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, JUNE 15, 1849. NUMBER XIX.

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,
W'LL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply at the *British Hotel.*
Goderich, March 9th 1849. 2v-5n

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

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

Stokes,
CHEMIST and *DRUGGIST,*
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
March 8, 1849. 2v-5n

MR. FRASER,
CORONER,
ST. PATRICK-ST. GODERICH.
Goderich, March 28, 1839. 2v-n8tf

ALEXANDER MITCHELL,
AUCTIONEER,
BELL'S CORNERS,
SOUTH EASTHOPE.
March, 29, 1849. v2-n8

A. NAYSMITH,
FASHIONABLE TAILOR:
WEST-STREET,
GODERICH.
Goderich, April 12, 1849. 2v-n10tf

J. R. PHILIP,
SURGEON,
STRATFORD.
April 13, 1849, v2-n10

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 year 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*, Colborne 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

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber wishes to inform his Customers, and the inhabitants of Stratford and 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

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

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that all parties indebted to the HURON DISTRICT AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, by Note or otherwise, that unless the same is paid by the First day of May next, proceedings will be instituted against them.
By Order,
R. G. CUNNINGHAME, Sec'y.
Goderich, 21st Feb. 1849.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE VICTORIA MAGAZINE.
MR. AND MRS. MOODIE, EDITORS.

THE Editors of the VICTORIA MAGAZINE will devote all their talents to produce a useful entertaining, and cheap Periodical, for the Canadian People; which may afford amusement to both old and young. Sketches and Tales, in verse and prose, Moral Essay, Statistics of the Colony, Scraps of Useful Information, Reviews of new Works, and well selected articles from the most popular authors of the day, will form the pages of the Magazine.

The Editors feel confident that the independent and rising country to whose service they are proud to dedicate their talents, will cheerfully lend its support to encourage their arduous and honourable undertaking. The low price at which the Periodical is placed, is in order that every person within the Colony who can read, and if anxious for moral and mental improvement may become a subscriber and patron of the work.

The VICTORIA MAGAZINE will contain twenty-four pages in each number printed on new type, and upon good paper; and will form at the end of the year a neat Volumne, of 288 pages, together with Title Page and Index.

It will be issued Monthly, commencing on the First of September, from the office of JOSEPH WILSON, Front-street, Belleville—the Publisher and sole Proprietor, to whom all orders for the Magazine, and letters to the Editors, must be addressed, (post-paid.) The terms of subscription—ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM—*invariably to be paid in advance.*
Goderich, March 3, 1848. 5

TRAVELLER'S HOME,
STRASBURG, WATERLOO,
28th February, 1849.

THE Subscriber hereby intimates to his friends and the Travelling Public generally, that he has removed from New Aberdeen to the Village of Strasburgh, and will now be found in that well-known house formerly occupied by Mr. Jones,—where he will be ready and able to conduce to the comfort of those who may honor him with their patronage. And while he returns thanks for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to the wants and wishes of his customers, still to merit a continuance of their patronage.
JOHN ABEL.
N. B.—Good STABLES and attentive Grooms. v2-n4tf

TO MERCHANTS.

WANTED.
10,000 BUSHELS good clean Timothy Seed, for which the Subscribers will pay a higher price in Cash, than any other buyers in the market.
BUCHANAN & GOLDIE.
Commission Merchants.
Victoria Block, King St. | Hamilton 29th Dec. 1848. 8tf4

DISSOLUTION
OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned (under the firm, of Gooding and Lancaster, Innkeepers,) is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
J. K. GOODING,
J. LANCASTER.

The business will be continued, and all outstanding accounts due by and to the firm will be settled by the undersigned.
J. LANCASTER.
Goderich, 5th Sept., 1848. 32tf

A TEACHER WANTED

FOR School Section No. 3 Tuckersmith, and as the school is in a populous locality and well attended, the Teacher may calculate on a fair remuneration. None but such as are duly qualified, and possessed of a good moral character, and sober steady habits need apply.
By order of the Trustees.
ROBERT BELL, Chairman.
Goderich, April 19, 1849. v2-n11

IMPROVEMENT OF IDIOTS.

(Concluded.)

