I would wish to add, that since the presentation of this document. I have received a communication from the Roman Catholic Bishop of Toronto, Monseigneur Le Comte de Cherbonnel, stating that he had carefully looked over the Acts under which, the University of Toronto is established; that in his opinion they are fully calculated to meet the reasonable wishes and expensions of the whole community of University of these community of University of the whole community of University and the community of University of the whole community of University and the community of University of the whole community of University and the community of University of the whole community of University and the community of University of the whole community of University of the whole community of University of the whole community of University of University of the whole community of University of the control of the whole the community of University of the community of University of the control of the cont calculated to meet the reasonable wishes and ex-pectations of the whole community of Upper Canada; and announcing his intention on behal of his peeple, to become affiliated with the Uni-versity, charging himself with their religious in-

struction.

Your second condition, to furnish you with an "authenticated copy of the violent and abusive spaces with volich I was pleased to introduce it" [time document] "to the Senate." I cannot comply with this, because no such speech was made, nor do I believe I am capable of making such. I distinctly stated to the Senate, that it was for the purpose of avoiding making a verbal declaration. I had thought it best to put all I wished to eay in writing.

The document in question was drawn up for

pose of repelling slander; and it now rewhom this accusation will rest. I aprate my request, having complied as far as is my power with your conditions, that you I furnish me with an authority to have a cupy will furnish me with an authors
taken of your intended Charter.
I have the honor to be,
My Lord,

Your obedient and humble serv's, P. B. DaBLAQUIERE.

P. B. DEBLAQUIERE.

TORONTO, 11th Jsn., 1851.

Sin,—Having read the copy of the paper emanating from yourself, which you have laid before me, I must decline any further correspondence with you after the business which this letter relates to is closed, as it would now appear to believe to a self-way further correspondence with your sense of the respect which a gentleman owes to himself, and to others, to apply such language, as you have applied in that paper to statements made by the Bishop of your Diocese, your senior in age. But you preferred, for reasons not difficult to be understood, to abstain from applying the same insulting and offensive language to the same statements publicly made by others, who professed to speak, as you well know, the scatiments of whole religious communities, who lnoked upon the grdless character of the Toronto University in no other light than I did, and described it in no other terms.

It may accord with your sense of candid, as well as gentlemanly dealing, to describe, in a nonex written in November, the Charter of the

rell as gentlemanty dealing, to describe, in a paper written in November, the Charter of the To-conto University as undeserving of the character which I had ascribed to it in the month of June preceding, and to found upon the comparison a charge of falsehood against the Bishop of your Church, when you know well, that it re quired the special aid of an Act of the Logisla quired the special and of an Act of the Legisla-ture, in the month of August, in which you at least concurred, to relieve it from the character, which, in common with thousands. I had given of it, and which you could not be ignorant was true before that alteration was made, which it was hoped would in some measure remove the

was hoped would in some measure release the reproach.

The unfairness, however, was too glaring, not to be at once exposed, and I must allow myself to say, that the honor of your attack upon me is as little to be excused, as the courage of it is to be admired. You have disavowed having introduced the paper which in itself was most insulting towards me, by observations which were equally offensive. If I am to credit this statement I must discre-

dit the accounts of others, whose character for veracity you would not go so far as to impeach; you can hardly be at a loss to know some of those to whom, from long personal acquaintance, I must mean to allude. Were they, indeed, who heard your remarks to confirm your disavowal, I should at once direct a copy of the paper you desire to be sent to you,—but this I take to be impossible. ounts of others, whose character for

In the meantime, as I have requested Mr. Champion to allow any contributor to Church University to peruse the paper at Charge Oniversity to person the syourself of the number, and may have no other concern with the object, than to sir up evil, and to find fault with those who are exerting themselves to promote it,—you can surely not find it difficult to the content of the conte obtain a knowledge of its contents.

Your obed't humble servant,
d] JOHN TORONTO. [Bigned]

No. 5 — Copy of Address.

To His Excellency the Earl of Elgis and Kisterdine, K. T., Governor General of Canada, 4c., 4c., and Visitor of the University of Toronto.

da, &c., &c., and Visitor of the University of Toronto.

