

commanding beauty. While—on returning to Mr. Elliott's poems—we feel a certain incompleteness and want of proportion here and there, which mar our pleasure in them, we have been struck by their vigour, by their eloquence, and by their exquisite touches of local beauty. The latter alone will make them sought after, again and again, whenever the nooks and corners of our island, as described by its singers, shall be the theme. If Scott be the poet of Tweeddale, and Wardlaw of the Lakes, to Elliott, generally, belong the heights and the dale of Yorkshire—and, yet more, its "broad towns," in which Manufacture is unable to destroy or efface (as many and foolish folk would suppose) the elements of poetry. But in the human heart, "with all its dreams and sighs,"—One of Mr. Elliott's last appearances in rhyme, was the biting stanza directed against the Socialist, which was set in a column last year. On the whole, his is a career which we can contemplate with sympathy. His, too, is an English name, which the men—whether working or thinking—of every shore of England may delight to honor.—*Edinburgh.*

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.
Accounts from Constantinople up to the 14th appear in the German papers. According to the *German Reform* the diplomatic relations between the Austrian and Russian envoys had not been renewed in the English fleet continued in the Dardanelles; but nevertheless, says the latter, it was not doubted that the affair of the refugees would be arranged. The *Journal de Paris* has a letter which states that the Porte had refused as requested by Russia, and that it was endeavoring to induce Austria to support its views, but it was not considered probable that the latter power would separate from Russia.

On the 17th the English fleet was still in the Dardanelles, and the officers paid daily visits to Stramboul.
Russia continues to construct war vessels; seven new ones, two being men-of-war, were to be launched on the 23rd and 24th, at Nikolayev.
We have advices from Constantinople of the 25th ultimo, at which date the affairs between Russia and Turkey were not satisfactory as a whole could be wished.—There was a continual interchange of notes between the representatives of the two Powers, which indicated that every difference of opinion respecting the refugees had not been finally adjusted; though from the account observed, it was impossible to ascertain with any thing like certainty, where the difficulties existed. The British fleet continued in Beica Bay, and the French fleet at Ourlan.

THE ROMAN STATES.
The *Legge* of Turin, states that General Baraguay d'Albilly has announced to the President of the French Republic that he will not tolerate a repetition of them.
Mr. Thiers and M. Mignone, a French Protestant gentleman, have arrived at Rome, to demonstrate against the imprisonment of Dr. Achilli. They have been favorably received by General Baraguay d'Albilly; and it is said that, in order to avoid the risk of a collision with the English Governments, the Cardinals will connive at Dr. Achilli's escape.
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against his own views, and the allowance he was ready to make for the greatest heat of his opponents.
Mr. Scott's first connection with the cause of the Scottish act of Union—a cause in which he subsequently joined the *Montreal Herald*, which under his charge gained much of the high character it now possesses as the foremost journal in Canada. In Montreal, assisted by his friend the late Dr. Denison, a man of fine education and talents, Mr. S. fought a hard battle in the cause of the Church of Scotland and having an equal standing with the Church of England in the colonies conquered since the Union, in virtue of the Scottish act of Union—a cause in which the exertions of his friends after war's close were crowned with success. He leaves many friends in Montreal to drop a tear to his memory, and it is perhaps illustrative of his goodness of feeling and general civility that most of these are strong Liberals like himself, to which in fact, in those days had scarcely been made a reproach in Montreal. After his return to this country he edited the *Fredericton Liberator*, a relation of choice literature which had an extensive circulation. The manner in which he conducted the *Apprentice* is known to our readers;—the welfare of the community among which he was ever his earnest wish, and the object of his efforts, the most anxious and generous of his kind and feeling heart, which opened his hand liberally at all times to the cry of distress.

A mysterious ailment affected him in the very prime of life, and for several years, notwithstanding the most anxious labors of affectionate and devoted care, and the highest medical skill, his health gradually declined, and at last he died on Saturday morning, regretted by his friends, most generally and sincerely by those who knew him most intimately.

