order to ensure its defeat [illegible] propose such a contest; so no one on the reform side of the house, with a single exception, could be found to second such a proposal. The Tories however, advocated it strenuously. It was just what they and Sir John Pakington wanted. It would have afforded admirable excuse for refusing demands so insultingly and so unconstitutionally made. But this Brown treason was seen through, and although it succeeded in softening down one of the resolutions by depriving it of a strong expression, to wit, the word "collision," it was in other respects powerless for harm. The excuse which Sir John Pakington and his Church-and-State friends desired was not supplied him, and he was driven to take the fatal step announced on the 3rd ult. He has been obliged to say that a *British* Colony possessed of a local representative Government and surrounded by people enjoying the blessing of self-government shall not be allowed the right of self-government! This is the question now at issue between the two Governments. How strong is our position how immense the advantages on our side of such a controversy? The Clergy Reserve question is a mere incident in the discussion. The Seignorial Tenure question involving the same issue, has localised nearly the same point. The wishes of the people of Lower Canada on the great question are to be set aside by the demented Derbyites with as little hesitation apparently as those of Upper Canada on the Clergy Reserves. The right to manage our own local affairs in the issue raised by both questions. No one can doubt that we shall ultimately be victorious. But we need not expect an easy victory. We must fight boldly and perseveringly. No compromise no surrender, must be the watchwords. And what shall be the order of battle?

We consider thatthe negociations set on foot by the late Government, and defended by the Brown clique, is now at an end.—The question is remitted to its original position, so far as we are concerned. Our Parliament is now free to take such action as becomes the representatives of freemen asserting their indefeasible rights. We say then *pass a bill*—not the Bill of Mr. Brown with a "suspending clause," which would be no better than waste paper—but a bill to this effect—"That until the rights of the Colonial Legislature to regulate the disposition of the lands called Clergy Reserves and the funds heretofore accrued and hereafter accruing therefrom shall be acknowledged and fully conceded by the Imperial Parliament, it shall not be lawful for the Receiver-General, or any other public officer of this Province, to pay from the Clergy Reserve, or any other fund, at his or their disposal or in his or their custody, any sum or sums to any Priest, Clergyman, Minister, Ecclesiastic or religious denomination, or to any person or persons on their behalf, any act of the Canadian or Imperial Parliament, and any orders, warrant, or direction of the Governor of this Province to the contrary notwithstanding.

Other Provisions could be added to meet the exigencies of the case, so as to prevent the possibility of the iniquitous Act of 1840, being carried into effect, unless the Imperial Government send out officers of its own and regiments of soldiers to enforce their orders. We would even deprive persons receiving or partaking of the forbidden fruit, of the right of suffrage, of the right to marry, of the right to sue in any of the Provincial Courts, in fact of every right which the laws of this Province afford to the honest citizen. We would make them *outlaws*. It may be said the Governor would not sanction such a law as we have suggested. Let him refuse, let him dismiss his ministers and appeal to the country and see whether the people will submit their necks to the yoke, and vote themselves slaves! We believe a storm would agitate this Province, the like of which has not been seen or felt in any part of North America since that memorable squall that blew the tea overboard in the harbour of Boston.

This is the course we recommend, if the Bill of Sir W. Molesworth should fail to carry. We hope and believe there are men in the present House, and in the present Government, who have spirit enough to adopt it. We wait anxiously for the approach of the crisis which is to settle the question.—*North American.*

MANNERS IN NEW ORLEANS.

