

THE BLOOD
AT'S
LIFE PILLS
BITTERS

CHRONIC RHEUMATIC
DISEASES AND OTHER
EVER COMPLAINTS.—
These disease prevail, they will
farmers, and others who use
them. They are now sold at
THERAPEUTIC LINES,
COTTON, CHOLIC,
GOUT, & other diseases.
DROPSIES,
with many distressing dis-
orders, and easily
LYSOPHILIC PLATE.

For this service the w-
will be found a safe, easy, and
leave the system subject to
and the cure.

PLAINTS,
DISEASES—
all the effects of Malaria in-
fected persons. Skin and
ORGANIC AFFECTIONS,
PAINTERS CHOLIC,
all complaints of these medico-
cal men, and others. Life

h. India, paint and others.

W. These affected with this
replied by the Life Sciences, &
the HEAD, SKIN,

every description
which can be easily treated
do well to eliminate them when
they will be certain.

VD PHENIX BITTERS
HE BLOOD,
cease from the system.

the LIFE PILLS and

S beyond the result of comp-

any patient.

These new put up in white
with a pamphlet, eated
containing the directions, as
now, and the price of our
vitamins can be easily
Satisfactory are contrived,
there are no side effects
and are easily digested
and do not affect the
digestion.

and sold by

M. H. MOTTAT,

Antique street, New York.

J. PARSONS,
Sale Agent.

1848.

EL FOR SALE.

saving nearly completed
ats on the HURON
desirous of giving up
gives notice that he
of the entire premises

As a Hotel, the
prospective business being
equaled by none for
extents of business.

Stabling, stables, Hay-
all on an extensive
is large, substantial,
well furnished, and will
furniture and appurte-
nances, to be sold to
be required down, and
given for the remainder.

Leave to intimate to
the public generally
improvements and addi-
made have rendered the
able of yielding very
lation, and of giving
and, in returning his
and to that while he remains
not expense shall be
to the comfort and
those who may be
his house.

JAMES GENTLES,
erious and attentive
attendance.

1849.

28-9-8m

Rebellion Losses.

General's Office,

12th March, 1849.

E is hereby given, that
Rebellion Losses in
have not applied to, and
their Claims from the
of the Bank of Montreal,
can be more satisfactorily
the first day of June
to apply for payment
personally or by duly
to the Parent Bank in

S. M. VIGER,
H. R. G.

2-12

TICE,

cribed to BREWSTER
through the agency of
referred to settle their
either with him or
Frazier, Goderich, and

J. K. GOODING.

pt., 1848.

ton Signal,

UNPUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

S. MACQUEEN,
D. PROPRIETOR.

F-SQUARE, GODERICH.

Printing, executed with

TON SIGNAL.—TEN SHILL-

IF paid strictly in advance,

Paid with the expiration

stated until arrears are
abster from it his advan-

the country becoming re-

scribers, shall receive a

reward to the Editor must be

not be taken out of the

—

ADVERTISEMENTS

first insertion, £0 2 6

first insertion, £0 2 74

first insertion, £0 2 34

first insertion, £0 0 10

insertion, £0 0 4

insertion, £0 0 1

count made to those who

HURON

SHENNAE.

TEN SHILLINGS
IN ADVANCE.

THE GREATEST POSSIBLE GOOD TO THE GREATEST POSSIBLE NUMBER."

VOLUME II.

Cards.

Dr. P. A. McDougall,
CAN be consulted at all hours, at the
British Hotel, (LANCASTER'S) at
Goderich, Sept. 13th, 1848.

32-

E. C. WATSON,
PAINTER AND GLAZIER,
PAPER HANGER, &c &c.
GODERIC.

ALEXANDER WILKINSON,
Provincial Land Surveyor,
OFFICE AT GODERIC,
HURON DISTRICT:
Nov. 24, 1848.

J. K. GOODING,
AUCTIONEER,
WILL be held in any part of the
District, on reasonable Terms, at
the British Hotel,
Goderich, March 9th 1849.

2v-5n

I. LEWIS,
LAW, CHANCERY, AND
CONVEYANCING,
GODERIC.

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

NOTICE

The Subcriber wishes to inform his
Customers, and the inhabitants of
Stratford and vicinity, that he intends car-
rying on business at the
"READY PAY SYSTEM."

And that after the first day of May, 1849,
will give no credit. He will pay the
highest price for produce of all kinds, Black
Salts &c. He begs to return his sincere
thanks to his Customers for their liberal
Patronage, and hopes still to receive a
Share.

THOMAS M. DALY,
Stratford Nov. 29th 1848.

IMPROVEMENT OF IDIOTS.

(Concluded.)

Since the above remarks were written,
the first number of a new quarterly Journal
of Psychological Medicine and Mental
Pathology, has been published, under the
editorship of Dr. Forbes Winslow.

And that after the first day of May, 1849,
will give no credit. He will pay the
highest price for produce of all kinds, Black
Salts &c. He begs to return his sincere
thanks to his Customers for their liberal
Patronage, and hopes still to receive a
Share.

THOMAS M. DALY,
Stratford Nov. 29th 1848.

FARM FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD by private bargain, Lot No.

23, on the 5th Concession of Goderich,
containing 20 acres, of which 10 cleared and
cultivated, the rest being timbered land
and ready for clearing. 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 present holder has
been following a course of improvement, so
that the farm is now in a very
good condition, he will sell it
for a sum considerably less than
the cost of building a new house.

GEORGE ELLIOTT, Junior,
Goderich, 13th Oct., 1848.

