The Hon. Mrs. Poser stepped forward, and begged to be allowed to address a few questions to the candidate.

Mrs. Poser—what are Sir Charles' views with regard to the existing excise regulations?

Sir Charles—My first measure will be to bring in a bill legalizing the smuggling of lace and French ribbons. (Rapturous cheering.)

A Voice—What about the sanitary question.

Sir Charles thought that every family should leave town at the end of the season. It was his opinion that all husbands paying tax should be compelled to take their wives and children to the sea side for the autumn months. It should have his earliest attention. In answer to another speaker, he considered that the assembly rooms should be maintained in every town by the public purse.

Mrs. Poser—What foreign policy will you advocate?

Sir Charles would advocate peace with France, at all hazards, that nothing might endanger the immediate importation of Parisan fashions. [Cheers and boquets.]

A Young Lady—About the army.

Sir Charles—I am for keeping up a standing army, to consist entirely of regiments of horse guards, composed exclusively of Officers. [Immense sensation.]

Mrs. Poser—I should like to hear your intentions as to the tobacco duties.

Sir Charles—To prohibit the importation and cultivation of that objectional plant altogether, so that there may be no more smoking.

A show of parasols was demanded, and Sir Charles Darling was declared duly elected.

Parliamentary.

QUEBEC, May 3rd.

Lastnight after the report left, the Quebec Bank increase of Stock Bill was passed through Committee.

The following Railroad Bills were read a second time and referred. The first, on motion of Mr. Merritt, the second on motion of Mr. Lemieux. To incorporate Quebec and Trois Pistoles Navigation Company.

Mr. Stephenson's bill for the incorporation of Harbor Companies, was passed through Committee.

On motion of Mr. Stuart, the Quebec Bridge Companies bill was passed through Committee and reported.

The Bill of Mr. Polette, to incorporate a mutual Insurance Association, for the Fabriques of Quebec, was passed through committee and reported.

The bill to amend the Upper Canada Municipal Loan Fund Act, was read third time.

Mr. McKenzie moved the second reading for the Bill to abolish the office of Queens Printer.

Mr. Morin suggested that the hon. member had better postpone this motion. The subject he said, was one of importance, and the Government would meet it on its merits. The motion was accordingly postponed till Monday next.

Mr. White's bill to provide for collection of usuary against owners of vessels, received a six months hoist.

Mr. Polette moved the second reading of Bill to incorporate Ecclesiastical society of St. Michael—Much opposition was made on the ground that it ought to come under the general Bill, which Government had before the House. Those who opposed the Bill were—Brown, Christie (Wentworth,) Fergusson, Hartman, Mackenzie, Malloch, White, and Wright (East York). The rest of the House supported it, and it was read a second time.

To-night, on motion of Mr. Stuart, the bill to render the office of Mayor of Quebec elective was read the third time.

The following bills were read the third time.

To regulate the Currency. To amend Montreal Incorporation Act from Legislative Council. To Incorporate the Quebec Bridge Co. To increase the capital stock of the Quebec Bank. To amend the Peterporo' and Port Hope Railroad Bill. To incorporate the Mutual Insurance Association for the Fabreques of Quebec.

The House again went into Committee of Supply, and passed a number of items.

The Committee then rose and reported progress.

Mr. Richards moved the second reading of the bill supplementary to the Upper Canada School Act. He is commencing a set speech as the report leaves.

QUEBEC, May 4.

Last night, after the report left, the Upper Canada School Supplementary bill was read a second time without a division, on the motion of Mr. Richards. In the course of his remarks, he stated that he proposed this, that any persons who conceived their religion was not treated with proper respect in common schools, should have power to establish separate schools, and receive for their support, from public funds, a fair share of the whole amount, in proportion of numbers.

The following bills were read the 2nd time:

To make better provision for the administration of justice in the unorganized tracts of country in Upper Canada.

To amend the Municipal Acts of Upper Canada.

To provide for the recovery of rates and taxes intended to be imposed by certain by-laws of the District Councils in Upper Canada.

To exempt certain vessels from the duty imposed by the Act to provide for the medical treatment of sick mariners.

To establish a board of examiners for school teachers in the District of Kamouraska; and committed for Friday next, with an instruction to consider the expediency of extending the provisions of the bill to the several districts in Lower Canada.

Bill for the incorporating and granting certain power to a company for the purchase of creating and using water power on the Grand River.

To night, Mr. Sherwood took his oath and seat.

The Committee on the Canadian Steam Navigation bill reported favourably,

Mr. Brown moved a series of resolutions, the ground work of an address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to recommend to the Imperial Parliament the passing of a bill to repeal certain clauses of the Union Act, by which certain restrictions are imposed on the powers of the Canadian Legislature. He desired that the Canadian Parliament should have the power of altering the representation by a single vote.—The Government opposed these resolutions, on the ground that if passed they would break up the union, as the union could not be maintained except upon the basis of each section returning an equal number of representatives. After a debate, the resolutions were deferred till Wednesday next.

On motion of Mr. Stuart, an address was ordered for copies of correspondence relative to the Marine Hospital of Quebec.

The following bills were read the third time.

To confer equity jurisdiction on County Courts in upper Canada.

To make valid the indentures of certain law students in Lower Canada.

The following were read a second time:

To amend Industry and Rawdon Railway Act.

To incorporate Canadian Institute of Montreal.

The house then went into committee on the Seignorial Tenure bill.

QUEBEC, May the 5th, 1853.

To-day being a feast day of the ascension, and a statutory holiday, the House is not in session.

In the Legislative Council last night the debate on the second reading of the Representation Bill lasted till near ten o'clock, when its further consideration was postponed till 25th inst., on a vote of 21 to 9.

Hon. Mr. Cooke moved a three months hoist—lost on a similar division.

