Parliamentary.

QUEBEC, May 9th, 1853.

On motion of Mr. Street, the bill from the Legislative Council to amend the Montreal and New York Railroad Bill was read a second time, and referred to the Railroad Committee.

On motion of Mr. Seymour, the Report of the Committee of the whole on Mr. Stevenson's bill for the incorporation of Harbour Companies was received.

On motion of Mr. Richards, the Report of the Committee of the whole on the bill to amend the Jury Act of Upper Canada was read.

Mr. Gamble moved an amendment to the effect that the Municipalities should have the regulation of fees to Jurors, but it was lost.

Mr. Mackenzie moved the second reading of his bill to abolish the Office of Queen's Printer.

Mr. Hincks admitted that some reforms might be made in the present system, but he opposed the proposition to give out this work by contract.—It was found to work badly in Washington. He stated that the Government would give their attention to the subject during the recess.

Mr. Brown held that the bill ought to be read a second time, and its details examined in Committee.

Mr. Mackenzie spoke at length in support of his bill. He characterized the present as the most monstrous job in the history of Canada, and stated that if his bill were passed, the Government printing might be done for one quarter of the sum it now costs the country. This Queen's printer, he said, had no claim upon the country, and if his bill were opposed it could be only for the purpose of encouraging corruption.

After some further conversation, the amendment of Mr. Hincks was carried.

The bill to amend Act relative to the grand River Navigation was read a third time on Motion of Mr Christie of Wentworth.

Mr Sicotte moved the 3rd reading of Bill to amend ordinance concerning the erection of Parishes.

Mr. Brown objected to this bill, and is speaking on it as report leaves

QUEBEC, May 10th.

Last night after the report left, on the motion for the third reading of Mr. Sicotte's Bill to amend the ordinance concerning the erection of parishes, Mr. Brown said he would call the attention of the House to the fact that this Bill provided for the erection of Roman Catholic parishes in Lower Canada, that ecclesiastical Commissioners were to be appointed. They had great zeal to carry out the purposes of the Bill but that they could not act without the assent of the Roman Catholic Bishops. He also stated that the Bailiffs of the Civil Courts were to act for the ecclesiastical Courts to be established under the bill, and that the Roman Catholic parishes to be thus erected were to be accepted for all civil purposes. He declared that the bill was a direct recognition of the Roman Catholic Church as the dominant religion of the State.—Mr Sicotte said the bill contained no new principle; nothing that was not a present law, all that he proposed was a difference in the application.

The motion was carried on the following division:

YEAS.—Cartier, Cauchon, Chaphais, Christie of Gaspe, Crawford, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, La Terriere, Laurin, Lemieux, McDonald of Cornwall, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Murney, Poulin, Ridout, Sherwood, Sicotte, Smith of Durham, Street, Stuart, Tache, Tessier, Valois and Varin.—41.

NAYS.—Brown, Christie of Wentworth, Dixon, Fergusson, Gamble, Hartman, Langton, Marchildon, Mackenzie, Malloch, Ralph, Shaw, White, and Wilson.—11.

A message was received from the Legislative Council agreeing to the bill to incorporate the London and Port Stanley Railroad Company, without amendments.—Also to the bill to incorporate the Vaudreuil Railroad Company, with amendment and also a bill of their own to amend the act incorporating the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad and Union Company, which was read the first time.

Mr. Sicotte moved the second reading of the bill to facilitate the redemption of encumbrances on real property in Lower Canada.

Mr. Drummond opposed the bill, and moved in amendment that it be read a second time this day three months.

Messrs Cartier and Stuart supported the amendment, which was carried.

Mr. Merritt moved the second reading of the bill to require certain returns to be made to the Government. He explained that certain returns in relation to assessments in Upper Canada had been discontinued, and inconveniences had been felt in consequence.

Motion carried and bill referred to committee of the whole. Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Lemieux moved the second reading of the bill to explain the Act relative to causes in forma pauperis in Lower Canada. He explained that the object of the Bill was to apply this form of action to all the Courts of Law in Lower Canada. He meant to have special reference to the Admiralty Court.

Messrs. Stuart and Cartier opposed this bill.

Mr. Drummond supported it and the motion was carried.

On motion of Mr. Langton, the bill for the recovery of rates imposed by Municipal By-Laws in Upper Canada was read the second time.

The House went into Committee on the bill and a long debate took place.

