Huron Signal.

GODERICH, C. W., AUG. 18, 1863.

AT WORK AGAIN.

We adopt the above three words in reference to the Parliament now in session, but we are not sure but the phrase should be received in a qualified sense. Whether the assembled Wisdom is *really* at the work of sober, solid, practical legislation—or whether, as is too frequently the case, a discerning public will be compelled to do an immense amount of winnowing without raising a great pile of wheat, must depend altogether upon circumstances. We are clearer on another point. Hon. Etienne Cartier, backed up by the "Corporal's guard," is at his *old* work. His first speech in the House was a masterpiece of vituperation. Determined to oppose the Speaker proposed by the Government, and, if possible, secure the fulfilment of his Welland prophesy, he went prepared for the occasion—with every scale of armor on—and every offensive weapon sharpened to razor-keenness. The Government dealt very unfairly by Mr. Cartier, for that gentleman, under the impression that Mr. Brown would certainly be the nominee for the speakership, had primed himself accordingly with a set speech, in which G. B. was to be served up "all hot" as a most titillant morsel for the capacious maw of his compatriots, preparatory to a more solid meal off the Ministry in general. The nomination of Mr. Wallbridge took the "man of pluck" slightly aback; but he was not to be thwarted so easily, and poor G. B. *was* "served up," although, like Paddy's lobster, he proved a very ugly customer to handle, and the worthy caterer must have felt his fingers' ends tingling for some time after the operation. Mr. Cartier was not to be foiled altogether. He went to work upon Mr. Wallbridge. What were his objections, what the sting of his invectives? Why, in sooth, that Mr. Wallbridge, in some unexplained manner, had had something to do with the Aylward case—had expressed an opinion, perhaps, that those notorious felons had really deserved the greatest punishment in the power of the Laws of the country to inflict. Mr. Cartier dwelt at large upon this case, and the gross indecency of his language may be inferred from the fact that Chief Justice Draper, before whom the case had been tried, and who was now sitting beside the speaker's chair, arose in the middle of the tirade and left the House in disgust. Such a rebuke as this, coming from such a source, would have stung any man who was not armed with an intellectual "shield of Ajax," and yet, Mr. Cartier was proof against it. He led the way, and, we are sorry to say, was worthily followed by his adherents—at least the most unscrupulous of them, for several of the more respectable members of the opposition were evidently ashamed to allow such language to go to the world on the first day of a session. What has the Aylward case to do with a vote on the Speakership? This much: Allusions to it in a certain style, were calculated to work upon the religious prejudices of the Lower Canadian members. Touch a man's political opinions, and you provoke opposition—touch his religious prejudices or belief, and you make him your implacable enemy. Mr. Cartier understands this as well as any man living, and he seemed determined, in conjunction with his followers, to make the most of it. Such conduct is reprehensible to the last degree; and we are only astonished that some of those "sound opposition statesmen" who are so ready at quoting English precedents, and so keen to see that a certain act has no precedent in English Parliamentary procedure, did not rise in their places and endeavor to stay the "plucky" hand that was stretched out as if to strike open the crater of a slumbering volcano. Since writing the foregoing sentences we learn that the matter is similarly looked upon in Toronto.—The *Globe* of yesterday says:—"Not a little disgust is expressed by the members of the Bar in Toronto, that Mr. John Hillyard Cameron, the President of the Law Society, should have sat quietly in his seat in the House and allowed the integrity of Chief Justice Draper to be impugned for his conduct in the Aylward case. It was Mr. Cameron's especial duty, considering the position he holds, to have expressed in unmistakeable language the indignation every barrister in Upper Canada, worthy of the name, must feel at the insult of Cartier and his myrmidons. Yet he allowed them to pass by without rebuke." The other prominent leaders of the Opposition, including Hon. John A. Macdonald, are, of course, equally responsible for their silence on the occasion. The Quebec *Mercury*, which also came to hand last night, says:

"To an opposition led by Messrs. Cartier and John A. Macdonald belongs the disgrace of having done all that was possible to import sectionalism and indecency to an election for the Speakership. Modern English practice affords precedents for setting candidates aside because of partizanship, and for selecting a candidate from the ranks of active party men. But where in recent British parliamentary history shall we find a parallel for the violence, the personalities, the falsehoods, the base appeal to sectional passion and prejudice, which politicians pretending to be preeminently British yesterday imported into the debate? Nay, where shall we find a justification for a proceeding that would make a vote for the Speakership an occasion for the display of paltry partizan wrangling, and personal selfishness and malignity? The custom of so far perverting the discussion on the Addresses as to render it a receptacle for all the garbage which partizan zeal may scrape together, is a nuisance flagrant enough in all conscience. It has been reserved, however, for the present Canadian opposition to carry the un-British practice further—to seize the preliminary proceeding of a new parliament as an opportunity for disintering the spite and antipathies of bygone sessions, and to impart rudeness and recklessness to a division from which both should be carefully excluded."

