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tribunals, in the bank, in the Canada Company, and every other public establishment between them, who made majorities in the Legislative Council, and who had actually granted the greater part of Upper Canada to themselves, their fathers, their infant children, their cousins and coasections to the remotest degree, have worked out that once productive mine. They have now changed places, with the sufortunates whom they used to tread upon, except that they down enjoy the common benefit of a Responsible Government and a real Legislature. Their situation in Canada is pretty much that of the Conservatives are not oppressed by the memory of such crimes as those of the Colonial oligarchy. This is not a war of races. The British are a large majority of the population; whereas the malcontents are a decided minority.

In another columns our readers will find the votes of Assembly on the 27th and 23th ultimo, upon the Address to the Governor General, and the amendments moved to that Address. We have before us an analysis of the division on the first amendment, which was the strongest vote on both-sides. The total number that voted was 63, of whom 46 were for Government there were 22. French Canadians from Lower Canada, and 13 British from Upper Canada, the Republican Papineau.) Government, therefore, had a majority of all classes; a majority of the British, all the French except one, who might well be spared, a majority from Upper Canada, and a majority of all classes; a majority of the British, all the French except one, who might well be spared, a majority from Upper Canada, and a majorit pression, free-trade, the domination of an allen race, and every other imaginable ill. It shows stronger sympathies with the republican statement than with the loyal Frenchman, and is evidently disposed to leave Victoria for Gen. Taylor of the intermediate the better spine for Capacitation. lor, if the latter will give a better price for Cana-dian produce. But enough for the day is the evil thereof. While it is permitted, we wil leave the question of annexation. It existed be fore the present quarrel, and is wholly indepen-dent of it. When it comes in earnest, we trust this country will be prepared to decide it with humanity, firmuese, and discretion.

# CANADIAN QUESTION.

The manly and temperate tone of Lord Elgin's dispatch is as credible to his charas its percision and lucid arangement his talents. He places his appointment at the disposal of ministers, who course will only avail themselves of the high-minded offer to give more unequiveed atterance to their determination to support a Governor, who has displayed such sound constitutional principle and such rare self-command on a most trying occasion; who is approved of by a majority of 36 against 16. in an Assembly which, elected under the auspicies of the late ministers to confirm them in office, passed a vote of want of confidence in them by a majority of 3 to 1: and who will doubtless receive cimilar expressions of confidence before the next mail is sent home, from the constituen-cies who elected this Assembly in defiance of a rockless exercise of ministerial influ-

All things considered, we feel more disposed to congratulate the Canadians than to condole with them on the Montreal riots. The faction which roused the mob to these excesses by systematic incendiary appeals, and by the agency of clubs and Orange Lodges, and which is now making them a protext for inculpating the Governor, has by this conduct shown itself to the people of England in its true colour. Nothing short of this could have convinced the English while here transpals and lawless the girch. posed to congratulate the Canadians than to

mustered in the legislature to support the monstrous pretentions of the old ascenden-cy or family compact faction. And these sixteen are split into no less than three parties of utterly irreconcileable views and characters. There are Sir Allan McNab and his adherents, the genuine old unadulgenuine old unadul and his adherents, synterested family compact. There are the terated family compact. There are the members of the late ministry—the Peclites compact and the affection and there members of the late ministry—the Peolites of Canada—co-operating with a faction which they despise and detest. And there is the monad party which is composad of M. Papineau, equally detesting, and detested by, both his allies. Against this unprincipled, reciprocally hostile, chaotic combination, is arrayed an overwhelming majority of the Canadian people; there is a majority of the British race against it, and a majority of the French race.

rjority of the British race against it, and a majority of the French race.

The turbulent minority in Canada has considerable resemblence to the unscrupulous Tory faction of the reign of Queen Anne and the first George. It consists of a few intriguing and violent politicians of the educated and the proprietary classes, backed by the mobs of Montreal and Toronto, as the Atterburies of England and the Lockharts of Scotland were backed by the Lockharts of Scotland were backed by the High Church and Sacheverell mob of Lon-don and the Jacobite mob of Edinburgh. don and the Jacobite mob of Edinburgu.

