...tures dissolutions of such Unions, as the increase of wealth and population may require, or of any other Act of the Parliament of this Province, shall be imprisoned in such charge in the Gaol in such Senior County, or be under bail or recognizance to appear for trial at any Court in such Senior County, may be indicted, tried, sentenced and punished either in such Senior County or such Junior County, as to the Court before whom such person shall be tried shall seem meet.

XIII. And be it enacted, that the following section shall be substituted for the repealed thirty-third section as amended of the Act first above cited, and shall be read as part of the said Act: "And be it enacted, That the Town Reeves and Deputy Town Reeves of the several Townships, Villages and Towns within each County, shall constitute the Municipal Council for such County: Provided always, nevertheless, firstly, that no Town Reeve shall be entitled to take his seat in such Municipal Council until he shall have filed with the Clerk of such Municipal Council a certificate under the hand and seal of the Town Clerk of the Township, Village or Town for which he shall be entitled to sit in such Municipal Council, of his having been duly elected and taken the oath of qualification and office as such Town Reeve: And provided also, secondly, that no Deputy Town Reeve shall be entitled to take his seat in such Municipal Council until he shall have filed a similar certificate with the Clerk of such Municipal Council, and also an affidavit or affirmation of the Collector or of such other person as shall have the legal custody of the Collector's Roll or Rolls of such Township, Village or Town for the previous year, and sworn or affirmed before some Justice of the Peace for the County, to the effect that such Roll or Rolls contains or contain the names of at least five hundred resident Freeholders and Householders in such Township, Village or Town as they appear upon such Roll or Rolls."

XIV. And be it enacted, That in addition to the powers now possessed by the Municipal Councils of Counties and Unions of Counties in Upper Canada, the Council of any such Municipality shall have power to make a By law or By-laws for levying by assessment on all the rateable property within any particular parts or portions of two Townships, to be described by metes and bounds in such By law, in addition to all other taxes rated on such property, such sum of money as shall be sufficient to defray the expense of making, maintaining, repairing or improving any Road, Bridge or other public work lying between such parts or portions of such two Townships, and by which the inhabitants of such parts or portions will be more especially benefitted; but no such By-law shall be passed except upon the application in writing under the hands of at least two thirds or the resident rate payers, representing at least one half in value of the rateable property within those parts or portions of such two Townships which are to be affected by such By-law: and that a printed notice of such application, with the names of the signers thereto, describing the limits within which such By-law is to be in force, shall be given for at least one month, by posting up such notice in four different places within such limits, and at the places for holding the sittings of the Township Council for each of the Townships interested, and also by inserting the same weekly for at least four weeks in some newspaper published in the County, if any there be, and if not, then in some newspaper published in some adjoining County.

TOWNS AND CITIES.

XV. That the Common Council of each of the cities, and the Town Councils of each of the Towns now or hereafter to be incorporated in Upper Canada, shall, in addition to the powers they now possess, have further power and authority to make By-laws for each of the following purposes:

Firstly. To fix an annual rent on the drainage of any house, cellar, yard or land into any common sewer, and to charge the property drained for the payment of such rent during the time it shall be so drained into such sewer.

Secondly. For raising, levying, and appropriating at and upon the petition of two thirds or upwards of the freeholders and householders resident in any particular street or square, alley or lane of the said Town or City, representing in value at least one half of the rateable property situate in such street, square, alley or lane, such sum or sums as may be necessary to defray the expense of lighting with gas, oil or other substances, such street, square, alley or lane by means of a special rate, to be assessed equally on the whole rateable property in such street, square, alley or lane.

Thirdly. For granting authority to any Company now or hereafter to be incorporated for the purpose of supplying water or gas for the use and convenience of the inhabitants of such City or Town, to lay down pipes or conduits for the conveyance of such water and gas under any of the streets or public squares of the Municipality, under such restrictions, limitations and regulations as to such Municipal Council may seem meet.

Fourthly. For subscribing for or purchasing any number of Shares in the Capital stock of any Company incorporated for the purpose supplying such City or Town with water or Gas, or for lending any sum of money to sued Company, or guaranteeing the payment of any sum of money borrowed by such company from any Corporation or person, or for endorsing or guaranteeing payment of the principal or interest of any Debentures to be issued by the Company for any money by them borrowed, or for assessing and levying from time to time upon the whole rateable property of the Municipality a sufficient sum or sums to discharge the debt or engagement so contracted, or for issuing Debentures for the like purpose payable at such times and for such sums respectively not less than Twenty Five Pounds currency, and bearing or not bearing interest, as such Corporation may think meet: Provided firstly that any such subscription for or purchase of Shares in such Company as aforesaid, may be made on behalf of the Municipality by any Municipal Officer or person thereunto authorised by any By-law, and that any such Deben-

To be continued.