But, we are proud to say, all this failed to affect more than the turning of one or two staunch conservatives to the ranks of the Ministry. Mr. Chambers, a new member, said

"He had been elected on the Conservative principle, but he came to Parliament desirous of giving no factious opposition to any Government whom he believed to have the interests of the country at heart; and if ever he had a desire to adhere to the Ministerial side of the House, he would have it now.—(Cheers.) He was very sorry he would have to tell his friends that he had changed his opinions as to the Provincial Parliament.—He had often heard it objected that the country was put to great expense on account of buncombe speeches and factious opposition given to the measures brought forward by the Government, and he was not surprised that such a cry should have been raised when he heard the speeches of the hon. member for Montreal—with due deference to his age (laughter), and of the hon. member for Montmorenci. (Hear.)"

The latter is Mr. Turcotte, late Speaker, who out Cartiered Cartier on this debate.

Brown Badly Treated.

The opposition are weeping crocodile tears on Mr. Brown's having been thrown out of the Speakership by the Ministry. The *fact* is that G. B. distinctly objected to the nomination, and, in caucus, gave good and sufficient reasons why it would be better to put forward a man like Hon. Lewis Wallbridge. The opposition *should* weep, for the election of Mr. Brown to a neutral position would have been the spiking of a Ministerial "Armstrong."

EUROPEAN.—The items of news from Europe are very meagre. At latest advices breadstuffs continued firm at former rates.

N. Y. SENSATION MARKET.—Dull and flat. No important army movements have taken place, and there is not a word from Charleston.

☞ We rejoice to learn that General Sibley has defeated the Indians in Minnesota in several severe battles. Extermination would not be too bad for those fiends in human form.

THE PLOUGHBOY WRECKED.—On Monday week the Ploughboy burst her cylinder head when on her trip between Bruce Mines and Little Current, and went ashore on a sandy beach. A boat containing five men set out for assistance, and was caught in a storm, which upset her, when four of the men were drowned. On news of the Ploughboy's condition reaching Collingwood, assistance was at once sent to the scene of the disaster.—There were 50 or 60 passengers on board, all of whom were saved.

Mr. Cartier Visits Hamilton.

Hamilton has been blessed. The Hon. Mr. Cartier descending from the dignity of his position has condescended to pay us a visit. Mr. Cartier arrived here yesterday morning in the first train from the East.—At the Station two carriages awaited him, one belonging to Isaac Buchanan, Esq., M. P. P., and the other to the Hon. Samuel Mills.—Into the latter, the Hon. ex-Premier placed his body, and in company with its proprietor, the carriage's, not the body's, was driven to Auchmar House. We are informed by the *Spectator* that there Mr. Buchanan with princely liberality gave him his breakfast.—We beg to inquire of our able contemporary if it be "princely liberality" to give Mr. Cartier his breakfast, what it would be to give Him his dinner? It is with Mr. Cartier's announcements, however, that we have most to do. Mr. Cartier is in Upper Canada on a special mission, and every word that falls from his lips should be treasured up. Mr. Cartier was, as reported by the *Spectator*, pleased to say that "without the mountain Hamilton would be no place, for then it would be a mere flat plain." The conclusion we draw from this thoughtful remark of the ex Premier is that any city that does not have a mountain is no place, and that upon a mere flat plain it is impossible to erect a city, or if by chance it should be erected, it immediately becomes no place. The information coming as it does, from one who has been a Cabinet Minister, is official and consequently important. It forms a part of the Cartier and Macdonald platform. We regret to learn that Mr. Cartier had to "forego the pleasure of visiting the City Works at the beach, and took the 2.45 train." The result to the Water Works will probably be injurious, but we trust that by careful attention to the engine the supply will be still kept up. The announcement that Mr. Cartier took the 2.45 train is rather mysterious, inasmuch as our contemporary does not tell us what he did with it after he took it. The presumption is that he took it down to Toronto with him, but as the *Spectator* does not state so positively, we are left to believe that he still has it in his possession—perhaps in his pocket.—*Times.*

A Father Killed by his Sons.

[From the Linn County (Iowa) Register, 30 ult.]

