HORACE MANN ON LABOR.

We give belew an extract from a speech of Mr. Mann in the house of Representatives, on the 30th June, 1848, in which the speaker pays a splendid tribute to invective genius:

"It was not the design of Providence that the work of the world should be performed by muscular strength. God has filled the earth and imbued the elements with energies of greater power than that of all the inhabitants of a thousand planets like ours. Whence come our necessaries and luxuries? those comforts and appliances that make the differences between a homeless, wandering tribe of Indians in the Far West, and a New England Village? They do not come wholly or principally from the original unassisted strength of the human arm, but from the employment, through intelligence and skill, of those great natural forces, with which the bountiful Creator has filled every part of the Universe. Caloric, gravitation, expansibility, comprehensibility, electricity, chemical affinities and repulsions, spontaneous velocities—these are the mighty agencies which the intellect of man harnesses to the car of improvement. The application of water, and wind, and steam, to the propulsion of machinery, and to the transportation of men and merchandize from place to place, has added a thousand fold to the actual products of human industry. How small the wheel that the stoutest laborer can turn, and how soon will he be weary. Compare this with a wheel driving a thousand spindles and looms, which a stream of water can turn and never tire. A locomotive will take five hundred men, and bear them on their journey hundreds of miles a day. Look at the same five hundred men, starting from the same point and attempting the same distance with all the pedestrian's or the equestrian's toil and tardiness. The cotton mills of Massachusetts will turn out more cloth in one day than could have been manufactured by all the inhabitants of the Eastern continent during the tenth century. On an element which in ancient time was supposed to be exclusively within the control of the gods, and where it was deemed impious for human power to intrude, even there the gigantic forces of nature, which human science and skill have enlisted in their service, confront and overcome the raging of the elements—breasting tempests and tides, escaping reef and lee-shore, and careering triumphant around the globe. The velocity of winds, the weight of the waters, and the rage of steam, are powers, each one of which is infinitely stronger than all the strength of all the nations and races of mankind, were gathered into a single arm. And all these energies are given us on one condition—the condition of intelligence—that is, of education.

"Had God intended that the work of the world should be done by human bones and sinews, he would have given us an arm as solid and strong as the shaft of a steam engine; and enabled us to stand day and night, and turn the crank of a steamship while sailing to Liverpool or Calcutta. Had God designed the human muscles to do the work of the world, then, instead of the ingredients of gun-powder or gun-cotton, and the expansive force of heat, he would have given us hands which could have taken a granite quarry and break its solid acres into suitable and symetrical blocks, as easily as we now open an orange. Had he intended us for bearing burdens we would have Atlantean shoulders, by which we could carry the vast freight of railroad cars and steamships, as a porter carries his pack. He would have given us lungs by which we could blow fleets before us; and wings to sweep over the ocean wastes. But, instead of iron arms, and Atlantean shoulders, and the lungs of Boreas, he has given us a mind, a soul, a capacity of acquiring knowledge and thus of appropriating all these energies of nature to our own use. Instead of telescoping and microscopic eyes he has given us power to invent the telescope and microscope. Instead of 10,000 fingers, he has given us genius invective of the power loom and printing press. Without a cultivated intellect, man is among the weakest of all the dynmical forces of nature. with a cultivated intellect, he commands them all."

NEWFOUNDLAND.—There is an island some 1,400 miles east of us, at present but little known or thought of, which is destined ere long to hold an important position relative to this continent and Europe. We refer to *Newfoundland*. Rich in its fisheries alone it has remained obscure and neglected until this year, when the spirit of enterprise was aroused by Mr. F. N. Gisborne, late Government Superintendent of the Nova Scotia Telegraph lines. This gentleman, who has just returned from a successful exploration of the interior of that island, is now in our City endeavouring to enlist the sympathies of our capitalists and merchants in the project of connecting this far off island with Nova Scotia and the United States, by extending the line of telegraph between St. Johns and cape Pray, and thence 48 miles across the Gulf of St. Lawrence, by the same process recently adopted in crossing the straits between England and France. From official documents, with which Mr. Gisborne has been furnished, it appears that the Newfoundland Government are disposed to extend large pecuniary aid and every necessary facility for the accomplishment of this great enterprise, which would seem to be a vital importance to that Providence, and which, should the anticipation of its projectors be realized, will add a most important link to the chain of commercial operations between the Old and New Worlds. Mr. Gisborne also represents the interests of the Newfoundland Steam Navigation Committee, who hold out a prospect of legislative, aid, cheap coals, &c. &c., &c., as an inducement to any of the trans-Atlantic steam companies who will make St. Johns a port to call once a month for their steamers.—*New York Tribune.*

