and return, in every which case such intervening party shall be liable and entitled to costs as any other party to such proceeding."

XXVIII. And be it enacted, That the following section shall be substituted for the repealed one hundred and forty-seventh section of the Act first above cited, and shall be read as part of the said Act: "And be it enacted, That on the first day on which the Court out of which such writ shall issue, shall sit after such judgment shall be given by any such Judge, whether of either of the said Superior Courts or of the County Court as aforesaid, whether such day shall be in the same or the following term, the said Judge shall deliver or cause to be delivered such Writ and judgment with all things had before him touching the same into such Court, there to remain of record as a judgment of the said Court, as other judgments rendered therein, and such judgment shall thereupon be enforced by peremptory *Mandamus* and by such Writs of Execution for the costs awarded by such judgment, as occasion shall or may require."

XXIX. And be it enacted, That the following section shall be substituted for the repealed one hundred and fiftieth section of the Act first above cited, and shall be read as part of the said Act: "And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for every such Judge to cause the Collector's Rolls, Poll Books, and any other Records of such Election to be brought before him by Certiorari; and upon the trial of the validity of such Election upon any such Writ, such Judge shall enquire into the facts to be established, by personal evidence either by affidavit or affirmation, or by oral testimony taken before him as at *visi prius*, or at the sittings for Trials of the County Court, or by issues to be framed by him for that purpose, and to be sent to be tried by Jury by Writ of Trial to be directed to such Court of Civil Jurisdiction as shall be named by such Judge for that purpose, or by one or more of those methods of inquiry as such Judge shall deem the ends of justice to require."

Continued.

MINISTERIAL SPEECHES AT THE BERLIN DINNER.