POPULATION OF CITIES.—From Hebner's People's almanack for 1853. London, 2,363,141—Paris, 1,053,262—Constantinople, 786,996—New York 522,756—St. Petersburg, 478,439—Vienna; 477,846—Berlin, 441,931—Naples, 416,475—Philadelphia, 409,354—Liverpool, 384,263—Glasgow, 377,800—Moscow, 350,000—Manchester, 296,600—Madrid, 260,000—Dublin, 254,850—Lyons, 249,325—Lisbon, 241,500—Amsterdam, 222,800—Havana, 200 000—Marseilles, 195,257—Baltimore, 189,054—Palermo, 180,000—Rome, 172,382—Warsaw, 162,597—Leeds, 152,000—Milan, 151,438—Hamburg, 150,754—Boston, 136,788.

ARRIVAL OF THE "AMERICA."

NEW YORK, July 5.

The "*America*" with 4 days later news from Europe, arrived at Halifax this morning.

The "*Arabia*," arrived out in less than ten days.

Cotton rallied; sales of the week 57,000 bales, at full and slightly increased rates.—Tratsactions in breadstuffs limited, at reduced prices. Provisions unchanged.

The political news from the continent in regard to the difficulties between Russia and Turkey are favorable to a continuance of peace.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP "HERMAN"

NEW YORK, July 7

The steamship *Herman*, from Bremen and Southampton, arrived here this A. M. She brings London dates to the 22nd, and 170 passengers.

We find some items of news not embraced in our Halifax despatches.

The London Times says the Emperor of Russia is negotiating for the purchase of the American steamships *Humbolt* and *Franklin*, to be added to the Russian $950,000 has been offered.

The overland India mail arrived on the 20th June.

The intelligence of the capture of Nankin by the rebels, is confirmed. The event took place on the 21st of March. The insurgents were afterwards compelled to aracuate, but subsequently on the 6th April were defeated about 60 miles south of the city.

The British troops had been ordered to Shangai to protect British interests.

In Europe warlike movements continue in all directions. The French had built several additional vessels at Toulon.

The English squadron at Spithead had been reinforced by the Channel fleet, and now numbers 17 slaps.

A Letter from Smyrna states that two Turkish merchant vessels had been captured by the Russians in the Black Sea; also that war in the Caucasus had broken out with redoubled force.

Lord John Russel had stated that a plan for arranging the difficulties in Jamaica would shortly be proposed in Parliament.—The French steamer had arrived at Constantinple with 40,000 muskets, for the Porte.

NEW YORK, July 7.

President Pierce having signified his intention of being present at the opening of the Crystal palace, the Board of Assistant Aldermen suggest an appropriation of $5,000 to defray his expenses. The resolution, however did not pass.

WASHINGTON, July 7.

The Republic says that the Frigate Cumberland, at Pensecola was waiting to carry Mr. Borland to central Africa.

PHILADELPHIA, July 7.

The train on the Baltimore Railroad ran off the track in consequence of a piece of Wood having been maliciously placed across the Rails. The Express and Baggage Cars were broken into fragments.—Three persons got into the platform, one of whom was instantly killed, and the other s badly wounded.

LAST NIGHT'S REPORT.

NEW, YORK, July 8

A letter received in this city states that the Pacific Railroad Expedition, under Captain Gunnison, was encamped near West Port, Missouri, on the 20th June, and was to start next day for Salt Lake.

The committee of arrangementr for receiving the President have appointed a subcommittee to report this p. m.

The City Council has tendered the President the use of independence Hall to hold his levee.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen last night appointed a committee to receive the President, and voted an appropriation to pay the expenses.

ALBANY, July 7.

At the railway meeting, committee were appointed to perfect the consolidation to regulate the running of roads &c. The jury on the case of J. Hendrickson, came in court this evening with a verdict of guilty of the murder of his wife by administering poison. Judge Marvin sentenced him to be hung on the 26th August.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.