The Humble Address of the Senate of the said University, in deliberation assembled.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLERCY,—

A representation has been made to the Senate, that a Royal Charter is sought to be obtained from Her Majesty the Queen, for eestablishing a University in Upper Canada, exclusively for members of the Church of England.

A document put forth by the Bishop of Toronto, whilst in England, hearing date June 12th, in the, present year, and accompanied by an Address from certain roblemen and gentlemen in London, dated June 19th, in support and corroboration of the same, both addressed to the members of the Church of England in behalf of an Upper Canada Church. University, have also been brought under the notice of the Senate, and are herewith transmitted to Your Excellency. They have been extensively circulated throughout England, and appear to contain the reasons upon which is rested a claim for obtaining the Charter in question. And the Senate is informed, it is also claimed because Royal Charters have been granted to Victoria and Queen's Colleges in this Province.

The principal reasons assigned, are, that the University religious instruction according to any form of dectrine whatever; prohibiting any form of prayer, or any act of public worship: and disqualifying any graduate of the

ing any form of prayer, or any act of public worship: and disqualifying any graduate of the University, who may have taken Holy Orders from admission into, or any votee in the Senate."

And the Institution is designated as "anti-Chris-

tian" and "impious."

The Senate denies the truth of these assertions; and on behalf of the whole Christian com-munity of Upper Canada, for whose benefit the University of Toronto has been established by Legislative sanction, and Royal authority, repels them as alanderous, inasunch as religious; instruc-tion still continues to form part of the University uon still continues to form part of the University s udies, even with increasing vigour; bit will not be permitted to offend, or interfere with the peculiar tenets of any denomination of Christians; whilst holding out every facility to each for the free and separate exercise of religious doctrine.

tion exists "as to any form of prayer, or to any act of public worship;" allowing to all perfect freedom therein, and the utmost facility for con-

freedom therein, was ducting the same.

The Senate equily denies as contrary to truth, the University Act has a senate the same have taken. ducting the same.

The Senate equily denies as contrary to truth, and slanderous, "that the University Act has disqualified any graduate who may have taken Holy Orders from admission into, or having any voice in the Senate," as two of its members are ministers of the Church of England, and one a minister of the Kirk of Scotland; and no restriction exists either as to the members of the Senate appointed by the Crown, or as to those who may hereafter be chosen by any affiliated College, from being ministers of religion. And the Senate emphatically repels the accusation, that the University of Toronto is "anti-Christian" or "Impious," because the principle upon which it is founded seeks to have religious instruction inculcated under the especial charge of Christians desirous of University education; which shall have power to grant Degrees in Divinity; and the further power to enforcing "that as candidate for matriculation, or for any Physics (in the University of Toronto) who shall have power to for any Physics (in the University of Toronto) who shall

at the time of his application, be a student in any of the different Colleges which shall be so far affiliated with said University as to be entitled to appoint a member to the Senate thereof, shall be received as a student or admitted to a Degree in the said University, without possessing such religious requisites as may be prescribed by the constituted authorities of the College to which he belongs, and which, according to his standing in such affiliated College, he shall by the rules thereof he required to possess."—
(Vide 13 and 14 Vic. cap. 49.)
The Senate respectfully appeals to your Excellency, under whose immediate suspices the Statutes of the University of Toronto have been passed, whether their essential principle, as

passed, whether their essential priuciple, as anctioned by Her Majesty, is not to endeavour to invite all classes to take advantage of a National endowment fully equal to carry out the highest Academical education in this Province, (and which, if divided, would be useless to any) combined with Religious instruction in such manner as may suit all denominations of Chris tians, without offence to conscientious acruples and that this principle has received the sanctic and deliberate approbation of the people of Up per Canada [through their Representatives], fo whose benefit the same is intended.