Mr. Hincks returned his heartfelt thanks for the cordial manner in which his health had been drank, and for the enthusiastic reception the ministry had met with upon this their first visit to Berlin. The present was a great demonstration, the first of a series which were to be held in Western Canada—in spite of the untiring efforts of certain parties from whom better things might have been expected, to defeat them. (Cheers.) The result was most gratifying. He was not vain enough to ascribe such demonstrations to personal esteem or respect; he felt that they arose from love of the common cause in which they were all engaged, and that they were given in order to cheer the Ministry in the good and great work of Reform. (Cheers.) One of the mottoes in the room he looked at as extremely appropriate in the present state of the Reform party, when every attempt was being made to split that party into useless fragments. He referred to the inscription, "Union is strength" and he hoped that attention would be paid to such a good maxim, for if the Reform party were disunited, they need not look for success. It was for them to consider whether, if driven from power, as men styling themselves Reformers would have them, the ends of Reform would be subserved. (Hear, hear.) The people were told and labored under the impression, that gentlemen in political power were exceedingly anxious to get office and preserve it, and forsook their principles when office was at stake. This was a false assumption; a great mistake.—The ministry would concur in telling them that it was a great mistake to suppose that they were anxious to retain their places.—(Hear, hear.) There was no doubt honor attached to these places, and that their possession would gratify ambition; but he did not believe that since the dawn of Responsible Government, any man took office in the Ministry as a means of making money. (Cheers.) Such a behalf was extremely fallacious. By their actions they must either stand or fall, and it must then become the aim of men in office, to forward those measures which were satisfactory to the people. (Cheers.) Mr. Hincks then referred to the present split in the Reform party. He said the very principle of union showed the wrong of endeavoring to dictate to any portion of that party. It was requisite, in order that the measures of paramount importance to the country might be secured, that minor differences should not be allowed to affect the harmony of the whole upon these measures, but that mutual forbearance should cement the union of those laboring for a great object. [Cheers.] It was impossible that any set of men could be got to agree upon every measure which a government might desire to forward; but if the principle of give and take were followed, the party would be enabled to carry those schemes in which the interests of the country were directly involved. [Cheers.] He was willing that the present ministry should be tried by their acts, and if they were found wanting that they should be deemed unworthy of the public confidence; but after the Session which had just expired, he would say boldly and unflinchingly, that in no Session of Parliament, which had ever before been held in Canada, so many good and great measures had been passed.—[Great cheering.] And yet, in the face of this fact, the Ministry had been assailed by men calling themselves Reformers [hear hear,] and every attempt had been made to destroy it, the statement being recklessly made, that the gentlemen composing the Government were traitors to the cause of Reform, and it would be better to throw the reins of power into the hands of the Tories. It was for the Reformers of the County of Waterloo to consider that evening how far the Government had merited this censure, and whether or not the opposition which had been offered it, step by step, was, under the circumstances, justifiable and called for. [Hear, hear.] To aid the meeting in their conclusions, he would rapidly glance at the different measures of importance introduced and carried by the Government in the late Session.—(Cheers.) The first and most important of these measures he considered was that which enlarged the Representation of the People, & gave them a greater voice in the Government of the country. (Great cheering.) The meeting could scarcely imagine for a moment that any Administration which did not wish to express public opinion, would bring forward measures securing an extension of the franchise, and enlargement of the representation, thereby bringing the force of the public will to act immediately on their Governors (Cheers.) These measures would be found particularly to affect that part of the country where the present meeting was assembled, for whereas under the old representation arrangements, the United Counties of Wellington, Waterloo and Grey had one representative, the new bill would give them five, (cheers.) And yet, while attempting to bestow such measures—measures of paramount importance to the people of the country—how had the Ministry been treated? Was it not a fact, that when it was known the Administration was surrounded by difficulties, and in want of all the assistance which could be afforded in that, instead of being cheered on, they had been assailed by a factious opposition upon the part of men styling themselves Reformers who cried out that the Ministry were not sincere, when it was only by their greatest efforts and tact that popular measures had been carried? (Hear and cheers.) The number of measures which had been carried through Parliament was 267; and amongst these, those of importance were so numerous that if he [Mr. Hincks] were to go over them he must refer to paper. [The Speaker here glanced at some of these measures.] Upon the Reserve question he had only to say, that the method of procedure adopted by the Government had been entirely successful [cheers] in spite of the prognostications of the opposition. He would only ask those who assailed them upon this question, to refer to the debates which had taken place upon the Reserves in England, and then ask themselves which course—Bill or Address—was likely to be successful. [Mr. Hincks went on to show in what way the Reserves were a purely local question.] The scheme of the government had been successful; that of the opposition had not the remotest chance of being so. [Hear, hear.] Mr. Hincks here alluded to the disunion which existed in the Reform party upon this and other questions, previous to the formation of the present Ministry; and accounted for it on the grounds of misundering, and no sufficient communication between the different sections of the party. Such communication had subsequently taken place, and it was found that upon the main questions likely to occupy the attention of a Government, perfect harmony existed. [Cheers.] This was not only the case as far as Upper Canadian Reformers were concerned, but it was found that those of Lower Canada were equally ready to go with them.—[Continued cheering.] Would they, then, differing upon some trival points, have been justified in not forming the present Ministry? [Cries of no, no.] Would they have been justified in abandoning measures of vital importance to the cause of reform and the country, and throwing the Conservatives upon the Governor General, because they could not unite upon all planks? (No, no.) If they had done so, the Reformers of the County of Waterloo would have been the first to brand them as traitors to the cause of reform. [Hear, hear.] But, continued Mr. Hincks, while he said "union was strength," and while they paid a just deference to that principle, he was far from saying that every member of the party should vote for all the measures introduced by the Government. [Cheers.] He could not better illustrate what he meant than by stating that when members of the Reform party were found voting with the Ministry upon some questions, Reform votes were also given against them. (Hear, hear.) The worthy member for Wentworth had frequently given his vote against the Government; and yet in doing so, there was no intention of breaking down the Ministry—no factiousness—but it was a just and independent vote. (Cheers.) They never imagined that Mr. Christie and others, in voting against them, were endeavoring to drive them from power; but that such votes were given conscientiously, and in accordance with the wishes of their constituents and they respected them for it. Cheers.—Upon nearly every measure they had been met by the most factious opposition—for by no other name could it be expressed.—Hear, hear. The Representation Bill had been announced and opposed, because, forsooth, it was not based upon population, although it was made as nearly so as possible if they wanted it to pass. Hear, hear, and cheers. Could Mr. Brown's bill have passed? Hear, and no, no. If not, he would ask, was it consistent with the course pursued in other countries, that the bill should be dropped or opposed by Reformers, because it did not altogether meet the end in view? "No, no." In going beyond what public opinion would bear them out in, they alienated many supporters from them, and the country would have lost that enlarged representation provided by the bill. Hear, hear. Another question upon which the Ministry had met with opposition was that of introducing the elective principle into the Upper House. These Reformers had used their influence against it, and by voting with the Tories, had imagined to swamp it, and yet the cry still went forth from these men, that the Government were opposed to democracy. Hear, hear. It must be confessed that this was a question which required great consideration.—He could name popular measures which had been thrown out by the Upper House, in consequence of its not being elective; and yet the question was hardly what had been done, but what was that house likely to become? Cheers. Another measure introduced by the Government, had in like manner met with every opposition. Mr. Hincks here referred to the Decimal Currency Act. The Ministerial Railroad Policy had in a similar way been opposed by these self styled Reformers, though it was well known that such a policy would be, in the highest sense of the term, beneficial to the whole country, cheers, and the Government had been assailed with a manifest intention of destroying it. Hear, hear.

