world of fashion it was only a nine days wonder, for the married pair went immediately from London. She possessed an excellent disposition and strong good sense. With renewed health and spirit his lordship's enjoyment of country life increased, his property improved by care, and, above all, a beautiful progeny surrounded him and and their devoted domestic mother, who affectionately closed his eyes in peace, receiving his parting blessing many years after his happy choice.

Parliamentary.

QUEBEC, March 1st.

Last night, after the reporter left, several bills were passed in an advanced stage. They were principally of a local character. Among them were—the Bill to incorporate the Sisters of Charity in Quebec.

Mr. Sanborn moved that the Bill for better securing to occupiers compensation for improvements made by them upon lands, in certain cases, be now read a second time.

Mr. Hincks moved, in amendment, that the bill be read a second time this day six months.

The amendment was carried, after a fierce debate—Yeas 43: Nays 15.

The following Bills were read a second time: To alter and amend certain provisions relating to the Court of Equity Bill, necessary for Lower Canada, was read a second time, and referred to a select committee. The second reading of the Bill to provide for the more equal distribution of business in the Lower Courts of Common Law in Upper Canada, and for other purposes therein mentioned, was referred till Friday next. To amend the Act to regulate the exercise of certain rights of Lessors and Lessees in Lower Canada, was read a second time. To explain and amend the Act to allow Notaries to call meetings of relatives and friends, was read a second time. To enable the Directors of the Grand River Navigation Company, to place the said Navigation under the control and management of the Provincial Government under certain conditions.

Tonight Mr. Ridout introduced a Bill to extend the power of the Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto.

Col. Prince moved that the attack of the Correspondent of the "United Empire" upon the Speaker of the House be declared a breech of the privilege of the House, and that the correspondent in question be expelled from the house, and not be allowed to enter the library of news room of the house. The hon. member spoke at some length in support of the motion.

Mr. Smith replied, and treated the whole matter as exceedingly frivolous. The debate continued up to the time the Reporter was leaving, when the motion was withdrawn.

QUEBEC, 2nd March.

Last night after the Reporter left, the order of the day for the call of the House being read, and the House called over, 9 members were found to be absent.

A discussion took place on the second reading of the representation bill, but the debate was adjourned before a vote was taken. On motion of Mr. Morin the bill to appropriate certain unexpended balances for the School fund for Lower Canada, and certain other sums out of the Jesuits Estates fund for educational purposes in Lower Canada was read a second time, to-night Mr. Terrill introduced a bill to incorporate the Stanstead Company Bank. Mr. Sanborn moved in Committee of the whole that it is expedient to empower school Commissioners in Lower Canada, on a petition presented to them by a majority of rate-payers to assess such sums above the proportion rated upon the whole municipality, as shall be required to be obtained for school purposes. That to maintain efficient Schools in the newly settled sections of Lower Canada, it is expedient that the moneys received by every municipality should be distributed equally among school districts therein, instead of being apportioned according to the number of scholars.

Mr. Morin supported the first resolution, but opposed the second. After a discussion the Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Crawford introduced a bill granting a charter to a Company to construct a Railroad from Brockville to Pembroke, to be callled the Pembroke and Ottawa Railroad.

Mr. Brown withdrew his resolution in favor of penny postage.

Mr. Polette moved for leave to introduce a Bill to confirm certain proceedings of the Catholic inhabitants of the Parish of the Immaculate Conception of the Holy Virgin at Three Rivers relative to the property of their Fabrique, to impose and levy an assessment upon the said Inhabitants and for other purposes therein mentioned.—Messrs. Mackenzie, Brown, D. Christie opposed the bill, which led to a warm discussion, which was going on as the Reporter left.

QUEBEC, March 3, 1853.

Last night, after the report left, the debate on the Representation Bill continued.

Mr. Brown moved an amendment, That the representation of the people in Parliament should be based on population, and the number of members of the House of Assembly gradually enlarged; the progressive increase of population upon a fixed ratio of representation, and without any regard to any separate line between Upper and Lower Canada.

