

to the city treasury a fine of \$200, and to the relators for their costs and expenses \$102.07. In relation to each of the Assesses who voted for the resolution of A. J. Sturtevant—with the exception of A. J. Wesley Smith, who, in suitable terms, has expressed his regret, and has made what we deem a sufficient apology—we impose upon each of them, a fine of \$250 in addition to the sum of \$101.51 for the costs and expenses of the relators, to be paid to them. Alderman Dougherty voted against the resolution, and Alderman Smith has very properly submitted himself to the judgement of the Court by a concession of his error. Upon each of them, therefore, as well as upon each of the Assistant Aldermen who laid the resolution upon the table, we impose a fine of \$100, to be paid to the treasury of the city, in addition to the sum of \$101.51 for the costs and expenses of the relators. In each of these cases a warrant will be issued, committing the parties to prison until the fine that has been imposed is paid. Judge Emmet differed from the court as to the undertaking were put in on behalf of the defendants, and after some desultory conversation the court decided that the notice of appeal and the filing of the undertaking would operate as a stay of proceedings. Judge Duer said that it was unnecessary to do so; that if the other party issued out the warrant of commitment pending the appeal, they should do so at their own risk. Alderman Sturtevant will be, therefore, at large, and the imposition of the fines suspended, until the decision of the Court of Appeals.

Colonial News.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House continues to be occupied with the discussion of the Representation Bill in Committee, and Mr. Hincks has already consented to various important amendments not the least of which we learn from the *Quebec Morning Chronicle* is the concession of a preponderance of ten additional members to Upper Canada. Among the other alterations in the bill will be the following divisions of counties at our door:—

The County of York shall be divided into three Ridings, to be called respectively the North Riding, the East Riding, and the West Riding.

The North Riding shall consist of the Townships of King, Whitechurch, Georgina, East Gwillimbury and North Gwillimbury.

The East Riding shall consist of Markham, Scarborough, and that portion of the Township of York lying East of Yonge Street.

The West Riding shall consist of the Townships of Etobicoke, Vaughan, and that portion of the Township of York lying West of Yonge Street.

The County of Ontario shall be divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively, the North Riding and the South Riding.

The North Riding shall consist of the Townships of Reach, Uxbridge, Brock, Scott, Thorah, Mara, Rama, and Seugog.

The South Riding shall consist of the Townships of Whitby, Pickering and the Village of Oshawa.

The County of Simcoe shall be divided into two Ridings, to be called respectively, the North Riding and the South Riding:

The North Riding shall consist of the Townships of Nottawasaga, Sunnidale, Vespra, Flos, Oro, Medonte, Orillia, Tiny, Tay, Matchedash, and the Town of Barrie.

The South Riding shall consist of the Townships of West Gwillimbury, Tecumseth, Innisfil, Essa, Adjala, Tosorontio, Mulmer, and Mono.

Quebec, March 21, 1853

Mr. Leblanc moved for an address to his Excellency for copies of certain documents relative to the Commission appointed in 1845 to enquire into the Rebellion losses in Lower Canada, and also the several original journals of the Commissioners appointed under the Act 12 Vic. cap. 58. Motion lost on division.

Mr. Leblanc enquired of the government, whether they admitted that the Rebellion Losses Act had in view the indemnification of every person who has suffered losses, if such person had not been convicted or banished as specified in the proviso to the preamble of the act. Whether, admitting such intention, the government does not regard as absolutely illegal, null, and a violation of vested rights, exclusions from the benefit of indemnity, contrary to the aforesaid principle: And whether the government had the intention of doing anything for persons illegally deprived of their rights by the Rebellion Losses Commissioners?

Mr. Moran replied—it was not usual for a government to interpret acts of Parliament.

Mr. Johnson introduced a bill to extend the provisions of the act for the formation of joint stock companies in Lower Canada.

Mr. Langton introduced a bill for the protection of mill owners from vexatious actions.

Mr. Wright (West York) introduced a bill to extend to all the inhabitants of this Province, the privilege of loaning money on the same terms as are now allowed to be demanded by the Upper Canada Trust and Loan Company.

Mr. Cartier introduced a Bill to extend the time for the completion of the works for the improvement of the River Du Chien.

Mr. Tessier moved for a special Committee of

seven members, with instructions to enquire concerning the Judiciary organization of the Courts of Justice, and the administration of Justice in Lower Canada, with authority to send for witnesses, papers &c.

