ROY INN,
OHN AND PEEL STREETS,
MILTON.

ber has fitted up his Hous
table accommodation for
Travellers; and Farmers
ill here find the best of
rriage attends the arrival
the Boats.
ANDREW GRANT.
y, 1848. 14-tw

N'S HOTEL,
AYSVILLE.

ber has the pleasure of in-
friends and the public in
has fitted up the house
it's Hotel for the conve-
ort of travellers. until the
is now rebuilding) is com-
he is now prepared to
ommodation to those who
ith their custom.
stocked with the choicest
ORS; his STABLING depart-
surpassed in the Province,
stler is always in attend-

GEORGE HOBSON.
ay, 1848. 12

tes Hotel, Buffalo.

er begs to inform Gentle-
nada, whose business may
uffalo: that in the above
el, situate at the terminus
they will find as much
house in the States—
re large and airy. His
l with every delicacy of
is wines & spirit are se-
est stocks in the country.
Z. BONNEY.
848. 1-

MERS' INN,
ATFORD.
LASS, (LATE OF GALT,)
his old friends and the
blic in general, that he
ove Tavern, and is pre-
good accommodation as
in Stratford.
eeps on hand a stock of
d Liquors, and lovers of
find the right sort in his
Stabling and Lock-up

16, 1848. 8-tw

N HOTEL,
ATFORD.
DS, in returning thanks
r the favours he has received
g the past year, begs to in-
urther improved the Union
he
ACCOMMODATION.
part will be wanting to en-
o. tinuance of the public fa-
rs. An attentive Hostler al-
PETER WOODS.
1848. 29-tw

LL HOTEL
S. respectfully remind
friends, and others tra-
Tract, that the above
ted up in a very superior
having been spared in
nd every effort having
er this commodious Ta-
e to the travelling pub-
Province.
ally selected the best of
s, and his Stabling will
that could be wished.
848. 1-tw

EL, LEWISTON, N. Y.
TON, respectfully informs
d the travelling public, that
of the above Hotel, he has
comfort and convenience
our him with their custom.
and Buffalo, pass the house
bling lock-up coach-house,
ays in attendance.

THE
GAZETTE
on THURSDAYS, at the Office
ick, opposite the Canada

VANS GILES,
Shillings per annum,
Sixpence paid really in ad-
hin ten miles of Goderich
in produce. If received
nths, it will be considered
ued until the subscription
r 12 months; and when the
to exceed the quarter, sub-
y be charged for the quar-
scriptions have entered.
ed until *all arrears are paid*
munications addressed to
paid.
ADVERTISING.
2s. 6d. first insertion, and
nt insertion; Six to Ten
ion, and 10d. each subse-
than Ten Lines, 4d. per
on, and 1d. per Line for
on afterwards. A liberal
y the year.
out written instructions
rbid, and charged accord-
ment discontinued until
ithdrawal, unless by the
THIS PAPER,
Bell Yard, Temple Bar,
m, Niagara District, C. W.
irick, Hamilton,
& Co., *Toronto.*
s, P. M. *Tuckersmith.*
P. M. *M'Killop,*
l., *Mitchell.*
Brafford.
P. M., *St. Mary, Blan-*
Hespeler, Wilmot,
J. P., *Biddulph.*
M'Gilvery,
Preston.

HURON SIGNAL.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. | "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER." | TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME II. | GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1849. | NUMBER 5.

Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,
CAN be consulted at all hours, at the *British Hotel*, (LANCASTER'S.)
Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33-

E. C. WATSON,
PAINTER AND GLAZIER,
PAPER HANGER, &c. &c.
GODERICH.

ALEXANER WILKINSON,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
OFFICE AT GODERICH,
HURON DISTRICT.
Nov. 24, 9. 43

J. K. GOODING,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply at the *British Hotel.*
Goderich, March 9th 1849. 2r-5n

I. LEWIS,
LAW, CHANCERY, AND CONVEYANCING.
June, 1848. GODERICH.

JOHN J. E. LINTON,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Commissioner Queen's Bench,
AND CONVEYANCER,
STRATFORD.