A freight train which left Wilmington this morning, run off the track into the Brandywine; the Bridge-tender says the usual signals were displayed.

In the matter of the accident to the Baltimore train this morning, the verdict of the jury exonerates the Railroad Comp. and the officers from all the blame in the matter.

WASHINGTON, July 8

Senator Lorenzi, the late Mexican minister, and the Secretary of state were received by the President in a final official interview.

It is understood that the command of the Fishing Ground Squadron has been assigned to Commodore Shubrick.

BALTIMORE, July 6

New Orleans papers of Thursday are received. The remaining passengers of the lost "*William & Mary*" had arrived at new Orleans.

OSWEGO, July 5th, (Tuesday Evening.)

The fire has extended over a space of about forty-five acres. Every mill north of Bridge Street, viz.—Fitzhugh, Doolittle, Penfield and Wyman's burnt. Also Ames & Hall's elevators burnt. The loss is not less than one and a half millions of dollars, including goods in store—over 300,000 bushels of grain.

Among the losers are the following—Fitzhugh & Co.' Loss $20,000 on mill, insured, $12,000, large stock—15,000 or 20,000 bushels of grain, insured; S. Doolittle, mill and stock, loss $45,000, partly insured.—Ames & Brother, elevator, loss $20,000 on buildings, insured $12,000. About five thousand dollars, loss on grain in stores owned abroad. H. M. Ames, plaster mill and two stores on first street, and stock in the mill, loss $100,000; insured $7,000 T. Wyman, flour mill, loss $19,000.—Hale & Co., elevator, loss in buildings $28,000; insured in New York, loss on grain in store in this building, $60,000. Fitzhugh & Co., have a large amount of merchandize in store, loss not less than $20,000; falls on parties abroad. Severla others are also heavy losers by this great fire. It is impossible to asertain individual losses. So rapid were the flames that at the time it was at its height only an hour had intervened. Three of the largest mills are in ruins. The fire of 1849 is nothing to this. Many estimate the loss higher than our figures. A large share of the loss will fall on persons abroad.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—We learn from Captain Sweet of the S. B. Northerner, that on his way up, on Wednesday afternoon about five o'clock, he came upon an immense quantity of fragments of the upper works of a steamer. They were evidently portions of an upper cabin steamer, and they were scattered for a mile in extent over the water. The scene of the wreck was from 3 to 4 miles east of Bois Balanc Island and almost within sight of Mackinac. Captain Sweet examined with the utmost care the flowing fragments of the wreck, but could discover no human beings to tell the story of the terrible catastrophe. It would seem that the steamer must have been blown or broken into a thousand pieces and it is not likely a soul has survived.

Nothing was known of it in Mackinac, but Captain Sweet had learned that two propellers had passed down the Lake a few hours before, one of which he met, and the other which is supposed to be the Bucephalus, is likely to have been the terribly destroyed vessel.—*Lake Superior Journal.*

RUTTAN'S RIFLE.—We were shewn yesterday, by Mr. Wm. C. Ruttan, his letters patent for a new rifle, and after a thoughtful examination of his model of the projectile, and a knowledge of the distance it has been thrown, we are satisfied that this new affair is superior to all the death-dealing implements of which we have heard.—Mr. Ruttan has had his invention thoroughly tested, and guarantees sharp shooting at the enormous distances of one mile. The celebrated Minie rifle, although far heavier than this, which does not exceed the weight of an ordinary gun, has never done good work at the distance named; and all the French inventions are outdone by this effective and yet very simple contrivance of the Canadian. The slug is of a triangular shape—so constructed as to meet the least possible resistance from the air, so that in firing at long range it is not necessary to elevate the barrel.—Mr. Wm. H Soper, of London, is manufacturing the rifles, and having obtained the right for his County, is turning out a great number, but still is not able to meet the demand. Mr. Ruttan will, of course, realize a large sum of money from his ingenuity. He intends to proceed shortly to Britain and the continent, and although we know some of the old fogies, in the army and out of it, will turn up their noses at the idea of anything good (or bad) emanating from a Colonist, yet we are quite certain that Mr. Ruttan's invention will be understood and appreciated at once by scientific and practical men. We cannot do less than wish him every success, both because he is a Canadian and a Kingstonian, with whom the writer had played—or fought—which, at that time and place, was much the same thing—many a truant hour. Mr. Ruttan is a practical printer, but like others who learn the art, he speedily abandoned it, and we are glad to find that he has succeeded in doing something more profitable. He belongs withal to an *inventive* family, being a nephew of Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, of Cobourg, whose improved method of ventilating and heating buildings has been admired and commended, both in the United States and Canada.—*Spectator.*

