

between our hero and the squaw, had necessarily been a brief one; but the former was too close and accurate an observer not to remark, that the latter was a woman of superior cast of character. Her name was *Nis-kwa-ba-o-qua*, or *The Red-light of the morning*. Her countenance exhibited more comeliness than is usual in her tawny race, and the whole expression of her features indicated energy, firmness, and personal intrepidity.

#### ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT.

From the Dublin University Magazine.

"There is no coat of arms more than the oft-repeated criticisms on the changed condition of Ireland. How very much worse of how very much better we have become since this ministry, or that measure—what a deplorable falling off!—what a gratifying prospect! how poor! how prosperous! &c. &c. Now, we are exactly what and where we used to be; not a whit wiser nor better, poorer nor prouder. The union, the relief bill, the reform and corporation act, have passed over us, like the summer breeze upon the calm water of a lake, ruffling the surface for a moment, but leaving all still and stagnant as before. Making new laws for the use of a people who won't obey the old ones, is much like the policy of altering the collar or the cuffs of a coat for a savage, who insists all the while on going naked. However, it amuses the gentlemen of St. Stephen's, and I'm sure I'm not the man to quarrel with in noontime pleasures.

To the looking back, as my Lord Brougham would say, from the period of a long life, I cannot perceive the slightest difference in the temperance of the land, or the looks of its inhabitants. Dublin is the same dirty, ill-cared, broken-windowed, tumble-down concern it used to be—the country the same untiled, weed-grown, unfenced thing I remember it fifty years ago; the society pretty much the same—the same mixture of shrewd lawyers, suave doctors, raw subalterns, and fat, old, greasy country gentlemen, waiting in town for remittances to carry them on to the continent, that parade their Radicals, and election of Galway letters. Our table-talk the old story, of who was killed last in Tipperary or Limerick, with the accustomed seasoning of the oft-repeated alibi that figures at every assizes, and is successful with every jury. There are pleasant topics, tinted with the color of the speaker's politics, from the staple of conversation; and, "barring the wit," we are pretty much what our fathers were some half century earlier. Father Mathew, to be sure, has been known to utter some ancient prejudices; but I find that what are called "the upper classes" are far too cultivated and too well-informed to follow a priest. A few weeks ago, I had a striking illustration of this fact brought before me, which I am disposed to quote the more willingly, as it also serves to display the admirable constancy with which we adhere to our old and time-honoured habits. The morning of St. Patrick's Day was celebrated in Dublin by an immense procession of rent-a-lancers, and white banners, and whiter cheeks, paraded the city, evidencing in their elderly and care-worn countenances, the benefits of temperance. On the same evening "a gentleman"—so speak the morning papers—was immediately drunk at the ball of the Castle, and was carried out in a state of insensibility. Now, it is not for the sake of contrast I have mentioned this fact—my present speculation has another and very different object, and is simply this:—How constant since time out of mind the same event has recurred on the anniversary of St. Patrick at the Irish court. When I was a boy I remember well "the gentleman who became so awfully drunk."

Every administration, from the Duke of Rutland down to the Duke of Devonshire, has had its drunkard gentleman on "Patrick's night." Where do they keep him all the year long?—what do they do with him?—are questions I continually am asking myself. Under what name and designation does he figure in the pension list? Let him not forget that the Gaspé Judge (Bowen), whose *cinquant* qualifications have been so often brought under the notice of the public; was appointed by the Administration of which he was a supporter, and that not a single promotion to the bench was made by the Lafontaine-Baldwin Administration. It is, however, hardly worth discussing these matters with a defeated party. Their sentence of condemnation has been passed in the House, and we are disposed to let them retire in peace.

In the discussion on Mr. Richard's motion for bringing the Keat Returning Officer to the Bar of the House.

Mr. W. H. Boulton said he was "free to admit that the ministry ought to turn out of office every official who had placed himself in direct hostility to the Government,"—and that acting on this principle had been in the Government, he would have turned out Mr. Galt, the Collector of Goderich, without ceremony.

