

are collecting on the frontiers, and are treated with great kindness by the Turks. PRUSSIA and the GERMAN STATES. The German Minister, of the 5th inst., publishes the names of the Members of State named by the Government. A formal protest was entered by the Consul of the Administration, against Haanover, for withdrawing from the alliance of the 26th May. A Danish war frigate and a bark have been seen cruising off Bolk.

MISCELLANEOUS. The steamer City of Glasgow will sail from Glasgow, for New York, on the 9th. The Bishop of Exeter has been defeated, in his contest with the Rev. Mr. Gorham.

LAST DAYS OF LORD DURHAM. (BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.)

"It was on a fine September day, on returning from a merry drive, that Lord Durham and his family and advisers received the news of the dissolution of the Ordinance. His friend and host, Mr. Charles Buller, knew before dinner—knew by his countenance more than by words—that all was over—that his great enterprise was ruined. When they sat down in consultation, that adviser and friend would fain have persuaded himself and others that all was not over. That this was the result of an intrigue was to them clear. The Ministers and Lord Durham had a deadly enemy, who had given notice of what they might expect. He declared that he would defend at Lord Melbourne's head; and Lord Melbourne and his comrades dared not withstand him even while the first lawyers in the empire disagreed as to whether the Ordinance of Durham was legal or illegal. What Sir John Colborne had done was approved or passed over and when in a most critical difficulty which Sir J. Colborne should never have thrown upon him, Lord Durham used without question, his watchful enemy seized his opportunity to scare his friends from supporting him, as they were pledged to do. Considering all this and that Lord Durham was to blame in not having furnished the Government at home with sufficient documentary material for his defence, Mr. C. Buller earnestly desired to hold out, for a high prize of success in retrieving the colony, and forming a new and sound colonial system. But he soon saw that Lord Durham was right in proposing to return. The Governor General had no health for such a struggle as this must now have been. Energy, decision were not always to be commended in the degree necessary under such unequalled difficulties; and death in the midst of the work was only too probable. Again—the colony was still in too restive and unsettled a state to be governed by an encumbered hand; and while unsupported at home, Lord Durham was a feeble ruler than Sir J. Colborne, whom he would leave in his place. Again—it was now clear that the true battle field of behalf of Canada was in Parliament. With his presence in his hand, Lord Durham could do more for Canada in the House of Lords than he could do at Quebec while the Lords made nightly attacks which drew rebuke even from the Duke of Wellington, and thwarted the policy which they did not understand. Thus, resignation was an act of sad and stern necessity; but if not so, it was an act of clear fidelity to Canada. It was hastened by rumours of intended insurrection, which, under the circumstances, could be dealt with only by Sir J. Colborne. He did what he could to obviate to the colony the mischief done by friends and foes at home; and he did so much that he must ever be regarded as the originator of good government in the colonies. Rarely has a greater work been done in five months than the actual reforms he wrought in Canada; but he did much more by means of the Report which he delivered on his return. By means of this celebrated Report, free and large principles of colonial government were excited in action, and endowed with so communicable a character that there are none of our more thriving colonies that do not owe much of their special prosperity to him; and probably few in a worse condition if he had not gone to Canada. By the utmost diligence in the completion of his measures during the few weeks that remained—by every effort of self-control, and by the quiet operation of magnanimity—he averted as much as he could of the mischief done at home; but one fatal consequence went beyond his power. His heart was broken. No malice, no indifference, no levity can get rid of that fact; and it is one which should not be hidden.

"He held to his work to the last. On the night before his departure, a Proclamation settled the right of squatters on Crown Lands. As he went down to the harbour, crowds stretched as far as the eye could see—every head uncovered, and not a sound but of the carriage. This display of sympathy moved him strongly; and he believed that this was his last sight of an assemblage of men; for he had no idea that he could reach England alive. As the frigate, the Inconstant, was slowly towed out of the harbour, heavy snow clouds seemed to sink and settle upon her, while over the water came the sound of the cannon which installed his successor. Those of his Council who remained behind to clear off a rest of business, were alarmed, during their and silent dinner, by a report of fire on board the frigate; and a fire there was; but it was presently extinguished. There was no intimation of storm until the moment of landing at Plymouth, on the 1st December. While the ship was in harbour, the weather was so disastrous that there was difficulty to the Queen's messengers in finding any seagoers who would undertake to convey on board the Inconstant the packet of orders to Lord Durham without the honours. It was done by a boat being allowed to drive so that the packet could be thrown on board. He met honours in abundance, however, on his landing, and all the way to London—crowded public meetings—addresses—escorts—every token of confidence and attachment that could cheer his heart. There was great joy throughout the liberal party which his first words at the Devonport wharf were known. They referred to his declarations to the people of Scotland in 1834 as his present creed. But he dis-appointed the liberal by his unambiguous determination to devote himself to the retrieval of Canada, and to listen to nothing else till that was effected. Lady Durham immediately on her return resigned her

