

The extraordinary scene around me. They were probably celebrating ages ago the mysterious rights of the Corymbians when they met in some consecrated grove. I did not marvel that such wild ceremonies had given rise to these stories of unhallowed rites and obscure mysteries which had rendered the name of Yehidi an abomination in the East. Notwithstanding the uncontrollable excitement which appears to prevail amongst all present, there were no indecent gestures or unseemly ceremonies. When the musicians and singers were exhausted, the noise suddenly died away. The various groups resumed their previous cheerfulness, and again wandered through the valley, or seated themselves under the trees.

EMIGRATION OF AN ARAB TRIBU.

We soon found ourselves in the midst of wide-spreading flocks of sheep and cattle. As far as the eye could reach to the right, to the left, and in front, was the same moving crowd. Long lines of asses and bullocks, laden with black tents, huge cauldrons, and variegated carpets; women and men, no longer able to walk, tied on the backs of domestic furniture, infants, crammed into saddle-bags, their tiny heads thrust through the narrow opening, balanced on the animals by kids or lambs tied on the opposite side; young girls clothed only in the close-fitting Arab shirt, which displayed rather than concealed their graceful forms; mothers with their children on their shoulders; boys driving flocks of lambs; horsemen armed with their long tufted spears, scanning the plains on their flanks; the tribes straggling their way, and leading their high bred steeds by the halter, cots galloping amongst the throng; high-born ladies seated in the centre of huge wagons, which extended far above the battlements of the cauldrons, and which were not less proudly and variegated, such was the motley crowd through which we had to wend our way for several hours.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN.

From a Treatise on Domestic Economy by Miss Catherine E. Beecher.

Children can be very easily taught that their happiness, both now and hereafter, depends on the formation of habits of submission, self-denial, and benevolence. And the discipline of the nursery can be conducted by the parents, not only with this general aim in their minds, but also with the same object daily set before the minds of the children. Whenever their wishes are crossed, or their wills subdued, they can be taught that all this is done, not merely to please the parent, or to secure some good to themselves or to others; but as a part of that merciful training, which is designed to form such characters, and such habits, that they can hereafter find their chief happiness in giving up their will to God, and in living to do good to others, instead of living merely to please themselves.

It can be pointed out to them, that they must always submit their will to the will of God, or else be continually miserable. It can be shown how, in the nursery, and in the school, and through all future days, a child must practice the giving up of his will and wishes, when they interfere with the rights and comfort of others; and how important it is, early to learn to do this, so that it will, by habit, become easy and agreeable. It can be shown, how children, who are indulged in all their wishes, and who are never accustomed to any self-denial, always find it hard to refrain from what injures themselves and others. It can be shown, how important it is, for every person, to form such habits of benevolence, towards others. It can be shown, how important it is, for every person, to form such habits of benevolence, towards others, that self-denial, in doing good, will become easy.

Parents have learned, by experience, that children can be instructed by authority and penalties, to exercise self-denial, for their own good, to a habit of self-denial, which makes the duty comparatively easy. For example, well trained children can be accustomed to deny themselves tempting articles of food, which are injurious, and whose practice ceases to be painful and difficult. Whereas, an indulged child would be thrown into fits of anger or discontent, when its wishes were crossed, by restraints of this kind.

But it had been so readily discerned, that the habit method is needed, in order to form a habit of self-denial, in doing good to others. It has been supposed, that, which children must be forced, by authority, to be self-denying and prudent, in regard to their own happiness, it may properly be left to their own discretion, whether they will practice any self-denial in doing good to others. But the more difficult a duty is, the greater is the need of parental authority, in forming a habit, which will make that duty easy.

In order to secure this, some parents turn their earliest efforts to this object. They require the young child, to say "no" to others a part of everything which it receives; always to comply with all reasonable requests of others for service; and often to practice little acts of self-denial in order to secure some enjoyment for others. If one child receives a present of some novelty, he is required to share it with his brothers and sisters. If one asks his mother to help him in some sport, and he is met with a denial, the parent requires the unwilling child to act benevolently, and give up some of his time to increase his brother's enjoyment. Of course, in such an effort as this, discretion must be used, as to the frequency and extent of the exercise of authority, to induce a habit of benevolence. But, when parents deliberately aim at such an object, and wisely conduct their instructions, and discipline secure it very much will be accomplished.

