



Arrival of the  
Seven Days Later

The Britannia arrived  
at 11 o'clock yesterday. New  
Government express.  
General tone of Corn  
prices from abroad contin  
better buyers and holders  
at Mark United States Wheat 43  
24 & 25.

Demand for American  
fair supply. United St  
Same price for Canadian.  
Continued excitement  
Revolutionary demon  
Insurgent hang by orde  
Outbreak appears certai  
Run on Savings Bank  
The O'Connell refo  
constitutional limit.  
East Sharrowbury said t  
Repal.

The trial of Mitch  
Meagher, is proceeding.  
Thomas Stone  
A regular armed char  
be organized.  
The House of Comm  
Crown and Government i  
an overwhelming majori  
A Reform meeting has  
down which forty men  
participated. Golden, w  
Hume proposed.

The Prussian-Bot has  
Berlin is agitated.  
Insurgent Poles have  
manifest in Posen. They  
10,000 men, with artill  
Another report says 1  
23,000.  
The insurance does i  
Alsace in Germany is a  
Insurrection in the  
which the Government i  
to suppress.

Trade at Vienna entre  
The Government has o  
to Sicily.  
Verona has been taken  
toe army.  
The King of Naples h  
to issue a proclama  
The Independent Unit  
Affaire in France are i  
A plot was formed to  
sional Government, and a  
tie, headed by Ledr. RO

EXTENSIVE CONFL  
DETROIT

By a Telegraph report  
this office, in conjunction  
we learn that at two o'c  
terrible fire was then rag  
Our communication en  
yellow store and Mr. Eb  
gone; forty building  
Steamboat Hotel on fire  
in flames. One-third of t  
ed; Advertiser office gon

BUILDING SC  
No. 1

To the Editor of the Huron  
No. 1—If we are all to b  
lose the profits to come fr  
loss of \$111.  
Such a loss was the que  
cloning arrived at by our  
meeting on Tuesday last, a  
est possible statement was  
statement calculated to sh  
of money when merely su  
ordinary compound intere  
were bonuses are added to  
to compound interest, an  
est again; and that the  
consequently become a m  
So much so that we can  
to imagine. The latter pa  
lemma was, in my opinion,  
a party present, and the  
individual who borrowe  
apply it to a judicious us  
definitely reducing uncl  
as well as so far as the  
fore try to place the mat  
view, in the hope that he  
of thinking—should there  
come convinced that we m  
out so much a solitary lo  
I would premise however,  
a shareholder, and the sh  
must be considered as sep  
dividuals; in order that w  
stand the subject.

Suppose now that our 1  
shareholder in a society th  
eight years—and even that  
anticipated period of exist  
have a clear profit of 22  
cent, per annum on his ou  
of risk in the transaction,  
in eight years is required in  
But, as argued, the sh  
248 in extent; in forev  
he has only 100, to commen  
only 40 even at the end  
So much so that we can  
believe he will be satisfie  
will exclaim "I want to  
out from."

Now then, let us enp  
ment, that I am no mem  
that they have \$100 to lend,  
permit me to be a compen  
bonus, and six per cent. m  
\$100, for eight years, and  
it, they would stand the  
cash received in hand, 270  
Principal to be paid up in  
Eight years interest on £100  
cent.

Leaving,  
as the amount paid for the  
years, exactly 14 per cent.  
I a member of the Society, i  
ent—it would then stand the  
Amount of monthly instal  
eight years.  
Eight years interest on £100  
cent.  
Allow interest for loss of use  
by instalment.  
Monthly subscription of 7  
cover expenses.  
Entrance fee,  
Deduct the amount received

Leaving,  
as the amount paid for the  
eight years, or something un  
annum. But, as I would be  
any one in this matter, and  
above as an example, by wh  
of annual interest may be  
amount of bonuses: I must s

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

Goderich, April 29th, 1848.