TRANSFORMONS LES MUSÉES DANS NOS SOMMERS,
Les musées sont sans évidemmes,
C'est le travail qui fait les hommes,
Travaillons, travaillons, amus.

LA FEUILL DE LA BOUE,
L'ouïe rend des sons différents,
Et le bon Dieu Dieu est à la jumière,
Sourit aux petits comme aux grands.

CHACUN A SON LOT D'HÉRITAGE,
Chacun a ses deos défauts,
Sommes nous écrasés du parage ?
Eufs que Dieu n'a pas bœufs !

NON ! PUISQU'IL EN RECOMMENCE,
Tous nos organes impairs,
Et qu'on seconde à la semence,
Dieus que le ciel nous a fait."

DR. STUBB particularly alludes to two idi-
ots, who at first sight he judged incapable of
improvement, from their peculiar re-
pulse appearance.

"Nothing," he says, "could exceed the
vacuity of their countenances, with large
protruding listless eyes, and tongues
lolling out of their mouths, not the wretched
appearance of their bodies, with par-
tial and total. I saw these idiots and did not
fail to see these two scarcely human
objects brought in their chairs to a small
table upon which dominoes were placed
with which they played a game; and it be-
came evident that all was not lost to the
mind even for them—they became interest-
ing, and a hideous joy was expressed by the
writer."

No one mentions Charles Equile, an idiot
of the worst class, whose name is met with
in every report on the educational proceed-
ings at the Bicetre, and whose case judging
from the description recorded of him on his
admission, might well have been deemed
hopeless. This poor fellow he found in the
workshop.

"Using a jack plane with tolerable steadi-
ness, grinding and smiling, quite pleased to
be thought that he could do something, he
knew it to be correct, and took pleasure in
having learned it; no mean advancement
from the former idiotic state, horrible to
contemplate, of this individual, who is
described as a voracious, cruelly filthy animal,
with the worst of brutal propensities."

DR. SIGMOND, in the second paper, to
which we have alluded, gives a resume of
M. BRIERRE DE BEAUMONT's description of
the school at the Bicetre, and when he pa-
reys to the school of the Bicetre, where there
fully confirms previous accounts, and need
not detain us longer than to mention, that
the doubts previously entertained by him as
to the success of the experiments, have been
completely dispelled by the results of
the various trials, and the skill with which
the resolutions were unanimously adopted; all
the resolutions were adopted, a regular staff of officers was formed, a board
of directors established, and all the usual
machinery was put in motion in order to carry
out the objects of the Association, to which
the simeons of war, in the shape of
subscriptions and donations, seem to have
been supplied with a liberality equal to its
need; and everything apparently promises a
successful career to this labour of love.

Indeed, the promises of the prospects of
the Association, even at this early stage of
its proceedings, that they have already
selected about two thousand children with
deficient mental organization, as the first
recipients of these educational measures
which are, we trust, destined to result in
this rich harvest of the purest pleasure to the
promoters of the institution, and of benefit
to the objects of their bounty.

Having now, as we hope, demonstrated
the fact that the idiot is capable of profiting
by education, a fact which world
seem to have been previously doubted, as
is shown by the various speakers; all the
resolutions were unanimously adopted, so that
her Majesty's power of disallowance can be
exercised with effect, and that she may be
advised to do so.

It proposes to do this by the strenuous
application of the most skilful means ap-
propriate to the object before us, as
worthy of the Royal Assent as any bill
of the session.

It proposes that the benefit of the first
efforts shall suffice relief chiefly to the
middle and poorer classes; and, at the same
time, become a model and a motive for im-
provement in our pauper institutions. It
will be in the fullest sense, an effort of
charity. It will help those who cannot afford
to help themselves, and it will proffer assis-
tance to those who would otherwise be cal-
led a burden that is intolerable.

"The fact I have said, is now clearly
seen that idiots may be educated; that the
refugee pauper exists within us, and
may be educated; that the idiot may be
taught instruction; that they may be raised from
the filth in which they grovel to the
attitude of men; that they may be taught dif-
ferent arts which will enable them to gain
an honest livelihood; and that, although
their intelligence may never, perhaps, be de-
veloped to such a point as to render them
authors of those generous ideas and
great deeds which leave a stamp upon us.
We ask that his royal may be disengaged
that he may look from the body with mean-
ing and intelligence on a world full of ex-
pression; that he may cease to be a
burden on society, and become a blessing; to
his Maker, and look beyond our present im-
perfect modes of being to perfected life in a
future world.

"Those who have spoken with confidence
in the confidence of those who have
before challenged public benevolence,
and in vain. Can it be in vain now—
It is for the poor, poor idiot they plead; for
the idiot, the lowest of all the objects of
Christian sympathy; for the idiot, most
needing charity, and for whom charity has
done nothing. We ask that he may be
elevated from existence into life—from ani-
mal into manhood—from brutes and
inconscience to reason and reflection.

We ask that his royal may be disengaged
that he may look from the body with mean-
ing and intelligence on a world full of ex-
pression; that he may cease to be a
burden on society, and become a blessing;

to his Maker, and look beyond our present im-

perfect modes of being to perfected life in a
future world.

We take leave of the subject, bidding it
good-bye, and with similar establishments will spring up
in other parts of the kingdom, so as to meet
the necessities of the numerous cases qual-
ified by their peculiar deficiencies for ad-
mission into them.

