HURON SIGNAL.

TEN SHILLINGS IN ADVANCE. | "THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER." | TWELVE AND SIX PENCE AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

VOLUME II. | GODERICH, HURON DISTRICT, (C. W.) THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1849. | NUMBER XXV.

Cards.

DR. P. A. McDOUGALL,
CAN be consulted at all hours, at the *British Hotel*, (LANCASTER'S.)
Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848. 33–

ALEXANER WILKINSON,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
OFFICE AT GODERICH,
HURON DISTRICT.
Nov. 24, 9. 43

J. K. GOODING,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL attend SALES in any part of the District, on reasonable Terms. Apply at the *British Hotel*.
Goderich, March 9th 1849. 2v–5n

I. LEWIS,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &C.,
June, 1848. GODERICH.

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

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

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

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

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

1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND
FOR SALE IN
CANADA WEST.

THE CANADA COMPANY have for disposal, about 1,500,000 ACRES OF LAND dispersed throughout most of the Townships in Upper Canada—nearly 500,000 Acres are situated in the *Huron Tract*, well known as one of the most fertile parts of the Province—it has trebled its population in five years, and now contains upwards of 20,000 inhabitants.

The LANDS are offered by way of *LEASE, for Ten Years, or for Sale, CASH DOWN—the plan of one-fifth Cash, and the balance in Instalments being done away with.*

The Rents payable 1st February each year, are about the Interest at Six Per Cent. upon the price of the Land. Upon most of the Lots, when *LEASED*, NO MONEY IS REQUIRED DOWN—whilst upon the others, according to locality, one, two, or three years Rent, must be paid in advance,—but these payments will free the Settler from further calls until 2nd, 3rd or 4th yea of his term of Lease.

The right to PURCHASE the FREEHOLD during the term, is secured to the Lessee at a fixed sum named in Lease, and an allowance is made according to anticipated payment.

Lists of Lands, and any further information can be obtained, (by application, if by letter post-paid) at the COMPANY'S OFFICES, *Toronto* and *Goderich*; of R. BIRDSALL, Esq., *Asphodel*, Colburne District; Dr. ALLING, *Guelph*, or J. C. W. DALY, Esq., *Stratford*, Huron District.
Goderich, March 17, 1848. 7

MARBLE FACTORY,
SOUTH WATER ST., GALT.

D. H. McCULLOCH continues to manufacture HEADSTONES, MONUMENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS, &c., in Marble and Freestone, as cheap as any in the Province, all work warranted to order, or no charge will be made. Prices of Marble Headstones from 10 to 50 dollars; of Freestone from 6 to 30 dollars; Monuments &c., from 50 dollars upwards.—Written communications addressed to the undersigned containing the Inscriptions, and at what price, in Marble or Freestone, will be punctually attended to.
D. H. McCULLOCH.
Galt, Nov. 8th, 1848. 42m3

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Subsriber having been appointed Agent of the "CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.," is prepared to receive proposals for Assurance, and will be happy to afford to any person the necessary information, as to the principles of the Institution.
JAMES WATSON.
Goderich, 13th June, 1849. v2n19tf

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by private bargain, Lot No. 23, on the 5th Concession of Goderich, containing 80 acres, 20 of which is cleared and under cultivation; ten acres are newly underbrushed and ready for chopping. The land is of excellent quality and well watered. There is a good substantial log Dwelling House on it, and one acre of superior fruit trees in bearing condition. And as the proprietor is desirous of entering into other business, he will dispose of it on moderate terms. One-half of the price will be REQUIRED DOWN, and the other half in three equal annual instalments.
☞ For further particulars, apply at this Office, or to the Proprietor on the premises.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Junior.
Goderich, 13th Oct., 1848. 37tf