The motion was lost—Yeas, 15; Nays, 57.

The Representation Bill then read, amid loud cheers and clapping of hand, Yeas, 58; Nays, 14.

Mr. Mongenais introduced a bill to incorporate a Company for the purpose of constructing a Railway from some point on the Georgian Bay on Lake Huron, touching at the town of Peterborough, Port Hope and Bytown, there to join the Main Trunk Road at Vaudreuil.

On motion of Mr. Smith, an address to the Government was ordered praying for a copy of any communication which may have been addressed to the Members of the Legislative Council, on the subject of indemnity to Members of that House.

Mr. Gouin introduced a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Bar of Lower Canada.

Mr. Badgley introduced another bill on the same subject.

The House has been discussing the report of the Megantic Election Committee up to the hour the report leaves.

QUEBEC, 4th March.

Last night after the report left, the House went into Committee of the whole, on Mr. Brown's bill for the modification of the Usury Laws, and it was discussed warmly until the House adjourned.

Much opposition was manifested against the bill on the part of the French Members. Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Gamble also opposed the bill, but it was finally passed through Committee by a small majority.

To night Mr. Young introduced a bill to authorise the Municipality of the county of Two Mountains to take stock in the Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company to the extent of £10,000.

Mr. Stuart introduced a bill to authorise an addition to the Capital stock of the Quebec Bank.

Mr. Crawford introduced a bill to amend and extend an Act relating to the making, maintaining, and using the canal intended to be completed for connecting the waters of Lake Ontario and the River Ottawa.

On motion of Mr. Langton the bill to extend the Provisions of the Railroad Union Act to certain branches leading to the Main Trunk line, was read a second time.

On motion of Mr. Cartier, the bill for constructing a Railroad Bridge over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, was read a second time.

The House went into Committee of the whole on the Representation Bill, on which a discussion is going on as the report leaves.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT.

NEW YORK, March 1st.

The *Humboldt* arrived this morning, in a dense fog, with Liverpool dates to the 16th, and London dates to the 15th February.

There has been no quotable change in Breadstuffs. Cotton has declined 1-16 to 1-18 and dull felling. Provisions on stand.

No mportant political news.

The weather in England was very cold and there were severe frost.

Accounts from Milan represent the late outbreak as a small affair. The leaders have been hung.

The Austrian Government had placed a military cordon on the frontiers of Switzerland, and martial law of the most rigorous character had been enforced.

The *Queen Victoria* steamer, while on her passage from Liverpool to Dublin, struck on a rock off Aowth in a snow storm and sunk in 15 fathoms of water. She had 100 passengets on board besides the crew. About 50 souls perished.

Dates from Paris are to the 15th. The Legislative assembly opened on that day. The Emperor, who opened it in person, in his speech decided to reduce his army, to keep up a good understanding with foreign powers, and to prove to the most incredulous that when France expresses her intention to remain at peace she must be believed. She is strong enough not to be afraid. The army is to be reduced 20,000. The speech was received with great enthusiasm, and produced a favorable feeling on the Bourse.

A letter from London as to the Milan insurrection says the number of lives lost cannot have been much less than 100, and the probability is it is much greater. The insurgents were armed with nothing but stillettos, but they nevertheless showed extraordinary courage and daring since they gained posession of the citadel and entered one of the yards. They were soon taken and fifty killed. In the meantime attempts were made to erect barricades, but the spur of success was wanting that might have caused a general rising. The whole affair was soon entirely over.

On the 16th inst., in the House of Lords the Bishop of Exeter moved for papers in relation to the Clergy Reserves of Canada. The motion was agreed to. The measure was introduced into the Lower House on the same evening. The object of the bill was not to alter or interfere with the present condition of Canada, with respect to their Reserves: but to empower the Canadian Legislature to make such alterations as they might think best.

It is announced that there will be no farther increase in the sea or land forces this year, although the increase in expense for the navy for the present year will be £900,000.