The Senate (urther respectfully represents to your Excellency that it is highly injurious to the great interests in this question, and which embrace the present as well as rising generations

your Excellency that it is highly injurious to the great interests in this question, and which embrace the present as well as rising generations of Canada, to permit the revival of an Institution, wholly exclusive in its nature, and therefore unsuited to the well-being of this Province, and which is intended to withdraw from the University of Toroato, a large and influential portion of the community, many of whom are actually reaping great benefits from this Institution, and others preparing to enter it when sufficiently advanced, without the present means of toure prospect of being able to provide for the section of the inhabitants that high Academic education thus recklessly intended to be thrown aside: nor can the evil rest here, for the tendency of such an Institution is unquestionably to revive those religious asperities from which the Province has already so deeply suffered, and which every friend of peace and good order deprecates as fraught with calamity to all.

Your Excellency, as Visitor of this University, and in that capacity, the delegated guardian of its fitness and adaptation to the wants and wishes, as well as the best interests of the Province. Your Excellency knows that much has been already done to correct what the people of Canada had a right to object to in the former management of King's College; that order, economy and good government are rapidly being developed in the conducting of everything connected with this Institution, if permitted to come into operation; and the Senate trusts your excellency will not permit a rival University, and that your Excellency will be pleased to pray Her Majesty the Queen not to grant the Charter sought by the Bishop of Toronto; and in lieu thereof to grant a Royal Charter for the eatablishment of a Troloogical suffiliated College, to be placed in the Cuty of Toronto; and in lieu thereof to grant a Royal Charter for the eatablishment of a Troloogical suffiliated College, to be placed in the Cuty of Toronto; and in lieu thereof to grant a Royal Charter for

fully to state to your Excellency that the charters of Victoria and Queen's Colleges were obtain: under circumstances altogether different from those in which the province is now placed. At the time they were granted King's College. University was considered by those denominations represented by them, and also by a large portion of the public, as exclusively adapted for members of the Church of England: but the University of Toronto as now established by late enactments, becoming available to the whole community, and providing for religious instruction in separate colleges, no reasonable objection can be raised why all may not, if so disposed, receive the benefit of the highest academical education in the national University, and take degrees therein in the Faculties of Law. Medicine, and Arts, still preserving the inviolability of religious instruction to each denomination. In the short period which has elapsed since the establishment of Victoria College it has entirely failed for want of necessary funds, and the institution has been closed, its buildings at Cobourg have been sold; and an Act of the Legislature in the last session has authorised the removal of the site of this college to Toronto, with, it is to be

the last session has authorised the removal of the site of this college to Toronto, with, it is to be hoped, the sound and judicious view of becomne an affiliated college with the Unit Toronto, and thus at once placing its benefits within the reach of that highly respectable por-

ion of the community.

The Presbyterian College at Kingston under the name of Queen's College, however respecta ble as an academical institution of a superior order, does not possess, and it is believed can not expect to have for a very long period the means indispensable to the establishment of a Univer-sity, and it is matter of profound regret, that the students of this college are not as yet enabled to participate in the superior adventages to be derived from the University of Toronto, in the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Arts. The actual conditions of Queen's College in this reactual conditions of Success Solving in the spect presents insurmountable objection to extending University Charters in Canada in the present generation; if the honors and distinctions to be obtained therein are to be considered desirable, or the Province to be benefitted by All which is respectfully submitted by the

University of Totonto, Nov. 7th, 1850.

THE MYSTERIOUS KNOCKINGS .- OUT TO putation for acuteness has suffered some of late. - Three simple women, 'wo of them young girls, came to this city from Rochester, and for months humbugged many thousands of people. They were denounced on all sides as arrant impostors and cheats but to this day no one has found the slightest clue to the imposture—no one has given even a plausible hypothesis. We have sharp police officers, and learned philosophers, and shrewd editors, and smart me-chanics; but no one has found out how the knochings were produced, what moved the tables, or by what process questions were going on for two or three years—it is prac-tised or observed in many piaces—yet the mystery has never been explained. Are we to burst in ignorance? Is humbig like this to triumph forever? How would it do offer a reward large enough to tempt some one of the many impostors to own up, and to tell us how the thing is done?—New York puper.