Since the above remarks were written, the first number of a new quarterly 'Journal of Psychological Medicine and Mental Pathology,' has been published,* under the able editorship of Dr. Forbes Winslow.—Among the excellent and very interesting articles in this number, are two more particularly connected with the subject before us; namely, "Notes on the Parisian Lunatic Asylume," by Henry Hunt Stubbs, M. D., of St. John's, Newfoundland; and "The Idiots of the Bicetre," by Dr. Sigmond.—The author of the former paper corroborates all that has been stated by Dr. Conolly and others as to the wonderful effects of educational training upon even the worst cases of idiotcy. He was present at a reunion of eighty-four boys, idiots and epileptics, in the Bicetre, and describes them as going through "their various exercises with considerable skill and great propriety;" and gives the following affecting and appropriate song sung by the children.

"Transformons le monde ou nous sommes,
Reveillons nos sens endormis,
C'est le travail qui fait les hommes,
Travaillons, travaillons, amis.

La fleur a sa beauté premiere,
L'oiseau rend des sons differents,
Et le bon Dieu dans sa lumiere
Sourit aux petits comme aux grands.

Chacun a son lot d'heritage,
Chacun a des dons definis,
Sommes nous exclus du partage?
Enfans que Dieu n'a pas benis!

Non! puisqu'ici l'on recommence,
Tous nos organes imparfaits,
Et qu'on feconde la semence,
Des biens que le ciel nous a fait."

Dr. Stubb particularly alludes to two idiots, whom at first sight he judged incapable of improvement, from their peculiarly repulsive appearance.

"Nothing," he says, "could exceed the vacuity of their countenances, with large protruding lustreless eyes, and tongues lolling out of their mouths, nor the wretched appearance of their bodies, with paraletic arms and legs. I was therefore not a little surprised to see these two scarcely human objects brought in their chairs to a small table upon which dominoes were placed with which they played a game; and it became evident that all was not lost to the mind even for them—they became interested, and a hideos joy was expressed by the winner."

He also mentions Charles Emile, an idiot of the worst class, whose name is met with in every report on the educational proceedings at the Bicetre, and whose case judging from the description recorded of him on his admission, might well have been deemed hopeless. This poor fellow he found in the workshops.

"Using a jack plane with tolerable steadiness, grinning and smiling, quite pleased to be doing something; it may be, to be thought capable of doing anything. . . . He had learned something correctly, he knew it to be correct, and took pleasure in having learned it—no mean advancement from the former idiotic state, horrible to contemplate, of this individual, who is described as a voracious, cruel, filthy animal, with the worst of brutal propensities."

Dr. Sigmond, in the second paper to which we have alluded, gives a *resume* of M. Brierre de Beaumont's description of the scenes witnessed by him when he paid a visit to the school of idiots. This gentleman's description of what he observed there fully confirms previous accounts, and need not detain us longer than to mention, that the doubts previously entertained by him as to the *bona fide* nature of the exhibitions, were completely dispelled by the results of his minute inquiries into the mode of teaching, and the progress made by the idiot pupils under the superintendence of MM. Vallee and Mallon.

After citing the above conclusive testimony, it will be quite unnecessary to adduce further evidence as to the capabilities of the idiotic and imbecile portion of the human family, but we will conclude this part of the subject with another quotation from Mr. Sumner's letter to Mr. Howe, in which the evidence on this head is concisely summed up.

"The fact, I have said, is now clearly established, that idiots may be educated; *that the reflective power exists within them, and may be awakened by a proper system of instruction;* that they may be raised from the filth in which they grovel to the attitude of men; that they may be taught different arts which will enable them to gain an honest livelihood; and that, although their intelligence may never, perhaps, be developed to such a point as to render them the authors of those generous ideas and great deeds which leave a stamp upon an age, yet, still, they may attain a respectable mediocrity, and surpass, in mental power, the common peasant of many European states."

There is however one defect in the French system, which must be briefly alluded to. The schools for the education of idiots are conducted in the same buildings as contain patients suffering under various degrees and stages of insanity. This should not be; each of these classes of mental malady should have an asylum especially devoted to the reception of patients laboring under it: and if anything can reconcile us to the long-continued neglect of the hapless imbecile, it is the knowledge that the case of patients characterized by mental deficiencies not admissible into institutions devoted to the care and treatment of the insane, having at length attracted attention, active measures have been taken to secure for them the benefits of an asylum expressly devoted to their peculiar case, instead of placing them under the same roof as the insane, which would probably have been the case had any active measures been taken for the improvement of the idiot, before the necessity of separating the two classes of mental infirmity was fully recognised.