Mr. John S. Hollar met with a sudden and terrible death, at the hands of his own children, in Bertram township, on last Saturday about noon. As near as we can learn, the facts are about as follows:

Mr. Hollar had been engaged nearly all the forenoon in driving out some unruly cattle which had got into his cornfield. When he returned to the house he found that his wife and one of the children had gone out blackberrying. This added a great deal of irritability, and he made some threats as to what he would do when they returned. He then ordered his two sons (one about seventeen and the other fifteen) to go to one of the neighbors (Mr. Campbell) and bind oats.—The boys, knowing their father's disposition, saw a storm was brewing, and refused to go until after dinner, thinking their mother would be at home by that time, and they would protect her in case of trouble. This refusal brought out an awful storm of wrath from the father, and he seized his axe and told them he would split them open if they did not go. One of the boys tried to escape through the house, but was met at the back door by his father, who made a pass at him with the axe but missed him. The boy then took back through the house, snatching a shot gun as he went. He was met at the other door by his enraged parent, with the uplifted axe.—The boy fired upon him, the charge doing no injury beyond tearing the shirt. The father then took the gun away from his boy and tried to shoot him twice, the gun failing to go off each time. At this juncture the elder boy came to his rescue, and the father turned upon him—a scuffle ensued for the possession of the gun, during which it was broken, the boy getting the breach and the father the barrel. By a well-directed blow the boy knocked him down with the breach, but he rose to his feet and was about to strike with the barrel, when the boy wrested it from his grasp, struck him a blow over the head which broke in the skull and killed him almost instantly.

A coroner's inquest, composed of a jury of the best men in the neighborhood, was held over the body, Wm. Stick, justice of the peace, acting as coroner. After a patient investigation, the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. No one blames the children, who only acted in self-defence.

☞ Mr. Henry Grattan Guinness has become a Plymouth Brother, and renounced the title "Reverend."—*Western Daily Press.*

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Both Ministerial Candidates Elected.

(From the Toronto Globe's Telegraphic Report.)

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

QUEBEC, August 13.

At three o'clock to-day his Excellency the Governor General came down in state to open the first session of the eight Parliament of United Canada. On taking his seat on the Throne, the gentleman Usher of the Black Rod proceeded to the Legislative Assembly, and summoned that House to attend to His Excellency, and they forthwith appeared without the bar.

The Clerk, speaking on the Governor General's behalf, said that his Excellency would state his reasonings for summoning Parliament, after the two Houses had elected their Speakers.

The members of the Lower House then returned to their chamber, and his Excellency took his departure.

It was then moved by Hon. Mr. De Letelier, seconded by Hon. Mr. Christie, that hon. Mr. Tessier do take the chair as Speaker of the House, which was carried without debate and without a division.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

QUEBEC, Thursday, August 13.

The House met at 3 o'clock to day, and on the return of the members from the chamber of the Legislative Council, they were called to order by the Clerk.

Hon. J. S. Macdonald then moved that Hon Lewis Wallbridge do take the chair as Speaker of the House.

Hon. Mr. Dorion seconded the motion, upon which a debate arose, and was proceeding at six o'clock, when our report left.

Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald said the first duty which devolved on the new House, was to choose a fit and proper person to preside over its deliberations—one qualified for that posit on by experience, ability, character, and knowledge of the rules of the House. Government had taken the responsibility of submitting the name of a candidate, and he was glad that the House was so full, because the result would show, in a great measure, the confidence which the house reposed in the Government. (Cheers.) The gentleman he proposed had stood well with the members of the House. He was an able lawyer, possessed considerable knowledge of Parliamentary proceedings, and had a sufficient knowledge of the French language. He had the honor to propose as Speaker, the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge. (Ministerial cheers, and Opposition cries of "Aylward.") He (Mr. McDonald) thought that such an illusion at this stage might have been spared by the late Commissioner of Public Works (Mr. Cauchon,) especially as, in the place where Mr. Wallbridge had been wrongfully accused in this matter, he had been re-elected by acclamation. He thought it unfortunate, that at the very opening of the new Parliament the Opposition should seek to raise religious animosities, by again dragging up the Aylward case. (Cheers.)

Hon. A. A. Dorion briefly, in French, seconded the motion.

Mr. Cartier spoke at great length in French, five-sixths of the speech being an attack on Mr. Brown. He professed great sympathy with Mr. Brown for the injustice done him, after his name had been proclaimed for months by the Premier and in newspapers as a candidate for the Speakership, and dropped at the last moment. He proceeded to attack him because he had assailed Catholicism and Lower Canadian institutions, read long extracts from THE GLOBE of twelve or fifteen years ago, and said Mr. Brown had built up the Clear Grit party solely by means of the sectional feelings he had fomented against Lower Canada. Referring to Mr. Wallbridge, he attacked him for his conduct in the Aylward case.

(While Cartier was speaking on this point, Chief Justice Draper, who was on the bench beside the Speaker's chair, rose and left the House.)

Mr. Turcotte, in French, said that dropping Mr. Brown at the last moment was intended to surprise the independent Lower Canadian members into voting with the Ministry. He attacked Mr. Wallbridge violently in connection with the Aylward case, and charged him with saying to a Mr. Macdonald, in Belleville, that if the Aylwards were not hung, he would head a mob to hang them himself. He said this was of a piece with Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's "law or no law" declaration, and proceeded to attack the Premier as having made himself, when Speaker, a laughing-stock. He hoped Mr. Wallbridge would be defeated, and appealed to the independent members from Lower Canada not to allow themselves to be hoodwinked into the belief that a great concession was made to them because Mr. Brown was set aside.