L. G.

There is however one defect in the French
system, which must be briefly alluded to.
The schools for the education of idiots are
conducted in the same buildings as contain
patients suffering under various degrees and
stages of insanity. This should not be;
each of these classes of mental malady
should have an asylum especially devoted
to the reception of patients laboring under
it. It is the knowledge that his royal may be
characterized by mental deficiency
which causes the public to turn away from
him, and to shun him.

By order of the Trustees.

ROBERT HELL, Chairman:

Goderich, April 10, 1849.

v2-n11

DISSOLUTION
OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The Copartnership heretofore existing
between the undersigned (under the
firm of Gooding and Lancaster, Inkeep-
ers, Dr. Allard, 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 man-
ufacture HEADSTONES, MONU-
MENTS, OBELISKS, TOMB TOPS,
etc., 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 Freestones from 5 to 10 dollars; Monu-
ments, Obelisks, Tomb Tops upwards.

Written communications addressed to the
undersigned containing the inscriptions,
and at what price, in Marble or Freestone,
and what size, will be punctually attended to.

D. H. McCULLOCH.

Galt, Nov. 8th, 1849.

42ms

A TEACHER WANTED

FOR School Section No. 8 Tuckersmith,

and the school is in a populous lo

military, who appeared on the ground after a short interval, to restore order and in aid extinguishing the flames. During the two following days a good deal of excitement prevailed in the streets, and some further acts of incendiarism were perpetrated. Since then the military force has been increased, and the leaders of the disaffected party have shown a disposition to restrain their followers and to direct their energies towards the more constitutional object of petitioning the Queen for my recall, and the disallowance of the obnoxious bill. The proceedings of the House of Assembly will also tend to awe the turbulent. I trust, therefore, that the peace of the city will not be again disturbed. The newspapers which I have seen speak well, and I believe pretty accurately account, of all that has occurred since Wednesday last.

11. The ministry are blamed for not having made adequate provision against these disasters; but they by no means expected that the hostility to the Rebellion Losses Bill would have displayed itself in the outrages which have been perpetrated during the last few days, is certain. Perhaps sufficient attention was not paid by them to the menaces of the opposition press. It must be admitted, however, that their position was one of considerable difficulty.—The civil force of Montreal—a city containing about 50,000 inhabitants, of different races, with secret societies and other agencies of mischief in constant activity—against the will of the majority of the government, and 70 appointed by the corporation. To oppose, therefore, effectual resistance to any considerable mob, recourse must be had in all cases either to the military or to a force of civilians enrolled for the occasion. Grave objections, however, presented themselves in the present instance to the adoption of either of these courses, until the disposition to tumult on the part of the populace unhesitatingly manifested itself in overtacts. More especially was it important to avoid any measure which might have had a tendency to produce a collision between parties on a question on which their feelings were so strongly excited. The result of the course pursued is, that there has been no bloodshed, and, except in the case of some of the ministers themselves, no destruction of private property.

12. The proceedings in the Assembly have been important. I enclose the copy of an address which has been voted to me by a majority of 36 to 16, expressive of abhorrence at the outrages which have taken place in the city of Montreal, of loyalty to the Queen, and approval of my just and impartial administration of the government, with my late, as well as my present adviser. Since the opposition moves in the course which I have taken with respect to the Rebellion Losses Bill, as appears from the speeches of Messrs. Wilson and Galt, of which reports are given in the newspapers which I enclose. Mr. Wilson is an influential member of the Upper Canada conservative party; and Mr. Galt's views are the more important, because he has been returned to Parliament, only a few days ago, by a Lower Canadian constituency, which comprises a large British population. Generally, however, as the amendments they have moved to the address show, they desire to avoid committing themselves on this point. The votes advanced in the debate may be thus summarized: Sir Alain McNab and his party, my late ministry and their party; and Mr. Papineau. The first acts with perfect consistency in voting as he has done on this occasion, for he has always contended that government, conducted on British principles, is unsuited to Canada.—The course of the second class is less intelligible; for, until the day on which they resigned their offices into my hands, they uniformly expressed approval of the principles on which my conduct as Governor General was guided; and these, as your lordship well know, have undergone no change since the date of my appointment. Mr. Papineau's vote conveys a melancholy lesson, which will not I trust, be lost on persons who had been induced to believe that the persecution of which I am the object is really attributable to my having shown undue lenity to those who were led by him into rebellion.

13. I have now furnished your lordship with as clear a statement of these important occurrences as I can give, and I can conclude by assuring you that the city is perfectly tranquil, and that there is no present likelihood of a renewal of disturbances. A few days will show what echo the present events in the violent party makes in Upper Canada, and to what extent they will be followed by reaction. Meanwhile it is my firm conviction, that if this dictation be submitted to, the government of this province by constitutional means will be impossible; and that the struggle between overbearing minorities, backed by force, and majorities resting on legality and established forms, which has so long proved the bane of Canada, driving capital from the province and producing a state of chronic discontent, will be perpetuated. At the same time, I think it ampossible to cover that position of digested malice, which it has been my unremitting study to maintain, and from which I would appear to have been for the moment driven—not, as I firmly believe, through any fault of my own, but by the unreasoning violence of faction—it may be a question with your lordship whether it would not be for the interest of Her Majesty's service that I should be removed from my high office, to make way for one who should not indeed hold views at variance with mine, with respect to the duties of a constitutional governor, but who should have the advantage of being personally obnoxious to any section of Her Majesty's subjects within the province. I hope, &c.

ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c.



From the Supplement of the Canada Gazette.
DESPATCH.