I made a point of going to some of the quadroon balls. I had heard a great deal of the splendid figures and graceful dancing of the New Orleans quadroons, and I certainly was not disappointed. Their movements are the most easy and graceful that I have ever seen. They danced one figure, somewhat resembling the Spanish Fandango without castanets, and I never saw more perfect dancing on any stage. I wonder why some of the lessees in Europe do not import some for their corps de ballet; the expense I conclude, is against it. A handsome quadroon could not be bought for less than a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars; though the market is well supplied at that price. These balls take place in a large saloon entrance, where you pay half a dollar, you are requested to leave your implements, by which is meant your bowie-knife and revolvers; and you leave them as you would your over-coat in going into the opera, and get a ticket with their number, and on your way out they are returned to you. You hear the pistol and bowie-knife keeper in the arms room call out "No. 45 a six-barelled repeater." "No 100—one eight barelled revolver and bowie knife with a death's head and cross-bones cut on the handle." "No, 95—a brace of double barrels. All this is done as naturally as possible, and you see fellows fasten on their knives and pistols as coolly as if they were putting on a great coat.—As I was going up stairs, after getting my ticket, and replying to the quiet request, "whether I would leave my arms, that I had none to leave," I was stopped and searched from head to foot by a policeman, who I supposed fancied it impossible that I should be altogether without arms. Notwithstanding all this care, murders and duels are of daily occurrence at these balls, and during my stay at New Orleans there were three. There are more murders here than in any other city in the Union. In the first place everybody drinks hard, and every man is armed; and a man who does not avenge an insult on the spot is despised. It is a word and blow, and not unfrequently the blow without the word. The Southern men are naturally hot blooded, and duelling is part of their creed; and the northern men, who came down South, what with drink, gambling and the excitement of speculation, are not very apt to be backward in taking up a quarrel. A "difficulty," as it is called, took place in the bar-room [illegible] where I was staying, between [illegible] of them was killed. [illegible] hundred men present, but not [illegible] to stop it; nobody [illegible] and after quietly w[illegible] walked away. I asked one of [illegible] who was present whether he would [illegible] arrested and tried. He said they [illegible] have him up before the magistrate [illegible] morrow; but that his opponent had called him a liar, which was quite a sufficient provocation for stabbing him.—He said there was a glorious expression of a public feeling in New Orleans in favor of justifiable homicide, and that no jury could find a man guilty, who, as in this case, had any provocation.—The character of the population of New Orleans is worse now than it has ever been, in consequence of the numbers of returned Californians, with all their reckless habits and notions. Some idea of the gambling spirit of speculation in this city may be gathered from the fact that the Atlantic steamer, after being thirty days over her time, was insured here at fifty per cent! A real go ahead Yankee will insure all creation for half nothing! During my fortnight's residence in New Orleans, the Autocrat steamer was run down, and forty passengers drowned; the John Adams burst, and burned one hundred and forty, another steamer laden with cotton, took fire and burned sixty passengers; all which casualties, as I before remarked, did not so much as elicit a large type, or any "additional particulars" from the editors.—[Sullivan's Rambles and Scrambles in North and South America.

SATURDAY NIGHT AT THE AUSTRALIA 'DIGGINGS.'

We make the following extract from a letter in the London Times.

During a recent solitary tour in search of stray horses, I was forced to visit the Celebrated 'Bendigo' diggings, as events of a prodigious nature follow each other so quickly in this goahead colony, it's just as well to jot down memoranda of them while they are yet fresh.

Nothing to interrupt the monotony of bush travelling occurred the first day, but on the next, when within about thirty miles of Bendigo, signs of my not being the last man on the face of the earth were distinctly visible. Remains of camp fires became apparent; further on an overturned team; then strings of drays hung about with tin dishes of all, sizes, like country pedlers' carts, the drivers very dirty men, with short answers; much chaff about this time on the road, in which the mounted gentlemen, being worsted, rides away amid violent shouting. By and by you come on the creek. Here are trucks, drays, carts of every size camped every where; people living under every thing—the cricketer's tent, the gipsy tent, the marquee, the tarpalin, and even the umbrella. This is only the approach to the Diggings; very like the approach to Epsom seen through Lord Ross's telescope without the donkeys; but the actual spot on which the diggings are situate is the wonder of all wonders. I arrived there just about sundown, and pulling my horse up, looked around me with wild astonishment.

There was Greenwich Fair extending for five miles; there was Richardson's, and the Crown and Anchor, both turned into stores (it was easy to believe that harlequin was round a tree, and that the music hadn't commenced; (there were houses of lively colors on wheels, one of which I recognized as having formerly belonged to the learned pig, but is now let to a gentleman who hangs out a sign (not nearly so interesting as that of the erudite porker). "Mr. Wilson, surgeon, &c. N. B. Gold Bought." But on getting closer, the holiday appearance, in spite of flags—and they are many—is entirely removed; no fun of the fair, no laughing, no women; but rough menhairy to a degree, rocking cradles with an earnestness you cannot imagine, most very serious but some laughing as men laugh when they win at cards—a sure symptom that they are lucky, or have a "good hole." These holes are scattered about in all directions, and are to the uninitiated nothing more than huge gravel pits—Some go as deep as 30 feet, others only ten feet. Some parties—parties usually consists of five including the cook—get disgusted and knock off at five feet; in which case it is not unusual for the men in the next hole to take possession and work out their claim. The rule with the diggers is, that a claim is vacated when it is not worked for 48 hours; but a man may vacate his hole and return to it any time by leaving a spade or pick axe in possession. This is often done, and the hole and the property are always held sacred.