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

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

A TEACHER WANTED

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

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent Farm, being Lot No. 12, Maitland Concession, Township of Goderich, containing 100 acres—30 of which is cleared. The land is of a superior quality, and well watered. It is situated exactly nine miles from the town of Goderich on the Huron Road, and at the junction of six different roads; and as it is in the center of a populous and prosperous locality, it is excellently adapted for a Tavern stand or a Store. This farm is well entitled to the attention of persons desirous of an eligible situation for business, and will be sold on very reasonable terms. For particulars apply to Thomas Dark, Tavern-keeper, Goderich, or to the proprietor
JONAS COPP,
Village of Harpurhey.
June 15, 1849. v2n19tf

FOR SALE,
THE MAITLAND BREWERY
PROPERTY.

THIS property consists of three acres on the bank of the river Maitland, and on the road side leading to Mr. McDonald's Grist Mill, near Goderich. Upon which there is a BREWERY with excellent cellerage, a Malt house and Malt Kiln, all complete. There is also an excellent site for a Distillery on the lot, and the owner has a right to the water on the bank on the opposite side of the road which is sufficient at all seasons of the year for three such works.
For particulars intending purchasers may apply (if by letter postage paid) to
DAVID DON, Goderich.
Goderich, May 11, 1849. v2–n14

FARM FOR SALE.

THE South half of Lot 16, on the 2nd Concession of Wawanosh, will be sold at a moderate price, one half of the purchase money will be required in hand, and the purchaser will be allowed to retain the other half for a number of years on common interest. The land is of excellent quality and well watered. An undisputed title will be given.
For further particulars apply to John Stewart Esq., Barrister Goderich.
Goderich 25th May, 1849. v2–n16

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber having LEASED, for the term of Twenty years, the Property on the North side of the Market Square, at present occupied by Theodore Reid, Esq. wishes to intimate to those who wish to avail themselves of an ELIGIBLE SITUATION for BUSINESS, that he will LEASE BUILDING SITES for any Term not exceeding Twenty Years, at a moderate Rent per annum.
HORACE HORTON.
Goderich, March 28, 1848. 2v–n8tf

Blank Deeds and Memorials,

AND all kinds of DIVISION COURT BLANKS, and BLANK PROMISSORY NOTES, for sale at the Signal Office. Every discription of BOOK and JOB Printing executed with neatness and dispatch.

LAND FOR SALE,
CAEAP FOR CASH !!

FIFTY-SIX Acres of excellent Land, being the West part of Lot 16, 7th Concession of Wawanosh, will be sold for less than the Government price. One half of the purchase money will be required down, and two years will be allowed for payment of the remainder. Intending purchasers may apply to Mr. JOHN ALLAN, Tavern Keeper, Goderich.
Goderich, 13th July, 1849. v2–23tf

European News.

SCOTLAND.

The beautiful estate of Glenormiston, in Peeblesshire, has been purchased by William Chambers, Esq., of this city, at a shade above twenty five thousand pounds. *Edinburgh Advertiser.*

The majority of the Earl of Kintore was celebrated with great magnificence in various places of Aberdeenshire and Kincardineshire on Thursday last, being the twenty-first anniversary of the birth of the representative of the noble House of Kintore.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

SALMON FISHINGS IN THE NORTH.—The salmon fishings have been exceedingly productive this year in the River of Thurso.—Some time ago upwards of 250 fish were caught at one haul, and 200 at another.—Since then the takes have been numerous and heavy. Upon the whole, this has been the best season there for many years.—*John o' Groat Journal.*

TWO CATTLE KILLED BY EATING PAINT.—One day last week, Mr. Pirie, Woodside, parish of Grange, Aberdeenshire, lost two of his cattle in consequence of their having eaten a quantity of paint which had unfortunately been left within their reach, through ignorance perhaps of its dangerous qualities. It may be well to apprise those ignorant of the fact, that several of the colours used in the preparation of various kinds of paint are highly poisonous, and care should be taken never to allow them to remain in exposed situations, within the reach of children, or even other parties ignorant of their dangerous properties.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