situation in the Queen's household. Great efforts were made to bring about a reconciliation between Lord Durham and the Whig government; and his generosity aided the attempt. He could afford to do it; for he had never spoken evil of his enemies. Nothing had thrown upon him more reproach to those who knew him than his slowness to give up hope in Lord Brougham, and his quickness in seizing on favourable explanations, of doubtful conduct. He was never required of his friends silence in both houses about his quarrel; and he was himself. While the newspapers of all parties were commenting on the weakness of the Whigs, and declaring they could not remain in power beyond Easter at the earliest—a curious bit of state)—Lord Durham devoted himself only the more to the support of a ministry which, with all its sins and weaknesses, professed a liberal policy. He was soon joined by his coadjutors from Canada, and they worked together at the celebrated Report. There was more haste about small circumstances on the publication of the Report—worthy of mention only as showing how he was prepared when called on for the cordial support of friends, and the generous forbearance of opponents. Much of his time and labour was devoted to the instruction of his successor, Mr. C. Poulett Thomson—afterwards Lord Seidenham—who wisely received the Durham policy as a finished and most complete. Many hours every day were spent in consultation and preparation of measures; and to good purpose. Not only were Lord Durham's plans adopted by Lord Seidenham, but his own best measures were planned by Lord Durham's house in London, prepared for introduction in Canada, and the agents informed and instructed. These duties done, few months of life remained to the baffled Statesman. When he returned to England about Canadian matters, or vindicated the principles of good government at home or in the colonies, he was at his post in the House of Lords. But he was visibly sinking. In the summer of 1840, he was ordered to the south of Europe for his health; but he found himself so ill at Dover that he turned aside to Cowes, where he became too weak to leave his couch. Even then, and when he was unable to take any nourishment but a little fruit, there was so much life and animation in his countenance and conversation, that those who know him best could not but believe that much work yet lay between him and the grave; but on the 8th of July he sank rapidly, and died in a few hours. He left his large estates and other property as much as possible at the disposal of his devoted wife—the eldest daughter of Earl Grey; but she followed him in a few months, leaving their young son to complete the duties of his parents as well as he might after the spectacle of their example was withdrawn."

HOW HAVE THE TIMES CHANGED? In Mr. Webster's great Speech delivered on the 4th of March on the Slavery question, he reverts to the antiquity and venerability of the sacred question. Slavery existed in the world, in all time memorable. There was slavery in the Oriental nations; among the Greeks, the Jews and the Romans. They generally justified the slaves on the ground that Africans, and in some parts the Asiatic tribes, were supposed to be inferior to the white races. The Romans admitted that slavery was against the national law; but that men were created equal. Mr. Webster established one fact which will surprise many of his readers; that is, when the Constitution was formed, the whole country, North and South, held slavery to be an unmitigated political and moral evil. That the slaves were the property of the Southern members of the Convention proposed a plan to get rid of the evil, and would allow twenty years to execute it; but a Southern member opposed it, as being too long. Mr. Madison of Virginia was a supporter of it, arguing that the admission of slaves into the country for that length of time would work too much mischief. The term slavery is not used in the Constitution. Mr. Madison, a slaveholder from Virginia, opposed its introduction into the Constitution, because, he said, he did not wish to see it recognized by the Constitution of the U. States of America that would confer its property in man. Very how have the times changed! At present, slavery is not only recognized by the Constitution, but it is admitted to be a necessary and useful institution. American Citizens.

