in-Chief means it to be so, for he will not pass over without animadversion faulte which, if tolerated, would in the event of war produce certain defeat to this army reviews which the Commander-in-Chief makes of the troops are not to be taken as so many 'chips in porr'dge,' are fit to command battalions, and there being no

"The Commander-in-Chief does n hereby call on commanding officers to torharrassing drilling. But he does call upon them to instruct their officers, and to instruct themselves and elso their supernumerary ranks, that they are to seize any man in their front, who dares to shout, or talk, or fire, or run without orders. General officers commanding divisions and brigades in this army are called upon to see that commanders of regiments do their duty on

"The Commander-in-Chief does not an ply this order to al! commanders-he well knows that there are abundant first-rate soldiers and first-rate regiments, in the Indian army : but he applies it to those whose regiments are in bad order.

" C. J. NAPIER, Gen. Com .- in Chief."



HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1850.

BUBBLE-BLOWING, FOR THE AMUSE MENT OF THE UNEDUCATED, FOOD RAISING, TAX-PAYING PEOPLE.

pied by a very long and long-promised Letter om the Hon. Malcolm Cameron to the Editor Mr. Cameron's letter for two reasons-first, because we consider that the numerous imputa-Globe's criticism, not because it has any legitimate relation to the contents of Mr. Cameron's Letter, but because it displays a desire to destroy not only the political, but even the social, al and religious character of Mr. Cameron, and because it embodies a principle or doctrine which we think should not be promulgated in the present age. We may just remark, that the the Globe's criticism is chiefly a reiteration of assertions which have already been before the public, and which, like many of the assertions contained in Mr. Cameron's Letter. may or may not be true, for anything that the Canadian public either know or care on the subject. We feel sorry in being compelled conscientiously to find fault with the Globe, but we believe he does not expect anything from us but the frank, friendly and fearless expression of our own opinions; and our honest opinion in this matter is, that he would have better consulted his own credit and the interests of the administration, by publishing Mr. Cameron's Letter without one word of commentary. The Globe must not suppose that we write this from a feeling of personal respect for Mr. Cameron-we have an equally strong feeling of personal respect for the Editor of the Globe, and, therefore, feeling-is altogether unworthy of the Globewe believe it is intended to benefit. The Globe, however thinks otherwise and has published

The time has fortunately gone past when a public man's character could be injured, or his usefulness destroyed or his prospects ruined by the bare insinuations of a political opponent .-The mad-dog cry of "blasphemy," has lest its influence in civil matters at least. In the present day we certainly did not expect to find any Editor of a newspaper, and far less the Editor of the Globe, making such frothy, clap-trap appeals to the prejudices of the superstitious and the intolerant vulgar, as is contained in the fol-

THE PARTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T

" How shall a man be regarded who violates the warmest confidence which man reposes in man, and holds up to the laugh of the world those "moral principles and Christian feelings," which he professes to have had confiled to him in the warmth

crucifizion of Christ, and who blasphemously compares himslf with the Saviour of the

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taken as so many 'chips in poir'dge,' are fit to command battalions, and there being no want of such in the Indian army, he will send it to be his bounden duty to remove those who are not; and whenever he finds a regiment 'fire,' 'shout or 'charge,' without orders from its commander, he will after this warning, remove the latter from his command.

"The Sepoy is both a brave and an obedient soldier; and whenever he behaves ill, it is in a great measure the fault of his commanding officer.

"The drill and discipline of all armies rest mainly with the commanders of regiments and of companies. They are in immediate contact with the officers, non-commissioned officers and private soldiers; and to them general officers must look for that perfect obedience without which any army is an armed mob, dangerous to its friends, and contemptible to its enemies.

"The Commanders of this forces and private soldiers is and an armed mob, dangerous to its friends, and contemptible to its enemies.