Mr. Donald [Glengarry] thought it very satisfactory to have such an authority as the hon. member for Toronto, in support of the principle that subordinate officers should not be allowed to oppose the Government, because it was well known that one of the greatest outrages against the late ministers arose from the discharge of the late member for Hastings. Now the House had the high authority of the hon. member for Toronto that this was a proper course. It was particularly satisfactory to find that this was to be the role at this moment when a new ministry was coming into power.

Mr. Cayley spoke at some length, and alluded to Mr. Galt's opposition to him in Huron, and hoped that when the new Administration came into power, justice, tempered with mercy, would be dealt out to him.

Mr. Morrison said, the Government deserved no credit for leniency to Mr. Galt. It was well known that they dared not touch that gentleman—he was too popular in the County for the present Government to interfere with him. And it was well known that if Mr. Galt had himself opposed the Inspector-General at the late election, Mr. Cayley would not now be in that position.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the afternoon of Thursday, as Captain Abbot, sailing master of the steamer *Ireland*, was engaged in hoisting a mast on board the steamer *Queen Victoria*, he was accidentally precipitated from the deck into the hold, striking his head with so much violence as to produce concussion of the brain. He lingered in a state of insensibility until last evening, when he died. Capt. Abbot was very generally esteemed in this city. [Kingston News.]

to excuse certain acts of the government of which he is a member, and which have been generally condemned, on the ground that his predecessors had been guilty of similar impropriety. We shall notice these charges in order. A grave charge was made against the Ex-Ministers that they dismissed Mr. Robinson as Superintendent of the Wolfend Canal, alleging that the office was useless; that they, after some time, appointed Mr. Merritt to the same office, but upon his resignation, at the period of the general election, did not fill it up. To use Mr. Cayley's own language—"Is the vacancy again filled up? No!—a clear admission on the part of the hon. gentleman opposite that the office was not required, and that the appointment was purely political."

Mr. Cayley must have been dreaming when he committed such an extraordinary, and we must say, stupid blunder. Mr. Robinson was dismissed, as he says, on the ground of the office being useless, and no successor was appointed. But the celebrated triumvirate subsequently appointed Mr. Merritt, and his office was not only filled up, but he was appointed to the office of a job. Let Mr. Cayley explain this if he can.

We now proceed to consider Mr. Borne's case, which is represented by Mr. Cayley as analogous with that of Mr. Dunlop's. Making new laws for the use of a people who won't obey the old ones, is much like the policy of altering the collar or the cuffs of a coat for a savage, who insists all the while on going naked. However, it amuses the gentlemen of St. Stephen's, and I'm sure I'm not the man to quarrel with in noontime pleasures.

To the looking back, as my Lord Brougham would say, from the period of a long life, I cannot perceive the slightest difference in the temperance of the land, or the looks of its inhabitants. Dublin is the same dirty, ill-cared, broken-windowed, tumble-down concern it used to be—the country the same untiled, weed-grown, unfenced thing I remember it fifty years ago; the society pretty much the same—the same mixture of shrewd lawyers, suave doctors, raw subalterns, and fat, old, greasy country gentlemen, waiting in town for remittances to carry them on to the continent, that parade their Radicals, and election of Galway letters. Our table-talk the old story, of who was killed last in Tipperary or Limerick, with the accustomed seasoning of the oft-repeated alibi that figures at every assizes, and is successful with every jury. There are pleasant topics, tinted with the color of the speaker's politics, from the staple of conversation; and, "barring the wit," we are pretty much what our fathers were some half century earlier.

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### HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17, 1848.

#### THINGS AS THEY SHOULD BE.

It is gratifying to see the new Parliament commencing to transact business with an energy and dispatch becoming the importance of their responsibility, and the multiplicity of affairs upon which the interest of the country demands their attention.