SUDDEN DEATH .- A clever and ingenio nechanic, named Samuel Austin, was found dead this week, near the boiler of Mr. Colcleugh's distillery in Ayre. For some grossest intemperance, cramming himself with liquor whenever he could procure it, and, lying down to sleep it off, awoke only to renow the debauch. In one of these fits he was summoned to eternity! What a

lesson .- Galt Reporter. Fran.—The store on King Street, near the the question of efficiency or inefficiency, as Gore Bank, occupied by A. Kooker, Jr., was it may at once be assumed that Mr. Jamburat down last night, about ten o'clock. The earn's services in this office, during the burnt down is night, was very temperatous—raining and blow-ing—but the spirited exercions of the firemen were successful, and the fire was confined to the house in which it originated. We have not heard how the fire originated.—Journal & Ek-



HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY JANUARY 30, 1851.

THE DEAD WEIGHT.

Or the ten thousand schemes and frauds that have been practiced on the great, simple and unsuspecting public, by their Rulors, the pension system stands conspicuous

for total destitution of principle, bare-face ipiustice and unmitigated absurdity. It is the king sham of the great sham system. which enables idleness to stick the spur ino the galled sides of honest, sweating Industry-and in the great jumble of istrigue, knavery. blockheadiem, tinkering, tailoring, and taking down, that forms the common farce of Legislation, the Pension system appears as a bold carricature of obsolute ri diculousness.

A man of ordinary intellect, who had never heard of the Pension system (if there is such a man) might be made to understand why an enterprising agriculturist or mechanic who had made two blades of grass grow where only one grew before, or who ad discovered or invented some mode of lessening human labor and increasing human enjoyment, might be entitled to a Pension, as a public acknowledgement of the good he had done. But no man could made to understand why a person who the value of twenty workmen's labor, for dor benefitted the public one sixpence, should eceive a pension or an annual salary from rinciple of the Pension system peculiar to Britian and her Colonies. The man who race, till by toiling and studying, he brings useful life, in pain and poverty-he is a working man. But the idle man-the man come a pensioned pauper. He is a workwho has filled an office, or worn a title, who has done something or said something which the public never saw or heard, and who for the doing or saving of that useless something, has feasted and fattened on the ruits of the working man's toil, must be alowed to retire from his office on a pension equal to the income of a dozen of working men! He is a gentleman! We do not remember of ever having seen an attempt to justify this nefarious imposition, and we regret to say that we cannot recollect of one single public attempt to get rid of it .-It would seem that the multitude who pay these pensions, have become callous to the gross iniquity of the principle, or have, long since, included it among the aristocratic prerogatives of those who govern, and from which there is little hope of deliverance. Perhaps the chief cause of public apathy

on this subject is the fact, that it is seldom brought forward in that form in which it aside with a pension, for life, of seven hunserious outrage on the industrious population of Canada ; and, in so far as we have manner best calculated to excite public indignation, or to ensure the destruction of the iniquitous principle. Like most other questions in Canada, it has been viewed through the misty medium of party feeling, and discussed and condemned on the score of party lactics. Mr. Jameson, it is said, is a tory of the old school-a member of the old the prey of a pauper aristocracy. Family Compact, and should not, on that account, receive a pension. This is a mere matter of opinion, and, no doubt, many believe that the fact of Mr. Jameson's tory ism is the very best apology for pensioning him. It is further said that a Radical Government in pensioning a tory, is insulting the whole Reform party, and is therefore, no longer entitled to the confidence of Reformers. We have already said that the pensioning of Mr. Jameson is an outrage committed on the industrious people of Ca nada. But the iniquity would not be diminished by supposing a change in Mr. Jameson's political creed-neither is the outrage aggravated nor palliated by the fact that it has been perpetrated by a Reform Government. The iniquity is in the prin ciple, apart from all party feelings and consideration. And, in order to bring it fairly before the public, we should endeavor to forget that Mr. Jameson had ever been member of any political party, and should make no allusion to the political creed of

those who have given him the pension. It appears that Mr. Jameson has for thany years past, been receiving twelve hundred, or twelve hundred and fifty pounds year of the public money, as the salary attached to the Vice-Chancellor of the Court of Chancery. It is alleged that he was a very inefficient Vice-Chancellor-that is, that many of his decisions were erroneous and that even supposing that ex-Vice. Chancellors were entitled to pensions, Mr. Jameson had forfeited his claim by his inefficiency. It is not necessary to enter into eson's services in this office, during the whole period of his incumbency, was not worth he rendered services to the unfortunate in ship, namely, a certain little document from

