

in-Chief means it to be so, for he will not pass over without animadversion faults which, if tolerated, would in the event of war produce certain defeat to this army.—The reviews which the Commander-in-Chief makes of the troops are not to be taken as so many 'chips in porridge,' as fit to command battalions, and there being no want of such in the Indian army, he will feel it to be his bounden duty to remove those who are not; and whenever he finds a regiment 'fire,' 'about or 'charge,' without orders from his 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 Commander-in-Chief does not hereby call on commanding officers to torment those under their orders by long and harassing drilling. But he does call upon them to instruct their officers, and to instruct themselves and also their supernumerary ranks, that they are to seize any man in their front, who dares to shunt, 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 those points.

"The Commander-in-Chief does not apply this order to all 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.

BURNT-BLOWING, FOR THE AMUSEMENT OF THE UNEDUCATED, FOOD-RAISING, TAX-PAYING PEOPLE.

A large portion of to-day's Signal is occupied by a very long and long-promised Letter from the Hon. Malcolm Cameron to the Editor of the Globe, on which the Globe of the 25th inst. contains a criticism just about as long as the letter itself. The two together, that is the Letter and the Criticism contain a very large amount of desultory matter which may possibly be very interesting to the respective authors, but which will scarcely pay the Canadian public for the trouble of reading it. We have published Mr. Cameron's letter for two reasons—first, because we consider that the numerous imputations and insinuations that have recently been brought against his political character, entitle him to be heard in his own defence from the one end of Canada to the other—and, second, we publish it to show, that the mighty revelation of Cabinet secrets which Mr. Cameron was expected to make, amounts to nothing, and is certainly not calculated to destroy or even injure public confidence in the Members of the Administration. We publish a portion of the 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, moral 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 remainder of the Globe's criticism is chiefly a repetition 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 as equally strong feelings of personal respect for the Editor of the Globe, and, therefore, we perform the reluctant duty of saying that, in our opinion, the passage which we are remarking on at present, displays a bad taste, a bad feeling—its altogether unworthy of the Globe—incompatibility with the spirit of the age—and eminently calculated to injure the cause which we believe it is intended to benefit. The Globe, however, thinks otherwise and has published the article in question.

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 lost 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 following interrogations, viz:—

"How shall a man be regarded who violates the warmest confidence which man repays in man, and holds up to the laugh of the world those 'moral principles and Christian feelings,' which he professes to have had confided to him in the warmth of Christian friendship? How can a man be dealt with, who illustrates the evil his own folly has brought on him, by the

crucifixion of Christ, and who blasphemously compares himself with the Saviour of the world? Such a man can have no claim to courtesy at the hands of any one."

We do not recollect of ever meeting a greater amount of the heartless, victimising insinuation of sectarian malignity, than is embodied in these few lines. It is worthy of the sixteenth century, and wholly unworthy of the Globe. And were we disposed to recognize the authority or sanction of the Administration in this paragraph, we would at once say that the sooner that Administration pronounced the better would it be for the progress of freedom and intelligence. But we cannot suppose that the Ministry either authorized or will approve of these insinuations against Mr. Cameron. We think they are merely the reckless ebullitions of a momentary ill-humor on the part of the Editor of the Globe, and we are sorry that they have been given to the public. We think that Mr. Cameron was perfectly justified in publishing anything or everything which he considered calculated to support his character against the numerous attacks, both open and insidious, that have recently been made upon it, that is providing he published truth. And in so far as the defence of his own character is concerned, the Letter before us is certainly not a failure. But, as a grand and an important revelation of Cabinet secrets tending to expose the insincerity and political dishonesty of the Ministry—as an exposure of underhand juggling and sham-work calculated to destroy or shake public confidence in the Government, we regard the Journal as being utterly valueless.—The Tory Press is loud in hailing it as a glorious deliverance from radical corruption and villainy, and the Globe, by enveloping Mr. Cameron's conduct in such a maze of mystified merriment about broken, solemn oaths, and breach of faith and christian confidence, and crucifixion, and blasphemy, is adding a undue impetus to Mr. Cameron's Letter, and virtually endorsing the slanders and insinuations which it contains. We, however, claim the liberty of taking a different view of the matter, and again declare, that in so far as the Ministry are concerned the document is perfectly harmless.