Mr. Perrault, as a young and independent member, said he did not relish the dictatorial tone which Mr. Turcotte adopted in addressing the House. He deprecated the appeal to the Aylward case, because he thought it undesirable to excite religious animosities and sectional prejudices in the House. He would vote for Mr. Wallbridge.

Mr. Denis replied to Mr. Perrault, and opposed the Government nominee for the Speakership. He attacked him warmly about the Aylward case.

Mr. Brown said we had a specimen to-day of the moderation of gentlemen on the opposite side, which he always promised they would show when they got into opposition.—He did not think it creditable to the House or to the country that an ex Premier should be reading garbled extracts from old newspapers, attempt a discussion on the Speakership, to prejudice a member of the House whose name was not before it as a candidate. Suppose, in reply to these extracts, he was to read extracts from Mr. Cartier's speeches at the time of the rebellion. (Cheers.) Or suppose he was to read extracts from the *Journal de Quebec* or from the *True Witness*, against Protestantism and Protestant clergymen of this House. Referring to Mr. Cartier's statement that he (Mr. Brown) had been dropped as a candidate for the Speakership, he said he had the honor of being proposed as a candidate by a large majority of the representatives of his own section, and had no doubt, if he had agreed to stand, he would have been elected by a considerable majority of the House. The statement that he had been dropped had not one word of foundation. True, the Premier, when in Toronto, had stated to him that there was a feeling among many members of the House that he (Mr. Brown) should be Speaker, but he had not aspired to the position and had not will ingly entertained the idea, and when at the meeting the Upper Canada members had nominated him, he had urged reasons why he should not be elected. At the same time, as a party man, he had stated that if it were considered needful and proper as a party move that he should be brought forward, he would not refuse. It had been said that he would not have been the choice of a majority of the House. That did not concern him so long as so large a majority of the representatives of his section showed they had still the same confidence in him as in years past.—(Cheers.) One reason which had determined him to withdraw from the candidature was that he believed, in entering on a new Parliament, it was exceedingly desirable bitter sectional and hostile feelings between Upper and Lower Canada should not be raised by the proposal of himself as candidate, because he knew that he would be assailed in the manner he actually had been although he was not a candidate. He thought it most unfortunate that passions, prejudices and sectarian views should, at the commencement of a new Parliament, be appealed to in the way Mr. Cartier and other speakers had done. He must say that during the twelve years he had sat in Parliament he had never known a parallel. Exciting sectarian feeling had come much more from the other side than from the Liberal side of the House. He (Mr. Brown) and his friends had not in that time made one hostile motion against the institutions of Lower Canada. On the contrary, they had been compelled to act on the defensive to repel the attacks of non-sectarian institutions of Upper Canada. (Cheers.) It was too bad, that for so acting on the defensive, they should now be stigmatized as fanatics.—(Cheers.) He strongly censured the attempt to excite a feeling against Mr. Wallbridge in connection with the Aylward case, and hoped, notwithstanding what had occurred, that Parliament would enter upon its work with very different feelings from those evoked to-day, in consideration of the great questions that would come before it this session—questions of much greater importance than the fate of this or any other individual Administration. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cauchon, in English, defied that Mr. Cartier's remarks warranted the censure that fell from the lips of the member for South Oxford. He had not uttered one word in disparagement of Mr. Brown, but on the contrary had said he was the man for the situation, the man who should have been chosen by his party.

Mr. Wood asked what Mr. Cartier had meant by reading extracts from the *Globe?*

Mr. Cauchon said he too could read extracts from the *Globe* to show Mr. Brown's bitterness against Lower Canadian institutions, and proceeded to indulge in strongly vituperative language against Mr. Brown. He denied that his journal had attacked Protestantism, and charged Mr. Brown with making a speech in 1856, in which he attempted to prove that all Catholic countries were demoralized and non progressive, just because they were Catholic.

Mr. Brown explained that when an attempt was made to force monastic institutions on Upper Canada, he had shown their effects in Catholic countries; but he denied that he ever attacked Catholicism. He would not interfere with any man on account of his religion, whether Catholic, Turk, or Jew, provided he did not seek to force his views on other people by legislative enactment.

Mr. Cauchon continued. He contended that Mr. Brown had assailed Catholic institutions. He then attacked Mr. Wallbridge.—He said he might be a good lawyer, but he had not distinguished himself as a politician or a statesman. His candidature was insulting to the feelings of the Roman Catholics, because of his conduct in the Aylward case.

Mr. Chambers, in a spirited speech, censured the Opposition for their factious conduct, and for wasting time with buncombe speeches. He believed Mr. Wallbridge was possessed of the necessary qualifications for a Speaker, and should vote for him. He thought no man of sense could be induced to vote against Mr. Wallbridge by such paltry, trivolous arguments as those adduced by the Opposition. If these constant appeals to sectional prejudices were to go on the sooner the Provinces were divided the better. At his election he received a large number of Conservative votes, and his feelings were Conservative, but as an independent member he should support the measures for the interest of the country, and would not join in giving the Government a factious opposition.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Dunkin opposed the election of Mr. Wallbridge, on constitutional grounds, because he was still a member of the Government, and because those who voted for him would endorse the constitutionality of the process by which he had become a member of the Government.