He, (Mr. Hincks,) had been on time and again accused of inconsistency, and something even worse, upon this point. He could only say that in the face of many difficulties, and of all this opposition, he had only endeavoured to carry out a great scheme of Railroad Policy—in what way it mattered not so that it did not embarrass the finances of the Provinces (Great cheering.) He was glad to say that he had succeeded.—The Great Trunk Railroad from Halifax to Sarnia—the greatest Railroad enterprise in the world—had been fully matured and was now in progess of construction.—(Cheers.) This scheme has been undertaken by British Capitalists, upon their own risk, without involving the slightest danger to the Province. (Cheers.) It was to cost £9,000,000 sterling. The stock had all been taken up in England, and £1,000,000 already paid into the bank.—(Cheers.) This sum might appear a very large one, but it must be recollected that it was countenanced and considered satisfactory by the very men who subscribed it. [Hear, hear.] This capital had been brought into the country, while, by the terms of agreement, the provincial guarrantee was only required for £3000 a mile, when it was to cost £8000. (Cheers.)—They was told that this was an enormous sum, but he would ask them whether it was likely the capitalists of England, with great experience in the costs of Railroads, would invest their money, if they thought this sum so outrageous? [Hear, hear.] The fact was that these parties would not invest their capital in any cheap Railroad, and he must say that this showed their wisdom. [Hear hear.] At any rate, if the rate per mile were high, he did not think it was their duty to interfere, so long as the money came out of the pockets of foreign capitalists. [Cheers.] The alteration in the Imperial Trunk Line scheme added £3-000,000 to the first cost, but in this extra sum no Provincial guarrantee was required at all. [Cheers.] This sum was required to carry on the line from Guelph through Berlin to Sarnia, and also to build the great bridge over the St. Lawrence, which would be, when completed, the greatest structure of the kind in the world. [Cheers.] The Provincial guarrantee would be less than one fourth of the actual cost. [Cheers.] In other words, of every £100 expended, the Province would guarrantee but £25, and at the same time have first mortgage on the road. [Great cheering.] Was this, then, such an outrageous scheme?—[No, no.] Would it not have been suicidal upon the part of the administration to abandon it, when it was found it did not suit all parties? (Cheers.) It was his firm belief that this gigantic road would be made without costing the Province one shilling. But he would not further trespass on the time of the meeting. [Cries of "go on, go on."] It would take a very long time to discuss the whole measures which had marked the policy of the present administration. Enough had been said to allow whether or not all the measures had been passed which were practicable under the circumstances which controlled the power of administrations in Canada, and he would fearlessly contrast the acts carried by the present Ministry in the last Session with those of any other in their whole tenure of office. [Cheers.] And these measures, it must be recollected, had been carried in the face of the most virulent and facteous opposition which any government could meet with. [Cheers.] He thanked them once more for the honor done him, and would in conclusion propose a toast: "The Warden and Council, and success to the County of Waterloo."

Upon sitting down Mr. Hincks was greeted with continued cheering.

The Chairman then proposed—"The Hon. Mr. Morin, the venerable leader of the Lower Canadian Reformers, and the author of the famous 92 Resolutions—the Magna Charta of Lower Canada." Drank with thunders of applause.]