SCOTTISH ANTI-STATE CHURCH ASSOCIATION.—The usual monthly meeting of the Directors of this Association was held on Monday,—the Reverend Dr. Ritchie in the chair. Among other matters the attention of the Directors was called to the bill now before Parliament, providing for the better government of the Australian colonies, in which it is proposed to enact that the grants now made to the Wesleyans, and the Churches of England, Scotland, and Rome, shall be rendered perpetual, and that it shall not be in the power of the local legislatures to make any alteration in its amount, except with a view to its increase, or the endowment of other bodies. The Directors resolved to express their condemnation of the arbitraty and mischievous attempts which are constantly made by the present Government to thrust religious endowments upon all sects, both at home and abroad; to petition Parliament against the obnoxious parts alluded to in the bill for conferring a constitution on the Australian Colonies: to hold correspondence on the subject with several members of Parliament; and to call upon Dissenters generally to protest, by petition or otherwise, against the fresh interference of Government with matters of religion. It was also agreed that a tract should be prepared by the Directors, showing the annual expense of the Established Church of Scotland, the amount of property belonging to it, and the benefits which the community would derive from the transference of this property to national purposes.—*Dundee Advertiser.*

LORD J. RUSSELL'S SPEECH ON THE CANADIAN REBELLION LOSSES.

Concluded:

Lord J. Russell proceeded.—I certainly understood the right hon. gentleman to say that with respect to that part of the case he had received information this morning which convinced him there was an entire mistake with respect to some of these persons—that certainly with respect to Mr. Haggerman he had not been convicted of rebellion, but had been acquitted. Now the point to which I wish to bring this question is not whether Mr. Hincks was right or wrong, but to show the House the difficulty of making the distinction upon which the right hon. gentleman insists.—Mr. Hincks said openly in the House of Assembly that there were persons who had been guilty of rebellion who had received compensation under the Upper Canada Act; that he found it on record in his own office, and in the office of the Government: and he instanced Mr. Haggerman, who he said was Commissary-General of the rebels. He also mentioned other persons who had been convicted. Now, what was the real case with regard to Mr. Haggerman? If I understand the right hon. gentleman now, he admits that Mr. Hinks was totally mistaken—that Mr. Haggerman was a person who was not convicted, but who was acquitted. But then, I say, Mr. Hincks was not a person to make that assertion in the Assembly, whether it was correct or not, without going at least upon public fame, and upon a general belief that Mr. Haggerman had been Commissary-General of the rebels, and that another person whom he mentions had been a Lieutenant-General of the rebels. I say, then, cannot you apply the same test with respect to the persons who are now to claim compensation? If these persons come forward and claim compensation, the right hon. gentleman says, "They are rebels—or they aided in the rebellion." Well, they deny the charge. They say it is not true—that public report may have accused them, and that every one hitherto may have believed the charge, but they deny it, and they ask for the proof. What would the right hon. gentleman do then? Would he go upon fame, stamping those persons as rebels, and refusing them a trial? (Hear, hear.) Or if he would not do that, would he have a trial for high treason in 1849 with respect to transactions which took place in 1837? [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Would the right hon. gentleman says, "I ask for *prima facie* proof that these men are not rebels?" Is it to be borne that men who declare themselves to have been loyal, and who say, perhaps, that they got out of the way at the time of the rebellion, from fear that the rebels would destroy their property, or that from intimidation they did not appear to join the King's forces, are to be obliged now, in 1849, to go into a regular proof that they were loyal men in 1837, and that no act of theirs can be construed into an act of rebellion? [Hear.] Because that is what the right hon. gentleman asks. He does not even give to these parties the chance which a person accused of high treason before a court of law has; for such a person on being placed at the bar says he is not guilty, and is not bound to say a word more. [Hear, hear.] Take the case of any one brought to trial for rebellion in Ireland last year; if the judge had said to him, "You must bring forward *prima facie* proof that you were not in that insurrection," the accused would have replied with indignation, and the whole audience would have echoed his indignant expressions, "I am not bound to prove that I am not guilty: it is for the prosecution to bring forward their witnesses and proof, and until proof is given against me I am an innocent man." [Hear, hear.] Such would be the right of a man, as I before observed, who, in 1841 or 1840 it was proposed should receive compensation for rebellion losses in 1837 and 1838; but only imagine all the present claimants for rebellion losses being brought to the test he had adverted to 11 or 12 years after the occurrence had taken place, when it might be very possible that nearest relations, that all those with whom they consorted, and who could have proved that they were not rebels, were dead and gone, or removed to some other country, so that they were deprived of means of giving that evidence which the right hon. gentleman requires of their innocence. [Hear.] So much, then, with respect to the correspondence which had taken place in 1845. After that time there appeared to have the commissioners stated numerous claims with respect to this subject, but observed that those claims might be reduced, and that they thought the sum of £100,000 would compensate all the real losses which had taken place. It appears to have been, so far as we can tell, the intention of the Government of that day to proceed upon those statements, and it does not appear that anything else was to have been the test with respect to loyalty than that which was suggested in the statement of Mr Daly, the Secretary of the Council—namely, that those were to be considered rebels, or as havying aided and abetted in rebellion, who had been so found guilty by some tribunal. The Ministry who had then the general government of affairs in Canada became weakened, and made an attempt to form an association or coalition with the heads of the French Canadians. The negotiation to that end did not result in any coalition of the kind, and ultimately Lord Elgin consented to a dissolution with a view to strengthen the Government. The result was not successful, for the great majority of those sent to the Assembly were hostile to the then Administration. On the meeting of the Assembly, when it was found that the great majority were against the Ministry, the latter resigned, and, according to the doctrine of Responsible Government, the present Ministry succeeded to their places. Now, it was obvious that this matter relating to compensation for rebellion losses was the question which would be pressed on the Ministry. The former Ministry, at the suggestion of the Secretary of State, had proposed that there should be an indemnity for losses in Lower Canada as well as in Upper Canada.