DOWNING STREET,

18th May, 1849.

MY LORD,
I have received and laid before the Queen Your Lordship's Despatch of the 10th April, giving an account of the manner by which the City of Montreal has been disengaged in the course of which the Building occupied by the Provincial Parliament has been destroyed by fire.

2. I am commanded by Her Majesty to inform Your Lordship, that while She has received with very great concern the intelligence of these deplorable events, they have not impaired the confidence which Her Majesty has hitherto felt in your

ability and judgment, and that She continues to regard your administration of the affairs of the Province as meriting Her entire approbation.

Upon the act of the Provincial Parliament, which has afforded a pretext for the outrages which have been committed, it is the duty of Her Majesty's Servants to reserve their judgment until we shall be in possession of the full information which you lead Me to expect as to its character and object; but whatever may be the view which may be taken of the merits of that measure, there can be but one opinion as to the guilt of those who in resistance to a law constitutionally passed by the Provincial Legislature, have had recourse to violence so disgraceful and calculated to bring discredit upon the very serious responsibility incurred by all who have even by the impudence of their language assisted in producing the excitement which has led to such lamentable results. Her Majesty's Servants entirely concur with Your Lordship as to the consequences which must follow from submitting to the kind of dictation by which it has been attempted on this occasion to overrule the decision of the legally constituted authorities of the Province, and they confidently rely upon your firmness, support against the people of the colony, had no idea of so peaceful and constitutional a method. They took up the hostile position to the House they had themselves called into existence and the people who had returned it. Throughout the province and particularly at Montreal they made it the object of bitter denunciation and recrimination. Lord Elgin's instructions came from a Montreal journal, written before the presentation and relating to different measures, which betrays a temper so savage and brutal, that every genuine Englishman will at once put the party which could sanction such sentiments wholly out of the pale of his sympathies. It professes to rejoice in the success of the majority, as being certain to end in a war of races and Anglo-Saxon rebellion. It threatens England with a colonial Cromwell, and with a sort of unintended presentment of Mr. Ruebeck proceeds:—"Sheffield in the older sense was to be famous for its keen and well-tempered whetstones; well they may bayonets there now, just as sharp and just as treacherous." The Colonists, inhabiting a country of vast extent and importance, and which system of constitutional government imputes that all local affairs, not involving imperial interests, are to be conducted through a Provincial Cabinet, consisting of heads of departments, responsible to the representatives of the people in Parliament.

3. I appreciate the motives which have induced Your Lordship to offer the suggestion with which your Dispatch concludes, but I should most earnestly deprecate the change it contemplates in the Government of Canada. Your Lordship's relinquishment of that office, which under any circumstances would be a most serious loss to Her Majesty's service and to the Province, could not fail in the present state of affairs to be most injurious to the public welfare, from the disengagement which it would give to those who have been returned to Parliament, to a majority."

This can only mean an intention on the part of a confessed minority to physical force against a majority and the regular operation of the law. Such was the temper which the malcontents brought to the present question.

The seditionists, the rebellious intentions, the attempted w.t. of races, the appeal to Sheffield bayonets, the cry for a Cromwell, the denunciation of the Legislature, and the menace pointed at the officials, all existed before the present controversy. The matter of the quarrel was of importance. As soon as the Tories found themselves not a third of the House, they took forthwith to rebellion—rebellion against the legislature and against the crown. As if to show that the quarrel had no other ground than their own political disappointment, they have broken out—in no new measure, but which has been adopted by successive Parliaments and Governments now for four years, and only delayed by certain difficulties of execution.

The preamble of the act just passed, and which our readers will find below, does not express itself in a measure which we must express it—on a measure which is no new measure, but which has been adopted by successive Parliaments and Governments now for four years, and only delayed by certain difficulties of execution.

4. Relying, therefore, upon your devotion to the interests of Canada, I feel assured that you will not be induced by the unfortunate occurrences which have taken place, to retire from the high office which the Queen has been pleased to entrust to you, and from which the value she puts upon your past services, it is Her Majesty's anxious wish that you should retain.

I have, &c.
(Signed,) GREY.
The Right Honorable
The Earl of Elgin,
&c., &c., &c.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!
HIS MAJESTY THE LEAGUE!

THE LONDON TIMES ON CANADA AFFAIRS.

From the London Times of May 17.

Lord Elgin's despatch with its important enclosures, has been presented to Parliament, and will be found in another part of our columns. In our opinion it leaves nothing to be wanted. The conduct of a public man trying to serve his country, and always open to discussion, but the present question, in its raw state as imported from the colony, is a political, not a personal affair, and England has really nothing to do with it. Considering the vast number of very troublesome questions pressing for decision in the legislature, the tribunals, the church, and every other arena of discussion, we think we shall do the public some service if we can strike off from the last one superfluous controversy. We will do so at once. The British Parliament has not the least cause to pit itself against the Canadian Legislature, and will be easily induced to accept the despatch.

The despatch of these Tory desperados are such as are utterly indmissible in this country and this age. In the face of a solemn treaty by which England and France, *Tres Tristes*, are bound to live in unity and equality, Sir Alain McNab and his accomplices are conspiring to dismember, enslave, and crush not far from a million of Her Majesty's peaceable subjects. Their claim is, that the "Anglo-Saxon" minority, as they ignorantly call it, shall give way to the majority, though it contains as many as 100,000 French subjects. They are bound to live in unity and equality, Sir Alain McNab and his accomplices are conspiring to dismember, enslave, and crush not far from a million of Her Majesty's peaceable subjects. Their claim is, that the "Anglo-Saxon" minority, as they ignorantly call it, shall give way to the majority, though it contains as many as 100,000 French subjects.