And this brings us to the most agreeable part of our task—that of announcing that in England too the claims of the poor *innocent* are at length admitted, and that public sympathy for the mentally deficient is no longer to be exhausted in barren and fruitless pity for his unprotected condition.—After years of neglect, ridicule, and ill-treatment, with no attempt to ameliorate his condition, a society has at length sprung up in the metropolis, the proper object of whose care is declared to be "the *idiot*, without regard to sex or place;" and its design, "not merely to take the idiot under its care, but especially, by the skilful and earnest application of the best means in his education, to prepare him, as far as possible, for the duties and enjoyments of life." This Association originated in July last with a few benevolent individuals, who formed themselves into a provisional committee with the view of carrying out the object they had at heart. After various preliminary steps, including a visit to the continent for the purpose of ascertaining more precisely what had there been accomplished in the way of education; a meeting was held at the London Tavern, on the 27th of October last, with the Lord Mayor, Sir George Carroll, in the chair; when the first resolution passed to the effect that "it is most desirable that an asylum be provided for the care and education of the idiot; and that it be forthwith begun."—At this meeting men of influence and wealth, of different shades of political opinion, and belonging to various religious denominations, were assembled together in harmony; it was one of those rare occasions on which so many discordant elements could mingle without a conflict, and which when they do occur, ever raise a wish that they were more frequent. The claims of the poor idiot were warmly and eloquently advocated by the various speakers; all the resolutions were unanimously adopted; a regular staff of officers was formed, a board of directors established, and all the usual machinery put in motion in order to carry out the objects of the Association: besides which, the sinews of war, in the shape of subscriptions and donations, seem to have been supplied with a liberality equal to the need; and everything apparently promises a successful career to this labour of love. Indeed, so promising are the prospects of the Association, even at this early stage of their proceedings, that they have already elected eleven or twelve children with deficient mental organization, as the first recipients of those educational measures which are, we trust, destined to result in a rich harvest of the purest pleasure to the promoters of the institution, and of benefit to the objects of their bounty.

Having now, as we hope, demonstrated the fact that the idiot is capapable of profiting by education, a fact which would seem to have been previously doubted: as well as shown the necessity for the adoption of some measures, if only as a matter of humanity, for the amelioration of the condition of thousands of our fellows labouring under mental deficiencies: we gladly adopt the language of a powerful appeal promulgated on behalf of the infant "Asylum for Idiots," the object of which institution is "to educate the idiot, especially in the earlier periods of life."

"It proposes to do this by the strenuous application of the most skilful means, appropriate to the object before us, and worthy of the country in which we dwell. It proposes that the benefit of the first efforts shall supply relief chiefly to the *middle* and *poorer classes;* and, at the same time, become a model and a motive for improvement in our pauper institutions. It will be, in the fullest sense, an effort of charity. It will help those who cannot help themselves, and it will proffer assistance to those who would otherwise be called to bear a burden that is intolerable.

"Those who make this appeal do it with confidence—the confidence of those who have before challenged public benevolence, and not in vain. Can it be in vain now?—It is for the poor, poor idiot they plead; for the idiot, the lowest of all the objects of Christian sympathy; for the idiot, most needing charity, and for whom charity has done nothing. We ask that he may be elevated from existence into life—from animal being into manhood—from vacancy and unconsciousness to reason and reflection.—We ask that his soul may be disimprisoned; that he may look from the body with meaning and intelligence on a world full of expression; that he may, as a fellow, discourse with his fellows; that he may cease to be a burden on society, and become a blessing; that he may be qualified to know his Maker, and look beyond our present imperfect modes of being to perfected life in a glorious and everlasting future."

We take leave of the subject, bidding this nobly conceived institution "God speed!" and with the expression of a hope that, ere long, similar establishments will spring up in other parts of the kingdom, so as to meet the necessities of the numerous cases qualified by their peculiar deficiencies for admission into them. L. G.

*By Churchill, Princes Street, Soho.

A doctor once returned a coat to his tailor, because it did not exactly fit him. The tailor, afterwards seeing the doctor at a funeral of one of his patients, said to him,—"Ah, doctor, you are a happy man." "Why so?" inquired the doctor. "Because," said the tailor, "you never have any of your bad work returned upon your hands."