1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE IN
CANADA WEST.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the *Huron Tract*, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province—it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The LANDS are offered by way of *LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash, and the balance in Instalments being done away with.*

The Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest at Six Per Cent. upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when *LEASED*, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years Rent, must be paid in advance,—but these payments will free the Settler from further calls until 2nd, 3rd or 4th yea of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREEHOLD during the term, is secured to the Lessee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and an allowance is made according to anticipated payment.

Lists of Lands, and any further information can be obtained, (by application, if by letter post-paid) at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, *Toronto* and *Goderich*; of R. BIRDSALL, Esq., *Asphodel*, Colburne District; Dr. ALLING, *Guelph*, or J. C. W. DALY, Esq., *Stratford*, Huron District.
Goderich, March 17, 1848. 7

MARBLE FACTORY
SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.

D. H. McCULLOCH continues to manufacture HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS, &c., in Marble and Freestone, as cheap as any in the Province, all work warranted to order, or no charge will be made. Prices of Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars; of Freestone from 6 to 30 dollars; Monuments &c., from 50 dollars upwards.—Written communications addressed to the undersigned containing the Inscriptions, and at what price, in Marble or Freestone, will be punctually attended to,
D. H. McCULLOCH.
Galt, Nov. 8th, 1848. 42m3

VALUABLE LOT OF LAND
FOR SALE.

LOT 8, Lake Shore, township of Ashfield, containing
ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO ACRES,
Within two miles of the thriving Village of Port Albert, in which there is a Grist Mill, a Saw Mill, and an Oat Mill. The Lot is boundedon the west by the Lake, and on the east by a cut road,—and is well watered.
☞ For particulars, apply—if by letter post paid—to
DAVID CLARK, Esq.
CLAREMONT, 14th Dec. 1848. 45tf

STRAYED.

ABOUT the 12th of May last, from the premises of JOHN LINDSAY No. 20 Huron Road, Township of Goderich, a dark brown MARE, three years old, with a white star on the forehead, and one white hind foot and a heavy mane and tail. The proprietor purchased her below London and supposes she may have strayed in that direction: whoever will restore her to the owner or give such information as will lead to her recovery, will receive $1 as reward.
Goderich, 18th Jan., 1849. 50

REMOVAL.
A HOPE,
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to return his sincere thanks to numerous friends and the public generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore received,—and informs them that he has REMOVED his TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from Lighthouse street to East street, next door to James Bissett, Carpenter, and a few doors west of the Goderich Foundry, where all orders will be promptly executed; and customers may depend on having their garments made up in the most improved and fashionable style.
☞ A full variety of the newest Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1848-9 just received.
Goderich, Oct 27, 1848. 39

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Customers, and the inhabitants of Stratford end vicinity, that he intends carrying on business on
"A READY PAY SYSTEM."
And that after the first day of January, 1849 he will give no credit. He will pay the highest price for produce of all kinds, Black Salts &c. He begs to return his sincere thanks to his Customers for their liberal Patronage, and hopes still to receive a Share.
THOMAS M. DALY.
Stratford Nov. 29th 1848. 44tf

EXTRA ASSORTMENT
OF FALL AND WINTER GOODS!!

THE Subscriber has just received from the New York and Montreal Markets, the largest Stock of Merchandize which has yet been brought into the Huron District. And as the purchases were made personally by one of the Firm, the quality of the goods is as superior as the quantity is extensive—"*prompt payments and small profits,*" is the motto which they have adopted, and the public may depend upon being suited with every description of goods in their establishment, at the very lowest remunerating prices. Their Stock consists of every variety of men's and women's Clothing; Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Crockery, Saddles, Bridles, Haberdashery and Groceries of every description. Intending purchasers are solicited to call and examine for themselves.
ROBERT MODERWELL.
Goderich, Nov. 16, 1848. 42

GROCERIES.