Mr. Morin thanked them for the honor and was sorry that his unacquaintance with the English language would forbid him expressing himself very plainly. He declined the honor of being leader of the Lower Canadian Reformers, but was one of them, and but one of the fathers of the 92 Resolutions. (Cheers.) The speaker then referred to the division in Lower Canada of the party; to the opinion entertained in that section in making the Upper House elective; showed the will of the mother country to concede self-government to Canada; repudiated the idea that government had selfish views in taking office, or that they dare bring forward such measures as were not acceptable to the people; hoped the Home Government would concede the election of the Upper House, and then their liberties would rest upon a pretty secure foundation. It is not to be expected that perfect union would exist upon all questions, They must weigh well the public measures—try to convince those who disagreed upon them, and wait till the proper time came to carry them. There was no danger of the ministry failing to carry out the wishes of the people, they were one and all determined to do so. [Cheers.] The Speaker then referred to the Seignorial Tenure of Lower Canada. It was a matter which could not be settled in the same way as the Reserve question of Upper Canada, and it was a misfortune that what the people of Lower Canada were calling for they could not get. [Hear and cheers.] It was impossible with so many different races of people in the country, that any ministry could get along unless mutual concessions were made. Respect must be shown to different countries, and liberty and toleration be conceded.—They must try to produce community of feeling and sentiment between the people of Upper and Lower Canada, and he could answer for it that the Lower Canadians would co-operate in forwarding those measures which would please the greatest number. [Cheers.] He felt certain that perfect union would continue to exist between the Reformers of Upper and Lower Canada. [Great cheering.] He would do his best to forward the great cause to which they were attached. [Cheers.] If the ministry fell short of what was expected of them, he felt that it would be from want of talent, and not of sincerity of purpose. (Cheers.) He was often suspicious that he did not deserve all the praise he got; but he wold say that as long as the people kept him where he was, he would stay, and do his best in future to thank them for their confidence and praise. (Great Cheering.) Mr. Morin concluded a very good-natured address, by proposing as a sentiment, "The continuance of the good understanding between the two sections of the Province."

The Chairman then gave, "John Rolph the Orator, Statesman, and Scholar identified with the cause of Reform in Canada; and in the dark night of peril to the liberties of the country, a tower of strength." The toast met with a warm reception.

Dr. Rolph, in returning thanks, was glad that the Inspector General, in touching upon the measures passed through the session, had saved him the trouble of making a speech. The Dr. then took as his text, "The dark night of peril, and the tower of strength,' and certainly delivered a most beautiful and touching address upon it. It would be impossible to do justice to it and we shall not attempt it. He went back to the days of Bidwell and Perry. There had been a dark night of peril and towers of strength. Bidwell now dwelt an exile in the tomb of banishment, upon which no orator could [illegible] He had in truth been a tower of strength in the dark night of peril. But where Bidwell lived in Columbia, Perry lived elsewhere—yet, though dead, he still lived.—He was a tower of strength:—rough in exterior but bold in outline—an honest statesman, and a true patriot. [Great cheering.] This tower bade defiance to the enemies of its country—and without polish was truly powerful. These and many others had a first claim to the title of powers of strength. Upon these towers there were battlements, and on these battlements there had been found warriors who had fought for and secured those great principles of Civil and Religious liberty which Canada now enjoyed. Cheers. The speaker then referred to the days when it was dangerous for Reformers to meet together, and contrasted it with the liberty now enjoyed. It behoved them to cherish the right to meet together and discuss with freedom, their rights and liberties—and this privilege should never be surrendered.—Cheers. There was a dark night of peril when it was dangerous to exercise this right. He remembered when a body of Reformers had met in the County of Simcoe, and the Tories had chased them, and this chase was called the "Durham Races" till this day, Laughter, but if they were interfered with on this occasion a specimen of the Berlin races. Great Laughter and cheers. The Dr. then walked into the established Church styling it a momentous evil, which sowed the seeds of dissension among all denominations. The peace and well being of the country rested upon the concession of free and equal rights to all religions. Cheers. This principle they had advocated, and they would leave no stone unturned to secure success. Cheers. The principle of self government had been conceded to the Colonoy, and it was their duty not only to fit it to the genius of the age, but transmit it unimpaired to posterity. Great Cheering.

The next toast was "The Hon. Mr. Drummond, the eminent jurist and statesman. Canada points to him as an ornament to the Bar, and a great accession to the present government.