"The Commanders in this face and an important revalation of Comments is not the face of the f secrets tending to expose the insincerity and political dishonesty of the Ministry-as an ex- THE VERY LAST OF THE REMARKAment those under their orders by long and pose of underhand juggling and sham-work calculated to destroy or shake public confidence in APPEARS in the Hamilton Spectator of the 24th the Government, we regard the Jocument as be- inst., under the alarming title " Third Letter ing utterly valueless. - The Tory Press is loud from Mr. Dixon" (!) Among the "thousand in hailing it as a glorious devulgement of radi- and one" unpardonable outrages which His Ex cal corruption and villiany, and the Globe, by cellency the Governor General has perpetrated enveloping Mr. Cameron's conduct in such a against Toryism, and the " propriety existing in maze of mystified mumery about broken, solemn the nature of things," the dismissal of Thomas oathe, and breach to of faith and christian confi- C. Dixon from the Commission of the Peace, dence, and crucifizion, and blasphemy, is adding for the County of Middlesex, stands forth in bold an undue importance to Mr. Cameron's Letter. relies. It towers proudly as the Colossus of and virtually endorsing the views of the tories in | His Excellency's atrocities-a sort of gigants of taking a different view of the matter, and again declare, that in so far as the Ministry are con- the enormity of the iniquity of dismissing a cerned the document is perfectly harmless.

against the Ministry, in so public are concerned, is that they have not public are concerned, is that they have not adopted or carried out certain measures of rejudicial authority—was actually forbidden to act trenchment. But this is no revelation-the neople were fully aware of this fact independently of Mr. Cameron's Letter. That these retrench-ments will not be carried by the Ministry, is altogether a different question-it is a mere asuption which the Ministry themselves have the power of contradicting. In fact, we deny that the Mintstry can be benefitted by any defence or apology either from the Clobs or from any other source-their popularity must depend on their usefulness rather than on extraneous defences and apologies-during the past part of their Administration they have certainly done as much as any reasonable man could have ex-A LARGE portion of to-day's Signal is occupected under the circumstances, and we object entirely to apologies for offences which have yet to be committed. Mr. Cameron declares that inhabitants of the said Town, not from a feeling of the Globe, on which the Globe of the 25th inst., he has been shamefully and unjustly treated by contains a criticism just about as long as the his colleagues in the Ministry, and a very large letter itself. The two together, that is the proportion of the public hold the same opinion. Letter and the Criticism contain a very large But we never expect to find perfect harmony in emount of desultory matter which may possibly a cabinet on every sebject, and this is chiefly a be very interesting to the respective authors, but personal affair in which the public interests are which will scarcely pay the Canadian public for but comparatively little involved, and had the the trouble of reading it. We have published parties been allowed to settle their own affairs, we think they would have been mutual gainers, and the public would have suffered no loss. Or, tions and insinuations that have recently been had the Globs met Mr. Cameron's statements by Excellency, the Representative of our Most tions and institute of our Most brought against his political character, entitle him to be heard in his own defence from the should have displayed no inclination to interfere Town. a bend of lawless and uncivilized ruffians. brought against his political character, entitle him to be heard in his own defence from the him to be heard in his own defence from the one end of Canada to the other—and, second, we publish it to shew, that the mighty revealation of Cabinet secrets which Mr. Cameron was expected to make; amounts to nothing, and is to fine unprincipled mode with the equation to interfer to sustain the policy of the Government in opposition to mother to sustain the policy of the Government in opposition to moth with the equation of the could dispense with the should reduce his department, should reduce his department, in the matter. But we hope we never shall be in the matter. But we hope we never shall be in the matter. But we hope we never shall be in the matter. But we hope we never shall be in the matter. But we hope we nothed forth from their dens of department, in oth axing the found in opposition to mother to sustain the policy of the Government in opposition to mother to sustain the policy of the Governme jure public confidence in the Members of the Administration. We publish a portion of the one half the talent and intelligence of former ages. But Mr. Cameron's political reputation does not depend upon the good-will or ill-will of the Editor of the Globs. Nor does public opinion, in eference to his share of this misunderstanding in the Cabinet, depend on what the Globe may

now write, but upon certain facts. The facts before the public, or at least, the reference to this matter, are simply these-Mr. Carreron, for some reason or other, was dissatisfied with his situation as Assistant Commissioner, and signified his intention of resigning, as far back as April 1849. 2nd. Mr. Price did tender his resignation as Commissioner of Crown was willing to accept the office which Mr. Price resigned. 4th. Mr. Price withdrew his resigna-6th. Mr. Cameron offered to perform the duties of both Chief and Assistant Commissioners for very cutionaly-shaped hat-block for his own hat. his original salary of 650 pounds. 7th. Mr. Chabot was appointed, or to be appointed, Chief should write Letter after Letter of peurile non Commissioner, and Mr. Cameron resigned. 8th. which he held was a waste of the public money, given to Mr. Price, that Mr. Cameron resigned persists in his statement that he left the Ministry on the question of Retrenchment. 11th. ron. We at once acknowledge that we have no vindicating either his own chareter or the charac-

trous fixion of Christ, and who blasphemous by compares himself with the Saviour of the world? Such a man can have no claim to cortest at the hands of any one."