Messrs. Murney and Sherwood opposed the bill, on the ground that it would be an ex post facto law, legalising the Seizure and sale of property under illegal by-laws, to the prejudice of individuals.

Messrs. Langton, Brown, Richards and Street supported the bill.

In favor of the bill it was urged that it only corrected an informality and legalized taxes which the Municipalities were authorized by law to levy.

To-night Mr. Drummond moved the third reading of the Seignorial Tenure bill.

Mr. Lacoste moved an amendment with reference to the mode of paying indemnity but it was lost—himself and Messrs. Lemieux and Marchildon only standing up for it.

Mr. LeBlanc moved an amendment to strike out the 37th section which was lost The hon member himself being the only one who stood up for it. The debate was going on as the report left.

QUEBEC, May 11.

The Seignorial Tenure bill was read the third time last night After great number of amendments had been moved and rejected the following was the final vote, namely:

NAYS.—Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Crawford, Dixon, Fergusson, Gamble, Lacoste, Langton, Myon, Marchildon, McKenzie, Malloch, Merritt, Murney, Robinson, Shaw, Sherwood, Street, and Tache.—

YEAS.—Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chapais, Chauveau, Christie of Gaspe, Christie of Wentworth, Clipham, Drummond, Dumoulin, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, Laurin, LeBlanc, McDonald, McLauban, Mongenais Poulin, Richards Ralph, Sicotte, Stuart, Tessier, Turcotte, Valois, Varin, White and Wright, East Riding of York—37.

The Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway bill was read the third time. Also the Joint Stock Company for building Harbors. &c. Also the bill to amend the Jury act. The bill to explain the act of Lower Canada authorising persons to sue and defend in *forma pauperis* was sent back to a special committee.

The Bill to amend the assessment law of Upper Canada was read the second time, Mr Hincks allowing it to be brought up in preference to the government business, and Mr. Langton explained that the charges made by the bill were first the adoption of Mr. Hincks original plan proposed when the existing law was passed which he said the country had now found to be the proper principle, and secondly a new method of collecting the tax on the lands of absentees.

Mr. McKenzie then brought forward his resolution the expediency of abolishing the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Richards opposed the resolution declaring himself against meddling with the present system until after further enquiry.

Mr. Brown moved an amendment for a commission of enquiry, and the debate was still proceeding when the report left.

QUEBEC, May 12.

Last night, the Legislative Council agreed to the bill to incorparate an Hotel Company at Hamilton; also to amend the act to amend the law relative to real property.

Mr. Mackenzie moved for a committee of 7 members to report, by Bill or otherwise, for the abolition of the Court of Chancery.

Mr. Brown moved an amendment to appoint two or more Commissioners, of whom one shall be a non professional man, with instructions to enquire and report as to the expediency of adopting a system of jurisprudence for Canada in which the judges of the Superior Courts shall have jurisdiction at law and equity united, and in the event of their deciding in favor thereof to prepare and report a scheme for giving it effect,—the said Commission to be closed, and final report made by the first of January next; and the same was negatived on a division.

Mr. Brown then again moved an amendment to the main motion, that a committee of five members to be appointed to consider and report as to the propriety of abolishing the Court of Chancery, and conferring equity jurisdiction on the common law courts.

YEAS:—Badgley, Brown, Burnham, Christie, (of Gaspe,) Dixon, Dubord, Langton, McDonald, (of Cornwall,) Malloch, McDougall, Murney, Ridout, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Street and Wilson,—17.

NAYS.—Cameron, Cartier, Cauchon, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Christie, (of Wentworth,) Clipham, Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fergusson, Fortier, Gamble, Gouin, Hartman, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, LaTerriere, Laurin, LeBlanc, McKenzie, Marchildon, Morin, Polette, Richards, Ralph, Sicotte, Smith, (of Durham,) Stuart, Tache, Tessier, Turcotte and White.—36.

The main motion being put.

YEAS.—Badgley, Burnham, Cauchon, Christie, (of Gaspe,) Clapham, Dixon, Dubord, Fergusson, Gamble, Gouin, McDonald, (of Cornwall,) McKenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Murney, Ridout, Seymour, Shaw, Sherwood, Street, Stuart, Wright, and Wilson.—22.

NAYS.—Brown, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chapais, Chauveau, Christie, (of Wentworth,) Drummond, Dumoulin, Egan, Fortier, Gouin, Hartman, Jobin, Johnson, Lacoste, Langton, LaTerriere, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, McDonald, McDougall, Morin, Poulette, Poulin, Richards, Ralph, Sicotte, Smith, (of Durham,) Tache and Turcotte,—21.