—In a rhodomontade of bald  
and nonsense in the Gazette of the 29th inst., his  
remarks about the communication of "An Inde  
pendent Thinker," are entirely atrocious from  
beginning to end. Now, as I consider that  
all communications to the editor of a newspaper  
are sacred, I presume his knowledge of the au  
thor is therefore all guesswork, and even  
though he did know, it would not alter the case  
one whit. For, sir, I consider the article no  
only meant as a slur on the character of one of  
our most enterprising merchants of the day (and  
who by the way has just purchased the whole of  
the surplus grain held by our Goderich mer  
chants, and shipped in his own vessel), but also  
as a slur on a class of the community, that is put  
only the main stay of Canada, but also of the  
British nation. For what would England or  
her colonies be without her merchants—be they  
large or small? Let a nation's agricultural re  
sources be ever so well developed, they would  
make but a sorry show without her merchants  
to import, export, barter and trade, &c. with  
other nations. For if I understand the nature of  
things aright, (and I think I have seen much  
of the world, and have as good innate ideas im  
planted in my brain, as the Editor of the Gazette)  
a nation is respected by others according to the  
wealth and capability of its merchants or capi  
talists, (as the case may be,) to trade with  
them: the wealth of a nation, apart from its  
agriculture, lies in its commerce.

I have never yet run with the hares to court  
favour, neither have I sought for popularity; and  
it would be no use to run with the hounds, for  
if I should chance to light on a poor devil of a  
hare, he would be no good, that even his hide  
would not be worth the trouble of taking off the  
carcase. He also says, that you put my letter  
in ship-shape; in that respect he lies under a  
most fallacious idea. With the exception of the  
quotation left out, it was verbatim as far as it  
went. He also says it was a dishonest commu  
nication in attributing to him sentiments which  
he never uttered—never adopted. Never adopt  
ed! What does he mean? Is not the publish  
ing of the article in his paper adopting it, or has  
he not been "a squatter" in the editorial char  
acter? In allowing it to appear in his  
paper, he became as much responsible for it, as  
if he had endorsed a note and got the Banker to  
cash it. But perhaps like the hounds in the  
Express, he knew nothing of it until he read it in  
his own paper. Who clipped it from the Street  
Review? Was it his friend, Mr. Dielman,  
or that mischievous imp, the printer's devil,  
and if it was one of them, who read the proof?  
I have no objection to the Editor of the  
Gazette, or any other editor, to canvass the  
political principles of our public characters—for  
that of right belongs to the public—but at the  
same time not to meddle with our private affairs,  
for that is too mean a trait to be thought of.

I wish you both success in the undertaking  
you have gone into, and hail you both as the  
harbingers of renewed enterprise in this most im  
portant and enterprising District; and allow me,  
Mr. Editor, to append the following beautiful  
lines from that great man, J. Q. A. as not out  
of place:—

"I want a kind and faithful friend to heed the  
adverse hour,  
Who never to flattery will descend, or bend the  
knee to power,  
To chide me when I am wrong, my inmost soul  
to see,  
And that my friendship prove as strong, for him  
as his for me."  
Yours, &c. &c.  
AN INDEPENDENT THINKER.

We acknowledge the receipt of a very neatly  
printed pamphlet of 72 pages from Montreal.—  
It is entitled "Remarks on the State of Educa  
tion in the Province of Canada, by L. W."  
We have not had leisure to give it a careful per  
usal, but in glancing hurriedly over its pages we  
think we are warranted in saying that it contains  
much that is good and useful on the important  
subject of which it treats. It is supposed by some  
of our contemporaries to be the production of Dr.  
Ryerson; perhaps it may, it is at least written  
by one who is an admirer of "Leviathan," which  
we are not; but at the same time we would not  
so far as would lead us to condemn what we  
actually believe to be valuable. Dr. Ryerson  
we think, is a clever man. We differ very  
widely from his views of popular education, still  
we believe that apart from his "Vicar of Bray"  
policy, there are few men in Canada more quali  
fied for the situation which he now holds, and  
we would only approve of his dismissal on the  
ground that he has already received his share  
of public emolument, and should now make  
room for some other deserving individual; or on  
the still more convincing argument that the  
office is a very expensive and a very useless ap  
pendage to the cause of education. We recom  
mend the pamphlet on a belief that the people  
ought to know all that is advanced or written on  
that subject in their own country.