With respect to the making of a classification of claims under the previous commission of inquiry, the Secretary of the Government had declared that the only line to be taken was to separate those who had been found guilty in courts of law from those who had not been found guilty.—Accordingly the same principles—first, of granting fair indemnity for the rebellion losses in Lower Canada, and next, of making a general distinction between those who had been and those who had not been found guilty, were adopted by the existing Ministry in Canada, and a measure was prepared with the view of carrying out those principles. The righ hon. gentleman, who, I must say, urges most ingenious arguments with respect to every allegation made on behalf of this bill, says that those who had been found guilty by courts-martial could not be said to have been legally convicted; but as far as my recollection of the circumstances of the time serves, I believe that Sir John Colborne proclaimed martial law in Canada, and when martial law is proclaimed the courts martial established do not require the previous authority of the Crown, but are formed under the common law. [Hear, hear, hear.] Therefore those proceedings and sentences would be lawful under the authority of Sir J. Colborne's proclamation. If such were the case, the difficulty to which the the right hon. gentleman has referred could not arise; but I must observe that, with a view to obviate objections, the existing ministry in Canada did establish more restrictions and conditions in the act respecting Lower Canadian losses than were imposed with regard to Upper Canada. The preamble of the act states that, "it is necessary and just that particulars of such losses not yet satisfied shall form the subject of more minute inquiry under legislative authority, and that the same, so far only as they may have arisen from the total or partial, unjust or wanton destruction of the dwellings, buildings, property and effects, should be paid and satisfied: provided that none of the persons who have been convicted of high treason alleged to have been committed in that part of the province formarly called Lower Canada, since the first day of November, 1837, or who having beeing charged with high treason or other offences of a treasonable nature, having been committed to the custody of the Sheriff of Montreal, submitted themselves to the will and pleasure of Her Majesty, and were thereupon transported to Her Majesty's island of Bermuda, shall be entitled to any indemnity for losses sustained during or after the said rebellion, or in consequence thereof." [Hear, hear.] With respect to the first part of the preamble, the right hon. gentleman says, there might have been a destruction of property which was just, and that compensation for such a loss would, under the words, be shut out: but that only showed that the terms, with respect to the compensation, were more restricted and confined in their limits, and might exclude, as I admit to the right hon. gentleman, some claims which would perfectly justify compensation. With respect to the second part of the preamble, it is evident, from the words, that the allegation that persons sent to Bermuda could claim indemnity on the ground of having been taken away from their families and suffered loss thereby, could not be supported, and that any such claim must be refused under the act. The act goes on to say that certain commissioners should have £100,000, in debentures, for the purpose of satisfying those just claims, but they are to be bound by the preamble of the act. [Hear, hear.] Now, the question arises whether that preamble, or whether the clauses of the bill, should have gone still further in limitation or description; and whether any of the amendments proposed in the committee of the whole house or afterwards during the couse of the bill, should have been adopted by the Legislature of Canada. With respect to that question, I might say, that however it might be a question in the Canadian Assembly, I do not, at least for myself, feel bound to say whether every one of those amendments ought to have been rejected by the Canadian Assembly or not. It is no part of my duty to say, that the majority were perfectly right in every instance. What I have to look at is whether the act when passed infringes on the honour of the Crown, or does that which is unjust to the empire, or to the loyal men of that province. Whether Mr. Wilson's amendment should have been adopted or not, is not the question I am disposed to argue any further than to say that the *onus* was placed on all those who proposed amendments, to show that there could be any test by which rebels, or persons aiding rebels, could be disqualified from compensation, unless it was some definite formal proceeding, such as the sentence of a court of law, or the sentence of a court-martial, or the fact of transportation to Bermuda. All these tests are clear and definite, and the Ministry in Canada had no hesitation in adopting them. With respect to other tests, if made equally clear and definite, there is no proof before the house that they would not also have adopted them. They always declared that it was their wish not to compensate rebels for losses in consequence of the rebellion; but the house must see, as regards the right hon. gentleman's proposal, that when you come to apply some one test, you are obliged to say, then, that you will not, in 1849, investigate the conduct of any man twelve years ago, or bring up against him, after such lapse of time, perhaps some act done in the midst of terror and alarm, for the purpose of making him out as not a loyal man in 1847, although for the last ten years his conduct may have been perfectly loyal and peaceable. [Hear, hear.] I say you had better reject the Indemnity Bill altogether than attempt such an investigation as this: for what can it do but establish in Canada what has been properly called a Star Chamber inquiry, and divide classes, villages and families, and mark put and rebels, distinguishing certain others as having the sole quality of loyalty? [Hear, hear.] If we were to attempt some hundreds of trials for high treason, and were in this way to investigate each man's misconduct, the peace of the Province would be utterly destroyed, and all chance of these classes living together in harmony—all chance of their being considered, as I have no doubt they are, loyal subjects of her Majesty, would be precluded by such an inquiry. [Hear, hear.] What is the general fact, as far as I believe it, and as far as the evidence of the time established it, with regard to the rebellion in Canada? It was an insurrection fomented by some very artful men among some very ignorant part of the population. The great mass of the population were averse to that insurrection.