The *Morning Herald* says, that measures will be taken in the spring, to place the western coast of England in a sufficient state of defence.

ITALY.

THE INSURRECTION AT MILAN.—The Paris *Moniteur* of Saturday Feb. 14, announced.

"The Government has received by telegraphic dispatch, news from Milan of the 10th. Order was entirely re-established there."

This brief announcement leaves us only the duty of gathering up the circumstances of the outbreak as they are to be found in the Swiss and Italian journals.

The *Official Milan Gazette* of the 7th, after giving the proclamation of Count Strassoldo, relates the events of the 6th as follows:

"Public tranquility was disturbed yesterday. The subversive party, which cannot allow peaceful citizens to enjoy the innocent pleasures of the carnival, must needs sacrifice new victims to its revolutionary propensities. Yesterday, about 9 P. M., some officers and soldiers were attacked. The authorities took the requisite measures; strong patrols scoured the town in every direction; they will be tried by martial law during the stage of siege. At the usual time for frequenting the theatres, tranquility was sufficiently restored to allow of their being opened to the public.—We have to deplore the death of several persons, both civil and military; others have been wounded. It has been attempted to seduce people of the lower classes by money and excitement of every kind, but the good sense of the population rejected these provocations, and not only did the people remain quiet, but they openly condemned this foolish attempt as an impious act of madness. The government is strong and will cause order and public security to be respected by all such vigorous measures as circumstances may require. Public tranquility has not been disturbed in the province."

The above mentioned proclamation is as follows:

The deplorable disturbances of yesterday were caused by a party, which, unable to attain the end it aims at, has recourse to the most iniquitous means to disturb the quiet citizens in the enjoyment of his securities and his pastimes of the carnival, to injure the trader and the workman in their profits, and to excite mistrust in the minds of the public. As commandant of this city, I am armed with sufficient power to paralyse the attempts of that party, and to protect the peaceful citizen in his amusements as well as in the exercise of his profession; therefore let not the inhabitants of Milan yield to fear, but let them confide in the vigilance and protection of the authorities.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CAMBRIA."

HALIFAX, March 4.

LINERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—This week buoyancy has been lost, but holders are firm.

MARKETS.—Wheat and flour in moderate consumptive request; corn steady.

The Circulars quote Western Canal flour at 26s a 26s 6d; Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Ohio, 27s a 27s 6d; and prime at 28s—Sour, 23s a 24s.

White wheat, 7s a 7s 6d.; Red and Mixed 6s 10d a 7s 3d. Indian Corn, Yellow 31s a 32s 6d.

There has been a fair demand for better descriptions of beef, at scarcely former rates—Inferior brands at 2s lower.

Gardner & Co., quote Prime Mess 97s 6d a 112s 6d; Ordinary 80s a 95.

Pork unchanged. Bacon in good demand, and rather easier, being held at 56 a 58. Cheese much wanted.

Consols have advanced 99 a 99¾.

The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased 330,000 pounds.

ENGLAND.

The Bishop of Exeter, moved for the correspondence between the Colonial Office and Canada, respecting the Clergy Reserves. Ordered.

A discussion on the state of relations with France, was brought on, on Friday night, by Mr. D'Israeli, and elicited from the Government their belief in his assurance of a peaceable intention.

The Navy Estimates were moved, to the amount of £7,000,000 sterling.

The Church Convention were in Session with a full attendance of Prelates and Clergy. Addresses to the Queen were presented, and Ecclesiastical affairs, principally by synodical jurisdiction, were discussed.

The Board of Trade Returns show a surplus of exports over the preceding year of £2,900,000. Metals show an increase of one million, while cotton manufactures show £15,000. Other exports all increased except candles, cordage, cuttlery, salt, refined sugar and woolen yarn.

There had been heavy falls of snow in the North of England.

New forgeries were said to be committed by A. H. Dedrichson, late Danish Consul at Dublin, engaged in the Timber trade. Capt. Meynene denies the authority of the address published as Consul to the Hungarians, and administers a sharp rebuke to the *Times* for its malignity towards Kossuth.