It is upon these principles that I felt the necessity of the Governor General giving his assent to the Rebellion Loss Bill, which I considered he was bound to do, it having been brought forward in Ministerial measure, and passed both Houses.

Under our new constitutional course of Government, I contend and feel convinced that it would be unconstitutional in practice for the Governor General to veto a bill, and we are not now going to dispute it. We have granted it a royal assent, as much on the model of our own constitution, as on that of the Canadian.

That Constitution we are not going to recall. We gave it a Representative Legislature and Responsible Government. There is no English statesman who would venture to move the revocation of these liberties. Canada is now walking in the light of its own constitution; and acting therewith, with freedom, deliberation and order. Even if we did not entirely approve of its policy, we should be still undoing the good we have done, the good we were compelled to do, and which we did at times, for we were suddenly interfered by some act of imperial legislation.

Has Canada moreover, assured the liberties we have lately guaranteed her, or has she exceeded their just and proper range? Most certainly not. As Lord Elgin asserts in his despatch, the present House of Assembly has every possible claim to be recognized as the free and genuine voice of the people. It is the result of a general election which took place about 18 months ago, under the auspices of the political party now in opposition, and after dissolution which they had advised for the purpose of strengthening their position as a government. As it happened, the result was the last, dog-in-favorable to them, for the whole representation of Lower Canada was little affected by the change, in the Upper Province several constituencies, and among them some of the most populous turned out Tory representatives, and took libelars in their place. No objection, therefore, can be taken to the peculiar character of the present House. The Tories appealed to the people, and, in all fairness, should stand by their appeal. They were beaten

in the new House and forced to retire, on a question of confidence, when they did not muster a third of the votes in their favour. In this country a party thus defeated, sets about recovering its ground by converting its opponents or partially conforming to their views. In Canada, the men who call themselves the British party, and who had hitherto relied on imperial support against the people of the colony, had no idea of so peaceful and constitutional a method.

Upon the act of the Provincial Parliament, which has afforded a pretext for the outrages which have been committed, it is the duty of Her Majesty's Servants to reserve their judgment until we shall be in possession of the full information which you lead Me to expect as to its character and object; but whatever may be the view which may be taken of the merits of that measure, there can be but one opinion as to the guilt of those who in resistance to a law constitutionally passed by the Provincial Legislature, have had recourse to violence so disgraceful and calculated to bring discredit upon the very serious responsibility incurred by all who have even by the impudence of their language assisted in producing the excitement which has led to such lamentable results. Her Majesty's Servants entirely concur with Your Lordship as to the consequences which must follow from submitting to the kind of dictation by which it has been attempted on this occasion to overrule the decision of the legally constituted authorities of the Province, and they confidently rely upon your firmness, support against the people of the colony, had no idea of so peaceful and constitutional a method.

The Royal instructions, it is true, require that all bills, having for their object the authorizing the drawing lotteries (which, however, I do not admit this to be), should be reserved, as well as all Bills of an extraordinary or unusual nature; but it must be borne in mind that these instructions are the old circulars which, with perhaps trifling alterations, have ever been sent to the colonies by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and long before the Legislative Assemblies, and long before Responsible Government, was ever thought of, and therefore, in my judgment, should be construed and acted upon with reference to the state of things and course of Government then existing in the colonies to which they were intended to apply, and when the Governor, as an absolute monarch or as the representative of the absolute authority of the Parent State, exercised his power, irrespective of local advice, in any degree responsible for his acts.

Since, however, these instructions were framed, Responsible Government has been demanded in the Colony, and acquired in the Parent State, as a system to which we are justly entitled, and which, in inhabiting a country of vast extent and importance, and which system of constitutional government imputes that all local affairs, not involving imperial interests, are to be conducted through a Provincial Cabinet, consisting of heads of departments, responsible to the representatives of the people in Parliament.

This responsibility obviously requires the presence, in Parliament, of the leading persons constituting the Cabinet, who, from hour to hour and day to day, watch over the proceedings of Parliament, and are supposed to control it, as they do not expressly oppose it; and as the Government is administered by them, in the Colony by the Governor no bill which receives the sanction of both Houses, and consequently of the administration, can be passed, and which our readers will find below, they have broken through the administration of the very persons now moving heaven and earth against it. So far from proposing to indemnify rebels, the act only recognizes claims on account of wanton injury to property, and especially excludes convicted rebels, as well as those who being charged with rebellion had submitted to Her Majesty's pleasure. To pass such a bill is no stretch of liberty, no insult to royal authority or law. It is merely the settlement of existing and admitted claims by a regular process of adjudication. The British public will not meet the question whether the rebels, or those who have broken through the Legislature without objection, if it be objected to them, ought not, by their advice, to be reserved, since they ought to resign a bill of so objectionable a character as to warrant its rejection by the Governor, on their advice, was carried in their despite, otherwise it would be placing their decision in the Cabinet, above the decision of Parliament, by whose permission they are enabled to tender their advice to the Crown.

This course, moreover, is quite unnecessary, since by the constitutional act, the right to disallow any act of our Parliament, is reserved to the Queen in Council, to be exercised by the Queen in Council, and is the responsibility of the Imperial Ministry; and this is, in my opinion, the only legitimate, constitutional, yet effectual, control which, under our system, the Crown has retained over the otherwise absolute authority of our own Legislature.