FATHER MILLER DEAD.—Mr. William Miller, familiarly known as "Father Miller," and as "Miller the prophet," died at his home in Lepton, Washington County, on the 20th inst., aged about 63. Mr. Miller was a native of Pittsfield, Mass., and during the last war with England served as a Captain of Volunteers on the northern frontier. He was a shrewd but a narrow minded man, practical in affairs, though of an ardent and fanatical temperament. He began to speak in public assemblies upon the subject of the Millennium in 1833, and in the ten years which preceded the time which he had spent for the consumption of all property, he labored assiduously in the Middle and Northern States averaging, it is said, nearly a sermon a day for more than half that period. He was uneducated, and not largely read in even the common English commentaries; his views were absurd, and supported, but feebly; yet he succeeded in building up a sect of some 30 or 40,000 disciples, which disappeared rapidly after the close of the "day of probation" in 1843, after which time Mr. Miller himself did not often appear, or defend his views in public.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

HONORABLE SUPREMACY.—The ship Helen Thompson, of Ayr, arrived at Ayr, on Nov. 12 from St. John's, reports that on the 5th of November, lat. 51 N. lon. 20 W. W. came up with the brig South Stockton, of Newcastle, in the Wake's waterway. The circumstances are as follows:—The brig left Quebec on the 8th of September, for Newcastle. On October 11 the brig was running in a heavy gale of wind from the westward, at eight p. m. the master judged it necessary to leave the ship, which he did under the close reefed main-top-sail; at midnight the pumps found her to make the usual quantity of water; at four a. m. the water began to rise, and the pumps could not get her to suck; all hands were immediately called, but still she gained up on them. They then sounded her, and found eight feet water in her hold. In this dilemma they considered it vain to pump any longer, but rather began to pray for the word. They put a considerable quantity of provisions, water and other articles in a large house which the vessel had on deck, which just having succeeded in doing, she was suddenly covered over on her beam ends, and washed the master and his overboard. She then heaved the deck cargo off, carrying away the top-masts and muller, and sweeping the decks of everything, house and all, and afterwards she gradually began to right. The master and his crew took to the tops, and made a cover of canvas around them, to save them as much as possible from the severity of the weather. In this state they remained eleven days with only such assistance as was afforded by small quantities of water, when one of them died; they were under the necessity of eating a small portion of their companion. They continued dropping one by one till they were all dead but Robert Hogg, chief mate, and Henry Leach, second mate, who sustained themselves by eating a small portion of their companions, and drinking their blood. They were in this deplorable situation 25 days, when, on the 5th of November, the Helen Thompson, in company with the barque Gonzaga, came up with her, and then having fresh snow, with a heavy sea running. The Helen Thompson succeeded in putting out a boat and bringing the survivors on board in a very exhausted state. The chief mate recovered very fast, but the second mate still remains in a very poor state of health, having sore hands and feet.

THE PARKMAN MURDER.
The verdict of the Coroner, pronouncing Professor Webster guilty of the murder of Dr. Parkman, does not seem to have occasioned much surprise. For some days the public mind had been prepared for such a result, in consequence of developments, to which we have already alluded, tending to show that the murder was premeditated. The Coroner's Jury have spoken their conclusions freely and fully, without bias, we believe, from any opinion outside of the room, where their protracted and careful inquiry was conducted. It now remains to be tried by a jury of the people, before the high legal tribunal of the State. And we trust that the agitation which has excited upon this melancholy subject may be stifled during the interval.

We learn that Prof. Webster's appearance to-day is precisely the same which it has been of late; although he has had the finding of the Coroner's inquest, it has not disturbed him in the least and he remains perfectly calm and self-possessed. He is in good health, and apparently quite

contented in his situation, and satisfied with the treatment which he receives from the officers of the Jail. It has been reported that he was better furnished and his fare more sumptuous than other prisoners. We are informed that his accommodations are only improved by the allowance of some footmats, but it is true that his food is furnished by his friends from a restaurant in Court Square. Prof. Webster's time is wholly employed in reading and epistolary correspondence with his friends. Although it is understood that Hon. Franklin Dexter has declined to act as counsel for defence, he is still admitted at the Jail as such, in common with Edward D. Sibley, Esq.—*Boston Transcript, Friday.*

DR. WEBSTER'S FAMILY AT HIS CELL.—Mrs. Webster, with three of her daughters, visited her husband a few days since, for the first and only time since his imprisonment. The scene was a most interesting and affectionate one. Yesterday, Judge Fay, of Cambridge, visited the Professor, and was for some time under lock and key, in private consultation with him, and on the same floor with those prisoners who are committed for offences of a similar character. He is lively and full of chat, and seems very devoted to the science of medicine, and to the study of the classics, which he is Professor. Many individuals have been admitted to see him, and converse with him in private as well as in public.—*Boston Times, Dec. 20.*



HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1850.