TRIAL OF DR. WEBSTER. The indictment of Dr. Webster for the murder of Dr. Parkman was read in Court on the 19th in Boston, and then Mr. Clifford, Attorney General, addressed the jury in a deliberate and solemn manner, confining himself to a clear and succinct statement of facts in the position of Government counsel. Dr. Parkman was murdered. 2nd. That Dr. John Webster committed the deed. Mr. Clifford concluded a few minutes past ten o'clock, and the Court ordered all the medical witnesses for the Government to retire. Fourteen peremptory challenges were by the prisoner, ten of whom were set aside by the Court for having formed an opinion in the case. Charles M. Kingsley testified that on June 19th 1849, he had care of Dr. Parkman's real estate—was in the habit of meeting him every day on business—never failed to find him at home at the dinner hour when he called for fifteen years past. He gave an account of the search by him, and Starkweather in the Medical College. The excitement and interest continues as to this extraordinary trial; it seems if possible, on the increase. The Court-room and gallery were crowded at an early hour to excess with anxious spectators. At nine o'clock the prisoner entered the Court and took his seat in the dock—he exhibited the same calm demeanour. At ten o'clock the jury returned from the scene of the alleged murder. The examination of witnesses then proceeded. The trial still continued on Monday. The evidence was strong, but wholly circumstantial.

THE SPRING BUSINESS. The Toledo Blade, commenting on the business of next season, says—We do not wish to indulge in gloomy speculations on the subject of the Spring business, but we cannot be insensible to a fact so painfully apparent as that which now stares our commercial men in the face. The late foreign advices are very unfavorable as to corn—almost amounting to a prohibition upon shipping it from the seaboard. This is the article upon which we mainly depend for an active Spring trade. There is nothing to encourage the belief that the foreign demand will greatly improve. Our market must, in consequence, be limited, and controlled by the home demand and home prices. Farmers will hold on for better markets; and but little of the crop will come forward. Our boats will find but little to do. Never have we known a season which opened so unpromisingly. Fortunately the winter along our lines has been favorable for the wheat crop, and if this continues good, it is not improbable that we may have a very active season of fall business.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT. We are authorized to state that the Provincial Parliament will meet for the despatch of business on the 14th May. An official prorogation to the 3rd May will appear in the GAZETTE, but this arises from there being more than 40 days between the last day prorogued to, and the time settled for the meeting of the Legislature.—[Globe, 28th March.

HURON SIGNAL. THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1850. THE COMING SESSION. The Provincial Parliament is to meet on the 14th of next month for the despatch of business, and we believe that a much deeper interest, in the meeting, is felt by the public generally than on any former occasion, even excepting the Session of last year. Nobody beyond the members of the Cabinet pretends to know anything of the measures to be brought forward, and we see no advantage that can result from mere idle conjectures and surmises on the subject. For our own part we do not feel inclined to play the Prophet on the present occasion. We might possibly guess right, and there is a greater possibility that we might guess wrong—the chances are, therefore, against us; and, as we have no ambition to earn the reputation of a false prophet, we forbear guessing, entirely. Besides, we are aware that our hasty wishes and speculations would have no effect in changing the wise intentions and resolves of the Government: that they are about to meet the Parliament without having agreed upon some definite line of policy which they are prepared either to stand by or fall. It would, however, be using the Ministry unjustly to conceal the fact that the people have also a line of policy, and they have determined that the Government that refuses to stand by the said policy shall be forced to fall under it. We do not wish this in the form of a threat, for we have no faith in the policy of intimidating the man to act against his own views and convictions. In fact, the man who could be induced by popular intimidation to bring forward or support a measure which he conscientiously believed to be wrong, is a more despicable being than he who would legislate despotically against the views and wishes of the people. But while we condemn all attempts to frighten a Government, we are no less ready to obey the dictates of the people, we at the same time deem it prudent to intimate that the people have a will and a power which must be felt. They may be ignorant, and rash, and obstinate, and unreasonable, but while they possess a representative form of Government, these bad qualities cannot destroy their influence at the poll. The Tory party are full of hope and prophecy. They declare that the Ministry will not stick together for a month, and that even in that period they will be deserted by the chief part of their supporters. Such prophecies are only a different modification of their hopes, and will shortly be numbered with the great multitude of false predictions that have amused us in other years. We feel quite satisfied that they will stick together, and that nearly all who supported them last Session will continue to support them even to the close of the present Parliament, and then, and not till then, will come the "top of war." In the meantime we hope the friends of Reform will be honorable, sagacious and patient. The Ministry will assuredly bring forward and carry some useful and liberal measures. They will not please everybody, but they are at least entitled to fair play and full credit for the good they do. And we trust that one of us will be so foolish and unreasonable as to feel disappointed and get into a rage, and use bitter and uncharitable language, should we happen to discover that Retrenchment—Law Reform and the fifty best Retectors WILL CONSTITUTE THE PLATFORM OF NEXT GENERAL ELECTIONS.