dividuals who lost their estates in Chancery, these individuals should have paid for the services. But to cause the public to pay twelve hundred and fifty pounds a year to the chief agent in a system of litigation, n which not one in five thousand have the lightest interest, and which uniformly ends in the total ruin of the few who are interested, is an act of flagrant injustice, only surpassed by the act that gives a pension of seven hundred and fifty pounds a year to the same individual, simply as a premium for having received the unholy twelve hundred and fifty! It is probable that Mr. Jameson may live to receive the pension or at least as many years as he received the alary, and, in that case, his Vice-Chancellorship will have cost the country exactly two thousand pounds a year ! Now, supposing the office to be one which is useful, would be much better to fix the salary at two thousand pounds, and have no pension attached to it. The people would then understand that two thousand pounds year was the most that the office would cost them. But by fixing the salary at twelve hundred and fifty, and allowing the incumbents to retire on a pension of seven hundred and fifty, it is possible that a whole shoal of pensioned Mr. J. mesons may be brought forth, and thus lay the foundation of a pauper aristocracy in Canada, similar to that which is the curse and shame of Great Britain. But the office is not useful, and, in se fer as the public is concerned, it never will be useful. If people will run into the ruin of the Court of Chancery, let them be at the whole expense of their own had for many years received wages equal to folly, but let not the innocent public be thus wantonly taxed for the extravagance ing certain little, trifling thinge which nev- of a few. The inhabitante of Toronto have been a thousand fold more benefitted by the services of the man who lights the street the public funds, merely for ceasing to do lamps, than they have ever been by the the little trifling things which he had been Chancery services of Mr Jameson. But formerly doing ! Such, however, is the the lamp-lighter does not receive twelve hundred and fifty pounds a year for his ser vices--perhaps he scarcely receives a scandiscovers, invents, works and benefits his ty subsistence; and yet, if in the performance of his duty, he should happen to get on premature old age and decripitude, may disabled, and unfit for service, it is probable drawl out the evening of a laborious and that he might be allowed to become a pauper, but it is not probable that he would be-

It is likely that the Government was bound to give Mr. Jameson a pension .-Some other person had received a pension for similar services-a pension is the legal consequence or the prerogative of the office, the Tories, if in office, could not have refused him a pension. We have such an unqualified contempt for this precedent legislation that we consider it unworthy of a discussion. It is, certainly, so much of an apology for our Canadian Government, to say that such is the will of the Imperial Covernment. But, if it is a fact, that the Imperial Government makes it imperials. Imperial Government makes it imperitive on our Canadian Rulers to pension such officials as Mr. Jameson, the sooner that the people of Canada are made aware of this fact, the better. They will then be is President of the Assembly Chancellor Jameson has lately been thrown | Canada owes to posterity, to refrain from voting, at next general election, for any dred and fifty pounds a year! This is a man who heaitates in pledging himself to use his whole influence in removing this plague-spot of pensions from Canadian observed, it has not been exposed in the Legislation, and in an especial manner the seven hundred and fifty pounds pension o Mr. Jameson. This is the beginning of a dead weight, and if allowed to skulk past without a decided expression of public indignation, it will accumulate as a curse and crush upon the energies and prosperity of the country, till Canada ultimately become

ing man.

THE COUNTY COUNCIL Mar on Monday in the Court House, and re-elected Dr. Chalk Warden for the current year, after which they adjourned to the Huron Hotel. There was a full muster, every Municipality in the United Counties being duly represented. The following are the Reeves from the respective Townships,

Tuckersmith-Dr. Chalk

Goderich Town-Mr. Wallace. Goderich Township-Mr. Holmes. Colborne-Mr. Annund. Wawanosh, Ashfield, Kincardine, &c. Ir. Girvan. Stanley—Mr. Ritchie. Hay—Mr. Bell. Usborne and Stephen-Mr. Lamb. McGillivray-Mr. Flannagan.
Biddulph-Mr. Shoff.
McKillop and Hullett-Mr. Hays.
Hibbert-Mr. Donkin.