THE USE OF GLASS FOR ROOFING.—Messrs. Tod and McGregor, the well known engineers and iron steam ship builders, of Glasgow, have just contracted to have their building yard covered with glass and lightened with gas. In this structure (a modification of the Crystal Palace,) Messrs. Tod and McGregor, will be able to build several first-class ocean steamships at once, the men working full time, comfortably in all sorts of weather, and if necessary, a second relay of men could be employed during the night. The cost of the erection will be about £12,000.

SUICIDE.—On Tuesday a school teacher named Hussey residing in Port Stanley, cut his throat with a razor whilst under the influence of liquor. The man lived till next day, and his chief cry during the period of his suffering was for more whiskey.—*London. Times.*

☞The Windham Township Council have passed resolutions to take stock in the Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway £25,000 if the Junction with the Dunville Extension be at Simcoe.

BITE OF MAD DOGS.—An English Journal says that an old Saxon has been for 50 years using with perfect success, a remedy for the bite of mad dogs, by the agency of which "he has rescued many human beings and cattle from the fearful death of hydrophobia." The remedy is to wash the wound immediately with warm vinegar or tepid water dry it and then apply a few drops of muriatic acid, spirit of salt, which will destroy the poison of the saliva, or neutralize it and the cure is effected. The above is unquestionably a very easy and simple remedy, and if effectual, it should be made public.

A few friends of the late Daniel Webster have subscribed $25,000, bought an elegant residence, and presented it to his widow, as a mark of their affection for his memory and gratitude for his public services. Who shall say hereafter that political gratitude is exclusively for favors to come.

THE ROBIN.—A curious instance of the familiarity and sagacity of this little bird is to be seen at a house near Rosencath, where a young gentleman occupies one of the upper rooms as his bed chamber. In one corner stands his clothes bag, and in the mouth of it the owner found one day a robin's nest built, and filled with eggs—the little pair had taken advantage of the window being left open to occupy such a singular locality for their breeding place. The eggs are by this time hatched, so that the parent birds have to be early astir to find food for their little ones; indeed much earlier than the other occupant of the room. The young robin's can't wait for their early breakfast until the fellow lodgers gets up, and the old birds are driven to the necessity of awakening him, which they do, at an early hour every morning, by flapping their wings in his face, when he gets up, and kindly opens the window for their free egrees and ingress. We have the story on such undoubted authority that there is no ground left for questioning it; and we would be sorry, indeed, if it were not true, as it is an interesting feature in the history of these little pets of all young folks.—*Glasgow Mail.*

FIRE AT CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—A fire broke out on Sunday, the 19th ult., in the stable rear of the Cambridge Hotel, on Main street, Cambridge, Mass., and the wind blowing, fresh from the North-west, drove the flames rapidly before it, destroying everything which came in the way.—The heat from the fire was so intense that although some of the city engines were on their way thither, they were unable to cross the Cambridge end of the bridge, and for a long time the bridge was in great danger, but was saved with but slight scorching. The Cambridge Hotel, and the Bridge Hotel were destroyed, and some fifteen other buildings. The fire was the most destructive which has occurred in Cambridge for several years. The loss of property is estimated at from £70,000 to $100,000.

FIRE AT BALTIMORE.—A fire broke out on Tuesday evening in Strauss' four story Grocery warehouse on Broadway, Fell's Point. The buildings was entirely gutted. The flames then communicated to two stores below, and the Hotel on the corner, which were consumed. The Market House then caught fire, and was also completely destroyed. The flames next crossed the street burning Strauss' other grocery store, Mrs. Randall's house, and several frame buildings. The fire was still raging, when the despatch left, and it is feared will destroy the entire blocks on both sides of the street. The loss thus far is considerable.

THE OLD ENEMY:—HIS POLICY.

"Church," Tactics when in Power.—Doctor Strachan, from the period when he first emerged from his Presbyterian trammels, has aimed to establish uniformity of religion in the Province by means of the State. What theological argument might fail to accomplish over conscience, "John by Divine permission" intended to effect by the positive and negative wires of interest proceeding from the public Treasury. In writing to a colonial Secretary John thus guarrantees the success of his schemes to the Home Government, provided, they would apply the negative Wire—or in his own words—"*Should no prospect of supporting their Clergy be held out to the various protestant denominations,*" that is in plain English,—with "divine permission" we shall succeed if you will only aid us to starve them out! How magnanimous in "the church" political.