Mr. Drummond replied at considerable length, but we condense his remarks. His only title to the name of statesman, he said would be found in his zeal to forward the great ends which civil and religious liberty must subserve. The people of Lower Canada owed a deep debt of gratitude to those of Upper Canada for the stand they had taken on religious grounds. Mr. Drummond proceeded to advocate the union of the two Provinces, and said he had done his best to strengthen that union, by assimilating the tenure of lands in Lower Canada to that of Upper Canada, and he trusted God would give him strength to fulfil the task he had undertaken. Cheers. The Municipal Governments, too, must be assimilated, and he thought his Lower Canadian Municipalities' Bill would pass. He had another object—the formation of a code of laws from Sandwich to Gaspe.—Cheers. He wished to see it not only a political, but a social and legal union, cheers; and he had endeavored to put down every brand which would disseminate religious feuds. He was a Catholic of the O'Connell school; but did not O'Connel forward those measures which would give equal rights to all? Cheers. Mr. D. here referred to O'Connell's career. They were told by some newspapers that a Papist must necessarily be a tyrant, but it was not so. Cheers and a few hisses. There was a great commandment which should be respected by all, "Love ye one another," yet how could a man do this when he votes and uses his influence against a measure which would give equal rights to all christian denominations? Hear, hear. The right thinking men of Upper and Lower Canada repudiated the idea of spreading religious dissensions between them; and he felt assured that the present meeting would do so, were the great *Globe* itself in their midst. Cheers and laughter. The speaker went on to deprecate religious feuds.—He would return thanks on behalf of the people of Lower Canada for the reception that had been given the Ministry. He expected to meet many Reformers there that day, but never thought of seeing so large a crowd gathered together in such a very small place as Berlin—as its neighbours were in the habit of calling it—Laughter. Such meetings as the present would make them repudiate the bugbear held up of Lower Canadian influence and Lower Canadian tyranny. Lower Canada labored under many difficulties from which the Uppes Province was exempt, and which made them not so progressive a people; but he thought they would profit by the example of the Upper Canadians, and that all prejudice would soon vanish. The speaker here complimented the people upon their stand against this prejudice, as against something subversive of their interests.—Mr. Drummond concluded by proposing, "The Ladies," which was responded to by Mr. Thompson in a humorous style, who concluded by presenting Dr. Rolph on behalf of the Ladies, with a nice boquet of flowers, with the sentiment, "John Rolph the Cato of the present age, worthy of the best days of the Roman Republic, and the highest honors of the Canadian people."

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1853.

THE MINISTERIAL DINNERS.

These manifestations of public regard with which the Ministry are honored are coming off with the greatest eclat in every section of Canada West. The Berlin Demonstration was a grand affair, well got up and numerously attended, the members of the Ministry present on that occasion were Honorable Members Hincks, Rolph, Morin and Drummond. Hon. M. Cameron was not present but Mr. David Christie and numerous other influential gentlemen were there. The Warden was in the chair. It is very evident from the great pains that the tadpole and conservative papers take to endeavour to convince their friends that it was but a small affair—that they are made keenly to feel the force of public opinion as there expressed. About 250 sat down to dinner.

At Woodstock on the 19th a demonstration in honor of the Ministry, which the *Western Progress* defines as the most enthusiastic and numerously attended of anything of the kind that ever occurred at Oxford, took place, a large number sat down to dinner at Matson's Hotel and at least says the *Progress* 130 were excluded for want of room. The County Council were in session and presented an address to the Hon. J. Hincks the Representative of the County and to the Members of the administration who accompanied him.—The Warden of the County was in the Chair. The Members of the administration present were Honorables Hincks, Morin, Drummond and Cameron. The Norfolk affair comes next, after which the Brantford and Sarnia demonstrations and yesterday the Ministry were to have been entertained in London, nearly the whole of our Canada West Exchanges teem with graphic accounts of these demonstrations which though certainly taking place at a most inconvenient time of the year, when the yeomanry are busy gathering in the harvest, and at a time when labor is excessively scarce and dear, must be accepted as undeniable evidences of the popularity of the present Ministry and of their measures. These demonstrations are the spontaneous outbreaks of that entire satisfaction which pervades the breasts of nearly the whole community. Public dinner eating may be and has been condemned, but we do not see that any more appopriate means could have been adopted to express the satisfaction enjoyed. The Ministry have now been round the whole of Western Canada and have been greeted enthusiastically everywhere. A grand demonstration of the kind might have been got up in Huron but as our Rail and Gravel roads are not completed an invitation from Huron would be rather too heavy an imposition upon the consideration of the Members of the Ministry who have already kindly responded to calls so numerous.