Logan-Mr. Rath. Fullarton-Mr. Hill. Blanshard-Mr. Guest. Downie-Mr. Smith and Mr. Monteith. Ellice-Mr. Geurlay. North Easthope-Mr. Hamilton. South Easthope-Mr. Fryfogle.

We cannot do less than say that it is a epectable and an intelligent Council, and if its acts be equal to its appearance, we will have a great many good things to record in its favor before the end of the year. It appears that a section of the people of McGillivray had been dissatisfied with the conduct of their Township Council during the past year, and, on the first Monday of the present month, had held a meeting on their own book, in opposition to the meeting the question of efficiency or inefficiency, as called by the Township authorities, and had elected a Council of their own, from which Mr. William Carter was sent as Reeve to the County Council. But being minus the twelve hundred pounds nor twelve only legitimate authority which could conhundred pence to the Canadian public. If stitute him the representative of the Town-

the Township Clerk, the County Council, as a matter of course, decided that Mr. Patrick Flannagan was the Reeve of McGilliv. ray. His Grace, the black Cameron of Kincardine, also took his seat as repres tative of the new County of Bruce. But the Warden and Council having a sort of dim conviction on their minds, that there was really no such Municipality in existence, decided that the Duke of Darkness had just taken his seat one year too soon On the same day (Tuesday) a most outageous and libelous memorial from James Hodgine, Esq., and other black and white inhabitants of Biddulph, was presented against the personal character of Mr. Shoff, as an alledged reason why he should not be received as Councillor or Reeve of Biddulph. The document was altogether worthy of "Big Jim," but not worthy of the County Council, and on the motion of was quashed. The Council then proceeded o business by ballotting Committees on several importan subjects, and then adjourned till nine o'clock on Wednesday morning. As we intend to remark on the

TAKE NOTICE.

the present.

general features of the proceedings, in our

next week's issue, we shall conclude for

The Reeves of the several town ships having, we believe, unanimously agreed on Tuesday last, that the Assessment and Collectors' Rolls &c., should, as the Huron Signal-it is our duty to intimate to the Township Clerks and Asses sors of the United Counties, that the Assessment Rolls will be forwarded to the several townships by the middle of Febru- gid enforcement of those modified penalties

We have just been informed that Mesers. Hobson and Davies have obtained bawked through the Town of Goderich, and new contract of the Mail between Hamilon and Goderich, to be run daily. And or the more successful management of the stages, we learn that Mr. Hobson will immediately take up his residence in Goderich.

NEWS BY THE ASIA.

The steamship Asia arrived at New ork on the 17th instant, bringing Liverool dates to the 4th. ENGLAND .- Intelligence is to the 4th nst. Nothing of importance.

A supply of medicine, with able surgeons, and been sent to Jamaica, although the

cholera had subsided there. The English Mediterranean fleet after a long absence, had returned to Malta.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, January 4.— Market remains without change in prices. The imports of cured provisions are small Good Lard rather higher. Hams unchan-

tiets with having plotted the murder of himself and General Changarnier. Dupin

this fact, the better. Iney will take the fact, the better. The Patric states that the Ministers who has a large amount of fully able to estimate the real value of Colonial Legislation, and to appreciate the law not the least intention of resigning.

Grammany.—By solvices from Frankfort and Caesel to the 27th ultimo, we learn moving petitions. The day. His household troops attended him. The other troops cheered him. He has promised not to insist on the recognition by his functionaries of the decree of the my friend so and so, has signed it, I'll give 28th September, as a consequence of the difficulties between the Prussian and the

> Count Leingen, the Federal commission-er at Hesse Cassel, has suspended the per-manent Committee of the Hessian Diet. By advices from Dresden to the 27th ultimo, it appears that the leanings of the Congress are towards durability. Communications are taking place be-tween the Prussian and Austrian negotia-

Accounts from Berlin to the 27th ultimo, tate that Barron Mantouffel and Prince

A commissioner has been appointed to Holstein. The border battallions are on Holstein. The border battalions are on their march home from Bohemia.

DENMARK AND THR DUCHIRS.—The Free Press of the Nordestable, under date of 26th ultimo, says that on a previous day a skirmish took place near Wogseids. It was very superior compelled to retire which with considerable loss.

with considerable loss.