The Canadan ascendency faction in 1849, like the English Tory faction in 1715, is made up of disappointed and desperate offi-cal jobbers, men in bankrupt circumstan-ces, and aggregate ignorance and brutality of the province, with perhaps, a few honest fanatics among them. The riots at Mon-treal, and the riots which will for a few years longer continue to break out, are the ast convulsive death struggles of sordid

despotism and ignorance.

No Pains have been spared to mistify and delude the public of the mother country as to the power and numbers of this moribund to the power and numbers of this morifund faction. The most unblushing falsehoods and exaggerations respecting the state of feeling in the Canadas, have been despatched by every mail, and by the electric telegraph for publication it the jouanals of the United States and England. An intelligent New York Correspendent, who has been led to attribute more importance to the faction than it deserves, states two facts relative to the channels through which most of the recent accounts from Canada have reached the United States. In the beginning of a letter we have received from him he says:—
"My information was derived from the best Canadian sources but it must be confessed they were of a Tory origin." And, toent minority, praying that a Commission of the dovernment of the day, the present minority, praying that a Commission of the Government of the day, the present minority, praying that a Commission of the day, the present minority, praying that a Commission of the day, the present minority, praying that a Commission of the day the present minority, praying that a Commission of the day, the present minority, praying that a Commission of the day the present minority, praying that a Commission of the day the present minority praying that a Commission of the day the present minority, praying that a Commission of the day the present minority and the present "My information was derived from the best Canadian sources but it must be confessed they were of a Tory origin." And, towards the close he says, "the telegraphic despatches [From Canada] are generally prepared by ordinary reporters, and men of incommendation of the confession of th als are worked up by renegade Britons conunceted with the newspaper press of the United States into inflated naratives of "insurrection" in Canada; and are made by super-subtile casuists and sophists like Mr.

#### From the London Econimist CANADA

The accounts received from Canada can-ot fail to produce, in the mind of every ight-thinking Englishman who values conpretext for inculpating the Governor, her by this conduct shown itself to the people of England in its true colour. Nothing short of this could have consumed the English public how tyramical and lawless this minority of the Gausians. The maked-all english public how tyramical and lawless this minority of the Gausians. The maked-all english gladers of the mob which destroyed the Parliament Honso and Library of Canada, and gutted and destroyed the houses of several leading liberals, are the near who are coral leading liberals, are the near who are the reck library of Canada, and gutted and destroyed the houses of several leading liberals, are the near who are the reck library of Canada, and palm position on 1 1.337 and 18.335. Equipment of the control which, certainly not too soon has been exceeded the rebellion of 1.237 and 18.335. Equipment of the control which certainly not too soon has been exceeded the proposition of the propos

essentially the same as prevailed in the country previous to the conquest by Great Bittain. The law in Lower Canada differs from the law in Upper Canada much in the same way and to the same extent that the same way and to the same extent that the law in Upper Canada differs from that of English men settling in Scotland differs from that of English men settling in Scotland if they were to insist upon having the whole body of the law courts of that country immediately and forcibly superceded by English law, and legal forms of procedure to suit their convenience or whims? Yet this is precisely what the Canadian Orangemen mean when they attribute to the legislature and government of Canada desire "to force French institutions still further on the British minority in Lower Canada."

The 16 members of the Assembly who the Color of the conventions of the old against the address of confidence to told ground Lord Eigin has strictly main voted against the address of confidence to told remonstrous preparation of the color of the form of the convention of the color of the form of the convention of the color of the color of the convention of the color of the color of the convention of the color o hatred exhibited by a minority, who, in former times, managed by a variety of means to maintain themselves in power.