Mr. Foley said that, carrying out the principle that a speaker should be selected alternately from Upper and Lower Canada, he should vote for the candidate who was supported by a majority of his own section; but in voting for Mr. Wallbridge, he did not mean to be considered as approving of the process by which he became a member of the Administration, because that would be assenting to what he believed to be in itself wrong, and which, if sustained, implied his own degradation.

Mr. Ferguson attacked Mr. Wallbridge about the Aylward case, and denied that he had judgment or experience to qualify him for the position of Speaker.

Mr. John A. Macdonald rebuked Mr Chambers for lecturing the Opposition on their factiousness. He contended that the charge of partizanship was well founded, that the Opposition had reason for objecting to Mr. Wallbridge, and referred to the case of Mr. Manners Sutton, one of England's ablest speakers, who, when proposed by the Government for reelection, in 1835, was voted out because he had shown a degree of partizanship which rendered him ineligible for the office. Mr. Wallbridge was a strong political partizan, and this was the first instance in which the head of an Administration had moved as Speaker, one of his own colleagues. (A Voice)—"Sir Henry Smith." Before he moved Mr. Smith he had resigned the Solicitor Generalship, and his successor had been appointed. Bringing forward Mr. Wallbridge was indecent and a violation of principle. Too much had been said about the Aylward case. He did not think the Government was liable to a vote of censure on account of it, although he regretted that they had not exercised a merciful discretion towards the prisoners. But as regard Mr. Wallbridge, he made a bitter personal attack on him for using inhuman expressions and want of veracity in connection with the Aylward case. He charged him also with partizanship, as Chairman of the Essex Committee, and said that he did not expect justice for the Opposition side if Mr. Wallbridge was in the chair. He was glad that Mr. Brown had declined being a candidate. He believed Mr. Brown was capable of doing good to the country by his ability, zeal, active energy and force of character, and it was on the floor of the House that he could do so. He said the Government had tried to kill him, by putting him in the chair, because they were afraid he would kill them. He referred to Mr. Brown's statement that he had never made any motion against Roman Catholic institutions, and said if he had not made motions, he had, as far as he could, prevented Roman Catholics from carrying anything calculated to allow them the free enjoyment of their own institutions.

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald replied to the speech from the other side. He retorted warmly and with much effect on Mr. Tucotte, reminded him of the time when, in 1837, he wished to wade knee deep in British blood, and showed how he afterwards cringed to the British, abandoning his compatriots for the sake of office, and attributed his present malevolence and vindictive feeling to the fact that he (Mr Sandfield Macdonald) refused to perpetrate a job to enrich him at the expense of the public chest. He replied ably to the objections against Mr. Wallbridge in connection with the Aylward case.

Mr. Mowat defended Mr. Wallbridge against imputations in referance to the Essex election.

Mr. Sicotte said there was no precedent for electing a member of the Government to the Speaker's chair. If he voted for a member of the Government, he would be declaring confidence in the Government, which he could not do. This bringing forward of Mr. Wallbridge at the last moment was another trick of the Government.

Mr. Holton said Mr. Sicotte had better not speak of tricks.

Mr. Sicotte said he would not be deterred from saying or doing anything he thought fit lest Mr. Holton look as big and as ugly as he liked.

Mr. Rose opposed Mr. Wallbridge's election on constitutional grounds.

Mr. McGee thought the Government had made a most improper nomination, and one without precedent. There was no precedent in English history for the existance of the present Government, and being themselves an illegal and unconstitutional creation, it was not astonishing they should create after their kind. He said Mr. J. S. Macdonald had no more right to his seat as Premier than his namesake, the Sergeant-at-Arms. He (Mr. McGee) would most gladly have voted for Mr. Brown, Mr. Notman, Mr. Foley, Mr. Shuter Smith, but he could not vote for a member of the Government.

Mr. A. A. Dorion replied to Mr. McGee, and said the proper time for dealing with his charges against the Government would be in the debate on the Address.

Mr. Pope said he would vote against Mr. Wallbridge because opposed to the Government.