FIVE HUNDRED PERSONS DESTROYED BY A WATERSPOUT.—On Saturday intelligence was received at Lloyds under date Malta, Monday the 8th instant, of a most awful occurrence at the island of Sicily, which had been swept by two enormous water spouts, accompanied by a terrific hurricane. Those who witnessed the Phenomena describe the waterspouts as two immense spherical bodies of water, reaching from the clouds, there cones nearly touching the earth, and, as far as could be judged a mile apart, travelling with immense velocity. They passed over the island of Marsala. In their progress houses were unroofed trees uprooted men and women, horses, cattle, and sheep were raised up, drawn into their vortex, and borne on to distruction; during their passage rain descended in cataracts, accompanied with hailstones of enormous size, and masses of ice. Going over Catellamarre, near Stabia, it destroyed half the town, and washed 200 of the inhabitants into the sea, who all perished. Upwards of 500 persons have been destroyed by this terrible visitation, and an immense amount of property, the country being laid waste for miles. The shipping in the harbour suffered severely, many vessels being destroyed and their crews drowned. After the occurrence numbers of dead human bodies were picked up, all frightfully mutilated and swollen.

AN ECCENTRIC SUICIDE.—The following paragraph appears in the French papers:—On a well-dressed body, discovered this morning hanging from a tree on the road from Versailles to Sceaux, the following letter was found:—"Those who shall discover my body swaying itself at the impulse of winds, as did those formerly suspended to the gibbet of Montfaucon, will, no doubt, feel either terror-struck or moved with pity. 'Behold,' they will exclaim, 'another victim of wretchedness or grief.' They will be mistaken. I have always been perfectly happy. I feel that with old age will come infirmities, and it is to avoid the slightest pain, the most petty annoyance, that I have determined to put an end to my life. This may appear absurd, but I am of opinion that when one has lived comfortably for more than 60 one ought to have had enough of life. I was not an inhabitant of Paris; I therefore think it will be impossible to know who I am. Besides, I have taken every precaution for insuring this; and, if the last wish of a dying man commands any respect, I entreat that no inquiries may be made on the subject. I left my home after selling everything, and giving out that I was starting for a foreign country. My property is all realised, and the bank notes which it has produced will have yesterday reached the hands of an honest father of a family, whom it will render happy. I have so managed that he should be ignorant of their sources. Having no further business in this world, I am going. Good bye! [Signed]—An Original."

GERMAN SLAVES IN ENGLAND.

The species of slave trade that some German speculators have carried on for some time, by buying or hiring children under various false representations from their parents, to be sent on the streets of London to beg, the profits of their mendicancy to be taken by their masters, has in one instance been checked by the police. The *Nassau Zeitung* states that a man named Stumpf, had, through agents, got possession of several children, from 14 to 16 years of age, belonging to the district of Marienberg. The parents of the children received 9fl. (18s.) for each, and a promise of 90fl. at the end of two years. It was represented to the children themselves that they were to be taken to London, to play and sing in the streets. With a small caravan of these unfortunates (eight girls and three boys) the white slave driver was on his way to England, when the number of the band attracted the attention of the police at Cologne; he had received another party of eight from the Grand Duchy of Hesse, at Coblenz, so that the whole number he was importing to add to the mendicancy of London, was 19. As the children could show no "legitimation," they were detained, and the inquiries made proved what, indeed, had long been known—the continued existence of this traffic. The eleven children from Nassau were given up to an officer sent to Cologne to take charge of them by the local authorities, and Stumpf, the contractor, was committed to the custody of the Hessian police.