The great mass of the French Canadians, led very generally by their teachers, abhorred the horrors of civil war and rebellion. (Hear, hear.) At the same time there was a great popular spirit of discontent: the rebels for a few days obtained possession of a part of the country; and many persons, acting under terror, did, though unwilling to participate in rebellion, certainly appear to give a countenance to it—a countenance which they had no reason to give from disposition: but which was compelled by that alarm which is always excited when armed bodies take possession of peaceable districts and raise the standard of rebellion. I say, believing those persons in their hearts to be loyal, believing that if they did not actively resist, they nevertheless entirely disapprove of those rebellious proceedings. I would not now attempt an investigation into their conduct and make them prove a *prima facie* case, not only that they were not actually in arms, not only that they were not convicted of treason, but that they were in no way aiding and abetting the rebellion which then took place. (Hear.) I am obliged to presume, then, seeing the conduct which Lord Elgin has pursued, and bearing in mind the declarations of the Ministry in Canada, that, however well intended these amendments may have been, there were objections to them which were either valid, or which appeared to be valid, to the majority of the Canadian Assembly. (Hear.) The right hon. gentleman says, with respect to one amendment which he favors, that of Mr. Wilson, that there was a division on it of 28 to 44, being not so great a majority in favour of the Ministerial plan as appeared on other questions; and I think that there was a majority of the representives of Upper Canada in favor of that amendment. Without disputing the accuracy of the right hon. gentleman's statement on the subject, I would observe, that after that amendment was negatived, the original question was put, when there appeared a greater majority in favor of it than that by which the amendment had been negatived; and when the bill came to the third reading, instead of those persons who voted for the amendment saying that in consequence of its rejection the bill was so objectionable in compensating rebels that they would vote against it, there was, on the contrary, a great majority in its favor, the division being 47 against 18 for the bill as a whole, though none of the amendments referred to had been inserted in it. A majority of English descent voted in favor of the bill, and it was only a minority of English descent that voted against it. (Hear, hear.) Some time after the bill passed the Assembly I believe, the Speaker, who was one of the Legislative Council, made these observations:—