The House divided—

Yeas.—Ault, Bell, (Lanark,) Biggar, Bourassa, Bown, Burwell, Caron, Cartwright, Chambers, Conger, Coupal, Cowan, Dickson, A. A. Dorion, Eric Dorion, Alex Dufresne, Dunsford, Foley, Fortier, Gagnon, Geoffrion, Holton, Houde, Howland, Huot, Huntington, Joly, Labreche-Viger, Lajoie, D. A. Macdonald, John Macdonald, J. S. Macdonald, Alex. Mackenzie, Hope Mackenzie, McConkey, McDougall, McFarlane, McGiverin, McIntyre, McKellar, Mowat, Munro Notman, Paquet, Parker, Perrault, Pouliot, Remillard, Richards, Walter Ross, Rymal, Scatcherd, Scoble, A. M. Smith, J. Shuter Smith, Somerville, Sirton, Sylvain, Thibaudeau, Thompson, T. C. Wallbridge, Wells, White, Wood, and Amos Wright—66.

Nays.—Abbott, Alleyn, Archambault, Beaubien, Bell, (Russell.) Bellerose, Blanchet Brousseau, Cameron, Carling, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Corneiller, Currier, Daoust, DeBoucherville, Denis, Joseph Dufresne, Dunkin, Duquette, Evanturel, Thomas Ferguson, William Ferguson, Galt, Gaudet, Harwood, Higginson, Irvine, Jackson, Jones, Knight, Langevin, LeBouthillier, J. A. Macdonald, McGee, Morris, O'Halloran, Pinsonneault, Pope, Poulin, Poupore, Powell, Robitaille, Rose, J. J. Ross, J. Sylvester Ross, Shanly, Sicotte, Simpson, Street, Taschereau, Tasse, Turcotte, Walsh, Webb, Wilson, and Alonza Wright.—58.

Mr. Wallbridge was then introduced by the mover and seconder, and took the Chair.—He thanked the House for the honour conferred on him, and pledged himself to do all that in him lay to fulfil faithfully, firmly, and impartially, the duties of the high position.

The House adjourned at a quarter past nine.

The Governor General's Speech.

QUEBEC, August 14.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

His Excellency the Governor-General at three o'clock proceeded in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and having taken his seat upon the Throne,

The Hon. Ulric Joseph Tessier informed His Excellency that the choice of the Legislative Council had fallen on him to be their Speaker.

His Excellency then commanded the attendance of the Legislative Assembly.

The members of that body entered, preceded by their Speaker, the Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, who informed His Excellency that the choice of the Assembly had fallen upon him to be their Speaker, and prayed for the members thereof the customary Parliamentary privileges; after which His Excellency was pleased to deliver the following

SPEECH.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I have called you together at this unusual season because I desired, as soon as was practicable after the dissolution of the last Parliament, to obtain your advice and assistance in reference to the public affairs of the Province. Although the period of the year at which you are now assembled, is one that renders it difficult for many of you to leave your other avocations, in order to give attention to your Parliamentary duties, I am persuaded that you will cheerfully co-operate with me, at the present time, in considering such legislative proposals as the exigencies of the public service may demand. Measures of importance, the progress of which, in the late Parliament, was interrupted by the dissolution, will again be submitted to your notice.

I would specially direct your attention to the existing Militia law, which requires extensive amendment, in order to place this important arm of the public defence in a condition of efficiency. The large increase which has occurred in the Volunteer Force, and the offers of service which I continue to receive from new companies, are gratifying proofs of the patriotic zeal which animates the whole community in reference to the subject of public defence. The interest which has been displayed in the formation of Drill Associations, and the manifest desire of the youth of the country to perfect themselves in the use of arms, are satisfactory evidences that the people of Canada are prepared to submit to any personal sacrifices which can reasonably be demanded of them, in order to enable them in the most efficient manner to put forth their strength in defence of their institutions and their homes, should circumstances ever require from them such an exhibition of patriotism. I trust to your wisdom to give a proper direction to the excellent spirit by which the people are animated, and to your liberality to supply the means by which practical advantages may be obtained from it. A Bill for the equitable adjustment of the relations between debtor and creditor, and to afford relief to insolvent debtors, will be laid before you. Certain alterations in the laws regulating the administration of justice will be submitted for your approbation. The existing laws affecting the registration of title to real property in Upper and Lower Canada, and concerning patents for inventions, as well as the laws relating to the encouragement of agriculture, will also claim your attention.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The estimates for the current year for which provision was not made in the late Parliament, together with such additional estimates as may be necessary at the present time, will be laid before you without delay.

The last session of Parliament having abruptly terminated without the grant of the usual supplies for carrying on the Government, I have been obliged to undertake the responsibility of authorizing advances out of the public chest to defray certain indispensable charges. Statements will be submitted to you from which you will perceive that these advances have been strictly limited to the unavoidable requirements of the public service. Under these circumstances, I confidently rely upon your readiness to sanction the outlay which has been thus incurred, as well as to provide for the necessary expenses of the Government for the current year.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen:

I urge upon your early attention the state of the finances of the Province, and the relation which its expenditure bears to its income and resources. You will not fail to concur with me in the expression of regret that for some years past the public expenditure has exceeded the annual income; and I cannot doubt that you will agree with me, that the time has arrived when a strenuous effort should be made to avert the continuance of this deficiency.