They seem to be perfectly aware that they have assembled on the public expense, and that as honest men, they are bound to do something for their money; and in settling the contested elections, they have done more in one week than their predecessors did in a whole session. Some of the Opposition leaders and their organs, think they are doing too much; and we must say, that their method of balancing accounts contrasts very strikingly with the method pursued by the late Government, who, with all their faults, cannot be blamed with hurrying through too much business! We like to see men begin with promptitude and energy, as if they intended to work. In fact, we would rather have a pushing, rattling, go-ahead tradesman, even though he should make an occasional blunder, as half a dozen dull, sleepy heads, who would occupy more time in thinking over the thing, than the other would require to make the blunder and mend it. It is objected that the Radicals are settling the disputed elections merely by force of numbers without any regard to evidence or precedents. Now, really, of all other subjects, the Tories should allow this one to remain behind the curtain; for when once brought forward, the public mind naturally turns back to the Oxford Election Committee of the ex-Government; and O, what time and deliberations were expended! what shiftings and shufflings and hunting for precedents characterized that committee. And after all this trouble and anxiety, it broke up without arriving at any decision, except that John P. Robin had to go home to Ficton and live comfortably on the public expense! This method of settling the question might be serviceable to the government; it might be serviceable to Mr. Riddell, and we are persuaded it was serviceable to John P. Robin; but we are not aware that it was serviceable to the country.

In speaking of precedents, however, we must say, that we have always regarded this precedent legislation as all moon-shine. There is positively something so silly and childish about it, that it reminds us of our grandfather, who, in the days of our boyhood, used to enforce all his paternal admonitions by telling us that a certain little boy had done a certain little action, and had received a certain little reward for it; but he never used a single argument to show that the certain little action was actually right. Now perhaps fifty two-thirds of all the law-making, and nine-tenths of all the law-administering of this and other countries are regulated by precedent, and in the majority of disputed questions, the man or party who can hunt up the greatest number of precedents may calculate upon a victory. But all questions of dispute have just a right side and a wrong side; there is just as much difference between right and wrong, as there is between white and black, and five hundred, or five hundred thousand decisions, which black was white did not make it so; nor could an equal number of opposite decisions increase its blackness. The thing just remained as it was; and therefore all this hunting for precedents, is just so much time and labour misapplied to the public expense. Granting that in consequence of conflicting evidence and other intricate circumstances, there may be some cases where the principle of justice is not exactly so visible as the difference between black and white; but is the difficulty removed, or the principle more clearly established by the fact that our great grandfathers, under such circumstances, had arrived at such and such decisions? Our British ancestors of three hundred years ago, believed that certain facial features, and a certain description of wrinkles on the forehead were infallible proofs of wickedness, and a familiar intercourse with the demon of darkness; and our very sagacious and pious senators or law-makers decreed that all persons wearing such features or such wrinkles should be tied to a stake and roasted or melted alive as a punishment for their extreme wickedness in daring to wear such demerit livery; and as a kind of forestate of the reward which their master had in store for them; and in the reign of Henry VIII., nearly all the people of England and Scotland were either bewitched or bewitching; and many of these unfortunately wrinkled creatures were doomed to the most excruciating death, by so less a personage than the celebrated Sir Matthew Hale, one of the highest law authorities of Britain! And when subsequently these nefarious atrocities were arrested by a better philosophy, the venerable John Bown, of Haddington, father of the Scottish Secession Church, we think, wrote a pamphlet, lamenting over the crimes and backslidings of the government, that repealed the penal laws against witchcraft!

We wonder how the Montreal Gazette and the late Solicitor-General Cameron would like the benefit of a few of these precedents of our ancestral wisdom and sagacity! But we are told that precedents are only followed when they are just! Now, is this not a plain acknowledgment that the whole affair is a mere sham? If the lawgivers of the nineteenth century have sufficient instinct or ability to discriminate between the rights and wrongs of the eighteenth century lawyers, could they not employ this ability and discrimination, in forming decisions for themselves? We do not know, and we do not care, whether this precedent hunting is, or is not a rule of the House; if it is, it should be set aside immediately. And so soon as we appear there as the representative of the City of Goderich, or some other intelligent constituency, we do intend to introduce ourselves by moving that the first man who refers to precedents, shall be subjected to a vote of censure for insulting the brains of his fellow legislators. And by that time, there will certainly be as much self-respect, and common sense in the halls of legislation as will secure us a cordial support.