THE NEW YORK EXHIBITION.

The Crystal Palace at New York was opened on the 14th inst. It is stated to have a pretty appearance, and the New York *Tribune* goes so far as to say that "it is far more beautiful than its original in London, though much inferior in size." Some find fault that the decorations are too gaudy, but be this as it may, it is now generally allowed to be a very creditable building, and will be a worthy exhibition of the industry of America, and, to some extent, of other countries. At the time of the opening, the edifice was not quite finished, nor were the articles to be exhibited all arranged; some had not even arrived, so that intending visitors will do well to postpone their trips, until the arrangements are completed.

President Pierce and several members of his cabinet were present at the opening. The senate, the army and navy, the different State Governments, the clergy, were all well represented on the platforms, but the *Tribune* finds fault, with much apparent justice, that while fighting men, politicians and place holders found seats on the platform, not a single man eminent for the arts, which the Crystal Palace was opened to celebrate, and not even the architects of the building, were thus prominently brought forward. Labor was practically ignored and thrust aside for epaulettes and white cravats—for men who had nothing particular to do with the Palace, and have every day or week opportunities of appearing fitly and professionally before the public. The Earl of Ellesmere, the English commissioner, was prevented from being present by sickness, but Lady Ellesmere and her two daughters were there. Several bands and other musical accompaniments were brought into requisition. Bishop Wainwright opened with prayer.

Mr. Theodore Sedgwick, the president of the building association, addressed President Pierce, who replied very briefly as follows:

"Sir: I return you, on behalf of those of my constitutional advisers who are with me, and on my own account, my warm and cordial thanks for the reception you have been pleased to extend to us. I have come, Sir, to testify the interest I feel in, and the respect I entertain for, this great Industrial Exhibition—designed and calculated to promote all that belongs to the interest of our country. You, Sir, and the gentlemen who have been and are associated with you, have imposed upon all of us a deep debt of gratitude for your energy and perseverence in this great enterprise; whatever the shortcomings of which you have spoken may be, I can only remark that they did not appear here, and so far as I have been able to perceive, they are lost in your complete and transcendant success. Loud and continued applause. Everything around us reminds us that we live in an utilitarian age, when science, instead of being locked up for the admiration of the world has become tributary to the arts, manufactures, agriculture, and all that goes to promote our universal prosperity. Sir, if you had acheived no other good than that which you have in bringing together in this metropolis, citizens from all parts of the Union you would have fulfilled perhaps, one of the most important of missions—that of strengthening and perpetuating that blessed Union. Great applause. But you have done more, and you have nobly alluded to it. Your Exhibition has been the means of bringing here, from all the civilized countries on the face of the Globe, men most eminent in all the walks of life; and thus you have done more than could be done in almost any other manner to promote that great object dear to you, dear to me, and dear to my venerable friend near me, Bishop Wainright, peace and good will among men. Applause. I have not the voice at this time to address you at any great length and conclude by again returning my thanks for your generous reception, and tendering my hearts best wishes for the success of your praiseworthy enterprise. Applause.

THE MONTREAL TRAGEDY.