When Lord Elgin first arrived in Canada.

e found a ministry carrying on the govern-

ment, composed of the Tory party, and who now form the opposition. That ministry, however, was weakened, and had too slender a majority to enable them to conduct the government with effect. Still they receive ed every support from the Governor which an existing government could expect.— With a view to strengthen their position, With a view to strengthen their position, they solicited a dissolution and "an appeal to the country." Lord Elgin readily adopted this constitutional means of giving strength to a weak ministry. But what was the result! The new Parliament assembled. The government instead of an improvement in their position, found a majority of two to one against them. There was but one course for the ministers and the Government to take, the former to resign the Governor to take : the former to resign, the latter to accept a ministry from the par-ty whom the people had placed in a majori-ty. But that ministry, long accustomed to power, yielded to this constitutional necessity with iil grace, and in place of attempting by legitimate means to strengthen or re-construct their party, they have devoted themselves ever since to violent appeals, to popular prejudices, and attempts to revive the old war of race between the English and the French party, of the latter of whom the present Government is in part composed.— We need not now refer to the numerous instances in which this course has been at parent during the eighteen months which have elapsed since the general election, have elapsed since the general election, sought by the present minority for their own purposes. Lord Elgin's dispatch alluded to one, memorable for the utter insignance of the question, and for the violent and rebellious language used by the minorial

Gladstone, a pretext for expressing doubts as to the real state of affairs in Canada which they do not entertain, in order to mitted themselves to the will and pleasure excuse, therefore, for those who now break

of the home government is to allow the The present Government of Canadia have Canadian ministers, with their overwhelm therefore only carried out a measure comming majorities in the Legislature and the constituencies, and the governor in whom they asve expressed their confidence to go on to egislate in the sense of the community, successors, in order to review the most dander. and suppress and punish all lawless outrage. gerous passions and prejudices of the pr for the most selfish party purposes, imperfect notion, however, which that have of the nature of the constitution whas been bestewed upon Canada is has been bestowed upor referred to by Lord Elg-"The nature of the consti

has come into operation, Canada will possess advantages of a commercial kind greater than any which a closer connexion with the United States could offer. We shall be able to shew that, by the advantages securable that presents ed by that measure, and the numerous im-provements in the means of communication in that colony, which are just completed Quebec and Montreal will be placed in a ndition to absorb much of the come both inward and outward of that vast teri ory surrounding the Western Lakes, incluse well the American as the British portions of it. Meanwhile we will only add that Lord Eign's former successful career as Governor of Jamaica in difficult times, and the character which he bears in this country for discretion and judgment will prove to the public at home a satisfactory ground for the most implicit confidence in his ability on the present occasion; and we cannot doubt that he will receive the cordial suport and approbation of the Home Govern ment in such an emergency. And above all we are glad to see that while a small but violent minority in Canada are demand-ing his recall, the Legislature, by a large majority as well as other public bodies, have voted addresses of "cordial support," and of confidence in his "justice and im partiality."

## CONSERVATIVE REBELLION.

Self-styled Conservatives are not the nost faithful supporters of their own prin-iples. There is a class of fierce and intolant advocates of order and authority, who erant advocates of order and authority, who if things do not go exactly to their minds, are apt to become the most turbulent and disorderly of demagogues. Of course, where this happens, political professions are merely a mask for selfish passions. The loyalist whose real attachment is to his own private interest, bases into the mal content. private interest, passes into the mal content private interest, passes into the mal content with the utmost facility when loyalty becomes a losing game, or when fortune seems likely to smile on rebellion. A curious-example of this kind of metamorphousis has just taken place in Canada. The chief town in that Colony has recently been the scene of one of the most disgraceful riots that has ever occurred, and that riot was distinctly excited and formerted by men. listinctly excited and fomented by men physical sciences; the tone of moral feeling, who for years enjoyed places and honors in the Colony, and, while they did so, never ceased to boast of their unconquerable loy-alty to the British Crown.