This evening the bill to tax the Roman Catholic Freeholders of Three Rivers for the erection of a Cathedral was rejected against by the private Bill Committee and thrown out.

The Water Company Incorporation Bill, and the Ontario, Simcoe and Huron Railroad Bill were read the second time; also the Bill to amend the act for the Incorporation of Joint Stock Companies, also to incorporate the Perth and Kemptville.

Mr. Dubord then moved the repeal of the Merchant Seaman's Act, and the debate was proceeding when the report left.

QUEBEC, May 13.

Last night the debate on Mr. Dubord's bill to repeal the Merchant Seaman's Act was continued as the report left. Upon Mr. Drummond's motion to read the bill a second time that day three months, eventually the debate was adjourned.

The House went into Committee on the Legislative Council Resolutions of Mr. Morin, and after some time rose and reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The House going again into committee passed through several clauses of the Assessment Law Amendment Act, and after some time rose and reported progress.

The Act to remedy certain irregularities in the preparation of the jury list in the district of St. Francis, was read a first time, and the rules being suspended with, also a second time.

The House went again into committee on the constitution of the legislative Council. It is understood that the vote will be taken to-night

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Rev. Mr. Williams, a missionary at Canton, speaking of the Chinese emigration, says, "Emigration is taking the form of a transfer of Chinese laborers to the West Indies, Demerara, Lima and Havana in a contract of five years, labor, after which the parties do as they please. Few of the coolies however, will ever return to China. If there could be any security for good treatment, the plan would be a good one; but the Spanish people are not the most trustworthy in such matters. The English Government has an agent here to make the attempt to introduce Chinese laborers into Trinadad. Free Emigration to California has nearly ceased, but it is likely to revive. Probably three or four thousand have returned within twelve months past. The world seems to be mixing up again, and its various families are becoming acquainted with each other. Japan Cores, Annam; Madagascar, Thibet Manchuria, &c., must all come in.

ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

NEW YORK, May 11.

The steamer Hermann from Bremen *via* Southampton, arrived at three o'clock this afternoon. She brings 131 passengers.

Liverpool cotton market closed steady and inactive; sales for three days 16,000 bales.

GRAIN—Trade generally firm. Wheat of fine descriptions, moderate and steady, business and becoming scarcer at a slight advance. Flour approved kinds in demand at stiffer prices, but quotations are unaltered. Indian Corn unchanged but business rather restricted. At Tuesday's market an advance of 1d was established on White Wheat, and 8d per bbl. on United States and Canadian flour.

Provisions generally unchanged.

The British steamer Niagara, from Halifax and Boston, arrived out on the 24th ult.

The following is from the Circular of Richardson & Brother, dated Liverpool, 26th April:—

"At our market this morning, we had but a moderate attendance; Wheat trade was firm at Friday's prices, and the demand only of a retail character. Fine white being scarce, and held at 11d advance, but the sales were limited. Flour was not so easily purchased as on the intermediate days since Friday, as holders were generally asking an advance of 6d per bbl. on the price of this day week. Indian Corn fully supports our quotations."

McYakin & Co.'s circular says: "The amount of business is on restricted scales. The corn trade keeps strong. Prices of all articles articles moved upwards. Flour saleable at an advance of 6d a 1s; from recent low rates. Wheat of fine sorts grows scarcer and wanted, at an advance of 2d a 3d. Indian corn unchanged with moderate supply. Lard sells freely at the quotations.

ENGLAND.

A commission under the patronage of the British Government, has been formed with instructions to proceed on a complimentary visit to the New York Crystal Palace. It is to be headed by the Earl of Elsmore and Sir Henry De La Breche.

The examination of Mr. Hale with reference to the seizure of the War Rockets at his factory, took place at the Bow Street Police Station on the 23rd, but no decision was given by the presiding Magistrate. Mr. Hale refused to state for whom he was preparing the munitions of war, and it is understood that the Government had evidence in its possession that they were manufactured for Revolutionary purposes. No foreign Government had given orders for them. Kossuth has published a letter in the London papers, declaring that his private residence has been watched by police spies and that his letters had been tampered with. That he lives in daily terror, and demands to know what exceptional law such proceedings are permitted.