THE Subscriber would call particular attention to their extensive Stock of GROCERIES, as they flatter themselves that the quality and variety of their Teas, Sugar, Coffee, Tobacco, &c. &c. &c., will be a sufficient recommendation to intending purchasers.
N. B.—Groceries of every description will be sold for cash or produce, at a reduction of, at least, 15 per cent. below former prices.
ROBERT MODERWELL.
Goderich, Nov. 16, 1848. 42

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS, for 1848.

A FULL variety of the newest and most improved SPRING AND SUMMER FASHIONS for 1848, have been received by the subscriber, who will promptly attend to the orders of all who may favour him with their patronage.
A. NAYSMITH.
Goderich 12th April, 1848. 1y

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by private bargain, Lot No. 23, on the 5th Concession of Goderich, containing 80 acres, 20 of which is cleared and under cultivation; ten acres are newly underbrushed and ready for chopping. The land is of excellent quality and well watered. There is a good substantial log Dwelling House on it, and one acre of superior fruit trees in bearing condition. And as the proprietor is desirous of entering into other business, he will dispose of it on moderate terms. One-half of the price will be REQUIRED DOWN, and the other half in three equal annual instalments.
☞ For further particulars, apply at this Office, or to the Proprietor on the premises.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Junior.
Goderich, 13th Oct., 1848. 37tf

CASH FORWHEAT.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he has now on terms of lease and part ownership, the entire management of the Goderich Mills, and that he is prepared to pay cash for any quantity of good merchantable Wheat at the said Mills; provided the same be delivered there in time for manufacture before the close of the navigation.
WM. PIPER.
GODERICH MILLS, September 5th, 1848. 32tf

LADIES LOOK HERE.

AN extensive stock of Fall and Winter DRESSES of the most fashionable colors and patrons; also a large assortment of fancy dress goods. French-worked Capes, Collars, Ruffs, Muffs, Shawls, Mantillas, Cloaks, Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, Dress Caps, Ribbons, Shoes, &c. &c., all of the very best quality and at the most reduced prices, by
ROBERT MODERWELL.
Goderich, Nov. 16, 1848. 42

THE DEATH PENALTY.

Horrible Account of a legalized murder in Williams county, Ohio, which took place on Friday week.

If we are at times put to the blush for the crimes of our fellow-beings, we are as often shocked at the barbarities of our race, who to retaliate for one crime commit another, no less offensive in the sight of God and man. We refer to the barbarous custom of strangling a man to death in cold blood for certain crimes which twelve men believe he has committed.

Here is an account of this legalized murder, committed on the 26th ult., in Bryan, Williams Co., the particulars of which contain enough of the horrible to gratify the most savage. The *Spirit of the Age*, published at Bryan, says:

About one o'clock, P. M., the prisoner was conducted on the scaffold, accompanied by Rev. R. R. Walters, who after the prisoner had taken his seat, delivered some very appropriate remarks from Acts, chap. 5th, verses 2nd, and 3d—a text selected by the prisoner. A hymn was sung and prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Walters. The prisoner then made a brief address to the assembly. He asserted his innocence in the strongest terms—declaring that he had nothing to do with the perpetration of the crime for which he was to be executed. He said he had no desire to live—but felt prepared and *desired* to depart and dwell with his Savoir. At the close of his remarks he knelt down, and spent a few moments in audible prayer.—He prayed for support in the terrible scene upon which he was immediately to enter—for the forgiveness of all who had sought his hurt, and that he and they might meet in a happier world.