THE CHINESE AND CALIFORNIA.—The Chinese have heard of reports, of the wonderful discovery of California; and many of the happy ones, for the El Dorado, the government of Canton issued a special edict, which was posted four months ago, on the walls of the great city. It reads as follows:—

GOLD MINES.—We have recently heard that the barbarians had spread false rumours about the discovery of a country situated beyond the sea, where gold was said to be plentiful. Their aim is certainly to persuade our countrymen to leave their beloved country, and go to that place to hunt gold dust. We have thought that, since the precious mineral was so abundant there, it was certain that many barbarians rich or poor, by their chances ought to be already in that country; and therefore, we have tried to find the rea-

son for which they tried to induce our citizens to go and work at their mines. Their is evidently a snare in that proposition. It will be remembered that the same barbarians have indeed within the last few years, many of our Chinamen to go with them to cultivate nutmegs, and none of them ever returned to their country; we do not know even if they are alive or not, which is a sad thing. The fact is, that the barbarians are in a state of war with different countries, and they take our men with them to place them in front of their army, in order to have them killed and wounded. They have the time, invented this shameful fable, in order to deceive us. They speak of gold discoveries, while in truth their object is to take away our men, and put them in front of their army during their battles. All those who have relations, wives, children, will of course, not be deceived; but if there are some who are not wise enough to believe our advice, and who will be seduced by these rumours, we forewarn them that it will be too late when they repeat the steps they have taken.—Think of it, citizens.—New York Herald.



HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1849.

THINGS ARE LOOKING BETTER!

There is both truth and comfort in the philosophy which teaches the ultimate supremacy of Truth over error—which requires men to believe that justice will prevail; and that vice brings its own punishment, and virtue its own reward. The scenes of unprincipled iniquity that agitated and disgraced Canada eight months ago were too heinous to pass unpunished. To suppose that such gross atrocities should be visited with punishment, would be a virtual denial not only of the doctrine of a just God, but also of the moral principles upon which the world is governed. But if the iniquity alluded to, was remarkable for its wickedness, the punishment has been no less surprising. It has been sudden, conspicuous and severe, and as the outrages were perpetrated by a few reckless ignorant men under the sanction and direction of a whole political party, the punishment of the few perpetrators is lost sight of in the signal denunciation and total destruction of the whole party. Never, in the annals of political faction, have a few short months recorded such an astonishing desolation of a party, as the last months have recorded of the Tories of Canada—driven from every position—disgraced, defeated, laughed at and covered with ignominy the "great Conservative party" has ceased to exist!