☞ The New York Mirror states that Guibelo, the well known Bass Singer of the Italian Opera House, died on Saturday evening of consumption. Not a single Italian connected with the Opera House attended the funeral. The coffin was lowered into the grave by three Americans, who raised a subscription to defray the funeral expenses. Such instances are the popularity of an actor.

Ira Lewis, Esq., has been elected Mayor of Goderich. John Strachan, Esq, who was his opponent, has protested against Mr. L.'s return, in a proclamation addressed to the inhabitants, in which he signs himself Mayor of Goderich. It is a very extraordinary production.—*Globe.*

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, JAN. 29, 1852.

TO OUR READERS.

IN assuming the management of the *Huron Signal*, we feel conscious that a few words by way of preface, may be indispensably necessary both to our own interests and to the satisfaction of our readers.—The *Signal* has hitherto been conducted upon principles, and in a manner that have made it a favorite, not only with the people of these United Counties, but, also, with a large circle of the thinking men of the Province. And as it is possible that we may not come up to the popular, pointed style of its late Editor, we feel bound, in justice to ourselves, to say, that though much of the original thought may be wanting, we shall, at least, endeavor to adhere strictly to the same principles, and shall, as far as in our power, pursue the same straight-forward course, and maintain the same fearless earnestness and sincerity, which has characterised the *Signal* since its first issue. In short, we shall study to make the *Signal* useful, and by adhering to a thoroughly liberal policy, we hope for a continuance of that liberal support so generally bestowed upon it during the past four years. The present population and intelligence of these United Counties arequite sufficient to warrant us in expecting support for a Newspaper, and as the spirit and tendencies of the age are progressive, we may reasonably suppose that public opinion will be in favor of a journal endeavoring to keep pace with the progress of society. It is useless to conceal or overlook the fact that party political feeling is at present one of the most prominent features of Canadian society, and in Huron that feeling prevails with unusual bitterness. And while we would sincerely regret that any effort of ours should tend to increase or keep alive, that unholy rancour, we, at the same time, have no wish to deny our attachment to party. The whole history of civilization is merely an exhibition of the fact that there have always been two conflicting parties—a progressive party and a party in opposition. Every change—every step in the march of civilization, however important or beneficial, has been denounced and opposed with zeal and blind prejudice; and the changes—the improvements the discoveries that have been chiefly instrumental in emancipating and ennobling humanity have been made by the honest intrepidity of a few individuals, and in defiance of the reckless opposition of ignorance and irrational prejudice.

The same hostility to improvement—the same principle of selfish bigotted opposition to change that prevailed a thousand years ago prevails to-day. It is true, that the same monstrosities and absurdities are not defended, nor the same weapons of opposition employed now that were used even in the days of our great-grand fathers. A more enlightened philosophy has banished much of the superstitious iniquities of our ancestry from the world, and the laws of our country have prohibited the cruelties by which these iniquities were protected. But the spirit of opposition—the latent principle is still the same. The feeling that beheaded and butchered in defence of the "Divine right of Kings," or the civil supremacy of an *Evangelical Church*, is exactly the same feeling, that in our own day seeks to murder reputation, and destroy the worldly interests of the man or the party who contends for equal civil privileges to all religious denominations. We belong to the progressive party—the party who endeavor to establish political justice. In short—we have faith in the principles of reform and in so far as our humble influence and abilities will extend, we shall fearlessly and honestly advocate the complete reform of every abuse both in the legislation or government of the Province, and in the management of the local affairs of Huron. And to the liberal men—the Reformers—the lovers of truth and justice in these United Counties, we look for countenance and support.

THE CORPORATION.

WE noticed shortly, in a late number, the proceedings of this body at their first meeting, and the somewhat extraordinary doings which followed; the election of one Mayor, and the claim set forth by another to the civic Chair. And we now notice with pleasure the firmness of Ira Lewis, Esq., *the* Mayor, notwithstanding the portentous *Proclamation*, formerly alluded to; in calling a meeting of the Town Council the moment that the return of a new Councillor for St. Patrick's Ward, in the room of Mr. Watson, resigned, was placed in the hands of the Clerk; in order that the interests of the town might not be unrepresented in the County Council, now sitting.