At a quarter past two, the Sheriff adjusted the rope, which was already around the prisoner's neck, drew the cap over his face, and bade him adieu. He then descended the stairs, and as he went down, touched the spring with his foot, and the drop fell.—Here followed a scene, which was for a moment, shocking to all beholders—almost beyond decription. To set the matter, in its true light, it should be mentioned that Tyler had at all times insisted that he should be executed without any slack of rope. Willing to gratify him so far as duty would permit and in accordance with the oft-repeated and urgent request, the Sheriff gave him at first only about one foot of slack. The instant the drop was sprung, the prisoner slightly crouched his body; by this means the noose slipped around, bringing the knot immediately under the chin, in such a position that his short fall it did not tighten at all, consequently he was merely suspended by the neck. Probably his first slight fall suspended sensation and respiration temporarily for he hung quietly for a time; but this suspension was only temporary, and it is certain that nothing like strangulation was produced. He soon recovered his breath, and commenced groaning and struggling as if suffering excruciating torture. The spectacle at this moment was too revolting to witness; we noticed many who had thought and said, that they could look on his expiring agonies with a hearty good will, who turned away from the sight with blanched cheeks and looks of commiseration. The Sheriff, probably somewhat overcome by the fearful duty he had attempted to discharge, did not immediately after springing the drop go round to see the true condition of affairs. On learning the situation of the prisoner, he promptly ordered the scaffold raised, and no sooner was this done than he was upon it, and taking Tyler by the hand directed him to stand on his feet, which he was able to do without assistance. Aided by General Gilson, the Sheriff proceeded to lengthen the rope, giving it about four feet additional slack. Tyler still fervently begged them to shorten instead of lengthening it, but he was told that his wishes could no longer be regarded. During this time, Ex-Sheriff Cunnigham passed up the stairs, and taking Tyler's hand, inquired if he still asserted his innocence; he replied, "*I am innocent.*" Having adjusted the noose, and all others having left the scaffold, the Sheriff took his hand, and again bade farewell. His last words to the Sheriff were—"*For God's sake shorten the rope.*"

Again the drop was sprung, and Andrew F. Tyler was launched into eternity. He scarcely struggled after the second fall—after about thirty minutes, his body was taken down, placed in the coffin and carried back to an upper room of the jail.—*Cleveland Plaindealer*

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SPEECH OF MR. BLAKE ON THE REBELLION LOSSES.

[CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.]

Mr. BLAKE said he would state, if required, the particular despatch he had alluded to, and if the hon. and gallant Knight could state that it was not true, he would be happy to receive the contradiction. The hon. member then referred to a letter in which Sir George Arthur had been forbid to shed more blood; but in order to satisfy the clamour of the Upper Canada Militia, no notice was taken of the order, till at last Lord Durham told him that he was his master, and he must obey him, and ordered that the lives of the people were to be respected, and an end put to the shedding of blood.—Then it was that that miserable man, that disgrace to his kind, Sir George Arthur, had to yield obedience. And there sit the loyal men (pointing to the opposite side of the House) who had shed the blood of the people, and trampled on their best and dearest rights. (Cheers and laughter from the Opposition.) The hon. gentleman read another extract from a despatch from Sir F. B. Head to the Home Government of England, containing a statement that the people of Canada could not be trusted. This was a declaration from a Governor in which the gentlemen opposite must have concurred. The hon. gentleman here referred to another document sent out from England, in support of his charges that the Government of the day had acted contrary to the expressed wishes of the Sovereign and the Government of England after the rebellion was ended; and argued, that from their own acts previously, they had themselves invited the rebellion, for the purpose of trampling under foot the liberal principles of the parties opposite to them. These charges, he said, were not made for *bunkum;* and appealed to him if what he had said was not the truth? The hon. and gallant Knight had stated that Sir Francis Head had been honored by the favor of the Sovereign for the part he took in the troubles of that time; and when he heard this his blood almost curdled in his veins; but when he followed him through about twelve despatches, and saw him begging for a Baronetcy, and Lord Glenelg telling him he could not get it, and yet he kept begging on, so that, as it were for pity, he succeeded. He hoped, for the honor of the gallant Knight, that his title was bestowed in a more honorable way. If, instead of selling the rights of the people, Sir Francis Head had protected them, he would now have been remembered kindly, end continued to live in the hearts of the people. Had he spared human blood, he would have established for himself a name which would have been revered to all posterity; but he sold himself, and bartered his character, and much has he made of the bargain. He trusted he had thrown some small light on the loyalty of which the hon. gentlemen boasted so much as it was but just that their loyalty should be established. (Hear, hear, ironically.)—They had talked of constitutional acts.—Was it constitutional when, in 1819, the Duke of Richmond robbed the people of Canada of their money? Lord Dalhousie had followed his example in Lower Canada. Was that an evidence of British loyalty?—They had, no doubt, heard of the case of Hampden; he had exhibited a spirit of liberality which yet endeared him to the hearts of the people of England, and from his case they might be able to draw a proper inference. Let him refer for a little to the period which intervened between Lord Dalhousie and Lord Durham. From the first period of British interference in the affairs of Lower Canada, up to the time of Lord Durham, every species of opposition was freely practised. The administration of justice was perverted—the dearest rights of man were violated with impunity—human life was not sacred—property was not sacred—and worse still, ay, a thousand times worse, a loyal but contemptible and pitiful minority seized on every office in the gift of the Crown, and trampled on men far superior to themselves in every sense of the word. And what was the remedy proposed by Lord Russell in his eighth resolution, and denounced by Lord Brougham, in language, which, he wished to God, had its due effect on hon. gentlemen opposite.—What was this eighth resolution? To take from Lower Canada, by the force of the sword, those monies which the Legislature refused to part with, to be applied to the wants of another and separate Province, and that, too, at the very moment when Heaven was pouring its curses on Upper Canada. And he would tell those hon. and loyal gentlemen, who were so highly offended the other day at having the term "rebel" applied to them, that he called them rebels, and that they must not expect to receive any apologies from his mouth.