Valour seems to trample on the vanquished foe, and will not perform the odious task of recapitulating the various disgraceful combats in which Toryism has fought and fallen; from the day she was driven from the seat of ungodly power, down to the moment that completed the depth of her present debasement. In short the whole period has been filled up with one broken train of freaks and failures, fresh in the memory of the public, and, therefore, requiring to be recounted. In connection with these remarks, however, we cannot forbear to notice the conduct of John Wilson, Esq., the Member for the Town of London. Mr. Wilson is one of the most independent, as well as most talented men that have acted with the Conservative party. He is a shrewd, reasonable, practical common sense politician, and his whole public career, in Parliament and out of Parliament, has been marked with abundant evidence, that he is less of the real politician than almost any other member of the Legislature. In short, Mr. Wilson is a credit, not only to his constituency, but to his country, because he is a rational man. He has resigned his seat for the Town of London.—Why? Not because he has abandoned his conservative principles. Nor because he refuses to represent the people of London, but because his conscience compels him to denounce, fearlessly, the conduct of the party assuming the name of Conservative. Because he abhors the policy that requires mob-law and outrage to support it. The London Times of Friday the 14th inst., has come forth with two columns of unmitigated abuse and abuse, intended for Mr. Wilson; and if the article conveys any lies at all, it is the ridiculous idea that, a man unites himself to a party, professing certain political principles, which he believes to be correct, he is bound, henceforth and forever, to assist that party, even in house-burning and other daring acts of criminality? This is a strange philosophy, and we hope the people of London have listened to too many lectures, in the Mechanics' Institute, to be imposed upon by such shallow sophistry.—Mr. Wilson's Address to his constituents, which we have given in full, is one of the best political addresses we have read in Canada. It is evidently the production of a man determined to act upon his own conscientious convictions, regardless alike of fear or favor from any party. The views expressed in reference to the Indemnity Bill, are the same views which Mr. Wilson expressed in the House of Assembly, and we venture to believe are entertained by a very large and respectable portion of the Reformers of Upper Canada. The Times, in the great depth of facts and ideas with which he has been afflicted when he wrote his article on "Loose Johnson" has dressed or propped that Mr. Wilson was to be made Solicitor General as a reward for his bold and invincible accusations of the late Tory party! But, unfortunately for the prophetic reputation of the Times, John Saxfield McDonald had been gazetted as Solicitor General before the Times' editorial was written! The prophecy, however, is not the worst part of the article.—We think the Times and every other Conservative journal in Canada, instead of abusing Mr. Wilson as a "turncoat," and a renegade, should commend his manly conduct to the imitation of the whole Conservative party. Would every Conservative member in the Province, come boldly forward and, like Mr. Wilson, resign his seat as a public declaration to his constituents, that he had no sympathy with the Gloom of Montreal, it is possible that the Conservatives, as a party, might regain a certain amount of public respect; but without some such atonement of their innocence, public opinion will continue to

suspect them of wifal flattery and ruffianism?

We omitted last week to acknowledge the compliments of our friend the Brantford Courier. We certainly feel flattered by the very favorable estimate which he has formed of our literary abilities, and beg to decline forfeiting his good opinion by entering into a theological discussion.—We are persuaded that the Courier would not love us one whit more by being informed that we are a Jew or a Mormon; and yet we know of no moral argument why a Jew or a Mormon should be debarred from one civil privilege, or be laid under one single additional bond on account of the peculiarity of his faith. "To his own Master he stands or falls,"—and in the things of this life, at least, he seems to participate, in common, the bountiful favors of Heaven. We regret that the Courier should charge us with occasionally employing our talents and influence, as a writer, to the injury of our fellow men. This, however, is not likely that the Courier and we should agree.—We are not aware that we have ever written one line calculated to injure morality or true religion. We have studied always, in our dealings with mankind, and particularly in our writings, to be guided by truth—to do as much good and as little evil as possible, and where we have failed, the fault was not in the intention. The first edition of the work to which the Courier refers, and of which, as a literary production, he entertains a good opinion, was published ten years ago, and although it does contain some strange opinions, yet it was reviewed at the time, by men who are no mean critics in these matters, as "a work embodying as great an amount of original thought, and as great a number of great truths forcibly and fearlessly expressed, as we have read in the same number of pages, for a long time."

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the Address of the Rev'd. William Graham, at a Meeting in Mr. Carleton's School House, for the purpose of establishing a Subscription Library in the Township of Tuckersmith. We have neither time nor space at present to expatiate on the sentiments of Mr. Graham's address, and perhaps a more substantial and satisfactory reason for our letting it alone, is, that it requires neither comment nor eulogium from us. But we feel a pleasure in complimenting the Farmers of Tuckersmith on this movement, the object of which seems, to us, as one of the first importance. We are frequently regarded as a keen and zealous political partizan, and perhaps we have honestly earned this reputation; but we speak the feelings of our own mind when we declare, that we feel more true gratification in the establishment of one Town or Township Library, or one Mechanics' Institute, than we do in the British American League, or fifty political clubs or associations.—We have long held it as an axiom, that so long as a people are either ignorant or intemperate, they will be a wretched people, under whatever form of government they exist—in fact, their political existence will be a blank. But, produce a reading community—make men intelligent—and they will soon find their way to political freedom. Liberty is Light matured, and despotism is just another word for Darkness. We wish the men of Tuckersmith the greatest possible prosperity in their laudable undertaking, and sincerely hope that the result of this effort may be transmitted in blessings to the coming generation, and that their example may be followed speedily by the inhabitants of the adjoining Townships.