For a long time each of the two provin-

ent minority, praying that a Commission ces, now united in Canada, was governed might be appointed to examine and determine the losses incurred during the rebellion very close union among themselves, conflas7 and 1838, in Lower Canada, with a trived to enjoy a power virtually irresponsiof 1857 and 1835, in Lower Canada, with a view to an indemnity. In consequence of ble: The mal-administration of those local this address a commission was appointed oligarchies produced the rebellion of 1837, in Nowwhere 1845, for that purpose, and in 1867 diminitely to the union of Upper which could be used as to the right of persons claiming indemnity for losses suffered; mentary constitution, which gives the main so far as participation in the rebellion was concerned, was, that all these who had over their own affairs. In Canada, as either been convicted of high treason, or England, a parhamentry majority now w which they do not entertain, in order to avoid the disagreeable necessity of confession of the Majosty, should be excluded from any call the disagreeable necessity of confession of the Majosty, should be excluded from any call the disagreeable necessity of confession of the Majosty, should be excluded from any call in for indemnity. After much careful call the formal that the disagreeable necessity of confession of the Majosty, should be excluded from any call in the violence against a Canadian administration, as if it did not fairly represent the consideration, this was the rule determined upon by Lord Catheart, who was then Governor. Thus the right to indemnity of sentation. Upon the introduction of the present constitution, the old professing losses sustained in that rebellion, as well as compact. Trenchmen and Englishmen of including the principle by which it should be determined under any form, he recovered to the consideration of the present constitution, the old professing losses are greatest to the will and pleasure out into violence against a Canadian administration, as if it did not fairly represent the consideration, who was then Governor the work of the people. If it does not, there is no such thing in the world as fair representation. Upon the introduction of the present constitution, the old professing losses sustained in that rebellion, as well as the present constitution, the old professing losses are constitution.

> was recently introduced by Parliament for giving compensation to persons in Lower Canada whose property had been injured or destroyed in the rebellion. A similar measure had been previously adopted with the consent of the "Loyalists," of the Upper Province. Amongst the persons to be compensated in blower Canada, were some who were said to have been concerned in the sebellion, but against whom no legal condemnation had ever been pronounced, and whom, therefore, no public authority could treat as being less innocent than rity could treat as being less innocent than their fellow-citizens. This circumstance, their fellow-citizens. This circumstance, however, gave an opportunity of exciting the prejudices of the English population. the prejudices of the English population. and a cry against "compensation to robels" was raised by the "Loyalists" with considerable effect. The worst passions of a portion of the English population were excited by this contrivance, and when Lord Elgia, as Governor General, recently gave his assent to the compensation bill, a furious mob stimulated and led by individuals, of the dispanding of the contribution of the compensation of the compensation bill. destroyed houses and furniture belonging to members of the Administration. Mean-while, journals and orators of the same pary openly discuss rebellion, and enlarge advantages of union with the United

Disgraceful and lamentable as these proceedings are, they are, after all, not so sur-prising as the disposition which appears in some quarters in England to countenance a party capable of such outrages. It has even been made matter of accusation against Lord Grey that he did not interfere to pre-vent Lord Elgin from sanctioning the Com-pensation Bill, to which the majority of the Canadian Legislature had assented. What possible justification could there be for such interference? It might have been quite legal, just as it would have been legal for Victoria to refuse assent to the Cornlaw Repeal Bill; but would it not have been "race from ignorance and degradation, for we do pons; and for that purpose we must inform the a gross practical violation of that principle