The meeting held on Tuesday afternoon, 27th instant, re-appointed Mr. Kydd as Clerk, and Mr. Wallace as Reeve for the present year. And as there was no other business of a like urgent nature, the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday evening the 3rd February, at 7 o'clock, in the hope that there will then be a more full attendance of Councillors, when the other office bearers will be appointed, and arrangements made for carrying on the business of the town throughout the year.

We must also allude to the unanimity of the County Council, many of them veterans in Municipal matters, in their reception of Mr. Wallace to his seat at their board, there not being one dissentient voice, notwithstanding the denunciations of *the Proclamation.*

We trust to be able to shew, when we come to report the doings of the County Council, that the Town Councillors who so promptly appointed Mr. Wallace as Reeve, deserve the best thanks of the community, and especially Mr. Wallace, for the energy with which he attends to the interests of the Town, in his capacity of Reeve.

☞ The publishers of the *Huron Signal* have the pleasure of announcing to their readers, that they have made arrangements that will enable them to issue their Journal in a larger and more improved appearance in the first week of March, or perhaps sooner, and as the change must necessarily be attended with very considerable expense, they hope their enterprise will be acknowledged by an increased circulation.

☞ In copying a letter on the enormous expense of working the new Jury Law, which appeared in the *Signal* on the first inst., the Toronto *Examiner* has the following remarks. And although we admit with our Cotemporary that the Jury Bill embodies the true principle, and is, in that respect a vast improvement on all its predecessors Yet we do believe that even "gold may be bought too dear" and that the present Jury Law is a very forcible illustration of "paying too much for the whistle."

This style of treating a great question is highly exceptionable. It may be that the machinery of the new jury law is more expensive than that of the old: and in this respect it is quite likely the law is capable of improvement. But apart from this, the ground taken in the above communication is altogether untenable. We are told that the jurors selected under the new law are not superior, but the contrary, to those selected under the old. That is not the question. The new law has taken from the Crown—in other words, the Cabinet of the day—a most dangerous power, which in time of political trouble might have placed the lives of hundreds at the disposal of government which perhaps knew neither justice nor mercy. The power of juries is, of all others, perhaps, the most dangerous to the liberties of a people. No one will be bold enough to deny that, under the old law, that power existed. The selection of the entire panel was in the hands of the Sheriff, who held his appointment from the Crown, and was, therefore, necessarily, more or less, under its influence. Did a corrupt and tyrannical government desire to get rid of obnoxious persons, what so easy as to procure a conviction for some such imaginary offence as constructive treason, when one of its officers had the uncontrolled selection of the jury by whom they were to be tried? This is now rendered impossible. The liberty of the subject no longer hangs on the caprice of the government however powerful it is surrounded by safeguards which no government can break down or overstep. It is this that constitutes the great beauty of the new jury law. The law is founded on the principle of justice, and secures to every man a fair trial. Are we then to be told that because some of the jurors selected under it are not superior—though we are not told what constitutes superiority—to those chosen under the old law, that the great and beneficent principle which it embodies is to be expunged from the Statute book? As to the alleged iniquity of the jury law, we confess we are surprised to see it thus characterized by any one pretending to the slightest degree of intelligence. Costly and cumbrous it may be; but iniquitous it is not, the very contrary. We have no fears that the people will be led to petition for its repeal. We understand too well the value of that security of person which springs from the certainty of an equitable trial in political cases. Has not Upper Canada demanded the application of the principle embodied in this law for nearly a quarter of a century? And did not the House of Assembly of Upper Canada again and again pass bills embodying this principle? It was the oligarchy of past times that prevented the present jury law from taking effect some twenty years ago. The voice of Upper Canada will be—"reform the law if it be defective; but do not unjustly pronounce it iniquitous, and then seek its repeal." This is the language of reason, and may make itself heard; but any attempt to repeal one of the best laws on the Statute book—a law whtch deprives the Crown of the power to act arbitrarily and unjustly in political trials—would be frowned down by the united voice of the intelligent community.