A telegraphic despatch from Constantinople, states that all is quiet.

The Canadian Clergy Reserves Bill, after a warm debate, passed through the House of Lords on the 25th, by a vote of 40 in favor of the Government.

In the Commons on the same day, the debate on the budget of the Chancellor of of the Exchequer commenced by a discussion on the proposed alteration on the Income tax, when an adjournment of the debate took place till the 15th inst. It was the general opinion in political circles that the financial measures of the Government would pass with a moderate majority.

Mrs. Stowe had visited Dundee and Aberdeen where she was feted.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CAMBRIA."

NEW YORK, 12th May.

The steamship Cambria reached Halifax at noon yesterday, with Liverpool dates to the 30th. The news is unimportant.

Breadstuffs steady. White American wheat 1d a 2d better on the week; and flour 3d better. Corn quiet at former rates. Cotton quiet and steady. Pork, little doing. Ashes, fair demand, 27s 6d. Consols from 100¼ for account; 100⅜ for money.

THE BUDGET.

[From Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

In my letter of Tuesday last I gave a rough sketch of Mr. Gladstone's budget.—I have now before me an official publication, filling fifty pages in folio: "The resolution to be proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer," and "An expository statement to accompany the Resolutions," but I shall only touch on those details which would be of interest to foreign readers in the event of becoming law in Great Britain.

The most important resolutions are those concerning the Customs. There is a proposal to abolish the duties on 123 minor articles, yielding about £55,000 per annum, and including all furniture woods with four exceptions, as well as fixtures and frames, bricks and tiles. There is to be a reduction; firstly, on tea duties from 2s. 2½d. to 1s. 10d. till the 5th April, 1854; secondly, on 12 articles of food. The present duty on almonds to be reduced to 2s. 2d. per cwt.; on cocoa from 2d. to 1d. per lb.; on nuts from 2d. to 1d. per bushel; on eggs from 10d. to 4d. per hundred; on oranges and lemons to 8d. a bushel; on butter from 10d. to 5d. per cwt.; on raisins from 15s. 9d. to 10s. per cwt.; and on apples from 2s. to 3d. per bushel. The whole of these articles yield, at present, a revenue of £262,000. There is, in the third place, to be a reduction on 133 articles of food, yielding a revenue of £90,000.

As to the Stamps, besides the reduction on attorney's certificates, and in the advertisement duty, there is to be a reduction of the duty on life assurance, on receipt stamps, on indentures of apprenticeship, and on hackney carriages.

As to Assessed taxes, there is to be a reduction of the taxes on men-servants, private carriages, horses, ponies and dogs and a reduction of 19½ per cent. in the charge for redemption of land tax.

As to the Post-Office, there is to be a reduction of colonial postage to a uniform rate of 6d.

A general feature of the budget deserving note is the circumstance of most of its provisions having been forced on the Coalition Ministry, after an obstinate opposition to them in the course of the present session.

Mr. Gladstone proposes now to extend the legacy duty to real property; but he still opposed Mr. Williams' motion, that real property should be made to pay the "same probate and legacy duties as are now payable on personal property!" He affirmed on that occasion, as the Tory Journals do at this very moment, that the exemption was only apparent, and counterbalanced by other duties peculiar to real property. It is equally true, that on the same 1st of March, Mr. Williams threatened Mr. Gladstone with "being replaced by Mr. Disraeli, if he were not to give way on that point.'

But on the third of March he still opposed Mr. Hume's motion, of "speedily repealing the strictly protective duties on about 185 articles."

Another very striking feature of the budget is the strict adoption of the policy of Mr. Disraeli, "that reckless adventurer," who dared to affirm in the House that the necessary result of commercial free trade was a financial revolution, that is to say, the gradual commutation of indirect into direct taxation in order to weaken and to contract the system of indirect taxation.

On the one side he renews the income tax unaltered for seven years. He extends it to a whole people, to the Irish. He extends by copying Mr. Disraeli, giving it the name of an altered license tax and raising the charge for licenses in proportion to the size of the premises. Lastly, he augments direct taxation by £2,000,000, by subjecting real property to the legacy duty, which was also promised by Mr. Disraeli.

On the other side he attacks indirect taxation under the two forms of Customs and of Excise; in the former by adopting Disrael's reduction of the tea duties, or by abolishing, reducing, or simplyfying the duties on 386 articles; in the latter by entirely abolishing the soap tax.