The Literary Garland, the Victoria Magazine,  
the Newcastle Farmer, the Agriculturist and the  
Temperance Advocate have also been duly re  
ceived.

THE NEW CUSTOMS ACT.—This Act is  
objectionable in many particulars, and has  
given much annoyance and dissatisfaction.  
The Council of the Board of Trade of Tor  
onto had a conference with the Hon. In  
spector GENERAL on Monday last on the  
subject. The Hon. INSPECTOR GENERAL  
recommended the several Boards of Trade  
to prepare memorials to the Government,  
pointing out where the Act was defective,  
before the meeting of Parliament, with a  
view to amend the Act.—*Jour. & Express.*

EMIGRATION.—The Lady Peel, from  
Plymouth, with 124 passengers, left on 1st  
April for Quebec; and the John Hall, Ener  
gy, and Jersey, left Liverpool, on the 1st  
and 6th April, for Quebec, with 780 pas  
sengers.

SOLICITOR GENERAL WEST.—We learn  
that on Saturday afternoon the Honourable  
William Hume Blake was sworn in as Her  
Majesty's Solicitor General West. The  
honourable gentleman was to leave town  
yesterday for Upper Canada.—*Pilot.*

PLAIN DEALING.

HURON GAZETTE.

We think it was Sheridan who said that of all  
the vices that afflict society, none gave him so  
much annoyance as advice; and it has often  
been remarked that if you wish to lose a friend  
favour just advise him. Two weeks ago we  
offered a few friendly hints and admonitions to  
Mr. Giles, the nominal conductor of the Huron  
Gazette. Our officious friend had exactly  
the effect which we anticipated, but not what  
we intended or desired. The intellectual giant  
at length awoke, belching out philosophy, like  
the funnel of a steamboat throwing forth smoke.  
It was not the philosophy of Socrates, nor Des  
cartes, nor Spinoza, nor Bacon, nor Berkeley,  
nor Brown, nor Emmanuel Kant,—it was the  
pure, unmix'd, unqualm'd, unmitigated phi  
losophy of billingsgate—the rectified essence of  
the Huron Gazette.

It is with some reluctance that we notice this  
remarkable specimen of vulgarity and black  
guardianism. It is, in fact, so low and dirty an  
attack on personal character, that with the  
exception of a tongue-battle which we once  
heard between two abandoned females in Bridge  
gate of Glasgow, we never either saw or heard  
such language used. It shews, however, the  
kind of society that Mr. Giles, as a gentleman,  
keeps. In our friendly suggestions to  
Mr. Giles, the most objectionable passage is an  
allusion to his family, which we are sorry to un  
derstand has been construed into a sneer by  
those two or three individuals who act as the  
ensors of the Press in the Gazette office, and  
who are enemies of us, but much greater  
enemies to Mr. Giles. Why should we sneer  
at the family of any poor man? We are as poor  
as Lazarus, and have a small family; so has  
Mr. Giles; and we repeat again that it is merely  
from a sympathy arising from the fact, that we  
notice Mr. Giles foul-mouth'd slander at pre  
sent. We do not believe that Mr. Giles wrote  
this kind of fish-wife article of his own accord;  
we think his learned and scientific friends have  
already victimized Mr. Giles to their own  
chagrin and malignity; and whether he believes  
it or not, his family must suffer the effects of his  
impudence; and therefore we do feel for them,  
and we again counsel him in the most friendly  
spirit to examine his position, and not allow  
himself to be plunged further and deeper into  
ruin, merely to please the vanity and gratify the  
spleen of two or three conceited creatures. They  
may, for the gratification of their own evil propen  
sities, make him a scape-goat for their transgres  
sions against society. They may hatch evil and  
beget abominable scandal against those who scorn  
their littleness, and may father their small iniqui  
ties upon Mr. Giles, and foster his credulity by  
telling him that he is getting on well,—that he  
is making considerable noise in the world, but  
certainly the evil day is coming. Mr. Giles  
must be conscious that he is altogether out of  
his proper sphere at present, and that the longer  
he is prevailed upon to remain in this ludicrous  
position, the deeper must be the derision which  
will attach to him, and the more overwhelming  
take him. It was too bad to allow that amia  
ble, sweet-temper'd, delectable little model of  
christian sobriety, who wrote such a long letter  
for the purpose of expressing his pious horror at  
the ungentlemanly manner in which our "Plain  
Dealing" had appealed to Mr. Giles, and for the  
further purpose of telling the public a mighty  
secret, which he declares he did not wish to tell.