Precedent and party are the two great principles of government; they have been so for ages, they are so now. And while they continue so, the science of civil government will just consist of the same unmeaning jumble of mysterious obscurities, contradictions, learned technicalities, sense verbiage, and disgusting tautology, that distinguishes it at present; and the same superfluous multitude of heresies, and therebys, and wherebys, and herebys, and therebys, and therebys, and therebys; and Acts to repeal Acts that repeal certain clauses of other Acts, will be issued at the public expense, for which the poor simple Public will just receive a large amount of wonder and bewilderment. And the same learned discussions, the same eloquent and argumentative speeches that echoed on the walls of St. Stephen a hundred years ago about Church or no Church, Bank or no Bank, taxes or no taxes, will, with a few alterations of names and details, resound again and again through the legislative halls of civilized mankind.

Such will necessarily be the case so long as the good-natured Public are willing to pay for these absurdities, and laugh at their own follies for doing so. So long as they allow the eternal principles of right and wrong to be influenced by precedents, or are willing to admit that nineteen decisions, founded on error, have the power of sanctifying or hallowing the twentieth. So long as we can be made to believe, that in order to the proper conducting of our public affairs, it is necessary that a certain number of men shall be chosen and paid for the purpose of deliberating and devising measures of general utility, and that another party shall be chosen and paid from the same funds, for the purpose of opposing and thwarting the measures of the first party. We say that so long as we can be made to swallow such absurdities, just so long must party government and precedent legislation continue to afflict society. That this possessive has been allowed in a lamentable "universal fact"; that it must forever continue to be swallowed is, with all due deference to the philosophy of the Montreal Gazette, a libel on our nature.

POVERTY AND CRIME.

The two principal sources of what is legally called crime, are poverty and drunkenness; and so very universal is the fact of poverty generating crime, that from the publication of the *Mirror of Justice*, some time before the Norman conquest, in 1066, down to our own day, volumes upon volumes have been given to the world, upon the question whether crime resulting from absolute poverty were crimes or not. The *Mirror of Justice and Britain*, by the Bishop of Hereford, in the reign of Edward the First, and a host of other less authorities, decided that such acts are not criminal; while Judge Sir Matthew Hale, in the reign of Charles Second, and Judge Sir William Blackstone, sanctioned by a whole multitude of Statutes, decided that they are criminal; and it is certainly instructive and even a little amusing to read some of the curious sophisms and absurdities advanced by such men as Hale and Blackstone, upon this simple question. It was and is admitted on all hands that self-preservation is the first law of nature; that to preserve his own existence a man will forcibly put forth his hand and help himself from his neighbour's property. Hence the question merely regards the propriety or impropriety of punishing him for obeying the first and the almost inviolable law of nature. It is, however, one of the "thousand and one" questions which afford ample scope for discussion, without the slightest possibility of producing good. Whether men agree or not, nature establishes the opinion of Grotius, namely, that "in cases of extreme necessity the pretense right of using things, reverses as much as if they had remained in common." Or as Seneca says, "Necessity sets aside all human laws." Now, seeing that the fact does exist, and is universally recognized, it would certainly have been devalued to prevent the crime by removing the poverty, rather than to have spent so much time and talent in trying to prove the justice of hanging the hungry thief. We have no faith in these long, learned, abstract discussions about the nature and magnitude and punishment of crime. The fact that any particular crime results uniformly from some particular cause, ought, in the first place, to suggest the enquiry—Is the cause removable? if so, then remove it, and the crime will cease. If it is not removable, then the perpetrators of the crime are objects of compassion, judicious restraint, and humane treatment, the same as the blind, the idiotic, or the madman. In the days of Hale or Blackstone, the removal of poverty from the British Empire, was certainly not so practicable or easy as it would be at present; for although the population has greatly increased since that period, the improvements and discoveries of science have increased the human powers of producing wealth perhaps to a degree of twenty fold. And the present poverty of the Irish peasantry, and of the tradesmen and mechanics of England and Scotland, does not arise from a deficiency of power or skill, but from the misapplication of the knowledge which they possess; and so long as the little Islands of Britain are contented to cluster up 27 or 28 millions of human beings, under the ignoble idea that they are destined to be the workshop of the world; just so long must poverty and its criminal consequences be the characteristics of a large proportion of these human beings. Such conduct is an infringement of the laws of nature; and like all other violations of her laws, secures its own punishment.