Communications.

A Meeting was held at the School House in section No. 2, Tuckersmith, on Monday the 10th December, for the purpose of taking measures for the establishment of a Circulating Library. Wm. Chalk, Esq., was unanimously called to the Chair. The chairman, in a short address, pointed out to the meeting the importance of an institution of the kind being established, and the necessity of exerting themselves to keep pace with the growing intelligence of the age in which they lived, and although situated with but few advantages, still they had it in their power by a little exertion, and at a very small preliminary sacrifice, on account of the low price good reading was to be purchased, to furnish for the rising generation much useful and solid information which would occupy the time, too frequently spent in idleness or dissipation.

The Rev. Wm. Graham then rose and said:—Mr. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN.—The object on account of which we have assembled, it is presumed, must now be well known in this place and neighborhood. It is to attempt the establishment of a Public Library, as may be seen by consulting the hand bill which has summoned the meeting. That the soul be without knowledge is not good, is a dictate which though laid down in express terms by Revelation, has its confirmation also from the dictates of enlightened reason. Man being a compound creature stands in need of a two fold knowledge. He requires to know the things which concern the body; and all institutions or associations which tend to the furtherance of either or both objects, demand the attention of every philanthropist. Mechanics' Institutes are now attracting much attention both in the old and new world, and are calculated to diffuse much valuable information. They have a flourishing one for example in London, Canada West, and it says much for the taste of the inhabitants to view the pillared edifice and beautiful square which they have constructed for