But as I had no hole of my own to put myself in that night, and felt considerably doubled up by the appearance of the place, I addressed a party of gentlemen who were just leaving work as to my best plan of proceeding to get a night's lodging. They very politely told me that it was most likely I should be able to get a "shake down" at one of the stores, but that, if I could not manage that, I could return and they would be most happy to give me a share of what was going in their own tent. I, of course, thanked them, and went on to try my luck among the stores. The very first storekeeper I addressed at once acceded to my request and I unsaddled my mare and gave her a feed of oats, for which I paid my host 4s. I was very busy looking about and pondering on the novelty of my position, when a man stepped up in front of me, and ejaculated "God bless me, sir it is!" I thought this was a greeting after the fashion of little boys in London who accost stout gentlemen from the Eastern Counties, but when I heard my name follow, I was re-assured. My new friend turned out to be a sailor that I had formerly relieved of his trick at the wheel occasionally on board the Arcway. "Me and my mate," said Jack, "have started a store close handy here, you'd better come and stop with us to-night, sir." To this I assented, and making my excuse to host No. 1 took my mare and proceeded to the temporary abode of master Jack. My mare was fenced inside the store, and fed up to the eyes in oats, while I was forced down on an empty inverted tea-chest, and tol l to "go in" to an extemporaneous collation of beef-steaks cold ham, Dutch cheese, sardines, pickles, and damper. The request to make myself at home was heartily given and no less heartily responded to. I don't think I ever made such a feed—my previous hunger had been aggravated by the bare possibility of my not being able to get anything to eat that night, and was perfectly overwhelming.

But night is the time at the diggings—my night happened to be on Saturday, and the store, presented the same appearance as a shop in Whitechapel would do on the the same evening. I suppose there were never less than fifteen people before the counter up to 12 o'clock, pitching down their bank-notes, taking up their change, which, I observed, they seldom counted, and departing. The mode of doing business, to, was original—if the vender hadn't the small change required, he threw in a piece of tobacco or soap, or anything else that was handy, quite irrespective of the wants of his customer. This was always accepted with a good humored nod and an "all right." There was a good deal of of gold bought that night, and I asked my friend's partner what they got for it? 'Oh!' he says, "they get what they can, if they ain't civil, they have to take a good deal of that out in soap."

It must require a considerable amount of nerve to keep a store in these diggings, for there is no police protection to speak of, and yet outrages in the diggings are unheard of. The great secret appears to lie in the fact of every one being successful. I had some conversation with a very decent man who had his little boy of seven years working with him he showed me the result of that one day's labor, and it was just contained in one of those large upright lucifer match-boxes—I suppose in weight about five ounces, worth £17. Previously to going to bed I took a pipe and strolled about outside; the sight was really beautiful, realizing ones idea of an immense army encamped—fires burning all around and glimmering like stars high up in the ranges; but the strangest thing was to look up the long line of tents (every house is of canvas,) and be carried back dreamily to the old Chinese exhibition with its 'feast of lanterns.'

The store closed at last, and we retired to rest, or to an attempt at it. I had no sooner got quietly into my hammock than bang went a gun off close to my head, followed by a general volley; those were answered by other volleys at different distances; then more close by, and so on for three mortal hours, as if Royal Princes were being incessantly born, or the army being suddenly engaged by some warlike Sikhs from the opposite hills. I looked over the hammock in some alarm, and inquired the cause of the demonstration. I was informed that it being Saturday night, everybody discharged their fire-arms so as to begin the week with fresh powder. And as everybody carries at least a six-barrelled revolver with him, the noise was in some measure accounted for. I got to sleep at last, and slept well, with the exception of once being awoke by my mare (over whom I was slung) rubbing against my hammock and endeavoring to overturn me.

As the people of the diggings are of a very nomadic disposition, and as yet there is no printing press established on the spot, you find notices or advertisements in manuscripts pasted up against all the large trees. Some trees seem especially favored, and you see crowds around them as you do at a post-office when the mail is about being delivered—they are generally of a very unromantic description. Such as rewards for lost horses, with description, &c., or something as follows: 'Bill Jones' mare has gone to the Iron Bark Gulley; he can be beard of at the Jew's store.' One only that I saw had some slight tendency to touch the cords of man's nature: it ran thus, the injured husband's feelings evidently choking his grammar; "My wife Elizabeth Blenkinson, having gone away with Jim the sawyer, I will not be responsible for *your* debts, and have nothing more to say to *you*.