This is the distinct, broad and constitutional ground upon which I desire to place the question, not admitting a solitary instance in which the Governor can consistently refuse to give his assent, on the responsibility of the Imperial Ministry; and this is, in my opinion, the only legitimate, constitutional, yet effectual, control which, under our system, the Crown has retained over the otherwise absolute authority of our own Legislature.

5. What is meant by Constitutional Government? and has Canada a constitution?

6. On the supposition that Canada has a constitution, in what respect has the Governor acted unconstitutionally?

7. And in what respect have the administration acted unconstitutionally?

8. What was the real design in burning the Parliament House, and the national library?

9. What was the real design in insulting the Representative of the Queen?

10. How do arson and insults prove that the perpetrators of these crimes, are sound in their political principles and that those who are involved and whose property is destroyed, and whose figures are burnt, are wrong in political principles?

11. What is the proof that the Province of Canada has a constitution?

12. What is it that constitutes a majority in either Upper or Lower Canada? Is it the vote of the people?

13. What is meant by loyalty when separated from, and opposed to, constitutional government?

14. What is the proof that the Province of Canada has a constitution, or that it is intended to be so?

15. What is it that constitutes a majority in either Upper or Lower Canada? Is it the vote of the people?

16. What is the real design in insulting the Representative of the Queen?

17. How do arson and insults prove that the perpetrators of these crimes, are sound in their political principles and that those who are involved and whose property is destroyed, and whose figures are burnt, are wrong in political principles?

18. What is the proof that the Province of Canada has a constitution?

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25. What is the proof that the Province of Canada has a constitution?

bie Government, the Ministry must know what will be done with respect to the Royal assent while a bill is in progress, and if it was avowed, it would be reserved, the procedure might be altered to postpone it necessarily, if they perceived the necessity of reservation; whereas, formerly, no one could tell what the Governor might do, and consequently no such caution could be used.

I think that when the Ministry intend to recommend the reservation of a bill, such intention should be declared during its progress that either House may have an opportunity of expressing their disapprobation of the course intended to be taken by the Government in that respect.

I do not apologize for thus intruding my opinions upon you because I know the due interest you take in the sound working of the Government of Canada. I do not mean to say that the conduct of Lord Elgin is ever thought of, and therefore, in my judgment, should be construed and acted upon with reference to the state of things and course of Government then existing in the colonies to which they were intended to apply, and when the Governor, as an absolute monarch or as the representative of the absolute authority of the Parent State, exercised his power, irrespective of local advice, in any degree responsible for his acts.

Since, however, these instructions were framed, Responsible Government has been demanded in the Colony, and acquired in the Parent State, as a system to which we are justly entitled, and which system of constitutional government imputes that all local affairs, not involving imperial interests, are to be conducted through a Provincial Cabinet, consisting of heads of departments, responsible to the representatives of the people in Parliament.

Lord Elgin's DESPATCH.—THE TIMES' ARTICLE AND THE DEBATE, &c. &c.—We cannot well express the pride and grateful feelings with which we lay before our readers to-day, the calm, strong, impartial despatch of His Excellency, Lord Elgin, to the Colonial Secretary, on the late outrages in Montreal. For once both the Imperial Government and the people of Canada have right to be proud of our Governor General.

A desire to give to our readers as full a statement as possible of the effect produced in England by our Canadian affairs, induces us to curtail any remarks of our own. A few things to which we wish especially to direct attention are italicized. We cannot omit to notice one thing, however; his Lordship shows that the late parliament was dissolved by the advice of his late ministry; they support they should receive from the four denominations amongst whom the Universalists, Presbyterians, &c., are divided, would be entitled to their return to the Legislature.

One of the few things which we wish especially to direct attention to is, that the *Transcript* has been tolerated in the days of Lord Cartier, although the doctrine involved in it was far more remote period of barbarism—but as the London *Times* of the 17th ult., when referring to a passage in the *Montreal Gazette*, says, "it betrays a temper so savage and brutal," we would have at once have seen that it was in the proper place, and concealed ourselves with the reflection that it could do little harm. But as it appears in the *Transcript*, we think otherwise, and must therefore offer a few remarks upon it.

The intention of the article from which the above quotation is taken, is to present Lord Elgin as a coward, and we do not, for a moment, suppose that the Editor of the *Transcript* is himself a proslavery to the opinion which seems so seductively inclined to thrust upon his readers. The reckless temerity and brutal ferocity of the gladiator, and lion-fighter, have long since ceased to be regarded as true courage, except by the unrefined and the blackguard, and we would shudder to include the Editor of the *Transcript* in this class. It must be obvious that no amount of courage, either physical or moral, can render a man proof against the dagger or the pistol bullet of the cowardly assassin, and hence, even supposing that Lord Elgin was afraid of being shot or maltreated by a ruffian mob, still his few words would be very far from cowardice. It is admitted that his Excellency has reason—much reason to complain of the treatment which he has received in the hands of the Montreal mob, and we are subsequently told that "he might have come into Montreal any day safe and unattended, and no one would have touched him." We are disposed to doubt the accuracy of this latter assumption very much, and, at any rate, his Lordship had no grounds for believing it. The "treatment" which he had received consisted in the savage peltings of ferocious animalism—the mud and

SIGNAL.

JUNE 26, 1849.

COURAGE.