## HURON SIGNAL.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1849.

THE PROGRESS OF CIVILIZATION. Some five and twenty years ago we came i

contact with the writings of some of the ablest living philanthropists, and moral philosophers, n the elevated views which they advance regarding the progressive tendencies of mind and the improvability of human nature, we were induced to adopt the belief that the moral and intellectual qualities of man had been undergoing a gradual process of developement-that the science of mind, if it may be so called, was yet in comparitive infancy, that a period would ulti mately arrive when the mere animal propensities of our species would be brought completely under the supremacy of our nobler sentiments, and that, consequently, the human being would then, by a rational consistency of conduct, satisfactorily demonstrate that he was, in reality, the noblest of earthly existences-an intellectual and a moral agent. Subsequent reading and observand the man must be uncommonly dull who has vitnessed the improvement that has taken place the social condition, and even in the moral feelings of the people of Europe and America during the last fifty years, if he is not convinced that Society is not only progressing but is doing so in a rapidly increasing ratio; in other words that the power of advancing is always propor-tioned to the advance already made, and that the last thirty years have given a greater display of human intellect than the preceding fifty. Nor is this astonishing progress confined to the developement of intellect, and the advancement of the generally speaking, has undergone a change for the better, which is no less astonishing and no less honorable. The bigotry, superstition, and intolerance of our grandfathers, if not entirely anished from the world, are at least become cowardly, and can only be detected skulking from the light of reason like guilty felons. The haughty supercilious contempt which the noble and the learned used to fling upon the toiling multitude, is now regarded as an infallible sympand wire, worthlessness, an the wise, the educated, and the good seem united harmoniously in the glorious cause of humanity. To break the letters of the slave-to emancipate of that fifty there are not five who attach the the mind from the thraldom of ignorance-to dis- slightest credit to any of its statements. It is countenance vice and encourage virtue—to betnot recognized, nor in fact, does not pretend to
ter the physical condition of the multitude—to
be a newspaper, but is just published occassion ameliorate human suffering and even to extend ally as a kind of ruse or bravado to shew how clemency and kindness to the guilty are the great features of rhe present age, in so far, at grant falsehood, in order to make people laugh least, as real mind and virtue are concerned.

For the promotion of these laudable objects hard it is to make Toryism feel ashamed—and

Mechanics' Institutes for the diffusion of useful Gazette has gained—it has disgraced toryism compact "Frenchmen and Englishmen of longesty and independence, were alike to it, was fixed by the Government of the day, composed of men of the Tory party—they had the responsible administration of the day, composed of men of the Tory party—they had the responsible administration of the colony entrusted to them, but they had the responsible administration of the Negro, Missionary societies, Tract societies, Temperance were obliged to relinquish it, because they had not influence enough with their fellow there only expressions. All that is required at the hands of the home government is to allow the Classification and the distribution of cheap books. Societies for the mancipation of the Negro, Missionary societies, their cause with the majority of them would distribution of cheap books. Societies for the mancipation of the Negro, Missionary societies, their cause with the Iluron Gazette. Bible societies, Tract societies, Teace societies and anti-capital-punish it, because they had not influence enough with their fellow ment societies. Hospitals and Asylums for the torid the town of a very filth, missence! It is societies. Peace societies and anti-capital-punish-ment societies. Hospitals and Asylums for the to rid the town of a very filthy nuisence! It is had not influence enough with their fellow citizons to secure a parliamentary majority. Power, therefore, passed into the lands of the men in whom the people had confidence and the disappointed "Loyalists" became a most violent and vexations opposition.

Under these circumstances a measure was recently introduced by Parliament for was recently introduced by Parliament for developed the product of the men in whom the people had confidence and the disappointed "Loyalists" became a most violent and vexations opposition.

Under these circumstances a measure was recently introduced by Parliament for heave all been rendered available, and to some expectations the ment societies. Hospitals and Asylums for the torid the town of a very filthy missance! It is deaf, and damb, the blind, the idiotic, the at the common service of two or perhaps three destinute, and the abandoned—laws and association in dividuals who are as destitute of principle, the common service of two or perhaps three destinute, and the abandoned—laws and association and the common service of two or perhaps three destitute, and the abandoned—laws and association for the amelioration of criminal jurisprudence, and prison decipline, and the introduction of various plausible methods of popular education and, as in the case of D. H. Lizars, Esq., of a product of two or perhaps three deaf, and damb, the blind, the idiotic, the at the common service of two or perhaps three deaf. tent successful in the great work of human improvement. In short-such was the enthusiasm the character of some of the most respectable manifested a few years ago in Britain for the elevation of the masses, and the moral improvement of society, that we almost laid hold of the hope