DR. RYERSON AND THE NEW SCHOOL ACT.

We have already noticed that the Chief Superintendent calls the sins of omission of the New School Act. The sins of commission are numerous, amounting to nine. And though some of them are even less definite and less substantial than the *sins of omission*, yet, it must be admitted on the other hand, that a few of them are undeniably enough, and are very important, in so far as at least as the object of the Act is concerned. The first, second and third objections, to the *Act*, are, that it is a violation of the *rights of the clergy*, that it is a violation of the *rights of the parents*, and that it is a violation of the *rights of the community*. In reference to the first of these objections we think it states fully more than the truth. The New Act gives to the County Boards the power of deciding what books should or should not be taught in the Common Schools, but it does not command or forbid them to throw aside the text books which have already been adopted. Each County Board is authorized to decide upon the books to be taught in the Schools of its own County, but every County Board in the Province is at liberty to visit the books already in use; and if, as Dr. Ryerson seems to presume, the present Text Books have been in very valuable and so highly appreciated, there is little danger of their being thrown aside. So that to say the least of it, he anticipates a great calamity that is likely to take place. The second proposition is of no very little importance, that it matters not whether it is true or false. The only benefit that can be said to accrue from the practice of using text books or class books in a school, is the ease which it gives to the teacher, and it certainly does facilitate and lessen his labor. But we are not aware that there is either utility or wisdom in having all the youth of the Province reading the same books. The schools of one County have no necessary connection with the schools of another County, nor, indeed, has any one school a necessary connection with another school, in so far as progress or mutual aid is concerned. And only for the fact that the County Board has the choosing of the books for all the schools in its respective County, each school might use a different kind of class books, such as much advantage both to the teacher and to the taught, as though the same books were used in every school in the Province. Wherefore, then, all this anxiety and zeal for maintaining a provincial uniformity in class books? We do not say there is any real harm in it, nor that any real evil will result from it. We do say that if the chief advantage, or one of the chief advantages of the Normal School, is to teach young men how to teach young children certain lessons, in exactly the same manner as the same lessons could be taught to Parrots, then the sooner that the Normal School ceases to be supported at the public expense, the sooner will the useless expenditure of two thousand pounds yearly be saved to the Education fund. We have never loved this Parrot education, there is something vague in the very looks of it. The *Act* proposition allowed, so relating to the alterations in the construction of the Normal School, just in effect, tells us that the New Law prescribes the old law—and every man of ordinary perception knows this to be the case, otherwise the New Law would be useless. But the fourth proposition (or rather fact), is that these changes were introduced without consulting the Chief Superintendent and against his judgment. This is the burden of the "Lamentations," not of JEREMIAH, but of DR. RYERSON. It speaks for itself and comes within reach of the most ordinary intellect. We shall, therefore, pass it by in mer-

ely, merely suggesting the propriety of issuing a New School Act, each section commencing thus, "And be it further enacted by the Authority of MY LORDS, the said Eminent Ryerson, &c. &c." Such we think is a legitimate deduction of the substance of Dr. Ryerson's first three objections against the positive terms of the New School Act. His fourth objection is, that the Trustees of school sections in Cities and Towns, are not invested with a different and a higher authority than that possessed by the trustees of school sections in the Country. In the mode and manner of raising the funds which have hitherto been raised by Rate-bill, the Trustees of every school section in every Township, Town and City, are, by the New Act, subjected to the control or decision of a majority of the Landholders and holders of their respective sections. Dr. Ryerson is not pleased with this democratic method of managing matters, especially in towns and cities. He calls it "one of the relics of stationary ignorance and the monumental barriers against all school improvement (!)" And as this is the point which the Government has already yielded to him; and as we do not pretend to understand, distinctly, the meaning of this only plausible but "stationary ignorance," and "monumental barriers," we conclude that this democratic principle of Responsible Government must certainly be productive of some alarming consequences when introduced to the management of Common Schools in "Towns and Cities!" His fifth objection is that "it is an insult to the Clergy of Upper Canada," is involved in the New Act, inasmuch as the said Clergy are not complimented by being specially pointed out and requested, or authorized to perform the duties of School visitors extraordinary! The Doctor says that the visits of the Clergy have hitherto been voluntary, and hence, he should have included this "insult" in the *sins of omission*, for there is really no clause in the New Act that forbids the continuance of these voluntary visits; and yet the Doctor makes rather an affecting appeal to public prejudice in behalf of his Rev. brethren, and endeavors to slip the Administration with the old Tory watchword of "French Domination!" He tells us that the Lower Canada Clergy are not only recognized as special school visitors, in that section of the Province, but are also allowed to exercise a salutary control in the matter of choosing class books. And thus draws an injurious comparison between the dominant French Clergy of Lower Canada, and the insulted Anglo-Saxon Clergy of Upper Canada! "There are no words in the Act which say that the Clergy of Upper Canada are to be treated as special school visitors, in that section of the Province, but are also allowed to exercise a salutary control in the matter of choosing class books. And thus draws an injurious comparison between the dominant French Clergy of Lower Canada, and the insulted Anglo-Saxon Clergy of Upper Canada!"