FRANCE.

Petitions from Rheims have been presented to the Emperor to go there and be crowned. It is said that while the Legislature will support Government, they have determined to act independently in checking expenditure. Much speculation existed concerning the private audience given by the Emperor to the Russian Minister.

TURKEY AND ATSTRIA.

The porte is willing to accept the intercession of Austria in the Montenegro affair, and the speedy cessation of hostilities is looked for.

SPAIN.

The elections have resulted in favor of the Government, 260 out of 340 being chosen.

ITALY.

Again quiet. The Milan insurrection is suppressed. Radetzky had issued a proclamation confiscating the property of insurgents.

NEW YORK, March 3.

The Evening *Mirror*, has the following: Instructions has been received here from Louis Napoleon, to contract for the immediate construction, in New York, of a fleet of War Steamers. It will be remembered a similar order was sent a few weeks ago to Scotland, but was thwarted by the British Government.

SEVERAL TONS OF AUSTRALIAN GOLD.—On Tuesday, three vessels arrived in the river Thames from Australia, with the extraordinary quantity of seven tons of Gold on board. One of the ships, the 'Eagle,' was freighted with the largest amount of that precious metal ever known to arrive in one vessel, viz., 150,000 ounces (upwards of six tons,) and of the value of more than £600,000. The 'Eagle,' also made the most rapid passage on record, having done the voyage from Melborne to the Downs in 76 days. The other ships are the 'Saphire,' from Sydney, with 14,668 ounces on board, and the 'Pelham,' from Sydney, with 27,762 ounces. The 'Maitland' also arrived a day or two since, from Sydney with 14,326 ounces. Great however, as has been the wealth brought over by the 'Eagle,' the ship 'Dido' is expected in a few days, which will far surpass it, having on board 280,000 ounces, or about ten tons and a half of the precious metal. The 'Neptune,' with 17,000 ounces; the 'Andromache,' with 17,000 ounces; and other ships, with as valuable freights, are nearly due.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

THE NEW REPRESENTATION BILL.—The New Representation Bill passed the House on Wednesday night by a vote of 58, two more than was requisite for a two-thirds vote. This is the great measure of the Session and the fundamental measure of all sound legislation. We have been informed by telegraph of this great triumph and rejoice the Bill has been so successful. The reformers are in the highest spirits about their victory, and well they may for it has been a protracted struggle. The Tories are considerably chop-fallen. All their fond day dreams have vanished, and our friend J. of the *Patriot* will once more have to lament the want of organization, the want of a Leader, and their more than mole-like blindness to their own best interest in not at once calling him from the ranks of the goose-quill drivers, and nominating him their—King. The Government have however agreed to give up for the present the grouping of towns, and they agree as a necessary consequence to adopt single electoral districts.—*North American.*

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between GEORGE & JOHN COX, in the *Huron Signal*, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to settle the same with George Cox, who will also pay all liabilities.

GEO. COX.
JOHN COX.

Goderich, March 9th, 1853.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1853.

THE MARRIAGE BILL

We have received a copy of a bill introduced by the Hon. Dr. Rolph, to amend the law of Upper Canada with respect to the solemnization and registration of Marriages. This bill is much needed, and regards marriage as it ought to be regarded, by the law of the land, as a civil contract, and leaves parties the privilege of satisfying their religious views in such manner as may be in accordance with their peculiar tenets. The bill aims a decided blow at intolerance and priestcraft but will be hailed as a great boon by the friends of civil and religious equality. Under the proposed act—Marriage as a civil contract is to be valid in law. The Marriage Contract may be received from the contracting parties by any Minister, Priest, Pastor, Religious Teacher recognised by any church or religious denomination, or the Mayor or any Alderman of any city or Town, a Judge of any County Court, the Warden of any County Council, or the Reeve of a Township. The contract to be executed in duplicate and a record to be kept of same by the receiving person. Two witnesses are required to the Contract and the officer receiving the same is to sign a declaration that the identity of the parties thereto is known to him, or satisfactorily vouched for, and that the witnesses are also known to him or satisfactorily vouched for. Contracts and records of the same to be regularly transmitted to the County Registrar who is to file the same in his office, and who also is required annually to forward to the Provincial Registrar, one of the duplicates of such marriage contract and retain the other in his office.—Every person receiving a contract for Registry shall give to any person applying a certified copy of it, or of the record thereof.