Church Tactics when out of Power.—The same functionary has now entirely changed his policy. While he hoped to get all the Reserves he pursued the starving-out tactics: but now that he fears that he will get none after the death of the present incumbents, he suggests the use of the positive Wire from the Public Chest—the payment of all the Protestant clergy, that he and his familiars may continue their pensions for ever, and get the Lion's share of the spoil! How disinterested—how just is this.

Who, among all the Ministers of religion will aid the enemy of our country's liberty and freedom in this mean and dastardly attempt at continued pillage of a common fund from which all should be benefitted as citizens, although not as should be benefitted as citizens, although not as religionists?—Will the Wesleyan Preachers debase themselves to become the ally of the enemy for the sake of getting a bone to pick?—We earnestly hope they will not. A review of the past history of the War for religious equality would perhaps open the eyes of recent emigrants among them. In a memorial of the Methodist Conference of a former day to the King, we find the following noble sentiments, which we hope the present Conference may adopt:

"Your memorialists therefore feel satisfied, that in the state of the population in Canada, neither the real interests of the Church itself, nor of the government, nor of the people, nor of religion, require the endowment sought and claimed by the Episcopal Clergy; but on the contrary, they believe that all these interests will be best consulted and promoted by leaving all ministers of religion in the enjoyment of the same political privileges and advantages, and appropriating the proceeds of the sale of lands heretofore set apart for the support of 'a Protestant Clergy' to the purposes of general education and perhaps to other internal improvements. When these Reserve lands, which have heretofore been so serious an obstruction to the general improvement of the country, are appropriated to general purposes, the Catholic and all other classes of your Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects will be alike benefitted by them."—*Examiner.*

REFORM DINNER IN BRANTFORD.

At a meeting held in the Court House in this Town, to day, William Thompson, Esq., of Oakland, in the chair, and W. R. Rubidge, Esq., acting as Secretary, the following Resolutions were unanimously carried:

Moved by Mr. John Campbell, seconded by Mr. Joseph Thompson, and

Resolved,—That in consideration of the many valuable Reform measures introduced and carried by the present Administration it is most desirable to give the said Ministry a Public Dinner in the Town of Brantford.

Moved by H. A. Hardy, Esq., seconded by Dr. O'Carr, and

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be now appointed a Committee to carry the foregoing resolution into effect, viz:

Town of Brantford.—C. S. Wilkes, A. Cleghorn, R. R. Stobridge, James Wilkes, J. Dalton, R. P. Carton, T. Daly, John Russell, Mathew Whitham, George Babcock, S. Cole, J. D. Clement, Dr. P. O'Carr, Thomas Spencer, James Woodyatt, P. B. Long, James Walkinshaw, John H. Moore, Wm. Simon, W. H. Morgan, T. Robson, Joseph Thompson, J. Comerford, John Heaton, W. B. Rubidge, P. G. VanBrocklyn, F. T. Wilkes, H. Hardy.

Township of Brantford.—Benson Jones, Lyman Chapin, T. Tufford, Dr. A. Cook, Herbert Biggar, John Cook, E. Vanderlip, A. Townsend, T. Newton, Thaddeus Smith, J. Maxwell, H. Hawley, H. Phelps, G. Smith, J. Lekins, J. Campbell, R. Hardy, I. Vanderlip, D. Brown, A. Vanderlip, J. Lampkins, N. Griffin.

South Drumfries.—D. Anderson, J. Mullin, J. Beamer, J. Sharp, J. Tood, D. O'Neil, P. S. Howell, M. Charlton, W. Little, Dr. Mainwaring, C. Smith, J. Thomas.

Township of Burford.—T. Horner, H. Kinny, G. Beamer, J. Oswald, R. Muir, J. Kelly, M. Fowler, W. G. Kerby, L. Daniels, Dr. Walrath, Dr. H. Ross, R. Smith.

Village of Paris.—H. Capron, Dr. McCosh, N. Hamilton, D. Totten, H. Finlayson, P. Markey, A. Spottiswoode, R. Cairns.

Onondaga.—A. J. Kelly, T. Armour, T. Conboy, D. McNaughton, T. Butler, A. Smith, P. McIntyre, A. Hawley, A Marlatt.