We do not recollect of ever meeting a greater amount of the heartless, vicitimizing insignation of secretars milipairy, than is embodied in the samework. They have paid dearlies like James Moir Ferres, he will keep up an interest the samework of secretary milipairy, than is embodied in their samework. They have paid dearlies like James Moir Ferres, he will keep up an interest of the samework will keep up an interest the samework of secretary manipairy, than is embodied in the samework. They have paid dearlies like James Moir Ferres, he will keep up an interest the samework of secretary manipairy, than is embodied in these the samework of secretary manipairy, than is embodied in the samework. They have paid dearlies with the samework. They have paid dearlies of secretary manipairy, and wholly unworthy of the fidules. And, in the third place the Globe, such that the connect that Administration in this partgraph we would at once say that the soner that Administration in this partgraph we would at once say that the soner that Administration periabed the better would it be for the progress of feedom and intelligence. But they are merely the reckless equiquities and the soner that Administration in this partgraph we cannot suppose that the Ministry either authorized or will approve of these inquisitorist in since the summan and the soner that Administration periabed the better would it be for the progress of feedom and intelligence. But they are merely the reckless equiptions of the Globe, such that the connection of the Administration in this partgraph we would not not the progress of feedom and intelligence. But the progress of feedom

eserence to it. We, however, claim the liberty pyramid in the vast field of practical political wickedness! Do, think seriously, reader, on man-a gentleman-a British bora subject of The burthen of Mr. Cameron's accusations gainst the Ministry, in so far as least as the the Commission of the Peace! Tell it not in as one of Her Majesty's Magistrates in and for the said Town of London! And, for what? Now, reader we are in downright earnest, and we trust that you will, for the sake of commo decorum, forbear to laugh, while we merely give you a few hints of the paltry offence for which Mr. Dixon has been thus subjected to the indignity of Royalty, and exposed to the scorn and merriment of the thinking portion of his fellow-subjects. Then, be it known to all men that Thomas C. Dixon, Esq., did. in his official capacity of Mayor of the Town of London, sometime late in the autumn of 1849, invite His F.xcellency, the Earl of Elgin, &c., to visit the Town of London. His Excellency graciously accepted this invitation, and the good loyal of thoughtless enthusiasm, but from a sense of propriety and a feeling of respect for the charac ter of their town, resolved to give their Sove reign's Representative a reception becoming the dignity of his station, and in accordance the ettiquette of the times. And with this view they reared triumphal arches and other fashions ble decorations on the streets of the said Town of London. And, be it farther known to all me and children, that just at the instant when His and malice aforethought." And be it also further known to all men, children and mothers that Thomas C. Dixon, Esq., the then Mayor of the Town of London, was at the time strongly suspected and even publicly charged as the later leader, the employer, the patron of this band of oniae ruffians! And that the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants of the Town did thereupon Petition His Excellency, that the said points which the public have adopted as facts, in Thomas C. Dixon as a disturber of the Peace should be dismissed from the Commission of the Peace, and he was dismissed " accordingly."-Mr. Dixon is not wrothy with His Excellency because he dismissed him, but because he did not condescend to give the names of his accusers Now, does Mr. Dixon not remember a public, Lands. 3rd. Mr. Cameron was promised, and printed correspondence between himself and John Wilson, Esq , M. P. P., in which the public decided that he (Mr. Dixon) came off second tion. 5th. Mr, Cameron was offered and refus- best? If he will just look back to this corresed the Chief Cemmissionership of Public Works pondence, we think he will be at no loss to dis-We are no: at all surprised that Mr. Dixon