Cape of Good Hope.—The "Queen of the South,' steamer had arrived from India with the mails from Calcutta and Cape of Good Hope. The monthly summary of the Cape Town Mail," of November 6, is as follows:

Operations continue against the Kaffirs who, although dispersed and pursued, are not driven beyond the Kei. Early in October, General Cathcart constructed a defensible post at Hog's Back, 'apposite the ruined military village of Auckland, in order to clear the Amatolas, and the larger of the rebel Uithalder. Lieut. Col. Eyre had command of the patrol, which consisted on the 73rd regiment three companies of the 60th, Armstrong's horse, Cambell's Tingoes, the Kat River levy, two brigades of rockets, and a proportion of the Cape mounted rifles. They started on the 4th of October, and on the 5th surprised and burned Uithalder's larger, without loss to the troops. This patrol has ever since been incessantly engaged in following up the enemy. The chiefs decline the general's terms of unconditional surrender. Macomo and Sandilli, with the Gaika Kaffirs, find shelter in the forests which skirt the amatolas they are said to be destitute of ammunition, and their herds are fast decreasing. A spirited but unsuccessful effort has been made by Lieutenant Whitmore, of the mounted rifles to capture the chief Sandilli, who had with him 14 or 15 mounted Kaffirs, and several on foot. Lieutenant Whitmore followed Sandilli and one attendant, who, having the better horses escaped into a wood. On the 6th of October General Cathcart had an interview with all the chief of the Slambie tribes, except Seyolo at Fort Murray. The Governor's address promised protection, if they did not allow any of the rebels who had taken shelter among their tribes to attack the Queen's subjects. These chiefs severally expressed their desire for peace, and a few day after Seyolo delivered himself up, and is now in safe custody. A correspondent writes that the last Graham Town Journal contains a proclamation offering with certain exceptions life to all rebels who shall avail themselves of the offer of terms on condition of their surrendering themselves. It is understood that those in Waterkloof are in great want and anxious to come in. Rumours are rife as to the removal of the seat of Government Graham's Town was spoken of, but the Colonist would prefer Uitenhage or Alice.—A commander of the Trans-Vaal Boers, 400 strong has lately invaded the country of Chief Sechele, they took the principal town by storm after six hours, hard fighting, and left 4 farmers and 300 Sechele's warriors dead on the field. The cause of this expedition is unknown.

THE CANADA COMPANY.

If the esteem and sympathy of the public, and public authorities, are of any value in support of a man who has been unjustly dealt with, Mr. Jones, late Chief Commissioner of the Canada Company possesses them in the highest degree, as may be seen from the proceedings of the public, of the County Council of Huron, Perth and Bruce, of the Council of the Town of Goderich, and the popular sentiment throughout the Province, to which free expression has been given through the Independent Press of the Country. In proportion as Mr. Jones is upheld, by these various modes of communicating the public sentiments so is the party chiefly concerned in his unjust persecution, openly condemned, by these organs of opinions and of facts. The Memorial of the County Council of Huron, appears in our columns to-day, and also the resolution of the Town Council of Goderich and Mr. Jones' reply to it. There has also been published, the following from the Court of Directors of the Canada Company in London; and it is difficult to conceive, how a Board of professed gentlemen, could have been prevailed upon to adopt such a cold blooded production, against a gentleman who had been their faithful Commissioneer, for nearly twenty-five years, even although the precious document may have been sent them, for adoption, from Toronto. In this we feel confident, that the style is not to be mistaken, when compared with the letter of Mr. Widder, to the Guelph Railway Board, published in our columns some months ago. Having referred to its authorship, we give the document.

Canada House,
London, July 30th 1852

The directors observe in the Huron *Signal*, of the 1st of July, the report of a Railway meeting at Goderich, Mr. Jones presiding, as chairman, when he is stated to have said, after referring to the Brantford line of railway, "said that he was fully justified in believing that the Canada Company will, in every respect, render the same facilities and assistance for obtaining the requisite capital, through the negociation of your debentures, as they have so readily and generously offered to the Toronto and Guelph Railway."