National ignorance is the offspring of national poverty, and the prolific parent of national crime; and in agreeableness with this proposition, we find that the prevalence of crime, in any given community, is just proportioned to the poverty and ignorance of that community; while the criminal records of every country show that the principal sources of crime; and while we proudly record the fact, that the industry of the people of Huron has elevated them above the demoralizing influence of poverty, we regret to learn that the vice of drunkenness should still be tolerated to swell the catalogue of their crimes, yet such is the painful fact. Mr. Lizar has stated that eighty-nine convictions for minor offences were made by the Magistrates of the District during the year 1847, and that these offences "generally arise from an over use of ardent spirits." *See, Public Meeting, &c.* It appears that out of the nine crimes of magnitude, two of the

most heinous are attributable to drunkenness; and from a correct and systematic record of the Coroner's Inquests held throughout the District during last year, we find that about one-sixth of the untimely deaths are ascribed to spirit drinking. Besides it may safely be presumed that some of the cases of "applesy" and "silly accidents" recorded, have resulted either directly or indirectly from the same cause. We are happy to learn that Col. Gage intends to bring the subject of Canadian intemperance before the House of Assembly. We trust our Legislators will give their cordial assistance in wiping this blot from the annals of our otherwise prosperous country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

Sir,—It has at all times happened that parties in power have vilified those who attempted to check that power, and turn it to the purpose for which it was originally given—the public good. In illustration of the above, it may not be amiss to insert a few cases. In the time of Charles the First, those who contended for the rights of the people, against the attempted usurpations of the Crown, were styled, by way of reproach, *Road-headers*. In the time of William and Mary, we have *Tories* and *Whigs*. The expatriated Reformers of 1793, who were banished for the daring crime of thinking forty years in advance of their age, and to the memory of whose worth, the people of Britain, with Parliamentary sanction, have since erected monuments, were derisively called *Black-Noks*. And in our own time, we have the word *Radical* applied to all those who have the presumption to suppose that Government, like all other sciences, is susceptible of improvement. This word, as a designation of reproach, came first into general use in Britain, about the end of the Reign of George the Third; and took its rise from an observation of Joseph Hume while addressing the House of Commons to the following effect:—"That the people of England would never rest Reform of all real abuses in Church and State." After this, *Radical* was applied to all those who demanded Parliamentary Reform, which in those days of Tory supremacy was thought very little better than high treason. Reform, however, followed, and the consistent advocates of the people's rights were designated by the more euphonious, but not more expressive appellation, of Reformers. It would not be difficult to point out many benefits that have already resulted and show many more that will result in all likelihood to the inhabitants of Great Britain from that reform; but it is not my intention to review events passed or passing in that great country, but merely to refer to a few of the changes of a beneficent nature that have resulted from the government of those whom party malignity here has styled *Radical* and *disoyal*.

First in this class, and not least, is their successful opposition to the attempts of the Clergy of the Church of England, headed by their Bishop, to force upon the Province the dogmas of their particular form of worship as the only true road to heaven; with what pertinacity these Clergy urged, that they should in consequence of their unquestionable descent from St. Andrew or St. George be as much the national Church in Canada as is the Apostolic Succession Church in England and Ireland. And had they succeeded in their attempt, they would have held in their tenacious grasp, the whole of the Clergy Recusers; not caring if the community suffered, provided they were built up; not caring for the religious instruction of the many, provided they, the instructors of the few, might wallow in wealth. For many years the Radicals had to contend with the misapplied energies of a clever but unscrupulous faction, before they could get it admitted that in this Province all Her Majesty's subjects stood upon an equal footing; and that religious instruction was as necessary for the many, as it was for the few.