sense, and personal abuse of the Governor Gene Mr. Cameron says he resigned because the office ral. Perhaps the most invetrate melady which certain forms of brain are liable, is an itch we perform the reluctant duty of saying that, in and because he had been shamefully treated by for ecribbling themselves into notoriety, and as we perform the reluctant duty of saying that, in some of his Colleagues in the Ministry. 9th. the old Glasgow Ballad-singer said, when she ing on at present, displays a bad taste, a bad of the Mr. Hincks said, or insinuated at the Dinner abused the Provost, "There's muchts honour in misca'in' a big man!" But we certainly are feeling—is altogether unworthy of the Globe— in a pet, because he did not get the Commission— surprised that a respectable journal like the Incompatible with the spirit of the age—and ership of Crown Lands. 10th. Mr. Cameron Hamilton Spectator, should be allowed as the medium of such balderdash effusions of personal vanity. We late!y observed, in a local journal, The Globe disputed the truth of this statement, about two columns of extracts, from various and challenged Mr. Cameron to the proof; and papers, headed "Opinions of the Press on the 12th-Mr. Cameron wrote, and obtained the Dissmissal of Mr. Diton!" and we are not Dissmissal of Mr. Dicon!" and we are not publication of the Letter now in question. Now, aware that such writings on such a subject can we could hardly suppose that there is anything be productive of any other effect, than that of so atrocious concealed in these twelve simple, lowering the character of the Press in the estimaso atrocious concealed in these twelve simple, lowering the character of the Press in the estimation of the common place facts, that could warrant the tion of all intelligent men. It is a matter of him, and I plainly told Mr. Lafontaine that Globe in uttering such a mystification of exer- utter indifference to the Canadian public whether cisms and excommunications against Mr. Came- Mr. Dixon is or is not a Magistrate for the Town of London, and the attempt to injure the sympathy, with that deep horror which the Governor General or his Ministry, by trumpeting such paltry subjects into notice is certainly oath" in betraying the Cabinet secrets. In the very silly-in fact, such a subject, in Britain first place we hold that no oath is sacred when would scarcely be deemed worthy of a passing more evil will result from the observance of it notice from the British Press. We do not fee than would be produced by violating it, and if inclined to assert that Mr. Dixon was guilty of the oath of a Cabinet Minister prevent him from the very unbecoming conduct with which he has been publicly charged, in reference to the triumter of his friend when unjustly assailed, then the phal-arch blackguardism; of this John Wilson, have had confiled to him in the warmth of Christian friendship? How can a man oath of a Cabinet Minister is a very immoral Esq., is a much better judge than we, but if he be dealt with, who illustrates the evil his thing. In the second place, we protest against own folly has brought on him, by the all such "selema cathe"—the practice is barba-

Was ever one word breathed about re-rechment until after the resignation?"— Was there ever a proposal to abolish the Assistant Commissionership until the re-signation was accepted?" "Was it Col.

put the case in a clearer light before the public; and I would here remark, as my unctives have been suspected, and my conduct misconstrued by the Globe, that, without boasting of my own integrity, I shall en-deavor to show that the policy I advocated was plainly the interest of my country, and leave it to the public to determine whether or not I was moved by " selfishness" to wards the Administration, and disappoint-ment because I was not made Commissioner

of Crown Lands.
First. "Who told the truth about the take Mr. Chabot into the Government without my knowledge or consent—I stated
that Mr. Lafontaine offered me the ChiefCommissionership, which I refused to accept, but assured him I was willing to remain as Assistant Commissioner till Parliament met; which he refused, and insisted
that Mr. Chabot should be brought in as
my successor. To this arrangement I obierted upon grounds which I need not noected upon grounds which I need not now disclose, as I am confident time will reveal the cause of, and justify my opposition to his policy would not be sustained. I do un equivocally state, as I have already stated equivocally state, as I have already stated, that this was the immediate question at issue between the Government and myself—that upon this I resigned, that I caused no difficulty, nor did I seek any change on my own account. Will Mr. Lafontaine say,

true?

As to "that Commissionership of Crown Landg" I have said, and repeat it again, that when Mr. Price signified his intention to resign, I urged him in every way possible, and that sincerely, to remain in the Government; and through the Examiner I called upon Mr. Price as an honest man to say, whether or not I had done so. Has

tion I repeatedly stated that I never had voted for more than ten shillings to members, and was then unwilling to do it, and that the salaries ought and must be reduced. To the regret to lear that T. M. Daly, Erg. of Stratlord, has lost his new Oat Kiln by fire.