Oakland.—W. Thompson, C. Chapin, W. Darby, S. Malcolm, J. Toyne, J. Malcolm.—[Herald, July 4th.

ORANGE DIFFICULTIES.

The Upper Canada papers contain full particulars of what they appear to consider a very important schism amongst the Orangemen, on the occasion of their annual election of their officers. It appears there is no longer a Grand master holding undivided sway over that ancient and loyal body but there are two potentates, Grand Masters Gowan and Benjamin; and which is the lawful King, and which is the Pretender, is a question that appears difficult to solve. Since the Rival kings are not content, like those of Brenford, to smell at the same nosegay, they have issued proclamations, abusing each other in good set terms.

One thing appears very clear from the controversy—like some other agitators that we could instance—the Orange Society has made the name of religion a cloak to cover its political designs, and has sought to propagate its object by "apostolic blows and knocks;" the main difference as it appears to us, after reading with a feeling of weariness the *pronunciamentos* of the rivals, being that the one is disposed to make the Institution purely political, the other to retain a little spice of the religious, blended with the political elements of the Association. It is true that the question really at issue is rather mistily expressed. Master Benjamin says of his opponents:

"A few members have openly repudiated rligion as our primary foundation, and contended that our institution is a mere political organization."

Master Gowan, on the other hand, retorts:

"No member of the lodge repudiated religion as the primary foundation. On the contrary, all admitted it. But it was contended that the society was political as well as religious, and that although exclusively Protestant it was also exclusively loyal.—On the other hand, it was contended, that the radicals as well as the loyalists were admissable."

The embers of the dispute had evidently been rankling some time, but only burst into a flame at the annual general election, when a question arose as to the right of proxies to vote. The partizans of Mr. Gowan being in the majority, divided against the proxies; whereupon the friends of Mr. Benjamin retired. Each party subsequently elected its own grand master and officers, and each of the two potentates, as we have already said, claims the right of sway.

We should scarcely have noticed this affair, regarding it only as a specimen of "Famly Jars," in which none but the parties directly concerned have any right to meddle, were it not for the interest the Tory papers appear to take in the split.—The *Globe* especially feels it imperative on him to come to the rescue of the tribe of Benjamin, and zealously exhort the Orangemen to reconciliation and union. "There should," says he, "be union among the Protestants of all classes. We can spare none from the good work."

To those who have witnessed the political somersets of the *Globe*, within the last few months, it can cause no wonder to find it taking the Orange Association under its especial care. Our cotemporary the *North American*, says:—"We understand the Orangemen of Toronto propose to give Mr. Brown a dinner for the service he has done their cause." We should recommend that as a more fitting reward, that they should dethrone their contending champions for the Grand Mastership, and elect the member for for Kent in ther stead.—*Pilot.*

THE MONTREAL SLAUGHTER.

There is a remarkable feature in the investigation now going on that must forcibly strike the reader. The three parties involved, are anxious, as they should be, to protect themselves from undeserved obloquy, and therefore we have the most conflicting evidence as to the manner and the man who gave the order to fire. The Officers swear positively that they did not—the soldiers swear positively that the officers did, with the exception of the bugler, who positively swore that Col. Hogarth could not have given the order without his hearing it—and he did not hear him. The bugler did not belong to the firing party, and therefore is no liable to punishment if the troops fired without orders. The Mayor denies that he ordered the troops to fire, but there are a multitude of witnesses who swear that he did call upon the troops to fire. Now, if the soldiers fired without orders from their officer, they slaughtered the people, and are liable to severe punishment. If the officer gave the word to fire, (there being no row at the time) he committed murder. If the Mayor gave up the preservation of the peace to the offices commanding, he was equally guilty. That murder—foul and cowardly murder—has been committed, there is no doubt. When the matter comes before a legal tribunal, the witnesses will be confronted, and the truth elicited. The lamentations of fathers, mothers and children attest the unholy slaughter of peaceable citizens. Justice must be done in stern despite of sympathy. The Inquest has gone quite far enough to enable the jury to render a verdict. If there are many more witnesses to be examined, the court is likely to sit for a long time, as they work very short hours.—*Journal & Express.*

We clip from the Montreal Sun the following item:

"A contemporary states that the different petitions presented to the Provincial Legislature for the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law, similar to the Maine law, have in all been signed by 70,000 persons."