> ter of a rational, intelligent being. papers have, perhaps, never exerted in any other appointed party attacked the parliament House,—burned it to the ground with the whole of the colonial records, the loss of which is irreparable,—hooted and polted the Governor General, and burned or otherwise and local occurrences of Births, Deaths, and Mar the most part, men possessing a considerable be no dishonor to the philosophic Chairs in the University. In fact a Newspaper Editor in enthusiasm to do good is a certain index to his ability; the more real talent he possesses the greater is his devotion to the work of improvement ; and this single fact we deem a sufficient guarantee for the ultimate emancipation of our believe in the ultimate triumph of mind over Colonist that John Stewart, Esq., Barrieter,

natter, and all mind is on the side of virtue and

Were we to take the Newspaper Press of Canada as an expression of intellect, we would certainly be forced to entertain a much lower pinion of human nature to-day, than we have done at any period during the last twenty-five years. But real intellect is a very qualification in the composition of a Canadian Editor. He is a creature as different from a British Editor as can easily be imagined—the one is the talented advocate of principles, or, at the very worst, of theories—the other is the inscrupulous creature of faction and selfishness. If a man can write a sufficiency of bitter

illingsgate-if he can fling mud upon his opponent-if he can pander to the prejudices of a secret society—if he has cophistry enough to gull the ignorant—in short, if he can advance the inerests of his party, even by browbeating, bully ing, misrepresentation, reckless, groundless as-sertion or absolute known falsehoods, then, &s nay become a Canadian Editor!

Were we to be guided in our decision by the writings of the Tory Editors of Canada for the ast four months, we would at once, declare, that f there was one character in existence whose otal disregard of facts, principles and common honesty, exhibited a deeper depravity than can be met with in the common haunts of the vicious and deprayed, that character is a Canadian Editor! When a political question such, for instance,

s the repeal of the Navigation Laws, is discussed by the Editors of opposite parties in Britain; the entire bearings of the question, including all the probabilities, possibilities and theoretical conjectures of both parties are brought before the public, and discussed with ability, perhaps, an occassional sprinkling of sophistry; but the Editor who would have recourse to gross perversion of facts, or a reckless assertion of nown falsehoods, might, at once write his farewell address to his subscribers. In Canada we lack the ability for free, honest discussion; the facts of the case are rarely alluded to, and the conflict consists chiefly in asserting and refuting wilful and deliberate lies; a warfare which a British public would not tolerate for one month A free Press is certainly one of the chief blessings which society can enjoy. It is a powerful agent in advancing civilization and morality; but when the freedom of the Press is extended to the propagation of wilful falsehood and misrepresentation of facts, then it becomes an active curse—a public nuisance—a moral pestilence.— Civilization is then going backwards, and the very existence and support of such a press is positive evidence of the morbid feelings of the

THE BRITISH COLONIST

Which seems willing to be made a kind of

common sewer for all the filth and falsehood, which the smaller fry of the Tory press can create or scrape together, has recently been making mmon cause with the thing called the "Huron Gazette !" and as the Colonist is the only paper, with the exception of the Galt Reporter, which seems to recognize the struggling and mysterious xistence of that thing; and as the Colonist, in all probability, knows nothing of the source rom which he is thus anxious to gleam even the slightest moiety of revenge for his defeat in the Fourth Riding, and the loss of the Sheriff's Advertisments; we will take the trouble of informing him, that the thing called the Huron Gazette belongs to nobody-nobody is Editor of it, and nobody will take the responsibity of it. It is not read by fifty men in the District of Huron, and various means have been adopted, societies and this is the only triumph which the Huron