No religious ceremony is necessary, nor is such prevented by the provisions of the Act. The publication of Banns and Marriage Licenses are also rendered unnecessary. The following are the forms of the Marriage Contract and of the Declaration:

FORM OF AN ORIGINAL CONTRACT.

Whereas A. B., of in the County of in Upper Canada, bachelor, (or widower, *as the case may be,*) (*Farmer,*) son of (*Carpenter,*) and C. D., of the Township of in the County of spinster (*or* widow *as the case may be*), daughter of (*Grocer*), and of the township of in the county of have a mutual purpose of marriage for the carrying out of which they are desirous to enter into the Contract by Law in that case made and provided, severally declaring that there is no legal impediment against it: Now these presents witness that the said A. B. and C. D. have this day mutually agreed to enter into the relation of man and wife from henceforth, according to the laws of Upper Canada. In witness whereof the said A. B. and C. D. have hereunto set their hands in the presence of E. F., of in the County of and G. H., of in the county of , and before J. K. Registrar (Judge of the Court, *or* Minister of &c., *as the case may be*), of the County of

Signed and delivered in duplicate to the said J. K. in the presence of the said E. F. and G. H. on the day of 18
E. F.
G. H.

DECLARATION OF THE CONTRACT.

I, J K., of the County of hereby declare that the above Marriage Contract was executed in my presence, and in the presence of the witnesses E. F., and G. H. therein named, who attest the same and the delivery thereof to me. I further declare that the said A. B. and C. D. are known (*or* satisfactorily vouched for) to me as the persons therein described, and that it is to me known (*or* satisfactorily vouched) that there is no legal impediment to their matrimonial union. And I further declare that the identity of the parties to and all the facts mentioned in the above contract have been satisfactorily vouched to me, that E. F.) one of the witnesses of the said contract is personally know to me, and that both of the witnesses thereto are known or satisfactorily vouched to me as worthy of credit respecting the matters above attested.

J. K.

THE SAULT SHIP CANAL.

The completion of a ship canal to obviate the obstructions opposed by the Sault St. Marie to the free navigation of the extensive waters of Lake Superior by the vessels of the Lower Lakes, is a matter of great moment to our Counties, especially as we have now secured for them the most direct route of Western travel from the shores of the Atlantic to the waters of Huron and which will be extended almost indefinitely by the construction of this canal.

We have before noticed the Canadian project and survey for this noble work and now lay before our readers the American scheme which we take from the Buffalo *Patriot and Journal*. We have no doubt that both projects will be carried out, and that each country will have its own canal.—Goderich, and the other towns on Lake Huron are of course intensely interested in these works, which we hope will not now be delayed.

This Canal is to be constructed agreeable to the Act of Congress and the law of Michigan enacted on the subject. The act of Congress provides that 400 feet in width of the land owned by the United States, on the line selected for the Canal, and 750,000, acres besides, shall be appropriated for the work. It prescribes that the minimum size of the Canal should not be less then 100 feet wide, 12, feet in depth, and that the locks should be at least 60 feet wide, and 250 feet in length. The work must be commenced within three years and completed within ten, and the canal is to be used by the United States free from tolls Should the cost be more than the 750,000 acres there may be tolls charged on vessels passing until the state is remunerated. afterwards the tolls shall be graduated only to raise funds to keep it in repair. The Detroit Advertiser says:

According to the plan of construction now adopted by the commissioners, the canal, including the piers at the upper end, will be 5,292, feet in length, or 18 feet less than a mile. The width will be 100 feet, and its depth 12 feet. There will be two locks at the lower end, which wil have a lift of 21 feet. The difference of level between the head and foot of the rapids is at present about 17 feet; and the lift of the lock is calculated to meet the extreme line and fall of the waters in the lakes. These locks will each be 350 feet long and 70 feet wide. In their general plan they will be similar to the locks now constructed on the enlarged portions of the New York and Erie Canal; only such changes being made as their increased size may require.