THE ROADS. We, last Fall, drew the attention of our readers to the miserable condition of our leading Roads, [for of this they were practically informed] and to the great facilities that we possessed for remedying the evil by the privileges conferred by the New Act for the Incorporation of Road and Bridge Companies. We expected that the readiness with which the inhabitants of many other Districts were availing themselves of the advantages of this important Act, and another season's experience of mud roads, would have excited a spirit of emulation in the more enterprising portion of our Farmers and Merchants, and that an effort at improvement would have been put forth. Since that time we have listened to numerous doleful complaints and lamentations about the "state of the roads," but, we regret to acknowledge that we have neither heard nor seen anything in the shape of an earnest, energetic attempt to form an active Road Company, for the purpose of improving the "state of the roads." We are aware that there is a very serious lack of capital among our Agricultural population at present, and that this deficiency is a very substantial reason for not entering into Road speculations. But, although we are aware of this fact, we are also aware that gold, silver

and Bank Bills form no part of a good Road. It is generally formed of wood, stone or gravel, and these we possess in abundance. In particular, we believe there are few Districts in which good gravel can be procured at less expense than it can be along the leading roads of the Counties of Huron and Perth. Labor is, therefore, the capital required to make good Roads in these Counties, and we would assuredly think little of the man who would tell us that we cannot supply the labour. We feel satisfied that there is scarcely one Farmer in the United Counties who, with his team, could not afford to work five pounds worth of labor on the roads, throughout the course of the year; and this amount of labor would make our leading Roads equal to any in the Province. Now, it must be understood that this labor so far from being bestowed by the Farmer, will be paid to him in full, in the course of a very few years, and that he will receive annually, a fair rate of interest on his outlay. It is thus certain, that exclusive of the incalculable satisfaction and comfort of travelling on good Roads, and the saving of time, teams and carriages, the investment will be one of real pecuniary profit. On this principle of putting in labor as stock or capital, it must be evident that more than one or two hundred pounds of cash would be required, merely to purchase the proper tools or implements of labor; and we feel confident that five times that sum can be raised from the merchants, tradesmen and gentlemen of Goderich and Stratford. We forbear entering into particular calculations, or urging any farther remarks on the subject at present, as we understand that a prospectus for making a gravel road from Goderich to the Clifton Arms Inn, is about to be issued, and will contain calculations and estimates that may be depended on—and we trust the inhabitants of the United Counties, and the farmers in particular, will consider the subject with the interest and attention to which it is entitled.

SLANDER. We seldom notice any of those small titillating stories that come under the head of private slander, and which are found floating as a secret under-current in every little community, in the shape of village gossip; for although we detest this cowardly process of murdering private character, and have ever regarded it as a sort of social plague, yet we feel inclined to avoid contact with it because we believe it to be infectious, and because there is everything that is difficult and unpleasant in tracing these malicious rumors to their proper source. We must, however, crave the indulgence of our readers at present, while we not only notice, but contradict in the most emphatic manner, one of those infamous slanders, of rather an aggravated description. During the past week it has been first whispered and then released in a London paper, that the Rev. Mr. Fletcher had been lately hawking a Petition through the village of St. Mary's, and the surrounding country, the object of which was the removal or dismissal of Judge Acland! And we regret to learn that this very improbable story was not the gossip of ignorant, talkative and excusable old women, but of men from whom far other conduct might reasonably be expected! By all who have the pleasure of knowing Mr. Fletcher no other refutation of this rumor will be deemed necessary than merely to state that it is a manifest lie, originated in the basest political and sectarian hatred. We neither know nor care who was the manufacturer of the falsehood, but we assert fearlessly that no man of honest, upright principles, who knows anything of Mr. Fletcher, and who has a proper appreciation of the value of truth and piety, would ever believe it himself or repeat it to others as a thing worthy of belief. And to intimate that in declaring that the man who would repeat it in such a manner as might lead to the belief of it, without being willing and able to name the person who saw Mr. Fletcher hawking the Petition, is, to all intents and purposes, a bad man! We do not express ourself thus strongly because Mr. Fletcher is a clergyman, but, whatever may be our faults, we are seldom blamed for cherishing a blind superstition or a prejudice for the "Gentlemen of the Cloth." We have known some, very bad men who are clergymen, and when we see a man distinguishing himself as a low, sneaking, cowardly, backbiting, titillating, slandering mischief-maker who blushes not to be confronted with his own falsehoods, and substantially confounded as a common liar, in the fact of such a man being a clergyman, is, in our estimation, an almost infinite aggravation of his guilt, and we play, and lose, and shun him with deeper shudders of disgust than could be inspired by the presence of the most degraded variety of the most abandoned specimen of infamy. But Mr. Fletcher is a good man; and this is a recommendation more valuable than all conventional titles, not even excepting the most coveted title of Reverend! It is Mr. Fletcher's honesty, upright, fearless and unending attachment to the eternal principles of truth and equity, that renders him obnoxious to the dastardly assaults of those who can perceive, in his very countenance, a rebuke of their own unprincipled sneaking and shuffling.