Sir A. MACNAB said, that if the hon. gentleman applied the term "rebel" to him, he should look upon it as nothing else than falsehood.

At this moment there was some disturbance in the galleries, and the Speaker called the House to order. The language used by hon. gentlemen was exceedingly unparliamentary.

Sir A. MACNAB reiterated what he had said before, as the hon. gentleman did not seem disposed to retract the offensive epithet.

Mr. BLAKE—Never!

At this moment there was a tremendous disturbance in the galleries. Several members called on the Speaker to have them cleared. Messrs. Blake and Drummond said "No, no! Do not clear the galleries." Mr. Hincks insisted on the galleries being cleared, in order that the House should not be controlled by a mob. The Speaker ordered the galleries to be cleared. The ladies who were present vaulted into the body of the House. A fight was got up by two individuals, in which those in the immediate neighborhood seemed very much disposed to take part. The Speaker shouted "Order! Order!" in vain, and asked several times if he should not leave the Chair, but was told by Messrs. Baldwin and Viger that he must remain. In the meantime, several members and the Sergent-at-Arms had clambered into the gallery, and handed one of the combatants down, and led him through the house. Shortly after, the galleries were cleared; and the House sat with closed doors for about twenty minutes, when it adjourned.

February 16, 1849.

Solicitor General BLAKE said, in rising to continue his remarks, he did not wish to trespass on the time of the House, and had the question been one of less importance, and had the debate been continued in a different manner to what had been by gentlemen on the opposite side, he would not have used so many documents in order that his reasons for giving his vote should be properly understood. The motion to him, however, seemed to involve not only the form of government under which he and all the people of Canada should live, as well as the laws under which they had life and property, but the very existence of society itself. Hon. gentlemen opposite smiled, and he trusted they would continue to wear their smiles, but it would not be owing to what they had done for the support of the liberties of the people of this country. It was because the question involved, as he had said, the very existence of society, that he wished to say a little more in conclusion, in order that the House might be aware of the reasons which had urged him to adopt the course he deemed it his duty to adopt. In going on in the line of argument he had done, he would now only use such documents as in his opinion were important to the question before the House. What he had previously stated were not his own private opinions, or those of his party, but what were now matters of history published by the House of Commons of England. Lord Durham had thought it his duty to state that, when he took office of Governor of Canada, he found great disorder existing in the affairs of the Colony; and he could only say, that in no one single instance were the functions of the Government performed as they ought to have been. Yes, great disorder did exist, so great that even the administration of justice—the great and important principle of British liberty—trial by jury had become a mockery and a thing to be afraid of instead of a principle in the constitution to be admired and respected. The representatives of 500,000 of the people of the country were insulted and mocked by a debased and miserable minority who represented 34,000. He had before stated that the political rights of the people of Lower Canada was taken from them in an unconstitutional manner. He had also stated that in 1836 great disorder prevailed, and he found that at that time the Commons of Upper Canada had so far violated the liberties of the people of Lower Canada, that, in a despatch to the Colonial Secretary, they stated that the French Canadians were not to be trusted. Could a greater insult be put upon a people than this? But this was not all, for the same Government of Upper Canada went so far as to advise the Crown to adopt towards the people stern and decisive measures. Let it be recollected that these were events which preceded the unfortunate rebellion, not after. He had stated, and would now respeat it again, that in the British House of Commons it had been maintained that under the circumstances, the people of Lower Canada were not to blame in appealing to physical force, in the maintenance of their rights, the doing of which, had led to so many unfortunate results. It had been said that it was important that the representatives of the people should be aware of the amount likely to be expended by the resolution; with that proposition, as far as it was practicable, he concurred; but it was held by the hon. gentlemen opposite that only those who took no part in the rebellion were