☞ The Canada Directory for 1851-2, Edited by ROBERT W. S. MACKAY, and published by JOHN LOVELL, of Montreal; is by far the best and most comprehensive work of the kind that we have ever seen in Canada. It contains 700 pages of useful information—such as the names of Professional and Business men—Canada East and West. A complete Post Office Directory of the Province; and also, a Directory to public Offices, Officers and Institutions—a variety of statistical and commercial tables, exhibiting the population, trade, revenue, expenditure, imports and exports, public works, &c., &c., of Canada, and a variety of other information indispensably necessary to the business or professional men of the Province. For sale by F. B. Beddome, Dundas Street, London, C. W.

Communications.

GODERICH, 29th Jan. 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

Mr. Editor,—As you have been ever ready to expose abuses, and have some knowledge of statutes, I would wish (being an entire stranger to municipal matters) to ask your opinion whether the following account comes under the head of "Contingent Expenses," and whether the Gentlemen composing the Board of Education in December, 1850, and March, 1851, in contracting such an account had the cause of Education at heart.

"The Board of Education, Dr.

1850.	To ———		
Dec. 9,	To 3 glasses hot Brandy,	£0	1	6
	To 4 dinners, including Beer, &c.	0	6	0
	To 2 bottles brandy,	0	6	3
Dec, 10,	To 4 lunches at 7½d	0	2	6
	To 2 bottles porter at 1s 6d. each,	0	3	0
March 28,	To 2 glasses brandy, 7½d; 1 hot do. 6d.	0	1	1½
	To 2 lunches,	0	1	3
		£1	1	7½

Goderich, Dec. 17, 1851."

ENQUIRER.

FOR THE HURON SIGNAL.

STRATFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The change effected by the new Agricultural Act of last Session, 19, and 15, Vic. chap. 127, (30 Aug. 1851) as regards County and Township, or Branch Societies, caused a general meeting of the members of the Society which has existed for so many years in Stratford, which took place in the Union Hotel (P. Woods) on Saturday the 24th instant. Those present, after considering the new Act,—and pointing out its too general nature, and loose composition, without as much as an improvement on the late Act,—proceeded according to Section 10, to form themselves into an Agricultural Society, with the name of "Stratford Branch Agricultural Society," embracing the townships of North and South Easthope, Downie and Ellice. The following gentlemen were elected Office Bearers for 1852:—William Smith—President, James Rankin—Vice-President, Stewart Campbell—Secretary, John Sherman—Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.—(Ellice) Peter Kastner, Alex. Gourlay, (Downie) John Ballantine, William Dunn, (North Easthope) John Kelly, George Scott, (South Easthope) Alex. Mitchell, (Stratford) A. B. Orr, Peter Woods.

It is to be regretted, that the House of Assembly do not, at the commencement of each Parliament (not Session) appoint a a committee to revise and look over the Acts introduced, and report minutely to the House on the same, enhancing in their report suggestions as to the phraseology, construction, and consideration,—at any rate, a *permanent* Committee, of the most able members of both sides, to consider the acts which are to be received *as laws* for either Province, might have some effect in enabling an avoidance of getting a shadow, when something like substance is anticipated,—such reports subject, however, to the same control of the House, as at present,—but having this preference, that the Acts have passed through a critical ordeal. Let the present new Agricultural Act, be looked to, as an example of the want of such an ordeal.—Query,—have the new Societies, formed under this Act, (and all Branch Societies must form *in January*, and at no other time,) to report to the County Societies, (to be also formed of new *in February*,) when formed, in February? Managers of Branch Societies, look to this. If County Societies are freed from reporting their proceedings for 1851,—Branch Societies are not;—and if not freed, how can such report to a County Society *which cannot* be formed till February, be given to such County Society before the Annual meeting or formation of the County Society, (see the Act)—and again, what *if no* County Society be formed,—how are the Branches to get the Government money? There is some blunder here.

Stratford, 26th Jan. 1851. L.

UNION SCHOOL, No. 1.—FREE SCHOOL—STRATFORD.