The Excellency has resolved at the hands of the mob that this is no sufficient shield itself up in arms and fight to the death. This is not the caited British Governor in this Colony who in their authority in this walked into Montreal—bleeding corpses. In we do not believe that danger. He might offend any day safely and no one would have

agious and barbarous sentiments of the Transcript. We regret the necessity of conviction that the Transcript in the province during in the Gazette, the Colonist set put together; simply because with more ability, and consequence on a much higher possibly be affected by the mob, which we have quoted, rated in the days of Lord Elgin the doctrine involved in a remote period of barbarism. Of the 17th ult., usage in the Montreal Gazette a tempest so savage and unkind English will at which could sanction such of the pals of his sympathy which we have quoted, we would at once have proper place, and consolled that it could do little ears in the Transcript, we must therefore offer a few

an article from which the is, to present Lord Elgin; we do not, for a moment, of the Transcript is his opinion which he seems to thrust upon his readers.—and brutal ferocity of the mob, have long since ceased, true courage, except by blackguard, and we would be Editor of the Transcript be obvious that no amount of moral, can render a dagger or the pistol bullet o, and hence, even supposed afraid of being shot or mob, still his fear would suffice. It is admitted that reason—much reason to ent him received at the mob, and we are subse- might have come into and untried, and no one in. We are disposed to this latter assumption veryte, his Lordship had no it. The "treatment" consisted in the savage animality—the mud and iron blackguards, and arrage with large stones, lieve intended to destroy supporters of those standard or the tools of the par-cript writers; and we do not if the wretches who could grant strophes—although braver would be courageous enough to act are very sorry that we are credit for having written slanders regret for this or one line having a ten- or tame down the brutal mob! On the contrary, writings of the Transcri- tors in the same cause, lence down to the present neatly calculated to ap- strengthen the ferocity ion. Such must be the man who has marked press of Montreal! and at there would be more in the conduct of Lord Elgin the. But the articles to which the majority of the Magistrate, and whose names were still allowed to remain on the present Commission; the confederacy is to the effect that they will not qualify. We believe the object is to embarrass the Government, and throw the affairs of the District into confusion. But in defiance of this confederacy, we think there are twenty-two who have already qualified, and we know of twenty more who will do so on the first opportunity. But we cannot reasonably expect, in this busy season of the year, men will travel forty or fifty miles merely for the purpose of qualifying as Magistrates. Our correspondent, however, need not be least afraid that any league or confederation of the Tories of Huron, can be attended with any serious consequence to the District. It may truly be said of them that "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak," and so soon as a complaint is made of inconvenience arising from a want of Magistrates in any particular locality, it will speedily be discovered that there are plenty of honest men in the District who will be willing to qualify.

In reference to the training of the Militia, we are not aware that there is any law absolutely enjoining such musters; and at all events there is no necessity, at present, for workmen neglecting their labor and losing their time in any such useless ceremonies. Huron had enough of it last year at Caron's Bic, to serve for half a dozen of years to come. With regard to Officers in the Militia being members of Mr. Mack's League—the thing is such an anomaly that it can only exist in consequence of gross ignorance or a total want of reflection. We are willing to admit that there may be some good men—some excellent men who are members of this League—but they have been imposed on, they have been induced to join it through the establishment of Regulations of Police,

and the literature and religion of the present day, look back upon chivalry as a pre-eminence in barbarity! He must be aware that the safety of social knowledge—the amelioration of man's social condition—the establishment of "Militia's" Institute, and scientific societies—the promulgation of peace, union and harmony, and a strong tendency to the generalization of human sympathies and human institutions constitutes "The Spirit of the Age."—

In short, he must be aware that true bravery, or

heroism, no longer consist in trampling over "bleeding corpses," but in forbearance and in mercy; in shrinking from, and repudiating the wanton slaughter of our fellow creatures, and in generously involving our own abstract, individual rights, in the general interests of the community. Therefore, we could not be persuaded that the Editor of the Transcript is a believer in the doctrine which he promulgates.

There was no compromise of dignity in the act of Lord Elgin in delegating the authority of the Crown to the Commander of the Forces, on the occasion alluded to—there was no sacrifice of the public interests in doing so. Lord Elgin had a perfect right to set as he did. The Bills became law just as really, and as efficiently through the sanction given in her Majesty's name by the Commander of the Forces as though they had been sanctioned by Queen Victoria in her own person. And although it could be proven that Lord Elgin would have been perfectly safe from insult and violence in going into the city, yet if even a riot or a tumult was avoided by delegating the Commander of the Forces, then His Excellency's conduct is not only justifiable, but highly commendable. The sentiment of the Transcript about "walking over bleeding corpses," is both savage and absurd. If the mob which was to thus butchered and trodden under foot, had assembled in defense of a righteous cause, then, only the darkest infamy and disgrace could attach to the murderous Nero, who would trample on their "bleeding corpses!" Or, if the Transcript admits that the mob was a mass of wicked and unmerciful ferocity, whose intentions and object were desperately atrocious, then, the Earl of Elgin is an honor to his race; insomuch as he refused to walk over the "bleeding corpses" of such abandoned wretches, and mercifully spared their lives by a temporary sacrifice of his own legal right—thus affording to the Transcript a glorious opportunity of doing good, by endeavoring to tame down the savagery of this infatuated multitude, and expounding to them the first principles of civilization. In short, whatever view we take of the position of the Montreal mob, and the conduct of Lord Elgin, the former is altogether reprehensible, and the latter praiseworthy.