It is to the Radicals that the complete overthrow of the Family Compact is due. It is to them that we are indebted for responsible Government and Municipal Councils. Under the old regime, the Governor with an Executive Council, irresponsible representation was a farce; and it is no wonder that abuses existed; it is astonishing that these abuses were not greater and more numerous.

It is to the Radicals that the women of Canada now owe the possession of the only interest they can claim in their husband's property—the right of Dower. The infamous intention of the late Solicitor-General, John H. Cameron, to deprive them of that right, and leave them utterly dependent, was frustrated through the sturdy opposition of the Radical party.

That we are likely to have our University inure, and not parcelled out to various churches, to buy political support, is owing to the stand made at the last election by the Radicals all over the Province. Since that University has not long since been swallowed up by the Clergy, and members of the Church of England, is owing to the Radicals.

That this Province will for many years continue to be an appendage of the British Crown, will be owing to the Radicals. Equal laws and equal rights can also make a people contented and happy; if they are not, they will seek change. Let the conduct of the two parties, Radical and Conservative, be compared, and leave it to common sense to say which is most likely to bring about that result. The latter has uniformly endeavoured to build up one part of the community, to the detriment of the majority. The former has endeavoured to benefit all without injury to any; looking upon all as equal, therefore equally entitled to the benefits resulting from equal laws and equal rights. It is, however, useless to invent further particulars as, in short, whatever is valuable in the laws and institutions of Canada has been rendered so by the party, who for the time being, bore the reproachful designation of Radical.

JOHN GALT.

THE TREATY WITH MEXICO SETTLED.

"Richelieu," of the Tribune, gives us the vote on the Treaty. Yeas—39. Nays—13. Absent—4. Other accounts make the vote 36 to 11. The President has approved of the Treaty, and it is said, has dispatched Major Graham with a copy of it to Mexico.

The Herald, of this morning, contains the treaty entire.

It is rumoured in Washington, that a Cabinet Council has decided against the passage of the ten Regiment Bill.—*Colonist*, 14th.

From the British Colon THE NEW MINISTRY.—(O) MONTREAL, 11th. His Excellency has been pleased to allow appointments:— Hon. L. H. Lafontaine, to be Executive Council, for the Province; Hon. R. B. Sullivan, to be the Executive Council, and also a Province of Canada. Hon. Robert Baldwin, to be the Executive Council of the Province; Hon. General for that Province formerly known as Upper; Hon. F. Hincks, to be a Executive Council, and Inspector Public Accounts, for the Province; Hon. Thos. C. Aylwin, to be of the Executive Council of Canada for General for that part of the Province Lower Canada. Hon. James Leslie, to be Executive Council, and President Executive Council of the Province of Canada. Hon. R. E. Caron, to be Executive Council, and to be Legislative Council of Canada. Hon. James Harvey Price, to be of the Executive Council, and of Crown Lands, for the Province of Canada. Hon. L. N. Fisher, to be Executive Council, and Receiver Province of Canada. Hon. E. P. Tache, to be Executive Council, and Chief of Public Works for the Province of Canada. Hon. M. Cameron, to be Executive Council, and Assistant of Public Works for the Province of Canada.

STAFFORD.—It appears from advertising columns that the Stafford are determined to rivet spirit of local enterprise. The cultural Society will award a pound for a good Stallion, to be neighbourhood for the season, a malmet the entire appropriate and Committee, the premium twelve pounds ten shillings. Liberal sum to be given by a but it shows that the leading men aware of the fact that the pro the country, and that much depends upon an improved breed. Another advertisement from that Mr. Thos. Douglas, late cupies the Farmers' Inn, and aster to the necessities and co-faring public. Mr. Douglas a Scotch Borderer, and it is assumed a literal descendant of Gage Chase, and the chivalr