THE CANADIAN OUTBREAK IN ENGLAND.——OFFICIAL DESPATCH OF LORD ELGIN.—THE LONDON TIMES.

LORD ELGIN'S OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,
Montreal, April 30, 1849.

MY LORD,—I regret to state that rioting, attended with some consequences much to be regretted, though happily with no injury to life, or, except in one instance, to person, has taken place in the city of Montreal during the last few days. I hasten to furnish your Lordship with an account of what has actually occurred, lest you should be misled by exaggerated reports conveyed through the United States.

2. In consequence of the unexpected arrival of vessels with merchandise at the port of Quebec, it became necessary for me to proceed, on a short notice, to Parliament, on Wednesday last, in order to give the royal assent to a Customs' Bill, which had that day passed the Legislative Council: and I considered that, as this necessity had arisen, it would not be expedient to keep the public mind in suspense by omitting to dispose, at the same time, of the other acts, in which the two branches of the local Parliament had at an earlier period of the session concurred, and which still awaited my decision. Among these, was the act to provide for the indemnification of parties in Lower Canada, whose property was destroyed during the rebellion in 1837 and 1838, with respect to which, as your Lordship is aware, much excitement has unhappily been stirred.

3. I herewith enclose, for your Lordship's perusal, a printed copy of the act in question, and I shall not fail, by the first mail, to furnish you with full information respecting its character and objects, the circumstances which led to its introduction, and the grounds on which I resolved, after much reflection, to sanction it. No money can be paid under it as indemnity for a considerable period, so that her Majesty's power of disallowance can be exercised with effect, should her Majesty be so advised, notwithstanding the course which I have taken.—As I am writing this despatch in haste, with a view to its transmission by way of New York, I shall confine myself for the present to a statement of the proceedings by which the peace of the city has been disturbed.

4. In order, however, to render this narrative intelligible I must premise, that for some time past the House of Assembly, as at present constituted, has been the object of bitter denunciation, and not unfrequently of reckless menace, on the part of a certain portion of the press of the Province, and more especially of that of Montreal. Your Lordship will probably recollect that the body in question is the product of a general election which took place about 18 months ago, under the auspices of the political party now in opposition, and after a dissolution, to which I had recourse on their advice, for the purpose of strengthening them in their position as a government. The result of this measure was in the last degree unfavorable to those who had recommended it; not, however, so much so in Lower Canada, where the complexion of the representation was little affected by the dissolution, as in the Upper Province, where several constituencies, among which were some of the most populous, rejected conservative in favour of liberal candidates. On a question of confidence raised at the commencement of the Session, immediately after the general election, the administration was defeated by a majority of more than two to one, and a change of Government, as a matter of course, ensued.

5. This alteration in the political complexion of the Assembly, and the change of government consequent upon it, were therefore clearly and distinctly traceable to a revulsion of sentiment in the British constituencies of Upper Canada. In Lower Canada, nothing had occurred to account for either. This circumstance has, however, failed to secure for the decisions of the popular representative body, either forbearance or respect from a certain section of those who profess to be emphatically the supporters of British interests. To denounce the Parliament as French in its composition, and the government as subject to French influences, has been their constant object, and the wildest doctrines have been broached with respect to the right which belongs to a British minority, of redressing by violence, any indignity to which it may be subjected from such a source. I have now before me an article that appeared in one of the principal English newspapers of Montreal, at a very early period of the session, of which I transcribe the concluding paragraph, as illustrative of the temper and language in which, even at that time, and before the public mind had been excited by the discussion of the Rebellion Losses Bill, a portion of the press ventured to criticise the proceedings of the local parliament.—The article treats of a measure affecting the townships, to which, I believe, no great objection was raised in Parliament. It terminates, however, in these words:—"We are very glad of it—the sooner the cloven foot is made visible the better: the obvious intention of that majority, composed of Frenchmen, aided by traitorious British Canadians, is to force French institutions still further upon the British minority in Lower Canada. The intention is obvious, as we said, and we are very glad that it is openly shown. We trust that the party of the government will succeed in every one of their obnoxious measures. When French tyranny becomes insupportable, we shall find our Cromwell. Sheffield, in the olden times, used to be famous for its keen and well-tempered whettles; well, they make bayonets there now just as sharp and just as well-tempered. When we can stand tyranny no longer, it will be seen whether good bayonets, in Saxon hands, will not be more than a match for a mace and a majority."