We are perfectly convinced that had Sir Francis Bondhead been placed in the same circumstances which Lord Elgin has occupied for the last six weeks, he would not have walked over "bleeding corpses," but the streets of Montreal would have flowed with blood. And we ask the Editor of the Transcript how far this policy would have conduced to the prosperity of the province? What benefit would it have conferred on the promotion of justice, liberty, or humanity? In conclusion, we think the Editor of the Transcript should in future repudiate this senseless, savage twaddle of the Gazette, the Colonist, and the Patriot, and exert his talents in some way that will benefit the country—Canada presents a wide and a hopeful field of exercise for men who have the will and the ability to do good. The party which the Transcript serves has never done any good—it is now perished—it is, in fact, incapable of even doing serious injury. An intelligent public opinion, and its own want of soul and principle, have rendered it an object of ridicule rather than of dread. The country is doomed to prosper under the policy of its present rulers, and any opposition which may be offered to that policy must be short-lived, futile and even contemptible.

THE MILITIA AND "THE LEAGUE."

In last week's Signal "A Subscribers" asked the two following straight-forward questions:—First—Do some of the leaders of the League refuse to qualify as Magistrates because in doing so they would be required to take the oath of allegiance? And second—Will these Leaders of the League who hold Commissions in the Militia attempt to call out the Loyal Yeomen of Huron, for training on the 26th instant? Since our last issue we have received, from a different quarter, another communication in reference to the second question, and hence we feel bound to offer a few remarks on the subject.

With regard to the Magistracy, we can only say that a regular confederacy has been entered into by most of the Tories who were formerly Magistrates, and whose names were still allowed to remain on the present Commission; the confederacy is to the effect that they will not qualify. We believe the object is to embarrass the Government, and throw the affairs of the District into confusion. But in defiance of this confederacy, we think there are twenty-two who have already qualified, and we know of twenty more who will do so on the first opportunity. But we cannot reasonably expect, in this busy season of the year, men will travel forty or fifty miles merely for the purpose of qualifying as Magistrates. Our correspondent, however, need not be least afraid that any league or confederation of the Tories of Huron, can be attended with any serious consequence to the District. It may truly be said of them that "the spirit is willing but the flesh is weak," and so soon as a complaint is made of inconvenience arising from a want of Magistrates in any particular locality, it will speedily be discovered that there are plenty of honest men in the District who will be willing to qualify.

In reference to the training of the Militia, we are not aware that there is any law absolutely enjoining such musters; and at all events there is no necessity, at present, for workmen neglecting their labor and losing their time in any such useless ceremonies. Huron had enough of it last year at Caron's Bic, to serve for half a dozen of years to come. With regard to Officers in the Militia being members of Mr. Mack's League—the thing is such an anomaly that it can only exist in consequence of gross ignorance or a total want of reflection. We are willing to admit that there may be some good men—some excellent men who are members of this League—but they have been imposed on, they have been induced to join it through the establishment of Regulations of Police,

plausible imitations of others, and have done so thoughtlessly, and without examination.—

But the absurdity of any man bearing a commission in the Militia and at the same time continuing a member of such a League, is too apparent to require any exposure.

In all civilized communities every man who is disciplined and is authorized by the State to use or bear arms, is authorized on the absolute condition that he will protect and support the laws and the Government under which he lives.

And however high the strife of parties may run, he is bound by an oath to know no politics and to unite with no party, but to preserve the peace of society, and enforce obedience to the laws.

Were it otherwise, and were men who are

trained to arms, and armed in their country's defense, allowed to range themselves with this or that political faction, there would be no Government at all, and no laws save the law of the sword, and the world would be one scene of bloodshed and political confusion.

Now it is not denied or concealed that Mack's League is a political society—nay, that it is a sedition society; that the real object of it is to upset the existing Government of the country, simply because Mr. Mack took the liberty of supposing that it was a bad Government. Now it is being good or bad does not affect the question so far at least as Militia Officers are concerned—they are sworn to protect the existing Government of the country, and to defend it against all violence—even if constitutional means are to be employed in changing it, they are forbidden to take any part in it except by merely giving their vote for members of Parliament. But the ideas of them joining a secret society for the avowed purpose of upsetting the Government which they are sworn to protect, is certainly very ridiculous if not treasonable. Smith O'Brien was a Gentleman both by birth and education, and in all probability he at some period of his life held a high commission in the Militia or Yeoman Cavalry of his country, but it would have been rather an awkward anomaly to have subjected the loyal yeomen of Ireland to the training and authority of Smith O'Brien in the year 1848. The cases are exactly parallel in so far as action is concerned. Smith O'Brien formed a "league" for the purpose of upsetting, not the Government of Queen Victoria in England, but the Government of Lord Clarendon in Ireland. Mr. Mack has formed a "league" for the purpose of upsetting the Government of Lord Elgin in Canada, or, to use his own significant language, for the purpose of making men English, the expense of not being British! Both Lord Clarendon's and Lord Elgin's Governments are Queen Victoria's. And the only difference between the league of Smith O'Brien and the league of General Mack is that the first was an attempt of the people to put down what they considered an oppressive faction; the other is an attempt of a faction to trample on the rights of the people!

An Act to repeal certain Acts therin mentioned, and to make better provision respecting the admission Land Surveyors, and other officers.

An Act for the sale and better management of Timber upon the Public Lands.

An Act to amend an Act therin mentioned, and to make other provisions for the management and disposal of Public Lands, and to limit the period for making Free Grants.

An Act to divide the District of Huron in the Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

An Act for the better establishment and maintenance of Public Schools in Upper Canada, and for repealing the present School Act.

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