MR. CAMERON'S LETTER.

To the regret to lear that T. M. Daly, Erg. of Stratlord, has lost his new Oat Kiln by fire.

MR. CAMERON'S LETTER.

To the ropositions were laughed at, and some members said they tocold rather resign.—They may have changed their opinions—they may have changed their opinions—they may have changed their opinions—they may have read the reasons for my resignation, and the circum—stances connected therewith, as it is generally considered that the floor of the House is the proport place for the explanation of an Ex-Minister, but I was drivon from my determination, first, by the conduct of Mesers. Hincks and Price, and now, a second time I am compelled to defend myself against a series of attacks upon my character and veracity by you as the official organ of the Government, and which moreover you have boldly challenged me to meet. Now, it was by no means my desire to adopt the course I have pursued and discuse publicly the points at issue between the Government and myself; yet I could not believe that it was my place to remain eilent while my character was maligned by two of the members of the cabinet, and while your paper to time, which, according to your own admissions, are endorsed by the Administration, with you as to theu nprincipled mode with you have adopted in order to suatain he policy of the Government in opposition to while you have adopted in order to suatain the policy of the Government in opposition to the proposition to the fact that I have always the revenue, will have a wonderful tendence that the the orm must have progression of some kind lough come my character by concealing it. But that I have a borne my have changed their opinions—they may have charged their opinion.—For that I have a limit the recome make the public the recome. The proposed to the fert that I have a lawyed the recome make the public the recome. The provincial Socretary do the duty, and, as determination, first, by

professed.

Third. "Was ever there a proposal to abolish the Assistant Commissionership of public works until after the resignation?"

In the Examiner of the 2nd January last, you will find these words:-"The Globe denice that Mr. Cameron last spring (before the burning of the Parliament House) suggested the abolition of the Assistant Commissionership of public works. If Mr. Commissionership of public works. If Mr. Baldwin will endorse this denials if he will state that he did not meet this suggestion by the answer—'If you are leaving the Administration that is none of your business.' then Mr. Cameron's assertion will of Crown Lands.

First. "Who told the truth about the resignation and that Crown Lands Commissionership?" In my previous explanation, I said that I resigned because my late colleagues made a vacancy in the Board of Works by transferring Col. Tache to the colleagues made a vacancy inthe Board of Receiver General's office, and offering to take Mr. Chabot into the Government with out my knowledge or consent—I stated the Chief that Wr. Lafontaine offered me the Chief that Mr. Lafontaine offered me the Chief that is none of your businest in more of your businest in more of your businest in that is none of your businest in that is none of your businest that is none of your business. I would just ask each that to think over both cases, and see whether one in to think over both cases, and see whether one in to think over both cases, and see whether ones. I would just ask each that is none of your the Government in April 1849, I urged him to abolish the office and make a saving, and his answer was as above. I mentioned to Mr. Price the answer I had received at the time, and I challenge either of them to deny the fact. I would refer you especially, however, to the following paragraph pub-lished in your own paper of the 30th October, to show that a reduction of some kind was contemplated:

"It is rumoured that arrangements are on foot which will enable the Government to reduce the number of Executive Council-lors, and produce a saving of Revenue."

As I know the effect that it has on your

nerves I will not attempt to describe a conversation with you on that subject, nor repeat your opinions and motives in relation thereto, as expressed to me on that occasion, but just ask you now to tell the country candidly what it meant—to what offices did the Globe allude? Had the idea peat your opinions and motives in relation thereto, as expressed to me on that occusion, but just ask you now to tell the country candidly what it meant—to what offices did the Globe allude? Had the idea never struck you at that time, that the President of the Council and the Assistant Commissioner of Public Works might be dispensed with? Or if these are not the offices, will you inform the public what were the offices to which you had reference

the pupil literest, in I their processions at the pupil literest procession and concelled them I Either let him deep the trumb of the pupil and the pupil literest, and so fars I was ease of the I manual manual the pupil literest that I have been in proposition to the will of the people. Second. "Was ever one now word breathed fashionable pour Ladies and Gentlemen to the anonexernest of the Messrs. Robertson, which will be found in our averticing columns to day, the pupil literest in the pupil li

or a perfect ignoramus in the affairs of State during the last twelve months. parriotism, you preferred your interest to your consistency, and the favors of the Cabinet to a manly adherence to truth and independence. In your paper of the 23rd February you ask with a significant air, "Who told the truth about the resignation and that Crown Lands Commissionerable?"