The directors feel great difficulty in believing it possible that Mr. Jones should have ventured to make any such statement, because he must be well aware, from the correspondence with the court, for many months past, that they thought it right to do all in their power to promote a line from Toronto to Guelph, believing that such line would be necessarily extended to Goderich, and being strongly impressed with an opinion that an attempt at competing lines, would end in a failure in obtaining any.—But, supposing the attempt above mentioned to be correct, the directors think Mr. Jones acted very unadvisedly in presiding at all at such a meeting to promote the rival project, but still more so in taking upon himself to express an opinion for which he had no authority whatever, that the directors would negociate the debentures of this rival line. In adopting this course, supposing that he did so, he has placed the directors in a most painful situation, for assuming, as everybody will, that the act of one of their Commissioners is sanctioned by the board, it appears to be a gross breach of faith on their part after pledging themselves, as they have done, to the directors of the Guelph and Toronto Railway. The directors therefore call upon Mr. Jones, immediately upon the receipt of this letter, to address a letter to Mr. Widder, stating that he has no authority or right of any kind to express the belief he thought fit to announce, as to any facilities the directors of the Canada Company were ready to afford to the Brantford line, and to take care that the letter is so worded, that it may be used by Mr. Widder in any way he thinks fit, for destroying the false and injurious inferences which may reasonably be drawn by those unacquainted with the facts.

We presume that it will not now be denied, that Mr. Jones has been victimized, at the instance of Mr. Widder, in this affair; and, although Mr. W. has but been too successful, in influencing the Directors in London, he has, nevertheless, failed in all other quarters, viz., the Railway Committee and the Legislature; the Toronto and Guelph Railway Board; the Huron Counties Council; the Council of Goderich, the people of the Huron Tract; the mass of the people of the Province; and the Provincial Press, wherever the merits of the question are understood.

In the columns of a contemporary, from which we have taken the above precious document, we find an old report of 1837, respecting the Canada Company. It is no new dodge of Mr. Widder's to fall back upon old documents, not applicable to the time. But there is one which we should like to see follow the one now pblished, viz., the Report of the Commission of Inquiry, instituted by Parliament and Government in 1837, into the management of the Canada Company.* The production of this Report is Imperatively called for, if not satisfactory, a further Parliamentary inquiry must take place; the result of which would most likely be, to place at the disposal of the Counties Council of Huron, a large sum of money, that should have been accounted for years ago, but which, at the present time, would prove very useful, in the hands of a responsible body, like the County Council, for public Improvements in the Tract.—*Colonist.*

Ill-Ventilated School Rooms.—No greater cause for sickness exists among the youths of this country than being confined in such numbers in hot and close school rooms. About one half of the school teachers throughout the country have never made the laws of health the subject of a moment's thought, and the unmense injury done to the constitutions of the young, of which they are the unconscious cause, is horrible to think of.

Particularly is this the casein the winter season, and in well built brick and stone School houses. In a room just large enough to seat them, it is often our lot to see a drove of little urchins crowded, the door closed upon them, and kept closed with the utmost caution lest a stray breath of air should creep in; and here they are kept with a brief intermission only, for two terms a day, of three hours each. In half an hour the air in the room has been thoroughly breathed over, and has become so impure and unwholesome that one unaccustomed to such close rooms, feels a sickening sensation as he first steps into the room and breathes it. To crown the whole, the old box stove is generally kept stuffed with wood, not only to a sufficient extent to aid in rendering the air unhealthy, but also to keep the scholars in a state of perspiration, that will ensure them a cold as soon as they step into the cold air.

Children attending schools in old log school houses, with the wind creeping in at all corners are the subject of a good deal of pity among that class of people who cannot imagine how the little fellows can stay in such cold houses and not catch their death of cold. Bad enough are such school houses, and ought to be abolished; but it is not in them that the majority of the colds, the fevers and the consumptions originate—for these, close and hot rooms are responsible, and the folly of those that keep them close and hot. Children will stand cold and grow fat on it, if they may only breath pure air; but close and overheated rooms are fatal both to good health and good looks. So let all good looking school mistresses have a care.—*Watchtower.*

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

Secretary's Office,
Quebec, 31st December, 1852.

His Excelleucy the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—

Reed Burrett, of Osgoode Hall, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be Judge of the County and Surrogate Courts of the County of Perth.

Robert Moderwell, Esq., to be Sheriff of the County of Perth.

John J. E. Linton, Esq., to be Clerk of the Peace for the County of Perth.

James Colenan, M. D., John Hyde, M. D., William Ball and John Mahony, Esqs., to be Coronors for the County of Perth.

N. B.—These appointments to take effect from the separate Organization of the County of Perth by Proclamation under the Acts 12 Vic. che. 78 & 96, and 16 Vic. ch. 31.

Province of Canada, } ELGIN & KINCARDINE.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these present shall come—Creeting.