The prism of the canal will be principally through the rock which commences 800 feet from the outside line of the first cutting in lake Superior, and extends to within 502 feet of the upper line of the second lock, where it takes a sudden dip beneath the soil, and it has not yet been ascertained whether it again comes near enough the surface to serve as the foundation of the lower lock structure.

The average depth of the rock cutting will be nine feet and seven tenths. The rock is a red sand stone, in thin layers and open seams, will probably only require about half as much blasting as solid rock of the same kind. The whole amount of rock cutting is calculated to be 113,903 cubic yards.

The earth excavation will be 106,903 cubic yards.

The masonry required will be 14,138 cubic yards.

The timber required for the piers wharf and for the lock foundations, will be 151,710 cubic feet.

The amount of plank required will equal 371,900 feet board measure.

The iron for bolts exclusive of what will be required for the locks and lock gates, will round seven-eights, and the amount required will reach 15 tons.

It is thought that the grey limestone to be obtained at Drummond Islands, about forty miles distant from the Sault, at the mouth of St. Mary's river, will be suitable for the construction of the locks. All the timber necessary to be used in the work can be obtained anywhere in the lower peninsula from Mackinac to Saginaw, in abundance.

THE *LOYALIST* DEFUNCT.

There is something painfully distressing in hearing even a declared enemy chant his own requiem, and we felt deeply affected by the plaintive dirge of our contemporary the *Loyalist*, who with his latest breath on Tuesday last, bade a long farewell to the objects of time. The deceased had scarcely passed the meridian of the third year of his career, when, overcome by the anxieties of life, his body worn and emaciated by the harrowing cares resulting from the precarious nature of his supplies, and suffering since his birth from the effects of an hereditary disease, he calmly and peacefully expired. His dissolution had long been looked forward to with considerable resignation, and his departure had been submissively anticipated, both by friends and foes as an event that was soon to take place, and which would fortunately relieve him from the dreadful sufferings he had latterly endured. Fortune though long implored in vain, was at length kind. He now rests from his labors and his works will follow him. May his ashes repose in peace! And althongh occasionally during his lifetime he appeared before us as an enemy, and we were compelled to tilt with him, yet as we knew the weakness of his constitution we were merciful then—we will be so now, and shade in oblivion those frailties which some have magnified into defects.—We will bear witness to the unfortunate zeal with which he labored during the whole of his brief and troublous career to uphold the shattered and decayed fabric of Toryism in these Counties, but alas! whatmortal, be he ever so courageous and talented could support such a mass of rottenness and corruption! The deceased complained that his friends had not shown him that attention they promised, and in fact there is reason to fear that latterly they had absented themselves from his sick couch, and dropped off, one by one, leaving him to die alone, and it is rumoured that there was not one friend left to close his eyes but that he was indebted for the last offices due to departed humanity, to the kindness and consideration of strangers.

☞ The Railway Surveyors have been completing the survey at the Goderich end of the line. Mr. J. K. Gooding has received his instructions, and starts immediately to purchase the right of way.

☞ We are requested to inform our readers that the Lecture which was to have been delivered at the Mechanic's Institute this evening, is postponed till to-morrow (Friday) evening at 7 o'clock.

THE STRATFORD COBBLER.