The only difference between his budget and that of his predecessor, is this, that the one was the author and the other the plagiary; that Disraeli removed the excise-duties in favor of the land-interest, and that Gladstone removes them in favour of the town-interest, that Disraeli proclaimed the principle, but was forced by his exceptional position to falsify the practice, while Gladstone, opposed to the principle, is enabled by his coalition character to carry details through a series of compromises

What will be the probable fate of the coalition budget, and what will be the probable attitude assumed by the respective parties?

There are, in general, but three points on which the battle can be fought—the Income tax, the Legacy duty, and Ireland.

'The Manchester school has pledged itself to oppose any prolongation of that 'horrid inequality,' the Income-Tax. The oracle of Printinghouse-square, *The Times*, has thundered for ten years against that same "monstrosity," and the public prejudice of Great Britain in general has doomed the present system of charging equally all descriptions of income. But on this one point Mr. Gladstone repudiates compromise. All Mr. Disraeli, when Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposed to modify the Income-tax by establishing a distinction between precarious revenues and realized property, charging the former with 5d. and the latter with 7d. in the pound. The Income tax would seem to be the rallying point for the common opposition of the Conservatives, the Manchester-school and the "general opinion" represented by *The Times*.

But will the Manchester men redeem their pledge. This is very doubtful. They are in the commercial habit of pocketing the present profits, and of letting principles shift for themselves. And the present profits offered by Mr. Gladstone's budget are by no means contemptible.

Already the tone of the Manchester organs has become very moderate and very conciliatory with regard to the income tax. They begin to comfort themselves with the prospect held out by Mr. Gladstone, that „ the whole income tax shall expire in seven years," forgetting at the opportune moment that when the late Sir Robert Peel introduced it in 1842, he promised its expiration by the year 1845, and that the extension of a tax is a very awkward way toward its ulterior extinction

As to the "Times," that is the only journal which will profit by Mr. Glodstone's proposal of abolishing the stamps on newspaper supplement, every day that it publishes them during the week 40,000 pence or £166 3s. The whole of the 40,000d. remitted by Mr. Gladstonh will go into its coffers. We can then conceive that the Cerberus will be soothed down into a lamb, without Mr. Gladstone being metamphorised into a Hercules. It would be difficult to find in all the Parliamentary history of Great Britain a more undignified act than this of Mr. Gladstone, buying up the support of a journal by inserting a specific for it in the budget. The abolition of the Taxes on Knowledge was chiefly asked for with a view to break down a monopoly of the newspaper leviathans. The 'unctuous' Mr. Gladstone adopts only so much of that measures as tends to double the monopoly of the "Times."

There remains then but one probable chance of successfully opposing the Coalition budget, and this is a coalition of the country party with the Irish Brigade. It is true Mr. Gladstone has endeavoured to induce the Irish to submit to the extension of the Income tax to Ireland, by making them the gift of four millions and a half of Consolidated Annuities. But the Irish contend that three out of these four and a half millions, connected with the famine of 1846—47, were never intended to constitute a ratio al debt, and have never been acknowledged as such by the Irish people. The ministry itself seems not to be quite sure of success, since it menaces an early dissolution of the House, unless the budget be accepted as a whole. A formidable suggestion this for the great majority of members whose "pockets have been materially affected by the legitimate expenses of the last contest," and for those Radicals who have clung as closely as possible to the old definition of an Opposition; namely, that it does in the machine of Government, the duty of the safety-valve in a steam-engine. The safety-valve does not stop the motion of the engine, but preserves it by letting off in *vapor* the power which might otherwise blow up the whole concern. Thus they let off in vapor the popular demands. They seem to offer motions only to withdraw them afterward, and to rid themselves of their superfluous eloquence.

A dissolution of the House would only reveal the dissolution of the old parties.—Since the appearance of the Coalition Ministry, the Irish Brigade has been split up into two factions—one governmental, the other independent. The country party is likewise split up into two camps—the one led by Mr. Disraeli, the other by Sir John Pakington; although now, in the hour of danger they both rally again around Disraeli. The Radicals themselves are broken up into sets—the Mayfairman and the Manchester men. There is no longer any power of cohesion in the old parties, but at the same time there is now power of real antagonism. A new general election would not mend, but not only confirm this state of things.