Wm. B. Richards, Atty. Genl. } WHEREAS by an Act of the Parliament of Our Province of Canada, passed in the twelfth year of Our reign, Chaptered Seventy-eight, and intituled, "*An Act for abolishing the Territorial Division of Upper Canada into Districts, and for providing for Temporary Unions of Counties for Judicial and for other purposes, and for the future dissolutions of such Unions, as the increase of wealth and population may require,*' certain provisions are made for the dissolution from time to time of the different Unions of Counties by the separation of the several junior Counties contained in such Union respectively from the Unions to which they may respectively belong, and the independent organization of such Junior Counties as respects all matters both Judicial and Municipal, and for all other purposes whatsoever, and which provisions are by the said act made applicable to the dissolution of such Unions in general; And Whereas by another Act of the Parliament of Our said Province, passed in the same year of our Reign, chaptered ninety six, and intituled, "An Act to divide the District of Huron in the "Province of Canada, and for other purposes therein "mentioned," it is enacted, That for all the purposes of the said first mentioned Act, the County of Huron, shall be divided into three Counties, to be called respectively the County of Huron, the County of Perth, and the County of Bruce. And Whereas by the third Section of the said last mentioned Act, after reciting that "Whereas the population of the said County of Perth exceeds twelve thousand, and from its geographical position it is expedient that provision be made for its separation from the said Union without waiting till its population shall be such as is required by the tenth Section of the said first mentioned Act, it is in effect enacted That the said County of Perth, shall for all the purposes of the said first mentioned Act, be considered and dealt with as if a Proclamation had issued under the tenth Section of the said act, naming the Town of Stratford as the County Town thereof, and electing the Townreeves of the said County then elected, or thereafter to be elected for the same into a Provisional Municipal Council for the said County, and, declaring such Municipal Council a provisional Municipal Council for the same, under the said Act, until the dissolution of the Union of the said County with the Counties of Huron and Bruce; and that the said Townreeves should accordingly be a Provisional Municipal Council for the said County of Perth, and should have and exercise all the powers by the said Act, vested in any such Provisional Municipal Council." And Whereas by another Act, of the Parliament of our Province of Canada, passed in the present year of Our Reign, chaptered thirty-one and intituled, "An Act to authorize the Governor General to issue a Proclamation to declare the County of Perth to be separated from the United Counties of Huron Perth and Bruce, and for other purposes therein mentioned," after in effect reciting, that Whereas the Provisional Municipal Council of the said County of Perth has not complied with the terms of the fifteenth Section of the first above mentioned Act, in time to enable a Proclamation to be issued for disuniting the said County of Perth, so as such disunion should take place on the first day of January next; but that there is just reason to believe that such Municipal Council will make it appear to the satisfaction of the Governor of Our said Province in Council prior to the said first day of January next, that terms of the said Section of the said Act have been complied with, and that it is expedient to enable the Governor of Our said Province in Council thereupon to issue a Proclamation under the great Seal of our said Province declaring the said County of Perth to be disunited from the said United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, it is in effect enacted, That so soon as the Provisional Municipal Council of the said County of Perth shall make it appear to the satisfaction of the Governor of Our said Province in Council that such property has been purchased or procured, and such Court House and Gaol is erected and the proportion of the debt, if any, to be assumed by the said County of Perth, shall have been adjusted or settled, as provided by the said fifteenth Section of the Act herein first mentioned and so soon as such appointment as are mentioned in the seventeenth section of the said first recited Act, shall have been made, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of Our said Province in Council, by Proclamation under the Great Seal of Our said Province at any time on or before the thirty-first day of December next after the passing of this Act, to declare the said County of Perth to be Disunited from the said United Counties of Huron Perth and Bruce, upon, from and after the first day of January after the passing of this Act, and the said County of Perth shall thereupon, and upon, from and after the said first day of January next after the passing of this Act, be, for all Judicial and municipal purposes, disunited from the said Union of the Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, and the Union of the said Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce and the union of the said Counties of Huron Perth and Bruce for such purposes, shall thereupon, and upon, from and after the said first day of January next after the passing of this Act, be absolutely dissolved to the like extent, and as effectually as if a Proclamation had been issued in pursuance of the Provisions of the eighteenth section of the said first recited Act, for disuniting the said County of Perth from the said union of the Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, upon, from and after the said first day of January." And Whereas a Court House and Gaol for the said County of Perth had been erected and completed at Stratford, the County Town of the said County according to the provision of the fifteenth section of the said first mentioned Act, and the other provisions of the said fifteenth section have been complied with by the said County; And Whereas the Provisional Municipal Council of the said County have thereupon, by their petition to Our Governor of Our said Province in Council prayed that a Proclamation might be issued by by Our said Governor in Council, disuniting the said County of Perth from the said Union, to take effect on the first day of January next And whereas it hath by our said Governor in Council been there upon thought expedient that such Proclamation shall be accordingly issued to bear teste on the Thirty-first day of this present Month of December Now Therefore Know Ye, that We, taken the Premises into Our Royal Consideration, and fully approving the Resolution so came to by our said Governor in Council in that behalf, have thought fit to issue this Our Royal Proclamation for dissolving the said Union. And we do, accordingly in pursuance of the provisions of the said Acts of Parliament, hereby declare that upon from and after the first day of January next the said Union of the said United Counties of Huron Perth, and Bruce shall be any the same hereby absolutely dissolved. Any that from thenceforth, the said County of Perth shall be disunited from the said Counties of Huron and Bruce, and have a separate and independent organization of its own, as to all matters judicial and municipal, as well as for all other purposes whatsoever. And we do further declare that the Provisional Municipal Council of the said County of Perth shall upon the day aforesaid, lapse and be absolutely dissolved, and that from thenceforth, none of the Courts or Officers of the said Union or of the Union hereafter mentioned, shall as such have any jurisdiction or authority whatever in or over the said County of Perth, any thing in their respective Commissions or in any Act of Parliament, either of the Province of Canada or of the late Province of Upper Canada, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