We say it was too bad to allow the dear little  
embodiment of mildness to give such a caricature  
of our arrival in Goderich during the time  
that Mr. Giles, poor man, was struggling in the  
effort to obtain a printing press at Buffalo.—  
We declare it was too bad to give publicity to  
such a delicate sentimental description of poor  
frail human nature, especially when Mr. Gentle  
of the Huron Hotel declares that he knows so  
much of both Mr. Giles and us, that he wishes  
no more correspondence with gentlemen editors.  
We never spoke a word about Mr. Giles being  
in a state of "beastly intoxication." We never  
saw him in that state, and we do not like to  
believe, and far less to publish upon hearsay  
evidence. We have heard certain little stories  
about a certain little man being very frequently  
"gaping like an idiot," staring like a hog," &c.  
&c. (the comparison are coarse, but just as we  
received them) still we attach little credit to  
this kind of hearsay evidence. We do not wish  
to publish these rumours as facts; we do not  
wish to publish such stuff as all. A man's  
drinking or drunkenness is generally published  
first in the tavern-keeper's books, and then it  
comes to the public. We do not believe  
that Mr. Giles ever was drunk; but notwith  
standing the doubtful assertions which he throws  
upon our faith, and we admit that we are scepti  
cal on a great many subjects, still, there are a  
number of things which we do believe firmly;  
and, among other things, we do believe that if  
you take a little empty cask, utterly void of  
brains or other absorbents, and bore a gimble  
hole in the bottom of it, you may pour in any  
quantity of liquor without making it drunk, or  
even causing it to run over,—and it is only after  
the staves have become saturated and the liquor  
begins to ooze through the pores, that you can  
discover any symptoms of "beastly intoxication."

Mr. Giles entertains his readers with a history  
of the press and type belonging to the Signal  
Office, and a few delicate compliments to the  
Hon. Malcolm Cameron. This, we admit, is  
rare intelligence—especially this, the idea of us being  
brought here to oppose the Huron Gazette!!!  
What a pity we have not time, for it would re  
quire volumes to give a narrative of the hon  
ours and whores, the ups and downs, the difficul  
ties and disappointments, and the numerous ram  
pages and adventures, by sea and land, of the  
Joint Stock Company Press of Goderich. We  
are aware that many very respectable people in  
the town, could wish sincerely that the press be  
longed to Mr. Giles, and we have no wish to in  
form them that it does not, because some of them  
are already substantially informed of the fact,  
and a number more will be tangibly instructed  
in the truth of it, in about three months from  
this date—therefore our information would be  
entirely superfluous.

Mr. Giles next says, he does not send the  
profit of his undertaking to his master at Port  
Sarnia! Happy Jerry! who is thus able to  
talk of profits! What a debt of gratitude the

storekeepers of Goderich are under to him for  
such a circulation of ready money in the town!  
We have neither stock nor profits; we are run  
ning deeply into debt with our landlady for our  
board, and have been thinking of writing to  
Port Sarnia, or somewhere else, for an order  
to enable us to obtain half a pound of tobacco from  
some of the stores weekly! Miserable poverty  
struck Signal, thy cash and credit are equally  
drained down in Goderich. O that Mr. Giles  
could visit our end of the town with a few  
share of his profits! but alas! alas! there are  
some persons far more afraid that their purses will  
not be opened in this quarter, than they are of  
the public morals being injured by his "vaga  
bond lectures on philology" or any other sub  
ject.