The Inquest upon the bodies of the victims of this disastrous affair has been brought to a close, but a unanimous verdict has not been rendered. This is scarcely to be wondered at when we consider the conflicting nature of the testimony. It is generally considered by the press that a large amount of perjury was committed by the witnesses. Nine of the jurors found that one of the divisions of the troops "fired by the order of the Mayor, or, delivered after reading the riot act, by him to the soldiers of the said division and not to the officer in command either of the said division or detachment. That the said soldiers fired the aforesaid shots without any order from either the officer in command of the detachment or the divisions and that there was no riot or disturbance to justify or render necessary the giving of the said order or firing, &c." And the other division fired either directly upon the order of the Mayor, or in consequence of the firing of the first division. Ten of the jurors found "That the said James Walsh came to his death from the effect of a gun shot wound received in his body, and fired by a person unknown on the evening of Thursday, the 9th day of June last past, on the Haymarket Square in the said city; and 2nd, that the said James Polluch, Peter Gillespie, Grosby Hanson Clarke, James Hutchinson, James Macrae, Daniel McGrath, William Bonnally, Charles Austin Adams, and Thomas O'Neil also came to their death from the effects of gun shot wounds received in their bodies, heads and limbs, and fired by the troops who had been called and stationed in two divisions, described at the Inquest as 'upper' and 'lower' divisions, on the said evening of the 9th of June last past, on the Haymarket Square, in order to quell any riots which may occur occur in consequence of a lecture being at that time delivered in Zion Church by one Gavazzi. Said gun-shots so fired by the said troops and which caused the death of the last named persons appeared to the Jurors to have been discharged in consequence of military words of command uttered by a person unknown, other than Col. Hogarth, Cap. Cameron, Lieut. Quartly, or other officer in command of the said treops, immediately before the time the said fire took place.

AUSTRALIA.

The following is an extract of a letter which we received a few days since from Mr. John Campbell, who left Goderich for the gold fields of Australia last fall. We are glad that the emigration from Canada to the gold diggings, is to a great extent stayed, for however tempting the bait may appear in the distance, a closer contact has disabused the minds of many of our enterprising young men, who now inform us that the prospects of the miner are by no means of an enviable character, Canada presents as inviting a field of enterprise as any on the face of the globe at the present time and is likely to continue to do so. We will let the extract speak for itself; it will be read with interest by the numerous acquaintances of the writer:—

"River Lodding, Gold Diggings,
January 17th, 1853.

I arrived in the diggings, the 1st of December, 1852; and I am now prepared to give you six weeks experience of the gold fields of Australia. The gold fields of Victoria have been very rich—hundreds have made their fortunes, but the cream is now gone—the rich diggings are completely torn up—many are now doing well, but the majority are scarcely paying their way—the diggings are overstocked with people, and I am sorry to see so many coming to this country from Canada—hundreds will rue the day they left home—many come to the diggings and return to Melbourne with disgust, before they even give the diggings a trial, for my part, I have neither been fortunate nor unfortunate, up to the present time, I have 8½ oz. of gold which is worth £4 sterling per oz. in England, that would be £34 sterling. H. Horton and I are together for the last three weeks; we are now making preparations for surface washing; we expect it to pay from the prospects; we have received from ¾ to 1 oz. each per day. I would not advice any one to come to this country with the expectation of realizing a speedy fortune out of the diggings. I am not sorry the least for coming to Australia, for I feel satisfied that I shall be able to realize a handsome sum within three years. It requires considerable energy and perseverence—Australia I think is one of the handsomest countries in the world—many parts are level plains and not a tree to be seen, other parts are mountainous and thinly wooded with clumps of trees here and and there. The diggings are pretty well worked out, but I have not the least doubt that new diggings will be discovered before long, equal to any yet found. There are so many people in the diggings that no person has a chance except those on the spot, when there is a new flat or ravine struck, it is crowded in a day. Gold has been discovered in New Zealand to the extent of several ounces, and several quartz specimens. Some forty men are working in the New Zealand diggings, and they are making wages; I have not the least doubt that the New Zealand Diggings, when properly worked, will be equal to those of Australia. Several are leaving the Australian gold fields and going to New Zealand. Fortunes have been taken out of a single hole, but I am 12 months too late for these places.

I have enjoyed excellent health since I left home, for which I feel thankful to God, the giver of all good."

Hon. M. Cameron vs. Geo. Brown.—The Hon. M. Cameron stated, at the Woodstock dinner, that he had taken up Mr. Brown's challenge, and that he would be a candidate for the County of Kent at the next general election. Mr. C. was received very enthusiastically at the Port Sarnia demonstration.

☞ The Ladies of Port Sarnia on the evening of the day of the dinner which came off there lately, presented the Hon. M. Cameron with a purse of twenty sovereigns, and an address which contained a request, that he would expend the same in procuring and distributing 300 copies of his portrait among his friends.

☞ The Wheat harvest has been engaging the energies of the farmers of our neighborhood during the past week.