"It had been maintained that according to the instructions contained in the Governor's commission, he ought to have reserved the bill as one of an extraordinary and unusual character. No doubt such instructions were contained in his commission; but how could the bill be considered one of either an extraordinary or an unusual character? Had there not been bills of a similar character passed by the Parliament of Canada?—Had not one been passed for Upper Canada of which the Lower Canada bill was a true transcript, and to which no opposition was made?—And the £40,000 voted for the payment of the losses in Upper Canada, in 1845, was taken from funds which had previously belonged to the provincial funds, and yet it never was suggested that the veto of the Sovereign should be put on that bill. Was it therefore consistent, because another administration had passed a bill for the very same purpose as the one passed for Upper Canada, and which had not been opposed, for hon. gentlemen to come forward and call it a bill of an extraordinary character, and that it ought to have been reserved for the pleasure of Her Majesty? It was unfair to proceed with such an opposition; and he was afraid, in spite of all that hon. gentlemen might say, that the opposition to the measure arose from the fact, not that they were going to pay rebels, but because those who were to be paid were French Canadians. ('No, no.') He maintained that the bill was only to pay the just losses, and it was based precisely on the same principle as the bills which had passed the Parliament for the payment of the just losses sustained by persons in Upper Canada. The principle and the circumstances of the two measures were exactly the same, and the Ministry had passed their word of honor that no rebels would be paid, and had even consented to some alteration in the bill for the purpose of doing away with the belief that rebels were to be paid. In spite of all this, hon. gentlemen still maintained that it was their intention to pay rebels; but he would again assure them, on his own responsibility as a member of the Administration, that rebels were not to be paid."

Such was the explicit declaration of one whom I believe to be a gentleman of honor and character, and who belongs to the Ministry in Canada, and who uttered a sentiment to which he pledged the Ministry as well as his own honor. (Hear, hear.) This be it observed was after the bill passed, and after all those amendments to which the right hon. gentleman had referred had been rejected. Again, Lord Elgin, being informed that some bills required the assent of the Government, proceeded to the House of Assembly, and then gave his assent, as Governor General, to this bill; and, in answer to an address afterwards, Lord Elgin stated his views in the following terms:—