LEEDS ELECTION.—The writ for a new election, to supply the place of Mr. Richards, in the county of Leeds, has been issued, and is made returnable before close of the present month. Mr. Ormond Jones has come forward on the Conservative interest, at the instance, he states, of "many friends." The Liberals have not yet fixed upon their Candidate; but a movement to that end is being made in the call of Township meetings, to nominate delegates to a general convention which shall select a candidate. It is to be hoped that a selection will be made for which the entire liberal votes can be cast.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1853.

"OUR MEMBER."

The Honorable Malcolm Cameron has been busily employed since the prorogation of Parliament in meeting the numerous demands upon his time and attention in various portions of Canada West. It had been insinuated by some of his foes ("and the wish was father to the thought") that he would "not show his face in Huron," but Mr. Cameron is not thus in the habit of neglecting his constituents, and in this instance he took the very first opportunity of being present among them, face to face, and right glad was Huron to see the jovial, energetic countenance of her chief again.

In our last we remarked upon the entertainment got up at a moments notice by a number of the friends of Mr. Cameron in few Town, at which the Honorable Gentleman attended and was warmly greeted by those present. We also remarked as we weregoing to press, that he had addressed the public in the Hall of the Huron Hotel. Of his speech at that meeting we are sorry that we cannot give even a meagre outline, he not only touched upon all the points which we gave in our sketch of his speech at the dinner the evening previous, but also enlarged upon many other pomts interesting to friends and foes. The meeting was well attended both by Radicals and Tories. George Brown, Esq., the Treasurer of Huron and Bruce in the Chair, and the assembled wisdom of the United Counties was also present, the County Council being in session at the time, the members of which body with one or two exceptions being in the Room. The Honorable Gentleman was heard and applauded enthusiastically, and we would inform our warm but rather hasty friend Mr. McKenzie, that he held out no glittering spoils to the farmers of Huron and Bruce, he did not offer a slice of the £30,000, granted by the Assembly for road making on the frontiers of civilization. He showed that Bruce had already an ample fund for internal improvements which she could draw at the rate of two shillings and six-pence per acre, from the sales of the public lands. He did not come forward with any such paltry baits, but boldly and nobly appealed to his constituents as to *the conformity of his conduct during the late Session with his professions on the hustings.* Nor did he appeal in vain. His friends felt that their confidence had not been misplaced and his foes when they hoped to see the effect they had expected from erratic *Globu ar* influences and imprudent *Messages*, hid their diminished heads nor ventured even to murmur the slightest note of disapprobation.

At the conclusion of the meeting it was moved by Wm. Wallace, Esq., Reeve of Goderich, and seconded by Robert Hays, Esq., Reeve of McKillop, "That the thanks of this meeting are due to the Hon. Malcolm Cameron for the untiring and energetic course he has pursued ever since he entered Parliament and more especially since he became the representative of our Counties, and that the explanation given by him respecting the Canada Company Petition is very satisfactory as far as he is concerned, but that this meeting will, with other inhabitants of these Counties, endeavour to gather such information as may yet lead to a more satisfactory issue. With regard to the School Bill, though not so acceptable as might be desired, yet this meeting has every confidence, that when practicable, he will use all his influence to make it for the general benefit of this Provice. And that he has done all that any man could do, to redeem the pledges given at the Poll and at meetings throughout the counties, and this meeting has every confidence that he will continue to exert all his power for our benefit"—Carried unanimously.

It was moved by Ira Lewis, Esq., seconded by Mr. Wm. Story, That the above resolutions with the proceedings of the meeting be published in the *Signal*—carried.

Mr. Cameron has since attended meetings at Mitchell and Stratford, from thence he proceeded to London and Sarnia, and arrived here with Mrs. C. and daughter yesterday week by the *Ruby*. After [illegible] business he left after a few days for London.

In the event of another election for Huron and Bruce, there is no doubt Mr. Cameron would walk the course without the least opposition. And we regret (although it is a very selfish regret) that the same energetic ambition which gave him such an easy victory the once Conservative Huron, should urge him to reap his laurels, and face the foes of consistent reform on othe still dangerous fields. We hope this may not be the case, as take him altogether, the reformers of Huron may well despair of getting another champion so capable and energetic to carry out their views. We hope the Hon. Gentleman may still and for many years hereafter be induced to represent Huron in Parliament.