we have frequently been called on to vindicate

Such is the source from which the " leading

of living to see man exhibited in the real charac-Journal of Upper Canada" takes his harmless missiles to fling at the Hon. Member for the Among the numerous means that have been put in requisition for the advancement of civilizations of the learned John Strewart, Esq., brations of the learned John STEWART, Esq. tion perhaps the Newspaper has been among the Barrister of Goderich, which will be found in most influential. The independent moral tone the British Colonist of the 12th inst. John which the Newspaper Press of Britain has main- STEWART, Esq., Barrister, had, through some tained, for many years, the honest straighforward strange notion of the Hon WM. CAYLEYS been apmanner, and ability with which different politi-cal views are discussed; the gentlemanly courtesy which its members shew to each other and, above | Trustees, the present Government had thought all, the strict adherence to constitutional prin- proper to leave out the name of JOHN STEWART, ciples and known truths, give it a respectability Esq., Barrister, and substitute the name of the and a weight upon public opinion, which news- Rev. ALEX. McKID, toho is the only Trustee appointed by the present Government. John country in the world. Besides, the conductors

Stewart, Esq., Barrister felt deeply mortified
of the British Newspaper Press do not confine
with this act of the Government, and kept whining and blubbering about the streets of Goderich for several months-till at length, through the influence of the Hon. MALCOLM riages, &c. &c., they, in general, endeavor to Cameron, who had known John Stewart in him bring before their readers every subject connected better days, the Government kindly gave the with human improvement, and as they are, for child the bauble, by appointing John Stewart to his old Berth. John lately became a member amount of talent, moral and scientific Essays and a "great orathor" of the "League," and imwill frequently be met with in the Editorial mediate saw the propriety of resigning his imporcolumns of a British Newspaper, which would tant office, into the hands of a Government which he declares he would cheerfully help to roast in the flames of a Parliament house!-Britain is regarded as an enlightened leader in John's resignation it seems, appeared in the the moral reformation of society, and to the Huron Gazette !! and the Colonist seizes it with credit of intelligence it must be recorded that his avidity, and flings it at the Hon. ROBERT BALDwin!

We would not wish to get laughed at for taking any serious notice of John Stewart or the Huron Gazette, but we are desirous of laying bare the contemptibility of the Colonist's wea

soul, body and sed in one wor B—U—G! least honest in ART, Eq., Bar adulterated spe America at thi tion tendered "There are I the Rev. Mck The "other I and very polite MODERWELL, and DANIEL L Mr. MODERWI chant in God and John ST will be consi STEWART'S OG and Mr. Liz. superfluous in fact is, that in ty to couple th Mr. GALT OF ench Jahn S that either of t real intelliger practical know than John ST whole life. Ve a Tarter" in th No. II. Of Huron Distric Magistracy, of he does abou moon, and we with his friend

Gels his corns aggrieved by th No. III. Is Goderich "Les The Colonist inhabitants of knowing or es declare it to men who hawk the District to including the Hostlers and In valuable appen Niagara, they ! The Huran G forth at 2222, Toronto, and c outsages on tru noticed in a which is not newspapers, but enust be scarce earbish. The not FOUR HUNDE The same party names, if grow though it were sich ; they are

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No. IV. Is that the Hon. pounds to his fo which he gave the exact wo de graph. We are the Colonist, bu porter and in Huron Gazette. from the same hood, and the w a premium for ed a premium awarded in 184 come time ago Society shewed Gentleman, insi this present year and the promise than twenty-fit any man's pect sequently would talented friend. faced dishonesty cal capital out o f their own I lying, and blust in the most fri WILLIAM CAYL
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OF On To townsman, Ca tertained the ( spectacle of a handsome Sch intendance of credit on the n exhibition call our male popu tion of the lade systematic and the arrangement the launch we

Captain Cri and, as a mate mined to anne and Detroit so name of the S It is our hone of a new Scho honorable acq ves more of th of the place th and squabblin community fo the same amou to his means, Captain Crabb somethin cagues" a