I have received a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, enclosing copies of a correspondence between her Majesty's Government and the agent of the Atlantic and Pacific Transit and Telegraph Company, in reference to a proposal made by that Company for the establishment of a telegraphic and postal communication between Lake Superior and New Westminster, in British Columbia. The importance of such an undertaking to the British North American Provinces, both in a commercial and in a military point of view, induces me to commend the subject to your consideration.—Copies of the correspondence shall be laid before you, and I feel assured that, should any proposal calculated to effect the establishment of such communication on terms advantageous to the Province be submitted to you, it will receive encouragement at your hands.

I cannot refrain from congratulating you at this season of the year upon the prospect which everywhere prevails of an abundant harvest. I sincerely trust that the prosperity with which it appears likely Providence will this year bless the agricultural classes, may produce a corresponding improvement in our commerce and manufactures.

In commending to your careful attention the public affairs of the Province, I depend upon your zeal and ability to promote whatever may conduce to its future welfare, and I humbly invoke the Divine blessing upon your deliberations, that they may be entered upon in an unselfish and impartial spirit, and may tend to the increase of unanimity, prosperity and contentment throughout the land.

His Excellency the Governor General then retired and the Speaker called the House to order.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSON-BLAIR moved, *pro forma* for leave to introduce a Bill relating to Common Schools.—Carried.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSON-BLAIR also moved, *pro forma*, that the members of the House be a Committee on Privilege, to meet and adjourn at pleasure.

Hon. Mr. FERGUSON-BLAIR further moved, that the Address in reply to His Excellency's gracious Speech from the Throne be taken into consideration on Tuesday next. Carried.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

(Leaders Telegraphic Report.)

QUEBEC, August 14.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock, shortly after which the House was summoned to attend His Excellency in the Legislative Council Chamber.

On their return,

Hon. J. S. Macdonald brought in a Bill, *pro forma*, to provide for the administration of oaths of office to persons appointed as Justices of the Peace.

The Speaker then read in English the Speech from the Throne, which was read also in French by the Clerk at the table.

The usual formal motions proposed at the commencement of a new Parliament were then proposed and agreed to.

On motion of Hon. J. S. Macdonald, it was agreed to postpone the consideration of the Speech until Monday.

Hon. Mr. Brown gave notice of a motion for Monday, reciting the words of Honorable Messrs. Cartier, Galt, and Rose, in 1859, in regard to the existence of great difficulties in the government of the country, which were yearly becoming worse, and appointing a select committee to enquire and remedying the the evils referred to. The reading of the resolution was received with loud cheers

Hon. Mr. Brown also gave notice of a motion for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the progress of the Ottawa buildings.

Mr. Cauchon suggested that the names of the committee should be mentioned.

Mr. Brown said he would move Mr. Cauchon as one. (Hear, hear.)

On motion of Mr. Scatcherd, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery attended with the poll books and the special return in the case of the Essex election. Another return and other papers were ordered to be printed.

Hon. Mr. McGee gave notice of a motion for the return of any correspondence which may have taken place in reference to the question of the the proposed intercolonial railway.

Hon. J. A. Macdonald gave notice of an address for Monday next, for any correspondence which may have taken place on the subject of the militia of the Province, and of the armaments for the defence thereof

On the notice paper are the following:—

Mr. Buchanan—Bill to consolidate the debt of the city of Hamilton and facilitate the arrangement thereof.

Mr. Bourassa—Bill to amend the Act respecting interest.

Mr. Powell—Bill to amend the Act to prevent corrupt practices at elections.

The House adjourned at ten minutes before four.

Town & Counties.

☞ Cor. Inver Huron.—Send the story along and if it is approved of, we will publish it.

☞ The weather has got over its mugginess, and under the influence of a bright, clear sun, harvest operations are progressing briskly throughout these Counties.

A party of Goderich tourists, including Judge Cooper, A. M. Ross, Esq., Hugh Johnston, Esq., and others, has just returned from a delightfully invigorating trip to the North shore.

FIRE.—On Thursday night last shortly after dark the people of Goderich saw a great light in a S. E. direction, and the supposition at the time was that some barn or farm house was on fire. We learn, however, by the *Courier*, that it was a "great fire" in Clinton, which resulted in the destruction of several stables Fortunately, no further damage was done.

☞ Our Clinton correspondent will see the propriety of ignoring the error in the Co. Directory alluded to. As far as we can learn, the name was copied from the assessment roll, so that the Messrs. Sutherland are not at all to blame. However, the less said about it in a newspaper the better, as nothing could please the person in question better than publicity.