☞ The Ministerial speeches at the Berlin dinner in our columns will be read with interest.

School Examination.—The quarterly examination of the Female School, in this Town, will take place on Monday, 1st of August, at the hour of 10 a. m.

The examination of the male school will take place to-morrow.

All persons connected with the School, or interested in education generally, are invited to attend.

Communications.

Mitchell, July 18th, 1853.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HURON SIGNAL.

Sir,—I am desirous of bringing before the Township Councils, and School Teachers, matters of interest to them, and to the cause of education; and as the readiest way of accomplishing this object, I take the liberty of asking you for a place in your columns for the accompanying communications.

I have the honor
to be, &c.,
WM. RATH.

Local Superintendent's Office,
Mitchell, July 18, 1853.

To the Reeves and Councillors of the various Municipalities of the County of Huron,

Gentlemen,—I wish to bring before you two subjects:

1. The establishment of Township Libraries.

2. The establishment of a depot of maps, globes, books, &c., for the use of the Schools in your respective Townships.

The publication of a catalogue of library books is to commence in the next No. of the Journal of Education. Should you determine on having a library, you might adopt some such arrangement as follows:

1. Levy a certain amount of tax for that purpose.

2. Appoint a committee of selection or allow the Chief Supt. to select them for you.

Furnish your Town Clerks with case to hold them, and authorize them to order the books from the education office. If you saw fit you could form sub libraries by dividing the books among the different shool sections, the books might be brought back at stated periods to the township library and exchanged, those read by one section would be new to another, then the books might circulate and be read over as often as there are schools in a Township, the teachers could act as librarians, and the privilege of the books would compensate them for their trouble. I would not confine the books to the scholars, but allow all that pay taxes to support a school to read them. Of course you could adopt any other arrngement you might prefer.

One great reason for moving in the matter, the present year, is that the great bounty (£9,000) will be three times as large this year as it will be for the future. I should be sorry if the County of Huron would allow all this money to go to other parts of the Province. If some such plan as the above be carried out, the inhabitants of each township would be converted into a reading community.

The second subject is entirely different from the first. I find some things badly wanted in the schools that may not be introduced, (perhaps these ten years,) unless they are brought nearer than Toronto. You might provide a small sum to purchase a few books, maps, globes, &c.; appoint some one to select them, and have them left with the town clerk for sale to the different schools, or if he could not be troubled with them, you might leave them for sale with some merchant, perhaps two or more townships might join and have them placed for sale in some central situation. A list with their prices can be found in the Chief Superintendent's report (or blue) book.

In this case the townships would only be lending their credit or money to facilitate their introduction into the schools.

I would recommend, however, that each Council make a present to each School by way of encouragement of the following articles: 1 Globe, price 6s. 3d.; ½ doz. small outline maps, at 6d., 3s.; total 9s. 3d. And where teachers are unacquainted with them, I will go into the schools and lecture on their use.

Gentlemen,—The above are subjects of considerable importance to the schools, and while large sums are lavished on public improvement of other kinds, I trust that the interests of education will not be overlooked.

I have the honor
to be, gentlemen,
your obedient servt.,
WM. RATH, *L. S. S.*

TWELFTH OF JULY IN KINCARDINE.

The anniversary of the "Battle of the Boyne" was celebrated in Kincardine on the 12th inst., in a manner highly creditable to the inhabitants of that section of country. The members of No. 288 met at their Lodge Room at 8 o'clock, a. m., and at ten proceeded in silent procession to a large store house erected on the beach where divine service was performed by the Rev. Alex. Smith, B. W., Minister, to a large and respectable congregation, not only of Orangemen, but protestants of every denomination, whose feelings of gratitude were thus probably manifested for the Blessings conferred on mankind in general by the happy event which gave birth to such demonstrations.

Although the room was of very extensive area, some gentlemen found it necessary to give way for the accommodation of that sex whose presence, on all such occasions, produce effects the most happy and cheering.

The procession returned to the Lodge Room in the same orderly and sedate manner it had left, preceded by their splendid banner, after the transaction of some business, it was re-formed and, attended with music, marched a considerable distance out the Durham Line. On their return they found a very excellent dinner awaiting them at the Inn of Mr. Walker, whose happy