The Cloke has account it has been understood, has for some time past been most anxious to retire from the Department of Public Works, and would have carried his wishes into effect some months and but for the commissionerable?"

The Cloke has account it has been understood, has for some time past been most anxious to retire from the Department of Public Works, and would have carried his wishes into effect some months and but for the commissionerable?" glory.

The Globe has asserted likewise that I proceedings of the opposition." Yes. Mr. The Globe has asserted likewise that I admitted the Ministry had a scheme of Retrechment. I never did; but I have stated for the burning of the Parliament House, trechment. I never did; but I have stated many times since my resignation that Mr. Merritt was preparing such a scheme, and would compel its adoption, or follow my example. Which of these the Administration will submit to, is now the question; if Assistant Commissionership until the resignation was accepted?" "Was it Col. Tache or Mr. Cameron who effected the example. Which of these the Administration will submit to, is now the question; if they support Mr. Merritt's scheme, I will To each of these queries I will give s roll in their turn, and must necessarily remain true to the principles by which they ply in their turn, and must necessarily remain true to the principles by which they obtained power, and show a willingness to on my motives and inconsistency on my motives and inconsistency on my pity those who seek to issten seminated on my motives and inconsistency on my character. I cannot forget, however, the high value once put on the humble services of onewho is now so ungratefully traduced, and the smiles and thanks that followed my reinds. declaration that "I never left my friends when in trouble"—but to these topics I shall not make further reference, nor to the course pursued towards me at this time; nor to the treatment I received upon the question of the Seat of Government at Kington in 1843, when I was compelled to re sign my office or vote against what I believed to be the interest of Canada; but I would just ask each member of the Cabinet to think over both cases, and see whether

> And now I sek you, as a public Journal-ist, to lay aside your interest, and for a mo-ment to act with a noble independence, and having consulted your understanding, and experience of my past conduct to say my character and motives deserve to be impeached and distorted in the manner you have done since my resignation. I remained in the Administration for the benefit of the party at the urgent solicitation of the members of the Government, and no one is better acquainted with the fact than yourself,—and yet, the Globe convinced of this, tauntingly puts the question—" Why did Mr. Cameron remain so long

in Government ?

But I fear not the nies, those who know business, my mills, a &c., know how muc party has cost me, a tyranny for a momer to Lord Sydenham were interfered wi Metcalfe when he truth of which I can Hop. S. B. Harrison sion I quailed not be Quebec (whom I a favor) in a matter their interests, as the When friends and pa bitter persecution, were replaced by pe did not retreat from ber of the Proving should know not the a locality, when it in of the great body of present cas one inch from my d surely ruin me, for

desertion of timid or nor the exhibition of

feeling, cause me to what I believe to b

The last Examin

that after having ref

offered the Post M

in the country for the respectfully from the to accept the office. lar that within a fertilization of the country for the coun

integrity have perisithat a member of think it horrible to trusted with the p
"Such a man as M
at the head of a dep man ! How strange

eclaration by absence it was di

form of reform that this I'll contend, and let the 'clear grit' ed out, shew what g that the Eramines own part I have no the most subtle cur ments, never mistal neither they nor the There was a time p history, when the resist power—who however just his car conduct, was never the shrine of his courage-hooted b through the base nurtured into favou promoted to offices state. But, thank ed away, for by the press-the general and the gradual e body of the people, real power and priv to act with indepe darkness was the information was in holders—the man wed by calumny—the he was " a liar" le he had misrepresent he had had the " a mantike" and " und from the policy of t

By Her N

Name of the Prose

Roderick McLeod Alexander Mitchel Michael O'Reilley

John Merryfield Lawrence Spitzie

Lawrence Spitzie George Scott, on to Donald Stewart

George C. Foht John Parker and Collis
James McDonald John A. McCarth

William F. McC John-Phillip Lawrence Egan Christopher Swit

William Friend, John Jones, Sen Mrs. M. Harvga Thomas Nangle John Harvey Rut

Anthony Copp

Robert Ellis

William H. Hine Aquilla Bennett Kenneth Zain Peter Woods

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