trampled on by the members of the government, for selfish purposes, he would feel it to be his duty to go back to the eastern part of the District, and free the electors from the pledges they had given him. Did Mr. Galt at the late election publicly and fearlessly accuse Mr. Cayley of deceiving him and those whom he had induced to vote for him? We have a few other questions to ask, but will defer them for the present. Those we have asked can be answered by a number of respectable men in Goderich, and we really must say it is not much to their credit to allow more party feeling to another their truth; while, during the last few months the name and conduct of Mr. Galt have been attempted to be traduced and foully mingled by creatures who, as far as impudence, intellect, and principle are concerned, were never entitled to rank higher than his shoe-boy. We

have not till now said upon him as far below beneath his contempt, that he will not thank only apology for our it at least twenty respect District have asked Galt, and we just intire any more such abbas we will ask a few q may not taste very d cerned.

ARRIVAL OF
The Caledonia arriv evening, and anchors came up next morn the lines with much atmospheric electricity
LIVERPOOL MARKS Floor, 20s 6d. Wares and 3s 3d. Red, 6s 2s and 3s. Meal, 1 declined last week, w responding depression The Liverpool Market ly. The chief altera mand for which was a marked improve The principal improv qualities. Man have shown increas placed.
PROVISIONS.—Pork, ordinary and old, 30s extra India family, & free, prime mess (new mess, 44s 6s; prin Ashes—Duty free, Pearls, 38s a 42s. 29s; Pearls, 38s r 40 The London money presence of much fr nations of French int of Austria, now in closed at a decline of now at 53.
There have been considerable amount. Co., fax spinners, Sons, worsed spinne The mills of both The unretted state assigned as the immed FRANCE.—Wilmer French elections ar withstanding the un republicans had com pose, the lists which acted upon by Lamart So clearly and pro of power feeling b fears are entertained ulterior measures, in proceedings nugatory

ACCIDENTS.—On Friday morning, going on well.
SUCID.—On Friday morning, going on well.
CASUALTY.—We Lee, a young g graduated at Mont late Dr. Leos, of L, accidentally drowned Saturday morning the accident he ha was a young gent and his loss will be ily and friends.

BURGLED EXTRA.—And continue medical of the us edited by a Chur man.
MO: "Being a bolden last was offered 31 ed taking 32s. 6d. sors 12s on Saturd few bris, part sec showing an advan and an upward to further influenced

On Saturday w G. Dinning, the f letter:—"The market correct—31s 6d—er, leaves 21s 4d. stone.—D. & S. offers. On Satur few bris, part sec & S's report did actions beyond F Transcript.

CROPS IN THE
wheatfields thru remarkably well judge of the crop we would say that ant one.—*Hamilt*
THE WHEAT C says "The wheat looked better than One can almost a