On Wednesday the 14th inst. there was the annual election of a Trustee, which took place in the Schoolhouse in Stratford. Mr. Thomas M. Daly was unanimously elected in the place of Mr. James Woods, the retiring Trustee. The Trustees for 1852 are as follows: Messrs. Peter Woods, No. 1, John Sherman, No. 2, Thos. M. Daly, No. 3. On the 20th January 1851, there was a public meeting called of the inhabitants in the School section, to consider the question whether the School should be free, that is,—that the liabilities of the Trustees for Teachers salary, &c., should be assessed on all the assessable property in the section,—and a resolution agreeing to that, was then passed. The assessment for 1851 will be One half penny in the pound,—as those having children, or not having in fact, on all assessed in the section—and the privilege to all children to avail themselves of the school, whether their parents are assessed or not. It was agreed on the 14th instant, to call a general meeting as done in 1851, to reconsider the resolution of that year, when the same took place in the long room of the Union Hotel (P. Woods) on the evening of the 21st instant. John C. W. Daly, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Mr. John J. E. Linton, Secretary. The Chairman explained and read over the proceedings of this and last year, and the Rev. Thomas McPherson, of the Presbyterian Church, addressed the meeting at some length in favor of the continuance of the School being free. He urged that the inhabitants of the section had but a short experiment of the system, and as in any other matter it was time to determine against it, when by experience it was found not to work well. When the average attendance of scholars in the first 9 months of 1851 was compared with 1850, the increase of 1851 was so apparent, as to remove all doubts of the tendency of such free institutions to foster the general education of the young. It was more likely that the diffusion of knowledge, and a decrease of ignorance, among mankind, would abate the evils which are witnessed in our Criminal Courts, in our Gaols and in the penitentiaries—and narrating an anecdote of a wealthy gentlemen of Boston, that it was better to support the "brats of boys and gals" in a schoolroom, than in a house of correction, as inmates of the house of instruction than of a prison—and though he did not avail himself of the school, yet he would cheerfully pay his tax—and concluded by moving the first resolutions, "That the resolutions of 1851 be ratified and continued for 1852," which was seconded by Dr. Hyde, who after an urgent appeal to those present, said "that the time would yet come, when it would be acknowledged as an axiom, that "property would have to educate the country." The resolution was adopted.

The meeting then considered the questions as to the erection of a new School-house to be built of brick, on a plan to accommodate both the Male and Female scholars in separate divisions. There were several who adopted and made remarks to the meeting—and Mr. Peter Patterson, of Downie, on behalf of himself and the other taxpayers, when this resolution was proposed, urged the necessity of consideration—and Mr. Thomas M. Daly stated reasons for the erection. After a desultory outbreak of remarks, questions, and *quid pro quo* reasons, the Rev. Mr. McPherson seeing that there was no definite debate or movement, moved the following resolution: "That the respectability of the town, the health of the scholars and teacher (and as a means of enhancing the value of the place) require the erection of a new Brick School-house, and that the Trustees be required to consider and forward the same for the interests of the school section consistently with economy." This was seconded by Dr. Hyde, and carried by a large majority. The Dr. vividly drew the attention of the meeting to the present schoolho use—remarked on its unhealthiness and discomfort—attending no sufficient accommodation either for teacher or scholars—that the known abilities of the former had not the opportunity from a confined space, of being fairly shown to the scholars,—and his consumptive look, and that the scholars though imbibing the rudiments of knowledge which would be sanctified to these, at the same time were liable to imbibe the miasmatic effluvia of a close and crowded school-room.

The average attendance each quarter of 1850, for the first nine months, was 71, 69, and 71—70,— and the same attendance for the first 9 months of 1851, was 75, 90, and 108,—90½. The tax on bachelors and those having no children in the section, for 1851, will be about £19,—and on those married, having children, £53. There have been, male and female scholars, on the roll for 1851, over 140,—but a movement having been made to have a female school, during the last quarter of 1851, and the same being commenced, the average attendance on the roll was much less. The Teacher, Mr. Alexander McGregor, has a first class certificate, and enjoys and deserves the confidence of the whole of the section. He has been the Teacher for many years. His salary engaged for the whole school, £90.