BRUCE GRAVEL ROADS.—The voting on the By-law to raise $300,000 for making these roads, took place on Monday and Tuesday last. In the back portions of the County the people went almost unanimously against it, while on the Lake shore and for some distance back the reverse was the case. Although we are not in possession of complete returns, the latest estimate gives a clear majority in favor of the By-Law of about 100. It will be a day or two before we can know for a certainty,

THE BRUCE HERALD, Walkerton, has been resuscitated, or rather recommenced, for it never died in reality. The paper during the time of its publication was entirely successful, and notwithstanding the difficulties attendant upon newspaper publishing "in the bush," it could have been firmly established. The present proprietor is a gentleman of steady business habits, great perseverence and considerable literary ability, and we hope the people of Bruce will extend to the Bruce *Herald*, under his management, the countenance and support formerly accorded to it.

FROST LEAVING.—Not Jack Frost, who will stick to us faithfully, but J. A. Frost, an old friend, who has for some years been well and favorably known by the people of Goderich, and who is one of the best hearted fellows in the world. Mr. F. is about starting a Provision store in Saginaw. We wish the *Signal* had a large circulation over there so that we might recommend the new storekeeper to all and sundry. Good health and financial success for many years to come, are amongst the least of the blessings we wish himself and family. His acquaintances here are sorry to lose him, but of course it is his duty to enter into a new field of enterprise, if he sees the way open.

OATS EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. H. Hincks, farmer, of Goderich township, added to the Agricultural treasures of our sanctum by presenting us with a bunch of super-excellent oats—the best we ever saw in Canada. It is of the "black tartarian" variety, and to give an idea of the yield we may give the following results of a counting operation: An average head, in general appearance, contained one hundred and thirty grains; there were one hundred and forty-three heads in the whole parcel, which gives an approximate aggregate of *eighteen thousand five hundred and ninety* grains of oats from one handful of straw! The crop stands evenly on the ground, not too high, and the berry itself is large and well developed.

POMOLOGICAL.—Remembering that the editorial chair of the *Signal*, or rather its occupant, has always been a great judge of fruit, Mr. Hincks brought along a small basketfull of fine, ripe plums, which were disposed of in old fashioned style. If our good friends from the country are as liberal with their fruit this season as they have been with wheat, oats, and other good things, we expect to have one of the finest exhibitions to be seen outside the fall show. We shall dismiss the valuable "refused" manuscripts from our sanctum pigeon-holes, fit up a lot of little stands, and, when illustrious visitors put in an appearance, will point with feelings of proud satisfaction to the luscious rows, exclaiming somewhat as follows: "See, there are Hincks' plums, and Hunter's pears, and Jas. and Geo. Cox's apples, and Custead's peaches," &c., &c., &c., &c. Does any ill-natured person hint, "You'll do nothing of the kind—you'll just eat all you can of them, and carry the rest home to Mrs. *Signal*, and the little *Signals*." To such dyspeptical cynics we say that the life of an editor is one continual scene of self-sacrifice, and if the voice of duty calls him to do so, he is bound to abstain from eating fruit, if he can thereby do something towards advancing the glorious cause of horticulture. But then, mind you, if said plums, apples, pears, &c., should prove to be of *non*-long keeping varieties, prudence and a strict regard for economy will demand their immediate consumption. Our 'specimens' may also be put to another good use: When Mr. A steps in to rate about our hard usage of Cartier, or Mr. A. to blow us up because the federals have not taken Charleston, we can just say, "here, take this apple, go home and mellow down a little."

THE SEXTON.

Dear *Signal*,—I perceive that Mr. Fourby tries to explain away his conduct, as complained of by me through your columns. He imagines that he is misrepresented, but I can tell him that he is alone in thinking so. So far from that, I understated the case, as I did not wish to do more than direct attention to his method of conducting funerals. Mr. F. seems to know all about the Cemetery rules, but I am certain that our town councillors would never have sanctioned anything likely to interrupt a minister in the discharge of his duties, or annoy those listening to the sadly solemn words of the burial service. I repeat that on the occasion alluded to, Mr. F. *did* act in an unseemly manner, and that it was entirely unnecessary for him to wander about as he did. I also repeat that I, and all who noticed him, thought he was not particularly sober at the time. He makes no allusion to this in his reply. Now, sir, I have no desire to injure Mr. Fourby, and I may say that I was even induced to sign the petition for his appointment; but it is clear to the minds of the public generally that a change of practice or of sextons should take place, at once. The matter is open and above board. Let the Council look into it, and if it is satisfied with its servant let him be retained—if not, action should be taken accordingly.

DECENCY.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE COMPANY.

DEAR SIGNAL,—Having witnessed the Volunteer Rifle Company of Seaforth put through their facings on Tuesday evening, August 11, 1863, I must say they have made extremely great progress in drill since last April. No doubt great credit is due to Mr. James Sparling of that village for the interest he has taken in the advancement of the Company. Hoping that his services may be sufficiently appreciated, and also that the Riflemen of Seaforth may still continue to improve in military tact and knowledge.

I am, &c.,

OBSERVER.

SECOND MEETING OF MANCHESTER SCHOOL TEACHER'S CONVENTION.—Notwithstanding the very unfavorable