Mr. Drummond resisted the motion on the ground that the Government had the matter under consideration. He stated that he did not intend to bring down a message or the total remodelling of the present system this session, but only one to facilitate its working, with a view to establishing ultimately a complete system of de-centralization.

The motion was withdrawn after a discussion.

Quebec, March 22nd, 1853.

Last night after the report left Mr. Richards introduced a bill to separate Wentworth.

On motion of Mr. Polette a committee was appointed to take into consideration the advantages which would result from the formation of an ice bridge above Richelieu Rapids.

The Bill to enlarge the representation was again considered in committee, and the question being proposed that the report be now received. Mr. Malloch moved in amendment that the bill be recommitted to amend the same by attaching Gloucester and Osgoode to the County of Carleton, which was lost on a division, 38 to 18.

Mr. Seymour moved in amendment that the bill be recommitted for the purpose of amending the same by dividing Lennox and Addington into two electoral divisions which was lost, 38 to 21.

Mr. Wright moved in amendment that the bill be recommitted to make provision for the representation of Peel, by two members, Lost. 31. to 25.

Mr. Brown moved a long amendment affecting various constituencies, which was lost by a vote of 9 to 54.

Mr. Gamble moved in amendment that whenever the population of either section of the province shall exceed that of the other, by one third, every County or Riding the containing a population of 30,000 shall send a second member to the Legislative Assembly, and it shall be the duty of the government to divide such county into two, Lost, 20, to 43.

The question being then proposed that the report be now received.

The Hon. W. H. Merritt moved in amendment that the bill be recommitted to amend the same by detaching Grenville and Louth, from Lincoln, and annexing them to Niagara, Lost 51. to 7. The bill was then reported.

The order of the day for the House in Committee on the commercial policy of the country was postponed till Wednesday week.

Hon. M. Cameron moved that the Bill to restrain the manufacture, sale, and importation of intoxicating liquors in certain cases, shall be read a second time. He spoke at some length.

The following Bills were read a third time:— To provide for the care of drunkards. To amend the laws in relation to real property in Upper Canada. To annex Georgina to York. Mr. Drummond then proceeded to move the second reading of the Seigniorial Tenure Bill.

ALL attempts to make men honest by Act of Parliament having failed, the hon. Malcolm Cameron has placed himself at the head of some Temperance fanatics who think they may succeed in making men sober by Legislative enactment, and with this view Mr. Cameron has introduced into the Legislature a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in Canada.

There are no more zealous advocates of Temperance than we are, but it is in vain to ensure it except by the sense of its moral impropriety in the mind. This no prohibitive legislative enactment can produce. We trust this measure may be scouted from the House. Nay more, when we find every petty Town Council in which these Temperance fanatics have a preponderance, resolving themselves into so many little Peddlington Parliaments and enacting Bye-laws in opposition to the laws of the land—prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors within their rule, and refusing licenses to tavern-keepers and hotels, we think it is high time that the government should interfere to control these gentlemen by requiring the submission of their Bye-laws for revision, to the law officers of the Crown whenever appealed against by any of the parties affected, and not to be in such cases in operation until approved of.

The Lunatic Asylum Bill is at length printed and we have received a copy. It proposes to vest the Asylum property in the Crown, the Financial business to be managed by a Bursar who, with the Medical attendant shall be appointed by the Governor-General, who shall also appoint four Commissioners to frame bye-laws and keep records of proceedings. There are several clauses as to the control of the property of the Lunatics. The Medical Superintendent to be resident, and have power to hire and to discharge the keepers and servants, &c.—*Brit. Canadian.*

Quebec, 17th March, 1853.

At the period of my last communication, a warm debate was in progress, on the subject of the General Incorporation Bill, which as I anticipated resulted in what may justly be called, a triumph for the opposition. Never, perhaps since their accession to power have Ministers had more just cause for anxiety and alarm than on the night of Thursday last, just before the division on Mr. Brown's amendment, for the six months hoist of