entitled to indemnification for losses sustained. He would beg leave to remind hon. gentlemen what indeed they must be aware of, that loyalty did not consist in yielding a slavish submission to the Crown against the rights and liberties of the people. Canadian loyalty might be after this fashion, but it was not the true liberty of British loyalty in his sense of the term, which consists as much in protecting the rights and liberties of the people, as in protecting these of the Crown. (Cheers.) And while he endeavoured to uphold the rights of the Sovereign, he would never close his eyes to those of the people. (Hear, hear.) He would stigmatise any other course as at variance with the loyalty a man owed to his country and his sovereign. Referring to the case of Stafford and Sydney, he argued that the British House of Commons understood and acted upon the principle of supporting the prerogative of the Crown, when not opposed to the rights and liberties of the people.—The hon. member here read several long extracts from despatches between Lord Glenelg and Sir F. B. Head, relative to the Baronetcy demanded by the latter. He hoped that hon. gentlemen on the other side of the House when they were again disposed to make up an account, between the sacrifice of the rights and liberties of the people of Canada, and the honor which that sacrifice had brought—he trusted that when they again made up an account and placed Sir Francis Bond Head, head of the list, they would read the despatches, of the bargain relative to the much coveted Baronetcy. He should have felt it unnecessary to trouble the House with many observation upon this point had the hon. gentlemen opposite confined themselves to the eulogy on Sir Francis Head, his character was pretty well known and appreciated wherever he (Mr. Blake) had been. He had the honour of conversing with those very intimately and closely related to Sir Francis, and he could tell the hon. gentlemen opposite that he was not quite so much worshipped there, as he was here. He had heard anecdotes of all and every thing that occurred after Sir Francis Head returned from this country which were notoriose—"public notoriety" had rendered them so open to every body that, he (Mr. B.) really had thought that the day for falling down and worshipping Sir Francis Head had gone by, but it seems that there were some few idolaters still, so he could only pray for their conversion. (Cheers and laughter.) But to eulogise Sir Francis Head was one thing—to condemn Lord Durham was another. (Cheers.) When he recollected that it was to Lord Durham's report at which hon. gentlemen opposite—great *statesmen*—felt at liberty to sneer, that under the providence of God we owed the happy state of peace and quiet in which we were found—to the principles of that report carried into practice they owed it that they were standing in that peaceful hall, legislating for the benefit of their fellow creatures, instead of struggling like Europe, with fearful throes that made men tremble,—he did think that considering the debt of gratitude that this country owes to Lord Durham, (hear, hear,) considering the manner in which he passed his life, and the high individual, who now acts as the Queen's Representative in this Province, that considering the manner in which the hon. gentlemen who had acted as Responsible Ministers had expressed themselves, as he would show them by and by, by papers with their own signatures at the bottom, and if they now doubted that their former declarations and opinions were true, in the name of Heaven let them come out and say so. If Responsible Government be but a delusion and a snare, let them declare, before the country, that such was their opinion. (Hear, hear.) He was observing that considering the debt of gratitude that this country owed to Lord Durham, he did think that hon. gentlemen opposite might well have spared themselves these insults to his memory. He did not think that high and chivalrous men would have condescended to unveil the sanctity of the tomb, and desecrate the name of a man upon whose character no stain ever rested. (Cheers.) He had ventured to say that the opinion of hon. gentlemen to-day was not the same as their opinion of yesterday, he had ventured to say on recollection, that he thought the hon. gents opposite had put their names to documents not agreeing very well with their declarations of to-day: he had ventured to say that when Lord Durham was here on eatrh, enjoying the favor of the Crown, able to distribute favors and honor, they had heard no insult or attacks on his administration of the country.—Flattery and adulation was the language of 1837, the House had heard the language of 1849. The House would bear in mind that Lord Durham so conducted himself that "he ought to have been shot." The House would recollect that expression, and would the House believe that a gentleman on making a declaration of that sort—