The burthen of Mr. Cameron's accusations against the Ministry, in so far as at least as the public are concerned, is that they have not adopted or carried out certain measures of retrenchment. But this is no revelation—the people were fully aware of this fact independently of Mr. Cameron's Letter. That these retrenchments will not be carried by the Ministry, is a mere assumption which the Ministry themselves have the power of contradicting. In fact, we deny that the Ministry can be benefited by any defence or apology either from the Globe or from any other source—their popularity must depend on their usefulness rather than on extraneous defence and apology—during the past part of their Administration they have certainly done as much as any reasonable man could have expected under the circumstances, and we object entirely to apologies for offences which have yet to be committed. Mr. Cameron declares that he has been shamefully and unjustly treated by his colleagues in the Ministry, and a very large proportion of the public hold the same opinion. But we never expect to find perfect harmony in a cabinet or any subject; and this is chiefly a personal affair in which the public interests are but comparatively little involved, and had the 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, had the Globe met Mr. Cameron's statements by the counter statements of his like colleagues, we should have displayed no inclination to interfere in the matter. But we hope we never shall be able to look silently on, to see even our worst enemy assailed with the weapon which he expected to make, amounts to nothing, and is certainly not calculated to destroy or even injure public confidence in the Members of the Administration. We publish a portion of the 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, moral 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 remainder of the Globe's criticism is chiefly a repetition 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 as equally strong feelings of personal respect for the Editor of the Globe, and, therefore, we perform the reluctant duty of saying that, in our opinion, the passage which we are remarking on at present, displays a bad taste, a bad feeling—its altogether unworthy of the Globe—incompatibility with the spirit of the age—and eminently calculated to injure the cause which we believe it is intended to benefit. The Globe, however, thinks otherwise and has published the article in question.

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### THE VERY LAST OF THE REMARKABLES

APPEARS in the Hamilton Spectator of the 24th inst., under the alarming title "Third Letter from Mr. Dixon" (!) Among the "thousands and ones" unparadiseable outrages which His Excellency the Governor General has perpetrated against Toronto, and the "propriety existing in the nature of things," the diabolical of Thomas C. Dixon on the Commission of the Peace, for the County of Middlesex, stands forth in bold relief. It is a specimen of the Colossus of His Excellency's atrocities—a sort of gigantic pyramidal in the vast field of practical political wickedness!—Do, think seriously, reader, on the enormity of the iniquity of dismissing a man—a gentleman—a British born subject of our Most Gracious Sovereign—a Loyalist on the Commission of the Peace! Tell it not in Gath, that Thomas C. Dixon, Esq., Es-Mayor of the Town of London was bereaved of his judicial authority—was actually forbidden to act 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 common decency, forbear to laugh, while we merely give you a few hints of the petty offences for which Mr. Dixon has been subjected to the indignity of Royalty, and exposed to the scorn and derision 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, some time in the autumn of 1849, invite His Excellency, the Earl of Elgin, &c., to visit the Town of London. His Excellency graciously accepted this invitation, and the good loyal inhabitants of the said Town, not from a feeling of thoughtless enthusiasm, but from a sense of propriety and a feeling of respect for the character of their own, resolved to give their Sovereign's Representative a reception becoming the dignity of his station, and in accordance with the etiquette of the times. And with this view they erected triumphal arches and other fashionable decorations on the streets of the said Town of London. And, be it further known to all men and children, that just at the instant when His Excellency, the Representative of our Most Gracious Queen, was about to enter the said Town, a band of lawless and uncivilized ruffians, "not having the fear of God before their eyes," rushed forth from their dens of depravity with the fury of demons, and did cut, smash, hew, mar, deface and wickedly destroy the said triumphal arches and decorations, "with intent 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 with the offence of having instigated this band of demagogic ruffians! And that the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants of the Town did thereupon petition His Excellency, that the said 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 worthy 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 printed correspondence between himself and John Wilson, Esq., M. P., in which the public decided that he (Mr. Dixon) came off second best? If he will just look back to this correspondence, we think he will be at a loss to discover any accusation, otherwise he must have a very curiously-shaped hat-block for his own hat.