L.

Stratford, 26th Jan. 1851.

SOIREE PRESBYTEIAN CHURCH, STRATFORD.—There is to be a Soiree in the new Brick Presbyterian Church at Wednesday 20th February e the evening.—The object of to defray the cost of the fini building.—There will be the and also several addresses on r ects.—There will be vocal and al music, relig ous pieces.—F dible exertions made by the it is hoped that this Soiree w aged. The Rev. Thomas the Chair.

ABSTRACT OF HON. D SPEECH AT THE QU RICHMOND RAILWAY TION.

From the Quebec Ga

We have great pleasure in our readers the speech of th Rolph, at the late Railway c We were unfortunately preven tending, and consequently had selves of the *Chronicle's* repo not contain the Honorable Go marks:—

Gentlemen, I very much reg in my power to adress you language in the world, the P age; but I am not sufficiently to justify the attempt, or most I be to make it on this interest This day is cold and stormy; scene before me exhibits a gro of fellow countrymen to enliv and cheer the future. My fric "you are too thinly clothed;" I say, that I am warm enough sion warms me inside and out thing from the ardent feelin about me. I share the glo tions which animate the s fore me, in a work second country in importance, though tent. Gentlemen, you have eloquently unfolded to you importance of the present u the Hon. Mr. Hincks, to w paid a tribute of praise (not great) for his zeal and ser the improvements,—by the H and the Hon. Mr. Taché, who ed and instructed us on grounds traversed by the pass again, though the time admit of welcome to friends, bright hopes and determined the work. I bid you them, away, indeed, have I been quent appeals to the patriot tions of the future, that have treated me, far to the south to our western friends, and to S., and here I am again! And a been an ill wind, a most agree yet the spirit pervading the the country and the city, and usefulness and practicability o taking, inspires me with the I shall, before long, enjoy the Gentlemen you see I leave th advantages, vast as they are, on those social and moral adv will be diffused far and wide f of this day's celebration. H western friends we have day? But let us not lose th promise you, that Quebec an ing country shall not be be jubilee to the world. It we said to me, "how will you in the winter?" Let us finish and we will show [illegible] Pleased, they will thank business and for pleasure. T to see and hear and admire to Distant and almost estranged be brought near each other "United Provinces" will ag under a congenial intercourse ed in the welcome name of C do not suppose I value less th tlemen who have addressed yo mercial advantages belong us. Great will be my satisfaction realized, and find Quebec re enterprise, taking her proper the cities of the continent and mercial world. Gentlemen, we to-day the first sod; we m turn the last on the day of c This must be regarded, indeed first step, which must be f undaunted energy, by step af we ride triumphantly along th cept my hearty wishes for yo and success—and I shall be p ally or collectively, with my f your achievement.

A BEAR CAPTURED BY CH A paper published at Mounta gives an account of the capt bear, by chloroform, which amusing. His bearship had terror of the district, entire attempts at capture. Even th ing hunters dared not approa ciently near to give him a and so the bear was left to li ing predatory excursions cont the sheep and cattle of the farms. At length a Dr. Peg plan for securing the monster chloroform. Early one morn ceeded to the cave where the accompanied by a party of having made sure by the sm that the animal was within, ran up and fastened the entra bars, which prevented the bea ing out. Over the bars t blankets to prevent the ingre and now all being ready, th putting Monsieur Le Bear u ence of chloroform commenc The Doctor took a larg having filled it with the so discharged it, through an blanket into the interior of t being several times repeated fell into a dead sleep, wh marched in and secured his p In the evening, the village w in rejoicing, while the pra and Dr. Pegot fell from c is the first instance of the c animal by chloroform.

MEXICO AND CAL Much excitement was oc Francisco previous to the Mail Propeller "Daniel W sequence of the receipt of i San Diego of a continuance turbance. Volunteers wer ed, and some portion of the ed. The receipt, subseq intelligence, as follows, alt of affairs:—

the place where was once a beau tiful eye thanks