6. To persons accustomed to the working of constitutional government, in well ordered communities, it may seem incredible that such language should be employed by the organs of any respectable party in reference to a body comprising the freely chosen representatives of a constituency formed on a most popular basis; but the cause of the anomaly is apparent enough to all who are acquainted with the history of Canada. For a series of years, the popular representative body and the executive, supported by the legislative council, were, in the lower province especially, in a condition of almost constant antagonism. To revile the one was the surest test of patriotism; to denounce the other, of loyalty. In a society singularly democratic in its structure, where diversities of race supplied special elements of confusion, and where, consequently, it was most important that constituted authority should be respected, the moral influence of law and government was enfeebled by the existence of perpetual strife between the powers that ought to have afforded to each other a mutual support. No state of affairs could be imagined less favorable to the extinction of national animosities, and to the firm establishment of the gentle and benignant control of those liberal institutions, which it is England's pride and privilege to bestow upon her children.

7. I am not without hope that a steady adherence to the principles of constitutional government, and the continuance of harmony between the co-ordinate branches of the legislature, may lead, in process of time, to the correction of these evils; meanwhile, however, I must ascribe, mainly to the cause which I have assigned, the tone of arrogant defiance with which the resolutions, not of the government only, but also of the parliament, are treated by parties who happen for the moment to be unable to make their views prevail with either, and the acts of violence to which this inflamatory language has, in the present instance, led.

8. That many persons conscientiously disapprove of the measure respecting rebellion losses in Lower Canada, which has been introduced by the government, and which the local parliament has passed by large majorities, and that in the minds of others it stirs national antipathies and recollections of former conflicts, which designing politicians seek to improve to their own selfish ends, cannot, I fear, be doubted. It is, therefore, emphatically, a measure which should have been approached with calmness and caution, by all at least who are not directly interested in the issue. Unfortunately, however, this has been by no means the case. Not only have appeals to passion of the most reckless description proceeded from the local press, but they have received encouragement from quarters, from which they had little right to look for it. Passages such as the following, in which a London journal of influence treats of the British population as affected by the measure in question. "They are tolerably able to take care of themselves, and we very much misconstrue the tone adopted by the English press and English public in the province, if they do not find some means of resisting the heavy blow and great discouragement which is aimed at them," are read with avidity, and construed to mean that sympathy will be extended from influential quarters at home to those who seek to annul the obnoxious decision of the local legislature, whatever be the means to which they resort for the attainment of that end.

9. The scenes by which the City of Montreal has been lately disgraced, are the natural fruits of an agitation of this character; operating on a people of excitable temper, who have been taught to believe that a race which they despise, and over which they have been wont to exercise dominion, has obtained, through the operation of a constitutional system, an authority which it could not have otherwise acquired.—Hence, more especially, their vehement indignation against me personally, and the conviction, in many cases I doubt not perfectly sincere, that I have been guilty of a serious dereliction of duty, because I have not as my predecessors have often done before me, consented to place myself in the front of an agitation to counteract the policy of Parliament. The nature of the constitutional doctrines which practically obtain in this section of the community, is curiously exemplified by the fact, that it is not the passage of the bill by an overwhelming majority of the representatives of the people, or the acquiescence of the council, but the consent of the Governor, which furnishes the pretext for an exhibition of popular violence.

10. When I left the House of Parliament, after giving the royal assent to several bills, to which I have referred, I was received with mingled cheers and hootings by a crowd, by no means numerous, which surrounded the entrance to the building. A small knot of individuals, consisting, it has since been ascertained, of persons of a respectable class in society, pelted the carriage with missiles which they must have brought with them for the purpose. Within an hour after this occurrence, a notice, of which I enclose a copy, issued from one of the newspaper offices, calling a meeting in the open air. At the meeting, inflamatory speeches were made. On a sudden—whether under the effect of momentary excitement, or in pursuance of a plan arranged beforehand—the mob proceeded to the House of Parliament, where the members were still sitting, and, breaking the windows, set fire to the building and burned it to the ground. By this wanton act, public property of considerable value, including two excellent libraries, has been utterly destroyed. Having achieved their object, the crowd dispersed, apparently satisfied with what they had done. The members were permitted to retire unmolested, and no resistance was offered to the