"Even if the measure of indemnity to which you refer had been more objectionable than it is, it would still have been the duty and interest of all lovers of true freedom and of order, which is amongst its most valuable fruits, to protest against the outrageous assaults on the fundamental principles of constitutional government for which it has been made the pretext. But I am bound to say, in justice to the large majority of your representatives by whom this bill was sanctioned, and it is my firm belief [and the noble Lord here desired it to be observed that Lord Elgin was at the time in daily communication with the advisers, promoters, and authors of this measure] that they did not intend in passing it to countenance rebellion, or to compensate the losses of persons guilty of the henious crime of treason; but that their purpose was to make provision for the payment of claims arising from the wanton and unnecessary destruction of property, the inseparable accompaniment of civil warfare,—claims which had already been recognised by the deliberate acts of preceeding Parliaments and governments. Under this conviction I assented to the bill, and in this spirit only could I ever consent as the head of the Executive Government, to give effect to it." This is the public declaration of Lord Elgin. [Hear, hear.] The right hon. gentleman has pronounced a just panegyric on Lord Metcalfe. Let us do all honor to the dead. The memory of Lord Metcalfe deserves to be respected: but let us not be unjust to the living: and I will say that, when Lord Elgin pronounces those sentiments, he does not mean to leave himself an opening for evasion—he means to act in the spirit of his declaration and to do all in his power to carry into effect the views he expressed, that it was not intended to compensate the losses of persons guilty of the henious crime of rebellion. [Hear, hear.] For my part, speaking in the name of the Government, I have perfect confidence in the integrity and justice of Lord Elgin; and I believe that the words he has pronounced he will carry into effect by the acts he will sanction. [Hear, hear.] Of course, with respect to the mode of carrying out this act, which will depend upon the instructions to be given, and upon the commissioners to be named. It is Lord Elgin's own wish, I believe, that before any formal act is done here, the instructions which he proposes to give to the commissioners should reach this country. We have not yet received the act in such shape that the Queen in Council could be advised to give any decision upon it, either to carry it into operation or otherwise; but I will tell the right hon. gentleman that it is our belief—and that belief we mean immediately to communicate to Lord Elgin—that it will be our duty to leave this act to its operation [loud cries of "hear, hear"]; that we shall do so in the confidence that those instructions will be framed in the spirit of the declarations which he himself has made [hear, hear]; and that, therefore, we do not doubt that when these instructions arrive they will be such as to enable us to advise the Queen to give her entire approbation to Lord Elgin's proceeding.—[Hear, hear.] I do not, therefore, in any way mean to disguise the course that we intend to pursure. [Hear, hear.] I cannot believe such a thing,—though it is within the verge of possibility,—as that those instructions should be quite contrary to the statements which Lord Elgin has made, and the assurances which he has given; but concluding, according not only to all probability, but to what I should say was nearly a moral certainty—we shall be in possession before a very long time of the act in a formal shape, and of the instructions which will be given in pursuance of it—under those instructions I have no doubt that the directions will be such as to compensate losses caused wantonly and unjustly during the course of the rebellion. [Hear, hear.] That any instructions can be so framed, as to prevent any person who may have in any way countenanced this rebellion from receiving compensation, without going to the danger and difficulty, and I may say the torture of new trials for high treason, is what I do confess I do not believe; I believe that all that can be done, all that the regard for the honor of this country, all that respect for justice, all that sound judgment can require, will be done by Lord Elgin in his capacity of Governor General. [Hear, hear.] I have no reason, from any partiality, as in any way involved in what his conduct might be.—We found Lord Elgin appointed by Lord Stanley to the Government of Jamaica; the despatches, some of them produced in this house, others which came to our official knowledge with regard to his conduct in Jamaica, struck us as showing remarkable ability [hear, hear]; as showing him a man who, placed in a high and responsible situation, I think his first public office, at once seized upon the main points which required his attention as Governor, and directed himself to the administration of that Colony in a manner to promote its welfare, and to serve the