their meeting. To give an example of the subjects of which they treat, they had some lectures on music, on secular music, read by one of the London Mechanics, and one on sacred music, read by a reverend gentleman, at that time a resident in town, but now residing in Stratford. I took occasion mainly to examine the manuscript on secular music some months ago, and it was delightful to do so on two grounds—1st. on account of the information which it contained, and 2nd. as affording an index of the research and talents of the composer. I have no doubt, however, that there are printed books, much superior to the essays referred to, but then we all know, that it is home and not foreign manufacture that we should chiefly encourage.—We could procure broad cloth from England much superior in texture and quality to that which you take from the Goderich mill, but that would not encourage home manufactures. Better in that point of view the rough Canadian broad cloth than the finest Lough imported from the European continent. If, as Dr. Johnson said, agriculture be the wealth of a nation, and the only riches which she can call her own, surely it is equally true of mental productions. The only mental wealth which a nation or province has under God, is what her own mental energies produce. The pages of the Colonist, Globe and other Canadian newspapers, fugitive publications though they be, will do more for the promotion of a provincial literature, than the importation of the Edinburgh Witness or the London Times. If a Library be established in this place, it may be looked on as the germ of a mechanics' Institute, and surely it will be a natural way for young and old to endeavor to improve their minds. Though the place be at present not altogether destitute of books, yet there, in as far as we know, are chiefly religious publications, not that we would insinuate that there is a superabundance of these, but there is far more of them in proportion than of any other kind. Since the printing press is so extensive in its operations, and since purchases of books may be made at such low prices in the States, there is much encouragement for expecting that a comparatively small sum may go far in this way. And let all kinds of good reading be encouraged. You may get Macaulay's history of England, if the people's edition be taken at half a dollar, which far exceeds work, thousands of copies have been printed in America. If you purchase Menzel let them be read and studied by, whether they be of the scientific, literary or the religious cast.—If you wish to discuss on philosophy or poetry, let the best informed of your number be appointed to make a choice, and let neither division, want of public spirit or want of liberality, which so frequently proves baneful to Canadian enterprises, hinder you on this occasion. If a debating society could be connected with the prospective library, let right subjects be chosen, let discussions be held for truth and not for victory, let a chairman be appointed and good order maintained from first to last, but my apprehension is, that though all these things were established, the main benefit must continue to be connected with the reading of the library, and with pondering in the mind the information which it might contain. And perhaps it would be wiser for some time to come to attempt nothing beyond that. For this purpose let a committee be chosen, a secretary, a treasurer and librarian be appointed, and after the books are received let written catalogues of their names be circulated till the institution become sufficiently strong to purchase printed catalogues. Let a yearly meeting be held for general business and let there be a subordinate standing committee throughout the year to attend to business, and to submit a yearly report to the annual meeting. Perhaps it may be judged a wise provision to exclude all political writings, but if not let some of the standard European periodicals be imported as republished in the States, such as Blackwood's Magazine, the Westminster Review, and the Edinburgh Review, that people of various shades of politics may see their respective opinions fairly represented, and to these might be added, a supply of the best Provincial publications, on the ground of encouraging home manufactures, and certainly with all the faults of the Provincial newspapers it holds a high rank in 1849, to what it did in 1843. All controversial publications on religion should be excluded as this might tend to be a means intended to excite books on the evidence of Christianity.—Dr. Paley on this subject has long held a very distinguished place, and his work might be introduced with very good effect, while the Introduction of his "Moral Philosophy, and the Intellectual Theory would furnish rich intellectual repairs, for men of enquiring minds. Parents should be especially anxious to patronize this institution, anything which tends to keep youth from the seductive snares of vice, to prepare them for useful and honor, to make them benefited by their connections and benefits to their race, is to be accounted a matter of the last importance. Whether he reads at the domestic hearth Duncan's Cottage Fire-side, the Skete Book, on the Serap Book whether he accompany the Martyr of Ennismangill till he see him close his career, on the shore of the Pacific, whether he journey with Moffatt in Southern Africa, or with Nef and a primitive people and alpine scenery, reading with Scriptural views and with Scriptural aims,—he may learn to prefer what is solid to what is showy, and while he investigates with a more intelligent, a more delightful eye, the things which are seen and temporal, may gaze at the same time with more solemn view on those things which are unseen and eternal. By attending to books, we may have eulogium in the midst of the deepest solitude, hold intercourse with the wise and good of various ages and nations, and learn to think more soberly of ourselves than we might be otherwise apt to do. In books we will find something suitable to every season of the year, and by the way this reminds us especially of the benefit which would accrue to every public library by the purchase of Duncan's Sacred Philosophy of the seasons, the lamented author having been justly distinguished for the interests which he took in religion, in science, and in benevolent institutions. Think also of Elisha Burritt, the learned blacksmith, how many obstacles he had to contend with in early years, how nobly he surmounted them all, and how the old world and the new find in him the advocate for Ocean penny postage, the patron of literature, and the friend of universal peace. Yes, but was a reader when yet a boy, and though the books to which he had access were but few, yet limited as were his means,

with them he laid the foundation of future usefulness and of lasting fame. Think of Pollock, by wonderful self-application, contending with very limited means, and leaving behind him writings in prose, and especially in poetry, which showed how much he had done in a limited time. Think of George Gilfillan, the author of the Literary Gallery, he was in an metropolitan, but was the son of a Presbyterian Minister, a village his birth-place, which, for many a year, had no public library, but which at length began to establish a parochial one, think on him now, lecturing in the Mechanics' Institute, on Hebrew Poetry, and quoted by one of the New York publishers as a critic. Think that it was only like yesterday, since he sat in the form under Mr. Drummond, of the Parochial School, perusing the rudiments of the Latin tongue, and that he is now known in the Galloway newspaper, in the Edinburgh Advertiser, and in Chamber's Edinburgh Journal. No doubt it is only one in a thousand who may reach the summit of the mountain, but certainly one, who has only ascended ten feet, is three ten feet higher than the person who stands on the dead level below." It is very important that all classes in Canada should be awakening to a sense of their privileges and responsibility. It has had questions of great public importance before it, such as the University question, and the question of Post Office Reform, and the more that the public mind is excited, instructed, and led in the right direction, the more will the substantial interests of the Province flourish—and owing to the great prevalence of certain impediments in the Lower Province, it is evidently from Western Canada, that most light and power may reasonably be expected, for those in any country who cannot procure the means of information on any subject, there may be excuse, but for us who live in the 19th century, and with less than fifty miles of a flourishing Mechanics' Institute, to remain folding our hands while they are spreading their canvass to the breeze, is surely inexcusable. If we succeed this day, it will be, as we humbly hope, the dawning of a new era for ourselves and for those around us, but if the concern fall to the ground without a full and fair trial, there may be those in the world who will pity our ignorance, but few, if any, will excuse our folly or our unwisdom. Those who speak on the subject this day, may be able to lay down something not touched on, or to amplify some of the particulars already adduced, in the house take a lively interest in the concern, and if it be an easy thing to get a company to join for a thrashing machine, it may say something for your husbandry, but little for your mental cultivation, if a library cannot be started. Knowledge is power, and union is strength, and let hearts, purses, and hands join together for the power and for the strength this day. Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I beg to conclude by hoping that your meetings will be begun and ended with prayer, and by proposing the following resolution:—