Mr. Giles has the easiest method of shrinking  
from the responsibility of his wickedness that  
can possibly be imagined. He tells us that a  
certain dirty little crept into his columns  
from the Streetview Review, which he duly  
credited at the time, without knowing it was  
there!! What a wicked, malicious, persever  
ing little reptile it must have been, to creep all  
the way through bush and brake, and marsh, and  
lake, from Streetsville to Goderich! And evi  
dence has already been published, to shew that  
it actually was seen creeping through some of  
the swamps of Her Majesty's Crown lands! We  
admire its industry, but really we cannot admire  
its ambition. Does Mr. Giles suppose that any  
body will believe this stuff? Does he think  
that mankind are all as silly and childish as  
himself? No; even the happy little mortal  
upon whose path there are no shadows; who  
never experienced in his own person the sickening  
degradation of drunkenness; whose moral  
sensibility is as much astonished at the sight of  
a drunken man as another man would be at the  
sight of the Phoenix; the upright, undaunted  
specimen of optimism—even he does not believe  
one word of this nonsense.

Mr. Giles has very appropriately headed his  
Macbeth's caldron of filthy rubbish "Plain  
Lying," and we take the liberty of informing  
him that the respectable inhabitants of God  
erich give him considerable celebrity, as a  
manufacturer of that kind of material. His as  
sertions about the Editor of the Signal signing  
the Mackenzie petition, sneering at the offer of  
a ticket to the St. George's Dinner, and being  
an infidel or a socialist,—belong especially to  
that order of things,—they are deliberate, wilful  
and malevolent falsehoods. They are given  
with the same intention as the Quaker had in  
calling mad-dog. But it is too late in the day.  
Intelligent people do not care though Mr. Giles  
was a Turk or a Hottentot, providing he was an  
honest man. They consider that a disposition  
to pay our debts at the rate of 20s per pound,  
ought to be among the first articles of all reli  
gious creeds, and the man who shews a disposi  
tion to cheat, lie, impose and swindle, will be  
universally scorned, even in spite of his hypo  
critical professions of religion; while his at  
tempts to raise the hue and cry of infidelity  
against those who would try to expose his de  
signing scoundrelism, will just be regarded as  
the result of dastardly malice. The misre  
presentations of Mr. Giles, regarding the  
Huron Signal and its Editor, we have answered  
in another column, by extracts from the Cana  
dian Press;—and the only apology which we  
can offer to the numerous Editors, both Radical  
and Tory, whose friendly notices of us are here  
omitted, is simply that we have not kept any  
separate files, and were thus obliged to take  
whatever came first to hand.

We think Mr. Giles is unfortunate in every  
thing he takes in hand, and still more unfortu  
nate when he tries the pen. His paper  
will soon be unable to contain his answers to  
the remonstrances of those he has offended by  
his impudence. We think he should give it  
up,—or if not, he should cease to be guided or  
counselled by those reckless inexperienced char  
acters for their own vain and mischievous pur  
poses, and who lately forced him to insult the re  
spectable community of Goderich under the desig  
nation of "barefooted boys and slipshod girls."

Goderich, 9th May, 1848.  
To Mr. Thomas MacQueen:  
Sir,—We the undersigned fully impressed  
with the benefit to be derived to ourselves and  
the public, from the delivery of a course of Lec  
tures similar to those lately delivered by you on  
Phrenology,—respectfully request, that if not  
interfering too much with your other avocations,  
you would favour us and the rest of the commu  
nity, with such a series as you may think neces  
sary for the development of the subject.  
We are,  
Your obedient servants,  
CHARLES FLETCHER, THOMAS WATKINS,  
JOHN GALT, W. H. STORY,  
R. L. LESTER, THOMAS CHARLES,  
R. G. CUNNINGHAM, W. B. STUBBS,  
ANDREW W. KIPPEN, THOMAS KIPPEN,  
B. PARSONS, ROSS ROBERTSON,  
I. RATTENBURY, JAMES GENTLE,  
D. DOW, J. K. GODDING,  
ROBERT PARKER, W. BENNETT RICH,  
ANGUS MCKAY, A. ROSS,  
THOMAS GILSON, A. F. MORGAN,  
D. B. McDONALD, ROBERT ELLIS,  
ROBERT MODERWELL, LOWELL ALVORD,  
WILLIAM WALLACE.