the bill. Malcolm, the indefatigable whipper in might be seen hurrying about the lobbies and the reading room, mustering his scattered forces.—Turcotte, who knew full well, that a Government defeat would for ever destroy all hopes of that £300, which he claims for past services, and which is prudently held in abeyance as a means of ensuring his unwavering support, might also be seen earnestly exhorting his French Canadian brethren, among whom those who were not openly opposed to the bill, seemed anxious nevertheless to shirk the division; messengers were despatched in all directions for absent members—in short every thing that could be done was done, and as a result of their indefatigable exertions, Ministers procured the second reading of their precious document by the overwhelming majority of six! The announcement of the decision was received by the ministerial party with mingled feelings of triumph and rage. They did carry their point, but by what a sacrifice! By effecting what they have hitherto carefully avoided, an undisguised and open coalition and alliance with the pure Clear Grit party as a means of support and defence against a section of their hitherto French Canadian supporters. And how it will be asked did they procure the support of such men as Messrs. Hartman, Wright, and Christie to a measure which will have the effect of establishing religious corporations without end all over the Province? simply by pledging them, that the bill should never be brought up for a third reading,—by promising them that if they would but pocket their principles for one minute and save the Government from defeat, the measure should be dropped, and such will be the case. The bill is therefore defeated, and a division, which will I think be permanent has been effected, in the hitherto combined ministerial party. So violent is the indignation expressed at that infernal abolition of the law of Marriage Bill, that Gov. seem to have made up their minds to drop it without a word. This, however, they will not be allowed to do. Sir Allan McNab as you will see by the report of proceedings, gave notice yesterday, that he would to day enquire of Ministers whether it is their intention to proceed with the bill during the present session, and one of the French Canadian members, intends to enquire whether the bill has been brought in with the concurrence of the French Canadian members of the Administration.

A melancholy circumstance has been the result of excitement during recent debates, and more particularly the debate on the Usury Laws. Mr. Marchildon, a really independent French Canadian member has been attacked with brain fever and fears are entertained that the disease will merge into a permanent derangement. The conduct of Mackenzie at the division on the General Incorporation Bill is worthy of special remark. I may mention for the information of your readers that there is before the house a very curious document purporting to be a petition from one W. L. Mackenzie as executor to the estate of Robert Randall, Esq., and in which it is understood the independent members for Habibiand is deeply, very deeply interested. When the vote was taken Mackenzie voted against the bill, but when the majority of four was declared, that gentleman seeing the Ministry were saved got up and changed his vote, thus making the majority of six, declaring that he was asleep when the question was put! The conclusion to be drawn is I think obvious. On Friday the Bill for the abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure was brought up for second reading, when Christopher Dunkin, Esq., of Montreal was heard at the bar as counsel for the Seigniors. This gentleman having made the Seigniorial Law his peculiar study, was enabled on Friday last in a speech of five hours and a half to give a most masterly exposition of the origin of Seigneories, and the laws affecting the rights of Seigniors and their duties to their censitaires or tenants. He yesterday entered upon the consideration of the bill now before the house, reviewing it and commenting upon it clause by clause, and in a further argument of six hours length urged the claims of clients so forcibly that I understand some important modifications will be made in the bill. To-day the house resume the consideration of the Representation Bill, and as its details will offer endless grounds for discussion, I fancy nothing definite as regards its final destination will be known for some time. I notice the arrival of your Mayor; I presume he has come down on public business.—*Quebec Correspondence of the British Canadian.*

A Coroner's Inquest was held on view of the body of Thomas Miller, of the Township of Sheffield, on the 3rd instant, by Macdonald, Esq., Coroner. It appeared in evidence, that deceased had taken off part of his clothes and boots, which were found near the Salmon River, contiguous to where he resided, and that from tracks on the snow, it would appear that he threw himself, or waded into it with a determination to put an end to his life, he was found under a set of ice in an erect attitude, without any mark of violence. The jury gave a verdict accordingly—*Whig.*

The village of Lindsay, is fast rising to importance. The Upper Canada Bank has established an Agency there. This promises to be one of the most popular towns in that neighbourhood.

We are given to understand that the man and his son who were carried out by the ice from Bayfield on Sunday week last, were rescued on Friday afternoon, having been out on the lake five days. Fortunately they had dog with them, which they killed and made use of as food. When they reached shore, we are informed, the father had become delirious, but the son had received little or no injury.—*Huron Loyist.*

FIRE.—On the morning of Friday last, the Dwelling House of Mrs. Campbell at Oliver's Ferry was burned down, with all the furniture,

&c.,—nothing was saved, we understand, but a few articles of wearing apparel, and her account books and papers. The latter were saved by one of Mrs. Campbell's daughters, who entered the house through a window after the roof had fallen in, and succeeded in securing the books and papers. It is not known how the fire originated, but it is supposed that it commenced in the kitchen. The property is a total loss, as it was not insured. This is the third time that Mrs. Campbell has been burned out.—*Courier.*