That immediate measures be now adopted for establishing a public library for this and adjoining Townships.

Several other resolutions were then proposed by Messrs. Jas. Dixon, Gerard, Alex. Broadfoot, Duff, &c. &c. appointing a Treasurer, Librarian, Secretary, and a committee to draft rules, &c. A subscription list was immediately opened, and nearly forty have already given in their names for the carrying out the objects of the Meeting.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

The public are well aware that an advertisement has been before them since the 5th Nov. last, and that in terms of the same the Tenders were to be opened on certain days. And they are also aware that on these days certain of the Tenders were not opened, and that no definite action was taken on any of them. These facts have (and justly so) created an excitement on the mind of the public which requires to be allayed, as such an occurrence has a strong tendency to destroy the confidence that ought to exist between the public and a corporate body such as the Council. I feel rather shy at an attempt to explain to the public, so far of the facts of the case as are known to me, but I am encouraged to do so from the certainty that my information may be relied on, and without further preface, I shall state so far as I know them.

At the last sitting of the Council, I heard read in the Council room a letter from Mr. Jones, enclosing a copy of a letter by him to the Provincial Secretary for the approval of the Governor in Council, also a copy of the Provincial Secretary's letter in answer, confirming the same, and before I left the Council room it was ordered that the above correspondence be remitted to a select committee to report on, and I have ascertained from the District Clerk that the result was a cordial approval thereof, and immediate action directed to be taken on the same.—I am directed by Tenders as I have stated above. Previous to the day of opening the Tenders, a difference of opinion had taken place between certain members of the District Council and Mr. Jones on the position they (i. e. the Councilors) would be placed in by following up the recommendation of the Council, and the fact of Mr. Jones not being present at the time aforesaid for opening the Tenders—many of them were not opened—and on none was there any definite action taken at the time, as has hitherto been the practice followed by the Council. This as a matter of course, caused some days delay in bringing the matter to anything like a satisfactory termination, at the same time the public were a fancying, and concealing, and giving vent to all sorts of nonsense that could be practiced in all circumstances. However, on the 13th current, a personal interview took place in Goderich between the Warden and Mr. Jones, when they received (as I am informed) a Report from the District Surveyor upon the Tenders which had been received at the different places mentioned in the advertisement alluded to, and I have every reason to believe that after the differences of opinion between these two Gentlemen having been removed, that a strict justice was done to every one who tendered. So far, Mr. Editor, is what has been told me as facts, and as I am aware, that excitement when once started against a public body, is hard to be checked. If you think the above will have any tendency to keep alive the confidence hitherto existing between the public and the present Council, or their successors, you may insert it, or otherwise leave it alone.