SIGNAL OFFICE,  
Goderich, 11th May, 1848.  
To the Rev. Charles Fletcher and others, whose  
names are appended to the foregoing Requi  
sition:  
GENTLEMEN,—I certainly feel complimented  
by your requisition, and beg leave to assure you  
that an opportunity of contributing to the intel  
lectual advancement of my fellow-creatures is  
to me, at all times, a source of peculiar gratifi  
cation. And in compliance with your request I  
will, (if health is granted,) deliver the first of a  
series of Lectures on Phrenology, and its practi  
cal applications; on Thursday evening, the  
25th instant, of which due notice will be given.  
I am, Gentlemen,  
With much respect, yours,  
THOMAS MACQUEEN.

We have till now omitted to acknowledge  
remittances for the Signal from Robert Bell,  
Esq., M. P. P., from John Thompson, Esq.,  
Downie, and from James Gordon, Esq., London  
Road.

PLAIN DEALING.

HURON GAZETTE.

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the vices that afflict society, none gave him so  
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believe, and far less to publish upon hearsay  
evidence. We have heard certain little stories  
about a certain little man being very frequently  
"gaping like an idiot," staring like a hog," &c.  
&c. (the comparison are coarse, but just as we  
received them) still we attach little credit to  
this kind of hearsay evidence. We do not wish  
to publish these rumours as facts; we do not  
wish to publish such stuff as all. A man's  
drinking or drunkenness is generally published  
first in the tavern-keeper's books, and then it  
comes to the public. We do not believe  
that Mr. Giles ever was drunk; but notwith  
standing the doubtful assertions which he throws  
upon our faith, and we admit that we are scepti  
cal on a great many subjects, still, there are a  
number of things which we do believe firmly;  
and, among other things, we do believe that if  
you take a little empty cask, utterly void of  
brains or other absorbents, and bore a gimble  
hole in the bottom of it, you may pour in any  
quantity of liquor without making it drunk, or  
even causing it to run over,—and it is only after  
the staves have become saturated and the liquor  
begins to ooze through the pores, that you can  
discover any symptoms of "beastly intoxication."

Mr. Giles entertains his readers with a history  
of the press and type belonging to the Signal  
Office, and a few delicate compliments to the  
Hon. Malcolm Cameron. This, we admit, is  
rare intelligence—especially this, the idea of us being  
brought here to oppose the Huron Gazette!!!  
What a pity we have not time, for it would re  
quire volumes to give a narrative of the hon  
ours and whores, the ups and downs, the difficul  
ties and disappointments, and the numerous ram  
pages and adventures, by sea and land, of the  
Joint Stock Company Press of Goderich. We  
are aware that many very respectable people in  
the town, could wish sincerely that the press be  
longed to Mr. Giles, and we have no wish to in  
form them that it does not, because some of them  
are already substantially informed of the fact,  
and a number more will be tangibly instructed  
in the truth of it, in about three months from  
this date—therefore our information would be  
entirely superfluous.

Mr. Giles next says, he does not send the  
profit of his undertaking to his master at Port  
Sarnia! Happy Jerry! who is thus able to  
talk of profits! What a debt of gratitude the

learning to fight—to handle the instruments of  
Death with skill and dexterity—to cultivate and  
strengthen our most savage dispositions, and to  
crush and obliterate the noblest feelings of our  
nature, constitute the education for which all  
nations have paid expensively. But alas, for the  
improvement of the mind—the cultivation and  
development of our higher capacities. The sub  
ject may occasionally be glanced at in a  
transient or casual manner to fill up an idle  
hour, but the vast importance of training and  
cultivating mankind, as moral and intellectu  
al beings has never become the object of  
solemn serious deliberation to any civil Govern  
ment. For just so soon as a rational and correct  
view of this subject can be properly entertained;  
Government by standing armies, and national  
priesthoods with all their concomitant sham  
work will be abandoned, and man will in reality  
assume the character of a reasonable creature.