A letter has appeared in the Galt *Reporter* signed "R. H. Keays, the Stratford Cobbler," in which we are accused of the basest motives for withholding from the public, the effusions of the said "Cobbler," which were sent to us to publish. But as we considered that our very limited space could be occupied with matter far more entertaining to our readers, and that the mind of the writer was out of equipoise, and his language such as would materially injure the respectability of our journal, and was apparently very slanderous, and moreover as the writer did not condescend to favor us with his name, even in confidence, we considered ourselves well warranted in waiting for something better from him which we *could* insert, but, lo! the ensuing week we received another letter without any signature, anathematizing us in the most indecent terms We of course, considered ourselves insulted, assumed our Editorial dignity, and passed in contemptuous silence, these very *temperate* effusions of our unknown correspondent. In fact we failed to discover the real cause of his accrimony which appeared to have been called forth by a few apparently innocent and creditable remarks by one of our correspondents upon "Blunderbuss" in the *Prototype*, whose attack upon the County Officers of Perth, he called "a compound of cobblery, quackery and presumptive foppery." The remarks of "Blunderbuss" deserves all that our correspondent said of them and more if possible, they formed certainly a most absurd and bungled compound. The letter in the Galt *Reporter* set us right in the matter, and we find the "Stratford Cobbler" has an alias, viz:—"R. H. Keays," and moreover that he is a very important personage and as he himself says, "furnished the materials" for the absurd discharged from that big mouthed but erring gun the *Blunderbuss*. It is no wonder then that the dignity of our Cobbler was wounded when our correspondent stated that the charge of the said Blunderbuss was "cobblery." We have no desire to undervalue any trade or profession, we have been always in the habit of asking what a man *is* not what he *does*. Neither have we had any wish since the commencement of the Perth County Office controversy to interfere in the matter as we consider it a perfectly local affair. But we have concluded that as the officers have been selected from a large number of applicants and that the selection upon the whole was a good one, that *the Stratford Cobbler* whose "hope deferred" appears to have changed into the most bitter hatred, could have betemployed himself in waiting passively for the relapse of those officers, into the inordinate habits of which he would have us infer they were formerly the victims. He might in that case have had another chance, as the Government would certainly not tolerate officers who were found to be incapable of performing their duty. But if such relapses should not occur, would he be willing to forfeit his chance of office so that their reclamation might be perfect? We have not heard of any departure from duty by any of these gentlemen yet, and at all events let him who is without blemish cast the first stone. In conclusion we shall always be glad to hear from correspondents, and if such would have their communications inserted they must avoid libellous and scandalous matter and send their real names.

THE REPRESENTATION BILL.

It will be seen by Telegraphic reports, that this, the most important bill of the session, has passed the second reading by a large majority. The vote being taken there appeared yeas 58, nays 14, which secured more than the two-thirds majority required by law. The report informs us that the Bill was read a second time, amid loud cheers and clapping of hands. Business is progressing, and we have every prospect that the session will by no means be so unfruitful of good measures, as the enemies of the present administration would have us to believe.

☞ The Toronto papers are agitating the formation of a Ship Canal from the waters of the Georgian Bay to those of Ontario, but the project appears to partake something of the nature of a wild goose chase. The opposition of the New York, Buffalo, Goderich and the Soult St. Marie line, will give good cause for these Toronto researches.

☞ The communications of several esteemed correspondents have been unavoidably crowded out this week which we hope they will excuse.

NELSONS' NORTHERN LANCET, and American Journal of Medical jurisprudence, has come to hand. It is edited by Horace Nelson, M. D., and published monthly at Plattsburgh N. Y. at the price of one dollar per annum. The work is in its sixth volume. [illegible] and contains a very large amount of information of the most valuable kind to Medical gentlemen. We cordially recommend it to their notice.

☞ A Tea meeting is to take place on Thursday evening the 17th inst., in the Temperance Hall, which has been granted for the occasion. Several speakers will address the meeting. The proceeds will be devoted towards the errection of a Parsonage House in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Tickets 1s 3d. to be had at the *Signal* Office, and at various other places in the neighborhood.