FIRE.—The house of Mr. Thomas Patterson, St. Vincent Road, was consumed by fire, together with all its contents, leaving the family without even a change of clothes, on Tuesday last.—No insurance. We understand his neighbors collected a day or two after, and put him up a log cabin. This is neighbourly.—*Owen Sound Comet.*

We learn that a petition is now getting up, for the immediate separation of the County of Durham, with Port Hope as the County Town and that a bill will be introduced into the Legislature during its present session for that purpose. The town of Port Hope proposes to present the people of the County the necessary public buildings at its own expense, as an introduction for separation at once Liberal.

Mrs. Baker, the unfortunate woman who threw herself from the fourth story of the Robinson Hall, London, has since died from the effects of the fall.

Mr. Smiley, of the *Hamilton Spectator*, has given the £10 awarded to him by the jury at Hamilton, for a libel by the *North American*, to the Ladies Benevolent Society of Hamilton.

FIRE IN WELLESLEY.—About three o'clock in the morning of the 3rd inst., a fire was discovered in an outbuilding belonging to Mr. Thos. Vipond, in the township of Wellesley, which burnt it entirely to the ground, destroying a valuable span of horses, a cow, a number of hogs, two sets of new harness, a turning-lathe, window sash, window and door frames for a new house, a quantity of pine lumber, hay, &c., and a variety of farming implements. When the fire was first discovered the interior was one mass of flame, which rendered it impossible to rescue anything from the devouring element. How the fire originated is not known, as no light was taken to the stable on the preceding evening. He estimates his loss at four hundred dollars. Mr. Vipond has a large family to provide for, and having lost his stock and the only team he had, just at the approach of Spring, he will be but poorly able to support them, if some assistance is not given him.

WOODSTOCK AND DOVER RAILROAD.—At the meeting of the Rate-payers of this Town, held at the Court House on Tuesday last, for the purpose of deciding on the By-law for Stock on the above road, the said By-law was confirmed by the almost unanimous vote of the people: four hands only being held up against it, and no Poll being demanded.—Woodstock has thus been true to herself, even the two who were opposed to taking Stock, will, we are satisfied, before two years are passed, acknowledged that one of the greatest benefits has been secured to them, that has ever yet been placed within their reach:—the Reeves of all Municipalities who have taken Stock, and others interested in the undertaking, will meet at Norwichville on Monday next, when some immediate action will be taken.—*British American.*

About six weeks since, a young lady, residing with her parents in this city, entered into matrimonial engagements with a gentleman of some capital, conducting a lucrative business in a neighbouring village. The young man had often proposed for his "lady love," but without succeeding in gaining any decided answer, either negative or affirmative, owing to the fact of a former suitor being daily expected from the mother country, and on whom it appears she would not have hesitated to bestow her "hand and heart." The lady received information of the arrival of her "first love" in the United States, and his intention to approach with her, the hymenial altar, immediately on his arriving at Hamilton. A short delay, however, having unavoidably occurred to him in New York, and her late admirer pressing his suit, it was at length agreed that marriage should take place, as "a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush." The nuptials were accordingly celebrated with great *clat*, and young Mr. S—, conducted his "better half" to her new home, in which she had securely arrived, when "her first love" made his appearance "just in time to be to late." The newly wedded couple lived apparently very happy for about three weeks, when the lady expressed a desire to visit her parents, to which the husband readily consented, and accordingly conducted her into town, left her at her father's residence. Pleading urgent business, he returned the same afternoon to the village of H—, hired a horse and "buggy," and repaired to Toronto, where he disposed of his conveyance to his own advantage, and has not since been heard of.—*Hamilton Journal.*

EARTHQUAKE.—Evident signs of an earthquake were felt on Sunday morning last for several miles around this neighborhood. Just about 5 o'clock a. m., a heavy shock was felt, accompanied by a rumbling sound as if hundreds of heavily laden waggons were passing the street, then followed three other shocks which caused everything to tremble to its very centre. It was felt in the neighborhoods of Grimshy, Jordan, Thorold, the Falls, Queenston, and Niagara. At Fort Mississauga everything reverberated again with the crash. The cause of this unaccountable freak of nature has not as yet been ascertained, but we have no doubt it has had its origin in the Niagara River or some part of Lake Ontario adjacent this neighborhood.—*St. Catharines Constitution.*