Sir A. NACNAB—I said a common soldier would have been shot.

Mr. BLAKE could tell the hon and gallant member that in England, the Earl and the private soldier stood upon common ground; that the British law knows no distinction between the Peer and the peasant, and therefore when the gallant Knight said that a soldier ought to have been shot, he meant to say that Lord Durham ought to have been shot. (Cheers.)

Sir ALLAN MACNAB rose to order, he did not choose to allow the hon. member to misrepresent him, what he had really said was, that Lord Durham was not recalled—that his resignation was not accepted—that he deserted his post and went home without leave, and that if a private soldier had acted in that way, he would have been tried by a court martial and shot. (Cheers and counter cheers.)—That was what he had said and he repeated it. (Ironical cheers.)

Mr. BLAKE that was precisely what he (Mr. B.) had imputed to the gallant knight. That was the language of 1849, he would now read to the House the language of the same gentleman in 1838. (*After Lord Durham had declared to the Country that he would not remain here;* after he had denounced the conduct of the opposition in the Imperial Parliament as such as would not endure. He would read to the gallant Knight what was his language on that occasion: "We, Her Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, inhabitants of the City of Toronto, respectfully approach your Excellency with renewed assurances of devotion and attachment to Her Majesty's Royal person government. (Ironical cheers.)—We retain lively and gratifying remembrances of your Excellency's visit to Toronto on the 18th day of July last; of the reception given to your Excellency by the inhabitants of the City and District, of your Excellency's courteous and satisfactory reply to the congratulatory address then presented to you, and we now beg to reiterate our expression of confidence;"—(in a traitor who ought to be shot;—(Cheers and laughter,) in your Excellency's Adminstration, contained in that address and of satisfaction at your appointment as governor of British North America at this important crisis, (hear, hear.) And public circumstance tending to destroy confidence in the stability of the government, cannot fail to be productive of most disastrous results, (ironical cheering,) and impressed with his feeling we would regret any occurance which might have the effect of inducing your Excellency to retire from the government of British North America, as a great public calamity. Deeply and immediately interested in these measures which is the object of your Excellency to mature, we find ourselves imperatively called upon at this juncture, ("at what juncture?" When he had declared publicly that he intended to leave Canada, when he had published the celebrated despatch in which he stated that intention.) "To express publicly our confidence in your Excellency, and to convey to you the assurance of our active and cordial support in whatever measures you may contrive or adopt, having for their object the benefit of all the classes of the community, and we trust your Excellency undismayed by opposition or misrepresentation on the part of those who are unacquainted with the true interests of the country will continue to advance the great object of your mission." In order that there might be no doubt in the minds of hon. gentlemen opposite as to what their opinions were at that time, he would read a short passage from a similar address from the inhabitants of Kingston. "We beg to reiterate the confidence we entertain in your Excellency's intention, and we earnestly solicit your Excellency not to withdraw