And we do further in pursuance of the provisions of the said first mentioned Act of Parliament, hereby further declare, that the said remaining Counties of Huron and Bruce, shall upon, from and after the said first day of January next, constitute and form a Union of Counties under the said Act by and under the name and style of the United Counties of Huron and Bruce, and shall continue to form such last mentioned Union, until the same shall be in like manner dissolved in due form of Law. And Know Ye Also, that We have commanded and ordain, that all Magistrates and other Officers holding Commissions from Us or by our authority or otherwise howsoever, of, in or for the said United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, except only such of Our Justices of the Peace for the said last mentioned United Counties, as shall be now resident in the said County of Perth, shall, in our Name or otherwise, according to law, continue to exercise the duties of their respective Offices in and for the said United Counties of Huron and Bruce, as if they had been appointed in and for such last mentioned Union, until Our Royal Pleasure shall be further made known therein, or the authority of such Officers in that behalf shall be otherwise determined according to law. Of all and singular which Premises Judges, Justices, Sheriffs, Magistrates, Constables and other Officers of the said United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, and all Our loving subjects to the said counties, as well as all others whom it doth or may in any wise concern, are hereby required to take notice and to govern themselves accordingly.

In Testimony Whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent and the Great Seal of Our said Province of Canada to be hereunto affixed: Witness, Our Right Trusty and Well Beloved Cousin James, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Knight of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over Our Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c. At Quebec, in Our said Province, this thirty-first day December, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty two, and in the Sixteenth year of Our Reign.

By Command.
A. N. MORIN, Secretary

Trip Hammers.—'I have little sympathy for machinery,' says Dumas, 'and for this reason, that its action always terrifies me by its impassability. There are some machines employed for beating out metals and which they do to an alarming extent. Whatever these may happen to seize between their iron teeth, once seized the thing must pass through a hole more or less great, towards which all fabricable substances are conducted. Of whatever size the thing may be when it gets in, let it be a beam of the greatest thickness, it will come out stretched into a knitting kneedle of the greatest fineness. As for the machine it merely turns; that is its business and its duty, and it matters not to what the substance be which it has to crush and draw out. You offer it an iron bar; the monster draws it to itself and devours it. You don't take your finger back quick enough, the machine pinches the end off your finger and all is over. You may cry out, but if there be no workman present with a hatchet to cut your wrist off, after the finger comes the hand, after the hand the arm, after that the head—the body. Shrieks, oaths, prayers, nothing will avail you, the shortest plan for your friends or family is to look out for you on the other side of the machine.—You went in a man and came out a wire; in five minutes you have grown five hundred feet. It is curious, but not agreeable.