(N. B.—The foregoing is from a

conduct have been submitted to high-toned patriotism. I have pursued, and have uttered, have been than I am justly charged. But if they, on acted contrary to their own best interests, they would a ple of free government, I shall be acquitted. And as regards this E Responsible Government, her sanction to it, she distasteful to her. She considered, and that ample guarantee that manage our own affairs it was the most nefarious be introduced,—the qu possible Government, would be illustrated by t first, all free government will of the majority is the minority will be honored ration when it beca: wrong, an appeal to t country would have set those who were rash on country disappear, and t out any measure, or t government without jar, i to change the majority Council, it was right to virtually, to make th and to start a new Government. But if Ministry are answerable responsible for carryi ment, and for the mea facted; and the next set all right. Thirdly, the Representative of f more than by the Co right to do, and in t what was done in t Head of the Governme fair dealing with his M of a reasonable appeal people, instead of the position, what they w ing in power—we hav not General was assau but by persons of ed who have been appla Just following the w of the Legislature, and Rec by a mob, of course, B This flagrant act was tors screamed, and a then to justice, thwar reason, is the am wards barbarously at and missiles, not as b to insult, but to p give him his own wher retaliation was out e even these acts w the ultra-Conservativ mon of all shades of time, pronounced Annex States, with the m full attached to it, w by those, too, whose so grievously injur ed the country, who b responded the same their grievances! I crime, and the right gence denied in 1847 crime itself. In t highest penalties then, would they b If to subvert the olic, it was so then, feelings with one b with the next, is tr scheme, not really f fessed, was no glari unwary, for whom i thing British. In Resolutions, under t Legislative Council, an influential be recently, and wh exalted loyalty, res but the three bran shall be electio to present our Eng totally to subvert t deprecated the ext in this Province nur to find that the twa orous loyalty, al the redness of fire which England has an elective Legisla part of the party and always boasti on an over-confide and other radical cl then thought of. I was not in favor Responsible Govern granted to us, be could not, as a p progress and carry it in this respect ne or the men who I to subvert it! If was good for an tive party when it ing out when of power he destructives; an fact, but having the having, or not hat Responsible Go our social progres tion, made, as I ate it, but having work it out, and would but do th safe and certain e will, which a g we were ancie ture.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE TOWN OF LONDON.

When you did me the honor to choose me as your representative at the last election, you required no pledge, and none was given, except that I should endeavor to carry out Responsible Government as administered in England. Although no positive pledge was given, it was, however, generally understood that I should act with the Conservative party then in power. As far, therefore, as that party has acted consistently with its professions, in maintaining constitutional principles, so far I have acted with it. But, when, instead of carrying out Responsible Government, indications were evinced of a determination to rule or to subvert the very principles of good government, then I felt constrained to state opinions which were at variance with the sentiments of a considerable portion of the party with whom I acted. And now, as events have progressed, and the designs of the party have become more fully developed, I am compelled to reiterate my sentiments, and to disclaim all personal feeling and action with that party. When the Bill, which has in a great measure been deceptively characterized as the cause of subsequent outrages was passing, I took occasion to speak of the principles already adduced, in my judgment, it merited, and I opposed it, while it could be honestly opposed. But when it had passed through both branches of the Legislature, I could see no course left for the head of the executive government but to assent to it. If he had declined, he would have been justly chargeable, not only with a breach of faith in permitting a measure to be introduced appropriating a part of the Consolidated Revenue, and then dissenting from it, but he would have found his Ministry ready to resign on a point considered as a test and a first principle of the Constitution. An appeal to the country would have been the consequence, but the recent elections had shown what the country felt. No one, indeed, of either party, ever doubted that the result of a new election would have been substantially the same as that just effected. Besides, the reservation of the Bill would have thrown upon the Ministry of England a responsibility which my opinion was properly avoided. It, however, immediately became apparent, that the indignation which, if well merited, should have been thrown upon the projectors of the measure, and upon those who voted for it, was levelled as a personal matter upon the head of the Government. Believing that this was unjust, at the same time thinking that the course suggested for its adoption in reference to this measure, would only distract and agitate the country; and feeling the enormity of the outrage which had just been perpetrated, I availed myself of the first opportunity to express my views to the effect,

"That Her Majesty's dignity should be insulted in the person of her Representative, and that the Legislature itself, in its peaceful prosecution of its constitutional labors should be outraged so grossly,—that the House of Parliament of the country should be unjustly set fire to,—its records destroyed,—its sacred and unique library both consumed amid the savage and existing shouts of a mob, not of the lowest orders,—were circumstances well calculated to excite the saddest apprehensions and the most painful feelings in the hearts of the country; and feeling the enormity of the outrage which had just been perpetrated, I availed myself of the first opportunity to express my views to the effect,

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