ITALY.—Letters from Naples to the

27th ult. state, that the Neapolitian Government at the present moment is in a

state of alarm, knowing that a considerable number of foreign emissaries have entered the kingdom. They are supposed to eman-ate from Messina. Some arrests have taken place on this account: and the acti-vity of the police is if possible greater than The state trials have a attention. The court presented an excite-

nent heretofore unknown.

Turker.—Constantinople dates are to to the 15th ult. The news from Aleppo is satisfactory. The rebels have been beaten by the Emir, who is endeavouring to introuce reforms necessay for the peace of that province.

SWEDEN -- Dates are to the 17th ult.-Sweden.—Dates are to the from the The project of reform in the the representative system, which has for a long time been a subject of interest throughout the country, had that day been rejected, and the question may be considered as definitely settled. According to the terms of the constitution any proposal for a change of constitution, any proposal for a change of fundamental law, requires the sanction of each of the four estates, which compro-mise the diet, nobles, the clergy, and the burghers and peasantry. The conduct of the King has been admired by all parties; it evinced a firm adherence to the tarms of ed a firm adherence to the terms

Communications. CRIME AND ITS PUNISHMENT.

Dear Sir,-In the many attempts that have been made to obtain the abalities Capital Punishments, I have always though that the most powerful argument used by te advocates was, that owing to the exreme severity of the punishment, Juries felt a strong retuctance to convict, and that wing to the growing repugnance to the Death Punishment, many criminals essaped conviction, although their guilt was guite apparent, and that even after conviction, such was the horror entertained of the punshment of death, that Judges, Juries, and the humane portion of the community made such strenuous exertions on behalf of the criminal, that the Executive were constrain. ed to commute the sentence, excepting in and it has been very properly argued that this state of things, offering so many chances of escape, instead of repressing crime, emboldened criminals to incur but that if secondary punishments were substituted with an absolute certainty that in every case the sentence would be fully carried into effect, this very certainty would go far to diminish, if not to extirpate crime, and it must be admitted, that this state of public feeling, and these arguments have done much towards lessening the ancient terrors of our criminal law, and obtaining formerly, be furnished by the publisher of extensive modifications of its enectments. neither will it be denied that the efficacy of these modifications must in a great messure depend upon the Executive being sealously supported by public opinion in the ri-

which the law now awards to crime. I have been led to these reflections by being informed that a Petition is now being has obtained many signatures, praying for the immediate release from durance of person convicted only a few months ago of Larceny, and sentenced to three years imprisonment in the Provincial Penitentiary. The criminal is a man who figured in Goderich some years ago, under the flashy cog nomen of Dandy Jack, but during his short stay, he was never known to do or say anything that could entitle him to the good opinion of the people of Goderich, and poer Jack was allowed to come and go without much notice being taken of him, but after the lapse of six or seven years, we learn that Dandy Jack has been convicted in London of an aggravated case of Larceny, which had he committed in the days George III., of pious memory, would most certainly have sent him to the Gallows, but in these milder times, he is only sent to the Penitentiary. But Jack has a respectable relation in Goderich ; so he had when he was allowed to come and go unnoticed, but he is now somebody, and his relation feeling hurt at poor Jack's unpleasant position, gets hold of a man who has the bump of benevolence largely developed, or rather who has a large amount of unreflecting good nature in his composition, and is withal a clever hand at drawing up very pathetic and once; a few good easy souls who write J. my friend so and so, has signed it, I' you my name, while some foolish beings difficulties between the Prussian and the Austrian Commissioners. The Austrian think that their sames can neither make it better nor worse, so down they go, and by proclamation threatening to enforce mertial law against any person who shall create a disturbance in the streets. All botels, in rurance offices, and public houses must be closed at 9 P. M. Refractory artizans are subject to concreal innishment. A never a law against the street of the subject to concreal innishment. subject to coporeal punishment. A perma-nent court-martial is established. names, that its concoctors think that it forms such a "pressure from without," that the Government of the people dare not withstand it.