The Snail Trade in France.—We learn from our Parisan contemporaries that the snail is becoming a fashionable article of diet, and that for several months past a particular place has been appropriated for their sale in the Paris fish-market, in the South east angle, near the lobster and fresh water fish. "Snails," says one of the French journalists, "were highly esteemed by the Romans, our masters in gastronomy, and are now raised in many of the departments with success. In the sixteenth century the Capuchins of Friburg recovered the art of breeding and fattening snails, an art which is not lost in our day, for in Franche-Comte, Lorraine, and Burgundy, they raise excellent snails which find a sure demand in the Paris market. There are now fifty restaurants, and more than five hundred private tables in Paris, where snails are accepted as a delicacy, by from eight thousand to ten thousand consumers. The monthly consumption of this molluscan is estimated at half a million. The market price of the great vineyard snails is from 2f. 50c. to 3f. 50c. per hundred, while those of the hedges, woods and forests bring only from 2f. to 2f. 25c. The propietor of one *snailery* in the vacinity of Dijon is said to nett over 7000f. annually.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, JAN. 13, 1853.

THE DERBY RESIGNATION.

Again the changes have been rung in the Ministerial halls of Britain, and the power of the Derbyites has suddenly departed.—The heavy and crazy old hull of the once jovial ship Conservatism has long been sinking in the troublous waves, notwithstanding the desperate care taken to secure her leaks, and the hopes entertained that the throwing overboard of protection would lighten her, and thus procrastinate her fate. A few of her superstitiously attached old Tars will hobble about her decks till the last wave closes over her, and then lashing themselves with veneratives devotion to her rotten spars, will refuse the proffered succour of stauncher vessels.

The last hope of the Conservative party, the Derby Ministry is no more—the ministry which haughtily refused, so lately, to allow that the Canadian people should enjoy the right to dispose of their Clergy Reserves as they best thought fit—and so may and will, every British Ministry fall that withholds from British Colonists, the rights of British subjects! When we last week, received the news of the conversation upon the Clergy Reserve address adopted by the Canadian Legislature by a majority of fifty-four to twenty-two, and which was brought under the notice of the House of Commons by Sir William Molesworth, we fully expected, that the proposed Bill of that gentleman would have tried the metal of the Ministry, but have rather sooner than we then expected been called to hear the requiem of that incapable body.

That progressive principles are rapidly gaining ground in Britain is evident—for a very strong party was prepared to take up the gauntlet, and press hard in the battle for Canadian rights. This exertion has been saved for the time, and although the settlement of the important question involved may be slightly delayed, the friends of constitutional liberty on British soil will unite with the patriots of our own land, ultimately to secure the constitutional rights of Canadians as British subjects.—We doubt not, the House of Peers with its formidable array of Bishops, well backed up, throughout the length and breadth of the land by an integested and intolerant clergy, will cause some pretty severe skirmishing, but right must eventually triumph, and the curse of sectarianism will eventually give way before enlightened and persevering operations. We look with hope to the new Imperial Ministry for the commencement of the last struggle in the sectarian war.

The question upon which the Ministry were defeated, and which consequently led to the resignation of Lord Derby and his colleagues, was upon the House Tax.—The debate appears to have been a severe one, and Mr. Disraeli's reply occupies over seven columns of the *Times*. Upon division, there appeared—Ayes 286—Noes 305. Majority against the Ministers 19. Among those who voted against the Ministry were Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Herbert, Sir James Grahame, Mr. Peel and Col. Peel. Lord Palmerston does not appear in the returns.

TOWN COUNCIL.

The recently elected Council held its first meeting on Monday last. The Councillors present were Messrs. Wallace, Gibbons, Henly, Horton, Marwood, White, O'Connor, Smith and Story. The Councillors for St, Andrew's Ward did not come forward, none, we believe having been returned. We regret that this Ward should be unrepresented as the Tories certainly could have had no difficulty in putting in their best men, the reformers not even attempting an opposition. But as the blame rests either with themselves or the returning officer of their choice, they must abide the consequences, although we have no doubt the radical party will lend every assistance to extricate them out of the difficulty—it being the desire of every true reformer to see the whole people fully represented.

Robert Gibbons, Esq., was elected Mayor, and William Wallace, Esq., Reeve; Mr. Thomas Kydd, Town Clerk; George Brown, Esq., Treasurer; Messrs. James Watson, Jacob SeegMiller and John McDonald, Assessors; Mr. Angus McKay, Collector, and Messrs. Thomas Nicholls and Hugh Johnston, Auditors.

THE *LOYALIST.*

We are pleased to see that our contemporary is still in existence, as lately we heard many anxious enquiries about the state of his health, and in fact were ourselves much afraid that he was dead as he had not made his appearance for some time, but he has now come to light and we presume was only absent *botanizing*. To his charge of omission we plead guilty, and humbly beg pardon, but the fault was entirely uninten-