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LITERATI We have received the Journal of Education, but more than a continuation of machinery of the School more interesting subjects affords little room for remarks however, to see that the lodged the necessity of Du doing something for their that they should hold ha each Township. Wonder from the third number of We also acknowledge the cattle Farmer, a month exclusively to Agricultural lished by H. Jones Rutta Cobourg Star, and edited l single number of it contain formation for the farmer obtained elsewhere in the or for the same trifling c It weighs 26. per year. It 20 pages and within the re We likewise return o "Literary Garland," iron long coveted the posses circumstances preceded the sales the "Garland" an the "Victoria Magazine" We are in receipt of th "Western Canadian," French, and A. Carter, l Liberal in politics and co ten articles on Free tra sowed and apparently s present number is greatl presents altogether a very May it succeed.

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STAFFORD.—It appears from advertising columns that the Stafford are determined to rivet spirit of local enterprise. The cultural Society will award a pound for a good Stallion, to be neighbourhood for the season, a malmet the entire appropriate and Committee, the premium twelve pounds ten shillings. Liberal sum to be given by a but it shows that the leading men aware of the fact that the pro the country, and that much depends upon an improved breed. Another advertisement from that Mr. Thos. Douglas, late cupies the Farmers' Inn, and aster to the necessities and co-faring public. Mr. Douglas a Scotch Borderer, and it is assumed a literal descendant of Gage Chase, and the chivalr

WHERE IS THE We knew an old man who with an old horse into the v resident in Scotland; we are v did not drive them, he drove d walked the full length of a l vance of the horse, and with his back straddled along still p the rope as if he intended emancipated animal. On one vious lad slipped the halter o horse and tied a piece of coal one of those happy mortals th wards, and accordingly he e dragging the halter, and pe weight of coal with just as compose as though he had old horse loaded with ten d carrier of the Eastern Mail; exactly so awkward-looking as horseless halter. He arrives the horses and the wagon, leather bags, but he forgot the Hero of the long day ar rived from London sometime Wednesday; so that we ha selecting news for our press. The Eastern Mail was f conveyance, and reached u Thursday.

LITERATI We have received the Journal of Education, but more than a continuation of machinery of the School more interesting subjects affords little room for remarks however, to see that the lodged the necessity of Du doing something for their that they should hold ha each Township. Wonder from the third number of We also acknowledge the cattle Farmer, a month exclusively to Agricultural lished by H. Jones Rutta Cobourg Star, and edited l single number of it contain formation for the farmer obtained elsewhere in the or for the same trifling c It weighs 26. per year. It 20 pages and within the re We likewise return o "Literary Garland," iron long coveted the posses circumstances preceded the sales the "Garland" an the "Victoria Magazine" We are in receipt of th "Western Canadian," French, and A. Carter, l Liberal in politics and co ten articles on Free tra sowed and apparently s present number is greatl presents altogether a very May it succeed.

From the British Colon THE NEW MINISTRY.—(O) MONTREAL, 11th. His Excellency has been pleased to allow appointments:— Hon. L. H. Lafontaine, to be Executive Council, for the Province; Hon. R. B. Sullivan, to be the Executive Council, and also a Province of Canada. Hon. Robert Baldwin, to be the Executive Council of the Province; Hon. General for that Province formerly known as Upper; Hon. F. Hincks, to be a Executive Council, and Inspector Public Accounts, for the Province; Hon. Thos. C. Aylwin, to be of the Executive Council of Canada for General for that part of the Province Lower Canada. Hon. James Leslie, to be Executive Council, and President Executive Council of the Province of Canada. Hon. R. E. Caron, to be Executive Council, and to be Legislative Council of Canada. Hon. James Harvey Price, to be of the Executive Council, and of Crown Lands, for the Province of Canada. Hon. L. N. Fisher, to be Executive Council, and Receiver Province of Canada. Hon. E. P. Tache, to be Executive Council, and Chief of Public Works for the Province of Canada. Hon. M. Cameron, to be Executive Council, and Assistant of Public Works for the Province of Canada.