EXTRAORDINARY YORKSHIRE ELOPEMENT.—In Leyburn there has lived for many years an ingenious person, whose versatility of talent has long been acknowledged by the inhabitants. Some little time ago our hero manifested a slight eccentricity in expressing a wish to his housekeeper that he might be able, at Christmas, to turn the beam at twenty stone (he then weighing upwards of sixteen stone) at the same time, promising her marriage, if, by dint of high feeding she could assist him in accomplishing that object. She accordingly set to work; many and ludricious were the experiments tried ere the desired specific was found. By proper diet, judiciously prescribed, our worthy's corporeal structure gradually expanded, until it was whispered that his outer garments were undergoing alteration at a neighboburing tailor's. On Christmas day our hero was brought to the beam, which he easily turned at twenty stone three pounds, exactly three pounds more than was stipulated for. His housekeeper having successfully accomplished her part of the agreement, now called upon him to ratify his promise at the altar. He at once assented, and made preparation for the ceremony. But, alas! the bond was not so easily completed. The two devotees of Cupid had not, unfortunately, consulted their neighbours—a thing of paramount importance in all small towns. On a day when their bliss should have been consummated a mob assailed the houses, hurling bricks, stones, and other available missiles through the windows, until the unfortunate couple were obliged to quit the scene of devastation, and take refuge in an Iron Warehouse. Here they remained until the mob subsided, and then returned to their shattered domicile, determined to be up with the lark, and, on the wings of love fly to the haven of Gretna. A post chaise was secretly ordered at the Bolton Arms; next evening, at five o'clock, they were over the Border, and shortly after, man and wife were congratulating each other on having outwitted their "knowing" neighbors.

YOUNG AMERICA.—In the St. Louis Intelligencer, of April 28, we find the following story:

"A young gentleman named Alexander Langley aged seven years, an excellent illustration of the rising generation of America, was found on the levee yesterday afternoon by a member of the police. On being asked who he was, he replied with great *nonchalance* that he lived in Springfield, Illinois, with his sister, and having a desire to see St. Louis, left about seven o'clock yesterday morning by the cars—arrived at Alton, took the downward packet, and arrived in St. Louis, and was much pleased with the place—in fact if he hadn't forgotten to bring his boots and stockings with him he would have no objections to live here permanently.

A gentleman took him to his house and provided for him for the night, and will send him home this morning.

ST. CATHARINES SALT WORKS AND MINERAL WATERS.—We are pleased, says the St. Catharines *Constitutional*, to have it in our power to state, that the above works are now in active operation, under the spirited proprietor, E. W. Stevenson, Esq., who has erected substantial and handsome buildings over the springs, and trusts that after to-morrow he will be able to manufacture twenty bushels of salt per day, and put up any quantity of the celebrated mineral water, for which this spring is so famous. In the course of a month or two the works will be in a condition to manufacture at least one hundred bushels per day. This will be the only successful salt works in operation in Canada, and we have no doubt Mr. Stevenson will reap a good reward for his enterprise.

May is considered an unfortunate marriing month. A country editor says that a girl was asked not long since, to unite herself in the silken tie to a brisk chap, who, named May in his proposals. The lady tenderly hinted that May was an unlucky month for marrying; "Well, make it June, then," honestly replied the swain, anxious to accommodate. The damsel paused a moment hesitated, cast down her eyes, and, with a bliss ful smile, "Would not April, do as well How an old maid shrunk over a single gentleman! She looks at him as she does at a dog in dog days—wondering whether he intends to bite

THE LAUNCH.—On Wednesday last the fine new schooner built by Mr. R. Steed for the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, was launched in persence of a large number of our townspeople. She went into her future element in fine style amidst loud and hearty cheering. This vessel is of a beautiful model and looks exceedingly well. Her extreme length is 114 feet 103 feet keel and 22 feet beam. She is 200 tons carpenter's mesurement, and will carry 2000 barrels of flour. Though intended for the general trade of the port she is constructed so as to suit for a timber vessel if necessary. For this purpose her cabin accommodation is all on deck there are few vessels on the lake so strongly built, and but few we hope will outstrip her in sailing. Capt. Thos. Neil, who is well known on the lakes, is to be "King on Deck." We wish her much success.—*Sarnia Shield.*

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—We perceive, by the Montreal papers, that some fifty Engineers in the service of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, have arrived in that city, and are putting up at Doneganna's Hotel. We likewise learn, on good authority, that immediate steps will be taken to commence the construction of the Grand Trunk Road simultaneously between Prescott and Montreal; and that this section of the road will be completed and put in full working order ere any other portion of the line is interfered with. The object being to secure as much as possible of the immence traffic now taken by the Ogdensburg route.—*Freeholder.*

The Canada Company have purchased Mrs. Baldwin's large house on the corner of King and Frederick sts., Toronto, where it is intended to hold their business offices.