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expected, a few errors or blunders, or, to express our meaning in as mild terms as possible, there have been some acts upon which a difference of opinion has existed among Reformers, and more particularly among the conductors of the Reform press. This difference of opinion has been faithfully and fearlessly brought before the public, and although some bitterness of feeling has been exhibited in the discussion, still it must be admitted that the mere fact of the discussion is a valuable certificate of the independence and integrity of the Press and of the Reformers. The Reform Press is the exponent of certain principles, and it will support a man or a ministry just in so far as it will support that ministry which supports these principles, and not one step farther. It knows no Family Compact, and recognizes no man's claim to power or position, farther than that claim arises from his ability and his ability to legislate for the public weal. The Opposition party are, therefore, calculating far too fast, if they suppose that the fidelity with which the conductors of the Reform press scrutinize the few partial errors of the Administration is any symptom of a re-action in favor of Toryism! or even a symptom of hostile opposition to the present Government!

We feel perfectly satisfied that the misapprehensions or differences among the Members of the Cabinet, and the apparently angry allegations between some of the Reform Journals, so far from lessening the number, or diminishing the ardor of Reformers, have done more to break up and destroy the enemies of Reform than was done by their own inflated and barbarous proceedings in Montreal last April. The intelligent observers of all parties, have now evidence that Reform does really mean something more than the mere placing of certain men in power. That it means the welfare and prosperity of the country, and that there is a numerous and an influential party determined to advocate and obtain Reform in defiance of every opposing influence. And if that Reform cannot be obtained through the Ministry now in power, it can far less be expected from the party which held the power for half a century, and opposed everything that was offered in the shape and name of Reform. It may be possible that other Reformers than the present Ministry, may become the Leaders of the party, but it is scarcely possible that Toryism can ever again become the Government of the country—that point is settled, and the general election will publish the cheering intelligence, that Toryism has ceased to have a local habitation or a name in the sympathies of the Canadian public. The Reformers generally do not bind themselves neck and heel to a particular set of Leaders. Their faith is fixed in certain principles, and if their Leaders, for the time being, deviate from, or act in opposition to these principles, they can afford to tell them so, and demand the fulfilment of their pledges. For it must be admitted, that there is this wide difference between the Reform Leaders and the Tory Leaders,—the former pledge themselves to the accomplishment of certain purposes of public utility and advantage,—the latter promise to accomplish nothing, and hence they are never at fault with their constituents and supporters. We must acknowledge that we are rather pleased than otherwise to see the Reformers occasionally finding fault with their Leaders;—it shows that there is vitality, and strength, and independence and faith in the cause—that there is no mysterious confederacy or shamming strategy—no shamwork, but a stern, tangible reality in the matter. But, after all the tirade and movement, and laughing, hope, and grateful thank-givings which the faint Opposition has ere long in the future squabbles which have recently arisen between the Ministry and a few of their friends—we would enquire, what are these little squabbles amount to? What are they about? The dismissal of Park—the appointment of J. G. Vanantwerp to the very honorable and very lucrative office of a Country Justice of the Peace, a trifling aggravation of the chronic consumption of the Court of Chancery—an act of toleration to Election, Ryerson, allowing him to abuse the New School Act, and a set of indecipherable mixture of hope and fear, and 2nd about the Resolutions and the Clergy Reserves. Verily, this is a catalogue of grave offences against the community! There may be a difference of opinion among Reformers on all these matters. But allowing the Ministry to have erred in every one of the cases alluded to, (and that remains to be proven,) could it be supposed that any or all of these errors would have the effect of losing a single vote to the Reform cause at next general Election, or of alienating public confidence from a single member of the Cabinet? Supposing the changes in the Court of Chancery to be very bad, (and we have never attempted to defend them,) supposing Egeston Ryerson's presumption to be gratified to the fullest extent (and we should feel truly sorry for such a calamity)—would the people turn their backs upon the authors of all the good legislation which Canada has known, merely because they had been guilty of these two legislative errors? We entertain no such degrading notions of mankind, and we feel perfectly satisfied that if the old Opposition party could possibly muster an opposition at next general election, the men who have been foremost in blaming the Administration, for certain shortcomings, would be foremost to support them at the hustings. "The best of jobs are the worst to be spoken to." The country expects, and has a right to expect, that the present Government will take up the question of the Clergy Reserves and settle it, in as far as the settlement depends on the good legislation which Canada has known, and it may be well enough to refer to this expectation, and keep it before the public. But we certainly do not understand that the Ministry have yet violated any pledge, or incurred any blame in reference to this important and vexatious question. We think it was not expected by any respectable number of Reformers that the question would be taken up last Session of Parliament, and we never can conceive men for not doing what they had not promised and were not expected to do.