RETRENCHMENT. The necessity for retrenchment in Government expenditure is almost universally admitted; various times it has occupied the public attention, and always has the voice of the People, when fairly obtained on the subject, given a similar result. It is by no means the desire or interest of the People of Canada to support a wasteful or useless establishment. The origin of the Reform party was the desire of the part of those who formed it to reduce extravagant salaries, to stop the plundering of the public treasury by the giving of bribes and gratuities to favorites; and, in short, to hinder a rapacious band of unscrupulous Tory office-holders from reeling in the public money. The mere amount of salaries at that time appeared large, but the stated salary was no higher price for his services than he now receives. Thousands of acres of land were given to one Member of Parliament for his assistance in procuring the like "gift" for another: thousands of pounds were paid in the shape of a bribe for a seat in the House of Commons never rendered or thought of; and the numerous defalcations of irresponsible favorites. Nothing has contributed more to raise complaints against Reformers than the fact that the salaries of the "Destructives," "Levelers," "Radicals," and such like names, they have been honored with, on account of their alleged recklessness in breaking down time-honored but useless modes for consumption. The advantage of being able to procure cheap commodities does not, however, the only one that would be gained by throwing open our rivers, lakes, and ports to the commerce of the world.—The additional traffic on the splendid ship canals of which Canada may well be proud, would produce such a revenue from tolls as would speedily defray the expense of construction, and in half a dozen years hence, pay the whole expense of the government. Thus would the officers and the general administration of the state be governed by the people, and the business of government be carried on, not by the payment by the people of any tax whatever; for the school tax will cease to be exacted when the proceeds of the Clergy Reserve and the 77 Rectories are applied to their legitimate use; the making and repairing of roads will be almost entirely invested in Joint Stock Companies, and the excise tax, a portion of which may be collected for some time yet, will suffice for all local purposes. "But," says a friend, "what is to become of the government if you immediately abolish all duties and impost duties, and the machinery of government to be kept moving without money, until your half dozen years have expired at the end of which the canal tolls are to be available for its entire support? Our answer is, by a direct tax. The people's property should be fairly assessed, and a direct tax levied for the support of the government. The machinery for assessing and collecting is now in the working order, and all that is requisite to make it satisfactory is a better assessment law, which would enable the burden of supporting the state to be divided equally among all in proportion to their stake in the country. A trifling expense, in addition to that now incurred in collecting the taxes for local purposes, would suffice to pay for the collection of the direct tax for the support of the government. The crowds of officers now employed in the collection of the revenue, and by whom a large portion of what is collected is absorbed, would have to betake themselves to some other employment for a livelihood, business men would no longer be subjected to the expense, annoyance and delay caused by having to extend and pass goods through custom-houses, and the people would no longer be ignorant of the exact amount collected from them and paid by them to their servants, who should be few in number, constantly employed, and fully and fairly remunerated for their services. We know that people have generally been found averse to the payment of a direct tax, but this aversion arises from ignorance of their true interests, and not from a desire to support a horde of custom-house officers and their subservients. The majority of the people of Canada are sufficiently enlightened to understand the duties which they owe to themselves and their posterity, and such being the case, we have no fear that they will hesitate to progress on the road to prosperity by opposing free trade principles, or shrinking from the payment, for a short period, of a direct tax which would be very soon becoming less, until, in the course of five or six years, it would become unnecessary, and the people of

free from burden of every kind, would be possessed of the property they desire, and the whole expense of their public life thought to be managed, by that that it will be rather de-er we are correct. 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