The clipper ship Sovereign of the seas, Capt McKay, arrived at this port yesterday, in 82 days from Honolula. (Sandwich Islands.) It usually requires four, or five months from these islands. Besides this speed for the whole passage, portions of the time show a more remarkable performance, as the following items will show. The run from Honolula to Cape Horn, a distance of 8,634 miles, was accomplished in 37 days: in 26 of those days consecutively, the ship run 6,489 miles, and one of these days was distinguished by an extraordinary run of 400 miles. This is the greatest sailing recorded; the nearest approach to it being that of the Flying Cloud, which run in 26 consecutive days, an average of 227 miles per day, while the daily average of the Sovereign of the Seas, for the same time, was 249 11-13 miles, or 22 miles a day more then the Flying Cloud. The best day's run of the Flying Cloud, was 374 miles.—There is no doubt of the above run of the Sovereign of the Seas, as it appears from the sights and calculations entered at large on Captain Mc Kay's journal—a speed of 18 miles an hour for 24 hours greater than ever was yet done under canvass.—[N. Y. Tribune.

NEW PATENT SOWING MACHINE.—On Saturday last we were invited to witness a trial of Emery's Sowing Machine, by Mrs J. A. Bruce of James street, and were much pleased with its performance. It is certainly the simplest, most efficient and complete thing of the sort we have yet seen. For Indian Corn or any other kind of seed requiring to be sown in drills, and at regular intervals, it is invaluable. By a contrivance which we shall attempt to describe, it will deposit one seed or any number of seeds at any required distance, from one foot to eight feet apart, with mathematical accuracy, making the hole for its reception, and covering it up at the same time, by only once passing over the ground It is shaped like a plough, and drawn in the same manner, having a hopper to receive the seeds over the rest. The bottom of this hopper is closed up by a hollow cylinder, with one small hole in the side, and under the beam, is placed a broad fluted wheel, on the axle of which is a circular plate, on which is cast a number of bevels which resemble concentric circles; a small horizontal spindle connects this wheel with the cylinder under the hopper, and the cutter or connecting pinion is made to slide, so as to fit in any of the concentries, and determine the speed at which the cylinder revolves. Of course, when the open side is turned upwards, it receives the seed out of the hopper, and when it turns down, drops it. The furrow is made by a shoe like coulter, and filled up again by a roller behind. By this contrivance, it will be seen, that it matters not at what speed the machine is drawn at, the distance at which the seed is required to be sown is always uniform. It is really a neat and excellent article, and the article, and the price is, we understand, only about $20. Our agricultural friends should call and see it, it is really worthy of their attention.—*Canadian.*

EMIGRATION—5,034 emigrants from British ports, have sailed for Quebec.

RUM AND DEATH.—Thomas Grafton, tavern keeper in Toronto Township, has been fined £2 10s. for selling a boy named Thomas Brown a jug of whisky of whiskey, of which he drank till he died

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ARREST FOR MURDER.—A man named Parks has been arrested in Buffalo, and his wife and her brother in Utica for the murder of a man named Bratson, in Ohio. The woman and her brother were on their way East when they were arrested by an Officer.

FATAL MISTAKE.

A melenchcly and fatal mistake occurred in Lowell on Wednesday evening last, as we learn from the American Courier, from which we take the following paragraphs:

Mr. Rupert Gardener, of the firm of R. & S. Gardener, varnish manufacturers, one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, met his death in a most sad and melacholy manner. Being unwell, he went into the apothecary shop of B. S. Hale & Co, corner of East Merrimack and Davison streets, and called for half an ounce of pulverised rhuburb. Mr Gardener having an impediment in his speech, the lad in attendance understood him to call for opium, and put up and charged him with that drug.