We are not at all surprised that Mr. Dixon should write a Letter after the manner of the Londoner, the cryer, or the nation of the mad-dog. Perhaps the most interesting of the letters which contain forms of brain evasive, is an ich scribbling themselves into notoriety, and as the old Glasgow Ballad-singer said, when she abused the Provost, "There's naught in misona's a big man!" But we certainly are surprised that a respectable journal like the Hamilton Spectator should be allowed as the medium of such balderdash effusions of personal vanity. We lately observed, in a local journal, about two columns of extracts, from various papers, headed "Opinions of the Press on the Dismissal of Mr. Dixon" and we are not aware that such writings on such a subject can be productive of any other effect, than that of lowering the character of the Press in the estimation of all intelligent men. It is a matter of utter indifference to the Canadian public whether Mr. Dixon is or is not a Magistrate for the Town of London, and the attempt to injure the Governor General or his Ministry, by trumpeting such paltry subjects into notice is certainly very silly—in fact, such a subject, in a British word scarcely be deemed worthy of a passing notice from the British Press. We do not feel inclined to assert that Mr. Dixon was guilty of the very unbecoming conduct with which he has been publicly charged, in reference to the triumphal arch blackguardism; of this John Wilson, Esq., is a much better judge than he, but if he was guilty, then, surely the pillory would have been a more befitting elevation for such a man

than the Magisterial Bench. Or, supposing him to be as innocent as we could wish him, why does he promise himself as the result of this Letter-writing? Does he suppose that, like James Moir Ferris, he will keep up an incessant fire till the accumulated electricity shall burst upon the Parliament Buildings of Toronto as it did in Montreal? It is possible that Mr. Dixon may entertain such a notion, but we think the circumstances are against him. He is a weak power—he is too far from the place of action—he could not collect a sufficiently formidable tail in the Metropolis, and, altogether we believe he is not the man.

In short, we dare say that many of the biggest and longest heads in the town of London will cheerfully admit, from experience, that Mr. Dixon is a very useful man, in the way of his business, and we think those Editors are not his real friends, who allow him to neglect that business by cutting a ridiculous figure in the arena of party politics.

We are requested to remind the Shareholders of the Huron District Building Society, that the Annual Meeting takes place on Monday first. The attendance of all shareholders is particularly requested. Meeting to commence at one o'clock, P. M.

We direct the attention of our lively and fashionable young Ladies and Gentlemen to the announcement of the Messrs. Robertson, which will be found in our advertising columns to-day. We cannot pretend to say any knowledge in the Art of Dancing, but we know it is a long time since it was first practised—that it has undergone an immense number of improvements since that time, and that it is becoming every day more fashionable. And for the satisfaction of our young Ladies-friends, we can say that the Messrs. Robertson come highly recommended by Great-men who have acquired much celebrity in the Art.

MR. T. P. HIGHLY IMPORTANT!!

MR. T. P. DUNSCOMBE, from this office, will call on our Subscribers in Stratford and St. Mary's during the ensuing week, when we earnestly request that all those who wish us to live with anything like Editorial respectability, and endeavor to settle their accounts. If agreeable to the wishes of the Stratford Total Abstinence Society, Mr. Dunscombe will favor them with a Lecture on that subject on Monday Evening, the 6th instant.

We regret to learn that T. M. Daly, Esq. of Stratford, has lost his new Out Kilt by fire.

### MR. CAMERON'S LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE:—I was unwilling until the meeting of Parliament to lay before the public the reasons for my resignation, and the circumstances connected therewith, as it is generally considered that the floor of the House is the proper place for the explanation of an Ex-Minister, but I was driven from my determination, first, by the conduct of Messrs. Hincks and Price, and now, a second time, I am compelled to defend myself against a series of attacks in the public press, and to certify 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 discuss publicly the points at issue between the Government and myself; yet I could not believe that it was my place to remain silent while my character was maligned by two of the members of the cabinet, and while your paper published a series of articles, in which the Government, which according to your own admissions, are endorsed by the Administration. I will descend however to an altercation with you as to the principle mode which you have adopted in order to sustain the policy of the Government, and to expose to the public for the explanation of an Ex-Minister, but I was driven from my determination, first, by the conduct of Messrs. Hincks and Price, and now, a second time, I am compelled to defend myself against a series of attacks in the public press, and to certify 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 discuss publicly the points at issue between the Government and myself; yet I could not believe that it was my place to remain silent while my character was maligned by two of the members of the cabinet, and while your paper published a series of articles, in which the Government, which according to your own admissions, are endorsed by the Administration.

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To each of these queries I will give a reply in their turn, and most necessarily refer to the Administration, which I have published, together with other facts that will put the case in a clearer light before the public; and I would here remark, as my motives have been suspected, and my conduct misconstrued by the Globe, that, without boasting of my own integrity, I shall endeavor 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 it was moved by "selfishness" to the Administration, which I have published, together with other facts that will put the case in a clearer light before the public; and I would here remark, as my motives have been suspected, and my conduct misconstrued by the Globe, that, without boasting of my own integrity, I shall endeavor 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 it was moved by "selfishness" to the Administration, which I have published, together with other facts that will put the case in a clearer light before the public; 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