It is true that Prussia, Britain and the United  
States have recently made some noise about  
educating the people and have even spent some  
money annually in the experiment, and it is to  
be hoped that the noise and the money together  
will ere long awaken the public mind to the im  
portance of the subject, and that general educa  
tion will assume a tangible existence, and be  
supported with zeal and earnestness as a nation  
and institution. Even in Canada during the last  
four years we have talked and spent money on  
education, and it must be admitted that we have  
done some good—we have given the people to  
understand that there is such a thing as education.  
The school-tax has done more in awakening en  
quiry on the subject than all the labours of all the  
teachers, visitors, trustees, and superintendents  
employed in working out the nonsensical mea  
sure. It has done more than a million of the  
best written tracts or treatises on the subject  
could have accomplished. It is an appeal to the  
pocket. And though a man were so dead or deaf  
or dumb that he could not comprehend even the  
simplest appeal to his understanding, or his reason,  
or his honour, or his honesty, yet with all  
his stupidity he can distinctly understand an appeal  
to his purse. We are great advocates for tax  
ation—direct taxation. It is by far the most ef  
fectual method of giving people a knowledge of  
the affairs of their own country. It communi  
cates a distinct, a kind of tangible idea of the  
value of improvements. We can have no roads  
nor bridges, nor canals, nor railroads without  
taxation, every public improvement, and every  
public institution should be supported by direct  
taxation. And were mankind to be directly  
taxed for armies, and navies, and national priest  
hoods, the world would be rid of these nuisances  
in less than twelve months. Because when you  
make a direct appeal to man's purse, they feel  
an interest in enquiring into the nature and use  
of the thing—they ask "What is it for?" and  
unless you can satisfy them that they are to be  
benefited in some way or other, they will not  
pay. This is the value and the beauty of the  
school-tax—it causes men to enquire—we ad  
mire it; but we do not admire the manner in  
which it is distributed. Taxes are valuable and  
justifiable exactly in proportion as they are judi  
ciously expended.

We have no faith in five-hundred pounds sal  
aries being conaacted with a system of popular  
education in any country, and far less in a young  
poor country like Canada. We think Dr.  
Ryerson's office might be very usefully, but in  
proper degree might be useful; but in the  
meantime the majority of them are considerably  
worse than useless to the cause of education.—  
They are sucking the substance from the poor  
teachers many of whom are living in poverty.—  
One-half of all the teachers in Canada ought not  
to be allowed to teach at all; they are utterly  
unqualified, and though their qualifications are  
equivalent to their pay, the community is suffer  
ing serious injury from their illiteracy and they  
themselves are losing their time and half starv  
ing on a miserable ill-paid pittance; while the  
man who merely asks a few questions regarding  
their qualifications and then passes them, whether  
or qualified or not, receives an ample salary for  
performing these useless formalities; this kind  
of examination is a mere farce—a regular trifling  
with the people's interests at the people's own ex  
pense. It should be unanimously called down.  
We think the three Trustees in each School  
District, the School Visitors, the Warden of the  
District, and the Inspector General, might man  
age the educational affairs of Canada equally  
as well as they are managed at present; at all  
events things could not be much worse than they  
are. From the correspondence between Coun  
cillor Holmes and Dr. Ryerson, which has lately  
appeared in the Signal, we would direct atten  
tion to the following facts:—The inhabitants of  
Huron have paid their due proportion of Dr.  
Ryerson's five hundred pounds salary; they have  
paid Mr. Bigsall's one hundred and thirty pounds  
salary, for which they have been defrauded out  
of their just proportion of the Government educa  
tional fund to the amount of more than two  
hundred pounds during the years 1846-7. Dr.  
Ryerson throws the blame on the District Su  
perintendent or somebody. And Mr. Signal and  
somebody throw the blame on Dr. Ryerson—  
and thus the people of Huron have been deprived  
of their rights by the men who were paid for look  
ing after them. Mr. Holmes proposes that a  
District Meeting should be called by requisition  
to take the subject into consideration and to  
adopt means for obtaining, if possible, the rights  
of the District in this matter. We are afraid  
the money will not be easily obtained; but we  
certainly think that the Meeting should be held,  
and as the School Bill will undergo some revisal  
and amendments this year: we are of opinion  
that a Memorial to the Government founded on  
this Huron case, might be of much service in  
directing attention to the fact that the wholesale  
dismissal of Superintendents would be an ad  
vantage to the cause of education, as then the  
whole tax paid by the people would be received  
by the Teachers, and the Trustees who now per  
form the most of the duties gratis, would more  
cheerfully perform them all, were there no paid  
officials over them. One thing at least is cer  
tain, unless a simplification of the Bill, a reduc  
tion of its machinery and a much cheaper method  
of working it can be effected, the sooner it is  
repealed the better.