Mr. Gardener wanted the medecine for himself, and took it just before going to bed, about 9 o'clock. The colour of the opium being the same as the rhubarb, the quantity taken was 40 grains. On retiring he fell asleep immediately. About 11 o'clock, his wife discovered that he was in great distress—wet with a cold sweat—and unable to speak. Physicians wer summoned. Dr. Holt arrived a few moments before he expired, but too late to avail, and Drs. Davis and Parker came in immediately after. The boy who put up the article understood Mr G. to ealllor opium; he put it up knowing it to be opium, and charged for it a price more than double what the same quantity of rhubarb would have cost; and he thinks that Mr. G. must have accidentally called for opium, meaning rhubarb. It is truly a sad affair.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.—ENDORSING NOTES.—The Governor of Missouri in his late Message made one admirable suggestion, that *no man shall be allowed to endorse another man's note without the consent of the endorsor's wife*, or rather, that no endorsement without such consent shall be valid. The Governor well says:—

"An evil of great magnitude exists in our country, to cure which a suitable remedy has been looked for in vain. The evil alluded to is the practice of endorsing in private transactions. If a man is bound to sell his real estate for a fair price, and to receive the full value in hard money paid down, the law still requires the consent and signature of his wife before she can be divested of her interest in it. The wisdom of this law has seldom been doubted. It might be well, then, before a man, in a convivial moment, or when overcome by the persuations of an imprudent friend, or deceived by the false representations of a bad man, puts his whole estate—the earnings of a long and laborious life, and of much toil and care—in jeopardy of the law, to require him at least to get the concent and signature of his wife. If she is to be reduced to poverty, it may be as well to let her conset to it. This might remedy the evil to some extent, by adding a little more time, reflection and caution to all such transactions, without preventing much of the good resulting from this practice.—Experience has shown that the wife is a good adviser and safe counsellor."

Mr. Polk of the Missouri Senate has introduced a bill framed in accordance with this suggestion. We trust one of the same sort will soon be before our Legislature.—*Maekenzie's Message.*

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 19, 1853.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada is now a substantial reality, well backed up by energetic monied men—the capital subscribed, and the work fairly entered upon. The project appears to have been most favorably entertained in Britain and received encouragement and support from gentlemen there of known experience and ability in Railroad and financial matters; and indeed well might such a reception be awarded to it—there can be no question but that it will prove a most profitable investment for the funds of the British capitalist, and aid immeasureably in developing the resources of Canada which need only to be brought out contrast favorably with those of any other country.—Comparisons of this country with many portions of the neighboring States have frequently been discouraging to Canadians, but the cause has all along been evident—we lacked the enterprise of our neighbors and we did not make the most of our advantages as did they of those which nature had placed at their disposal. Journ[illegible] is always quick sighted enough to discover how and where a penny can be [illegible] to his advantage, and his locomotive mind will not travel far before it discovers the means to reduce his observation to practical results. Without railroads his impulsive genius could not have given itself vent and his extensive territory could not have been rendered sufficiently tractable in hands—he saw the necessity, he introduced his facilities, and now he traverses his vast domain with its rich production as easily as as if it were as circumscribed as a petty State.

The spirit with which Canada has gone into Railway speculations lately, has given the world a very different notion of what "this Canada" is, than that which was conveyed by general appearances to every traveler but a year or two ago. She is now regarded with unusual interest both in the mother country and abroad, and we doubt not soon attain her proper position as one of the most useful of the British dependences giving as she does the certainty of a prosperous home to the emigrant, and an extended field of enterprise for the capitalist, which cannot be said so truly of other and more lauded provinces. If anything has been wanting to make the country what it ought to be, it is a Grand Trunk Railroad traversing its whole length, and terminating at the sea board. This object is now about to be attained, many portions of the work are rapidly advancing, and during the past week the arrival from England of fifty members of the Engineering staff has been announced, which is an evidence that the whole work is to be prosecuted with visgor. This Railroad is the grand connecting link of all the Railroads in Canada, and will give every portion of the country an outlet in winter as well as in summer. Its ramifications extending in every inviting direction will diffuse enterprise and wealth wherever they reach. The good time has at length arrived in Canada, and a year or two will witness the completion of the important change.

The following calculation having reference to this work, we take from the *News the Week:*—

"The revenue from local business has been demonstrated by A. G. Morten, Esq, the distinguished American Engineer, in an elaborate report addressed to the Governor of the State of Maine, to average, on the New England and New York railways, brought within the sphere of their action, three dollars, of 12s 6d sterling per head of the whole population. To apply this rere sult to the population of Canada, which is in no respect inferior, might be considered as assuming too much, and for local business the population of the districts actually passed through will alone be taken.—They amount to 740,000, which at 12s 6d