Since writing the above we have seen a very long "talk" in the *Globe* referring to our remaks upon the Dinner to Mr. Cameron, but have no room in this issue to take due notice of the same.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have this week to apologise for the non-issue of our paper last Thursday.—This we can assure our friends is felt to be as great an evil by us as it can possibly be by them. The difficulty arose from the non-arrival of paper, which we had ordered and expected long before it was needed, but as the supply of the kind we required was out at the Factory to which we sent, we were unfortunately delayed in dischaging our duty to our supporters. We had no positive control over the evil in this instance, but will use every precaution to guard against short supplies in future.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The County Council met on Tuesday, the 5th inst. The following gentlemen were present:—Dr. Chalk, the Warden, in the Chair, Messrr. Wallace, Girvin, Young, Johnson, Davidson, Walker, Lamb, Atkinson, Fraser, Holmes, Hays, Woods and Flanagan.

The Warden then addressed the Council, after which the following documents were laid before the Council:

1. Letter from Mr. Cumins; referred to Suspension Bridge Committee.

2. County Surveyor's Report, accompanied by correspondence with Mr. Cumins; referred to Sus. B. Com.

3. Letter and Account from Mr. Sheriff McDonald; referred to Finance Committee.

4. Letter, Account and Certificate, from Mr. Sheriff McDonald; referred to Finance Com.

5. Letter from Provincial Secretary; referred to Finance Com.

6. Letter from Mr. Hobson to Warden; referred to Road and Bridge Com.

7. Letter from John Traquhair; referred to Road and Bridge Com.

8. Petition from Fred. Clark and Thos. Bates; referred to Finance Com.

9. Receipt for Railway Stock from the Warden of Perth, and Certificate from Secretary of Railroad Company for £75,000; referred to Finance Com.

10. Account from Board of Public Instruction; referred to Finance Com.

11. Circular from Chief Superintendent Schools to County Clerk; referred to Finance Com.

12. Letter from Clerk of the Peace to County Clerk; referred to finance committee.

13. Three Accounts sudden breaches, certified by Mr. Atkinson; referred to finance committee.

Moved by Mr. Wallace, seconded by Mr. Girvin, That a committee of five be appointed on the Maitland Bridge—carried and declared on ballot to consist of Messrs. Holmes, Wallace, Girvin, Woods and Hays.

The finance committee on ballot was declared to consist of Messrs. Lamb, Holmes, Hays, Johnson and Woods.

The Road and Bridge Committee was appointed to consist of Messrs. Girvin, Davidson, Woods, Fraser and Flanagan.

The petition of Peter Robertson and others was received and referred to finance committee.

Moved by Mr. Woods and seconded by Mr. Johnson, That a By-law be framed with a view to prevent parties from hauling on a chain, saw or other logs, along or across any bridge or gravel road or macadamized road, the property of these counties; referred to Road and Bridge committee.

The Assessment Rolls for McGillivray and Hay were received and referred to Assessment committee.

WEDNESDAY, 6th inst.

Dr. Woods, seconded by Mr. Johnson, moved for £30 to be expended on the boundary line between the Townships of Hay and Stanley; referred to finance committee.

It was moved by Mr. Fraser and seconded by Mr. Flanagan, That £30 be expended on the town line between Kincardine and Bruce, and the same sum for the Town line between Kincardine and Huron; referred to finance committee.

It was then moved by Mr. Flanagan, seconded by Mr. Atkinson, That this council do take into consideration the GREAT NECESSITY OF GRAVELLING THE ROAD FROM GODERICH TO THE LONDON ROOF-LINE GRAVEL ROAD AND ALSO FROM CLINTON CORNERS TO THE BOUNDARY LINE BETWEEN HURON AND PERTH, being a distance of about 62 miles which would require a sum of about £20,000 currency, to be raised in the most advantageous manner that they in their wisdom may think most convenient; referred to Gravel Road Committee.

The Gravel Road Committee was appointed to consist of the following: Messrs. Holmes, Wallace, Woods, Hays, Flanagan, Atkinson and Chalk.

Moved by Mr. Wallace, seconded by Mr. Young, That in consequence of the several Judges having refused to hold the Court in the Court room and as a threat to remove the sittings of the Court of Queen's Bench "to a neighboring county," as also the yearly rent of the County offices and the total want of a fire proof safe for the Registry office, and as the arrangement contemplated at last meeting has failed, That the sum of £3000 be raised for the