Not having seen the petition, I cannot possibly imagine what pleas are therein urged in behalf of the criminal, but I know that it cannot be alledged that he is a thoughtless, juvenile delinquent, neither Schwarzenberg, were expected to arrive can it be said that he is an ignorant one, or there on the next day.

Dates from Vienna are to the 23rd ult.—

he therefore comes fairly under the descriphe therefore comes fairly under the description given in his indictment, namely,-"That not having the fear of God before his eyes, he committed the crime against the peace of our Sovereign Lady the Queen." He has had a fair trial : and has been convicted by a Jury of his countrymen, indifferently chosen, and the Judge wisely thought that three years subjection to the discipline of the Penitentiary was necessary for the reformation of the criminal, and the protection of society, to say nothing of the punishment which such depravity merited. But these who have signed this Petition think otherwise, and unless they can shew something special in Jack's favor, they in enect say, that such a crime ought not to be visited by such a punishment, for if it be wrong to detain him so long in the Penitentiary. It is equally wrong to give any one else a similar punishment for a similar crime, and if society at large be brought to the same state of feeling on the subject, it will infer a large amount of morbid eensibilty, or rather a mawbish sympathy for criminale, which it is difficult to distinguish from sympathy with the crime itself.

Now, we are in the habit of boasting that we have a Government that derives its power from the people—that it is responsible to the people for its acts, and that it canno safely turn a deaf ear to the expresses wishes of the people. I would therefor you, Mr. Editor, if our Government should be weak enough to yield compliance with

such expressed wie would not Dandy like him, wish to m bor's property, s Bovereign Lady in the sympathies Such, I think, sir, sult, should such seful, and if very careful not to Government by exp to the spirit of our security and well-t

THE LAST 7 THE EDITOR OF TH Sae I got paper
And down gae'd
Said I before I s
I vow |
And if I canna n
By jove

Yes, Mr. Editor, discussion with Mr. haps, for ever, with sick-names, or sneers pondent. His ninet mame with variations, farther than this, that Mr. X's purpose to I letter, in the absence His issinations aborespecting "empty bearence of the the falls harmless on me in Canada whose goo straw, but knows thai ration in durance vile Drum on the 12th of into Towa, five della my committal by way I paid of course. But so much of the real Irhadous the straight of the real Irhadous to the Stone Himself of Iron," &c. &c. readers to draw the whether your correspension or not. It is it down with one fell and although his first X is down with one fell and sheet, who, it is well species of aggressio Company's property ut is quite immaterial worth ordered the wathow posts in the Milmor with the Milmor with the Milmor with the mer who, it is well species of aggressio Company's property ut is quite immaterial worth ordered the wathow posts in the Milmor with t Stones that got cracke at the same time such said reverberated three House." Admitting all the above ills were ing the lumber off the ket Square (then enclo-pany,) I say that adm have been done, will a mon sense say that the man or divine, in obe contempt, as the Th moved them ?" that class Mr. X de Yes, Mr. Editor, at the name of good Bo ty and increasing as borhood generally, serving of the addit their names. Strat Boys. And it me Boys. ore strange to to be informed that actually made Manumber of the ver

tolerated by eur gle each may enjoy the civilization undern own "vine and fig any thing Mr. X me I reiterate the expre quoted of his firs word, and I defy his sweeping charges h the Boye in his fire public to the acts of he dares not name. Irish brogue—and generally, that the the Sod, has actually out consulting Mr. practice, and ough John Lengworth, Legislature, and other mechanics, and other ly as if it was a leg like to see this wor Government, as I hed with a sight of contents, but through munications. Mr. Editor, I mu in the middle of wh

that effect. My viruling with a rod of that where one partintimidation, to conscience disproves, o

force, a party from privilege, such as vo-tion, Township or o This I think will in stood by both Club

Happily for this, ou

military or oth

my short comings ; as you know well i or ever finishes any tle, which unfortur him, 'tis acknowle Pat has a right to that privilege from you sincerely. I trouble you with importance to a po this our "peaceab trict. And now, I word with Mr. X meither more or less and pot companion He kens unco weel a selfish folk; for t tive office in the nente, viz.: that of tive offic gentieman of loave that office conferr legally practicable.