It is also asserted, and we dare say believed by numbers, that the real meaning of this affair between the Administration and Dr. Ryerson, is a prelude to a second series of Leontidas' letters—the 'pen of all work,' it is said, will again come forth in defence of an obstinate, inflated, and unpopular ministry!"—*Huron Signal.*

LEONTIDAS TAKING THE FIELD AGAIN.

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The above is the text for a long article in the *Examiner*, on the subject of the political conduct of Dr. Ryerson in the year 1844. We need scarcely remind the readers of the *Globe* that our disapprobation of Dr. Ryerson's political course at the eventful period referred to, was expressed as decidedly as that of any of our contemporaries. We thought on the change of Administration, Dr. Ryerson should have been compelled to vacate his office, on the ground that the head of the Educational Department should be a gentleman enjoying the confidence of the Government,—and we thought so still. We cannot deny that much has been urged against this view, but we continue of the opinion that the wisest policy would be to make the office of Superintendent of Schools so far a political one as to be changeable by an incoming Government, without further cause than want of confidence in the incumbent for the time being. We have, however, been always ready to admit, that except upon this general principle, it would not have been sufficient cause to dismiss Dr. Ryerson in 1843, that in 1844, when not in the employment of Government, he had written political letters (the price of office though they were), of which we and our friends disapproved. If the office is to be considered a non-political one, Dr. Ryerson can only be considered responsible for his conduct as superintendent of common schools, and the apparently angry allegations between some of the Reform Journals, so far from lessening the number, or diminishing the ardor of Reformers, have done more to break up and destroy the enemies of Reform than was done by their own inflated and barbarous proceedings in Montreal last April. The intelligent observers of all parties, have now evidence that Reform does really mean something more than the mere placing of certain men in power. That it means the welfare and prosperity of the country, and that there is a numerous and an influential party determined to advocate and obtain Reform in defiance of every opposing influence. And if that Reform cannot be obtained through the Ministry now in power, it can far less be expected from the party which held the power for half a century, and opposed everything that was offered in the shape and name of Reform. It may be possible that other Reformers than the present Ministry, may become the Leaders of the party, but it is scarcely possible that Toryism can ever again become the Government of the country—that point is settled, and the general election will publish the cheering intelligence, that Toryism has ceased to have a local habitation or a name in the sympathies of the Canadian public. The Reformers generally do not bind themselves neck and heel to a particular set of Leaders. 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We have, however, been always ready to admit, that except upon this general principle, it would not have been sufficient cause to dismiss Dr. Ryerson in 1843, that in 1844, when not in the employment of Government, he had written political letters (the price of office though they were), of which we and our friends disapproved. If the office is to be considered a non-political one, Dr. Ryerson can only be considered responsible for his conduct as superintendent of common schools, and the apparently angry allegations between some of the Reform Journals, so far from lessening the number, or diminishing the ardor of Reformers, have done more to break up and destroy the enemies of Reform than was done by their own inflated and barbarous proceedings in Montreal last April. The intelligent observers of all parties, have now evidence that Reform does really mean something more than the mere placing of certain men in power. That it means the welfare and prosperity of the country, and that there is a numerous and an influential party determined to advocate and obtain Reform in defiance of every opposing influence. And if that Reform cannot be obtained through the Ministry now in power, it can far less be expected from the party which held the power for half a century, and opposed everything that was offered in the shape and name of Reform. It may be possible that other Reformers than the present Ministry, may become the Leaders of the party, but it is scarcely possible that Toryism can ever again become the Government of the country—that point is settled, and the general election