PLAIN DEALING.

HURON GAZETTE.

We think it was Sheridan who said that of all  
the vices that afflict society, none gave him so  
much annoyance as advice; and it has often  
been remarked that if you wish to lose a friend  
favour just advise him. Two weeks ago we  
offered a few friendly hints and admonitions to  
Mr. Giles, the nominal conductor of the Huron  
Gazette. Our officious friend had exactly  
the effect which we anticipated, but not what  
we intended or desired. The intellectual giant  
at length awoke, belching out philosophy, like  
the funnel of a steamboat throwing forth smoke.  
It was not the philosophy of Socrates, nor Des  
cartes, nor Spinoza, nor Bacon, nor Berkeley,  
nor Brown, nor Emmanuel Kant,—it was the  
pure, unmix'd, unqualm'd, unmitigated phi  
losophy of billingsgate—the rectified essence of  
the Huron Gazette.

It is with some reluctance that we notice this  
remarkable specimen of vulgarity and black  
guardianism. It is, in fact, so low and dirty an  
attack on personal character, that with the  
exception of a tongue-battle which we once  
heard between two abandoned females in Bridge  
gate of Glasgow, we never either saw or heard  
such language used. It shews, however, the  
kind of society that Mr. Giles, as a gentleman,  
keeps. In our friendly suggestions to  
Mr. Giles, the most objectionable passage is an  
allusion to his family, which we are sorry to un  
derstand has been construed into a sneer by  
those two or three individuals who act as the  
ensors of the Press in the Gazette office, and  
who are enemies of us, but much greater  
enemies to Mr. Giles. Why should we sneer  
at the family of any poor man? We are as poor  
as Lazarus, and have a small family; so has  
Mr. Giles; and we repeat again that it is merely  
from a sympathy arising from the fact, that we  
notice Mr. Giles foul-mouth'd slander at pre  
sent. We do not believe that Mr. Giles wrote  
this kind of fish-wife article of his own accord;  
we think his learned and scientific friends have  
already victimized Mr. Giles to their own  
chagrin and malignity; and whether he believes  
it or not, his family must suffer the effects of his  
impudence; and therefore we do feel for them,  
and we again counsel him in the most friendly  
spirit to examine his position, and not allow  
himself to be plunged further and deeper into  
ruin, merely to please the vanity and gratify the  
spleen of two or three conceited creatures. They  
may, for the gratification of their own evil propen  
sities, make him a scape-goat for their transgres  
sions against society. They may hatch evil and  
beget abominable scandal against those who scorn  
their littleness, and may father their small iniqui  
ties upon Mr. Giles, and foster his credulity by  
telling him that he is getting on well,—that he  
is making considerable noise in the world, but  
certainly the evil day is coming. Mr. Giles  
must be conscious that he is altogether out of  
his proper sphere at present, and that the longer  
he is prevailed upon to remain in this ludicrous  
position, the deeper must be the derision which  
will attach to him, and the more overwhelming  
take him. It was too bad to allow that amia  
ble, sweet-temper'd, delectable little model of  
christian sobriety, who wrote such a long letter  
for the purpose of expressing his pious horror at  
the ungentlemanly manner in which our "Plain  
Dealing" had appealed to Mr. Giles, and for the  
further purpose of telling the public a mighty  
secret, which he declares he did not wish to tell.

We say it was too bad to allow the dear little  
embodiment of mildness to give such a caricature