STEAMER RUBY.—Our readers will doubtless learn with pleasure, from our advertising columns, that Capt. W. proposes to run this favorite vessel to Goderich during the ensuing season. The Ruby is furnished with every appurtanence which the late stringent enactment of Congress calls for and has added to her means of increased speed, giving additional comfort to her passengers. Mr. Marlton tells us she may be looked for here on the 17th or 24th instant, according to the weather.

Quebec Correspondence of the Huron Signal.

QUEBEC, 1st March.

The business of the House has fairly commenced, members have got to work in right earnest, and all goes merry as a marriage bell. The position of parties in the House, and the relative strength appears to be somewhat similar to when the House adjourned. Contrary to the predictions put forth at that time, little appears to have been done by either party in the way of more effective organization. The opposition benches, which during the former part of the session presented a truly motley group of heterogeneous opinions and principles, seem if possible still more divided & the, prospects of any effective show of opposition being presented to the Government by the Conservatives, are exceedingly small. This may be owing to the absence of the leaders of the party, who have not arrived in the city. Sir Allan MacNab is expected to-day, and may possibly have arrived at the time I write, to be present at the call of the house. His arrival may possibly alter the aspect of things somewhat. It may be that the veteran Knight of Dundurn will infuse a little spirit into his tardy followers. We shall see. For my own part I should have no objections to see the regular opposition more effective in talent and energy, as I firmly believe that a strong opposition, and well balanced parties, are the best safeguards of our institutions, and the best surety of reform.

Mr. Clapham the member for Megantic, moved a series of Resolutions on Wednesday last, on the subject of Immigration and the appointment of an Emigrant Agent to reside in the United Kingdom. The Hon. gentleman made a very able speech on the subject in support of his resolutions. The importance of adopting some means whereby immigration might be more effectually increased, and the advantages which this country offers to the emigrant cannot be too highly estimated. Since the discovery of the gold fields of Australia we have a want in the field, of no small character.—Whether the emigrant would be doing more wisely to emigrate to Australia than Canada, is exceedingly problematical, and I have reason to believe that the impression is now generally gaining ground in Great Britain and on the Continent, that "all is not gold that glitters," that even the prospect of amassing wealth in the modern El Dorado, is but a poor offset to the terrible privations which they have to endure. There can be little doubt, but that such a change of sentiment on the subject will soon take place as must redound to our interests, tending as it will, to make Canada the great centre of attraction to the intending emigrant. The importance of the question, I am happy to say is fully felt by the Government, and the department over which the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, your worthy member presides, has issued circulars to the different Townships in Upper Canada, requesting that such information might be communicated, as, if circulated, would tend to a more perfect understanding of the question. During the debate Mr. Cameron said that

"The subject was one of importance, but there had been so many failures from emigrant agents, that the government would require to be well advised by the House before establishing one. He conceived there was much reason in the arguments used by the hon. member, and believed they ought to induce emigration. The Government had procured a line of steamboats which they considered the best means of promoting emigration. The department of which he was the head, had sent circulars to different townships in Western Canada, with a view of procuring information which they believed would promote emigration. That day he had received two answers which stated that the parties who sent them were now worth £2,000 and £1,500 respectively; while, when they came to the County a few years ago, they were not worth a dollar. Such information as that duly authenticated, would be collected and distributed by the Government."

Mr. Clapham withdrew his resolutions with the understanding that the Government would give early attention to the subject.

The House went into Committee on motion of Mr. Hincks, on the bill to extend the elective franchise and to provide for the registration of voters. He stated the bill had been read a second time without opposition, and he did not expect any then except perhaps to some of the details.

The first blank was filled up with £7 10s annual assessed value, to qualify householders in cities and towns to vote.

The second blank to qualify voters in parishes and townships was filled up with £50 assessed value of property.

The second clause, qualified co-proprietors or co-tenants to vote severally, if their several shares were of £50 assessed value, or £7 10s. yearly value.

In moving the third clause Mr. Hincks said its object was to give the franchise to a large number of persons who hitherto