will publish the cheering intelligence, that Toryism has ceased to have a local habitation or a name in the sympathies of the Canadian public. The Reformers generally do not bind themselves neck and heel to a particular set of Leaders. Their faith is fixed in certain principles, and if their Leaders, for the time being, deviate from, or act in opposition to these principles, they can afford to tell them so, and demand the fulfilment of their pledges. For it must be admitted, that there is this wide difference between the Reform Leaders and the Tory Leaders,—the former pledge themselves to the accomplishment of certain purposes of public utility and advantage,—the latter promise to accomplish nothing, and hence they are never at fault with their constituents and supporters. We must acknowledge that we are rather pleased than otherwise to see the Reformers occasionally finding fault with their Leaders;—it shows that there is vitality, and strength, and independence and faith in the cause—that there is no mysterious confederacy or shamming strategy—no shamwork, but a stern, tangible reality in the matter. But, after all the tirade and movement, and laughing, hope, and grateful thank-givings which the faint Opposition has ere long in the future squabbles which have recently arisen between the Ministry and a few of their friends—we would enquire, what are these little squabbles amount to? What are they about? The dismissal of Park—the appointment of J. G. Vanantwerp to the very honorable and very lucrative office of a Country Justice of the Peace, a trifling aggravation of the chronic consumption of the Court of Chancery—an act of toleration to Election, Ryerson, allowing him to abuse the New School Act, and a set of indecipherable mixture of hope and fear, and 2nd about the Resolutions and the Clergy Reserves. Verily, this is a catalogue of grave offences against the community! There may be a difference of opinion among Reformers on all these matters. But allowing the Ministry to have erred in every one of the cases alluded to, (and that remains to be proven,) could it be supposed that any or all of these errors would have the effect of losing a single vote to the Reform cause at next general Election, or of alienating public confidence from a single member of the Cabinet? Supposing the changes in the Court of Chancery to be very bad, (and we have never attempted to defend them,) supposing Egeston Ryerson's presumption to be gratified to the fullest extent (and we should feel truly sorry for such a calamity)—would the people turn their backs upon the authors of all the good legislation which Canada has known, merely because they had been guilty of these two legislative errors? We entertain no such degrading notions of mankind, and we feel perfectly satisfied that if the old Opposition party could possibly muster an opposition at next general election, the men who have been foremost in blaming the Administration, for certain shortcomings, would be foremost to support them at the hustings. "The best of jobs are the worst to be spoken to." The country expects, and has a right to expect, that the present Government will take up the question of the Clergy Reserves and settle it, in as far as the settlement depends on the good legislation which Canada has known, and it may be well enough to refer to this expectation, and keep it before the public. But we certainly do not understand that the Ministry have yet violated any pledge, or incurred any blame in reference to this important and vexatious question. We think it was not expected by any respectable number of Reformers that the question would be taken up last Session of Parliament, and we never can conceive men for not doing what they had not promised and were not expected to do.

We are fully convinced of the *Globe's* sincerity in supporting the Administration, and we are quite willing that he should adopt his own method of supporting and defending it, and we think he should allow to others an equal liberty, and we doubt if his practice of assuming the position of Leontidas towards the whole Reform press of the Province is calculated either to increase the popularity of the Ministry, or to promote the interests of Reform. We repeat again, that we are just as willing to defend the Ministry as the *Globe* can possibly be. But while we wish to support the Administration, and we are quite willing that he should adopt his own method of supporting and defending it, and we think he should allow to others an equal liberty, and we doubt if his practice of assuming the position of Leontidas towards the whole Reform press of the Province is calculated either to increase the popularity of the Ministry, or to promote the interests of Reform. 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