The resignation of Hon. Mr. Jamieson was announced.

The government required six more votes to make two-thirds of the whole.

In the course of the debate, the Hon. Wm. Morris moved the following amendment: "that when ever the population of either sections of Canada, as formerly divided, shall appear by the census returns to exceed that of the other sections by 150,000, then and in such case, at the next general election thereafter, the three counties in such section having such excess of population, and authorized by this Act to send only one member, and containing the greatest number of inhabitants next to those counties in such section being authorized already by this Act to send two members, shall be entitled in like manner to send to members, provided always that should such census returns show such increase of population during a parliament, no new election shall take place during such parliament; nor until a general election." Ten members voted for this amendment.

In the Legislative Assembly last night, after the report left, the report of the committee on the Seignorial Bill was read.

Mr Laurin moved an amendment to fix the annual Seignorial dues at —instead of 2d., which was lost—10 members voted for it, viz;—Chapais, Fortier, Fournier, Gouin, Jobin, Laurin, LeBlanc, Lemieux, Mongenais and Tache.

Mr. Fortier moved an amendment so as to make two-thirds of a Parish necessary for a general commutation in that Parish, instead of a majority. Motion lost—Yeas 10 Nays 32.

This division was the same as before with the exception that Sol. Gen. Chauveau voted with the yeas and Mr. Gouin with the nays.

Mr. Sicotte moved the second reading of the bill to amend an Ordinance passed in the second year of Her Majesty's reign concerning the erection of parishes and building of churches, parsonage houses and church yards.

Mr. Brown moved in amendment that the Bill be read this day six months, Yeas 2 Nays 23.

Mr. Fortier moved that the bill to facilitate the building of churches be read a third time.

Mr Brown moved the six months' hoist Yeas 2. Nays 22.

Mr. Dumoulin moved the second reading of Three Rivers Cathedral Bill.

Mr. Brown moved the six months' hoist lost Yeas 3. Nays 23

QUEBEC, May. 6, 1853.

Mr. Morin moved that the House go into committee of the whole on the following resolutions:

1st That it is expedient to indemnify the members of the Legislative Council for their expenses in attending the Legislature from the beginning of the present session until the close of present Parliament.

2d That the said indemnity for the term of the session, and for travelling expenses shall be similar as to amount and mode of payment as that now provided by law for members of the Legislative Assembly. He stated in support of the motion that the Government only proposed to compensate the members of the Council for a limited time, in lieu of the proposed charges of the constitution of the body.

A general discussion followed on the subject of the Legislative Council, in the course of which it was stated on the part of the Government that they were going to come down with a new plan for remodelling that body. They propose to make it electoral and to have a property qualification for members.

Mr. Brown moved in amendment to the effect that those resolution of Mr. Morin, should not be considered till the Government proposition with respect to the constitution of the Council was decided.

Mr Morin stated he had no objection to postpone the consideration of the resolution for paying members of the Council until those for remodelling that body were decided, as would only go into Committee *pro forma* provided the non member would withdraw his amendment.

Mr Brown would not. He would not go into Committee at all upon resolutions to pay members of the Council at last time. Nothing has been taken up to the time this report leaves.

RELIGIOUS PREJUDICE, PROGRESS—ROLPH'S MARRIAGE BILL.

The power of religious prejudice has been long acknowledged by mankind and respected practically by every clever statesman; its claims have been conceded by conquering armies, when every other has been trampled on or outraged. The source of this respect lies deep in the human heart and exists in a consciousness natural to every man, that his prejudice ought to be, respected as either an instinct of our nature, or the result of circumstances over which its subjects have had no control.—Every man can bear testimony to its sincerity, though unfortunately every man is not willing to make the concessions to it that its sacredness demands. We would have our own prejudices and religious opinions respected, and protected by law, nay, endowed by the state at the expense of other men's prejudices and pockets. This is most unjust, and always unsafe to any country. The people who leave religious prejudice and sentiment to find their own level, and only legislate to prevent their aggressive character on the rights of others, such a country or people have adopted a wise policy, and avoided a sea of trouble.—Every man has a natural right, with which he has not parted to enjoy unmolested and untaxed his own religious opinions, and to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, so long as in this exercise he invades no right of his fellow citizen.

Religious prejudice must not, however, assume a dictatorial tone to others, nor impose ceremonies or burthens on those unwilling to submit to them; and we do not hesitate to say that it is the duty of the state to see that such shall not be the case, so far as it has the power to prevent such imposition. But in the case of the opposition now given to Dr. Rolph's Marriage Bill, religious prejudice assume this position, and therefore should not be submitted to. If the Bill attempted to dictate religious prejudice, or to do violence to it, by imposing upon it any ceremonies or forms to which it could object, then the case would be very different; but as it now stands, it only provides for the various views of men, allowing all men to choose their own form, but only making the civil contract legal.

This is in accordance with the policy of the most enlightened nations of the world, and with the growing intelligence of mankind. The principle of the Bill is just, and we hope Dr. Rolph will persevere with it, notwithstanding the clamor raised against it; or should circumstances render it politic to postpone its present enactment, we hope it will be only to have it brought forward again, sustained by the demand of the people. Concessions to the illiberal demands of religious prejudice have a very bad effect on all classes of the community, and on none more than on those to whom they are made, as by them the appetite increases by what it feeds on; and success in one instance encourages further outrages on justice and the rights of others.

We notice a very excellent article on this subject in a late No. of the Hamilton "Canadian," but we venture to say that the propositions submitted by our contemporary will be passed by untouched, for prejudice hates argument, and shrinks from investigation, dealing rather in hard names and fearful denunciations—

"Proving its doctrines orthodox,
By Apostolic blows and knocks.

[St Catherines Journal.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ASIA.

NEW YORK, May 5.

The Steamship *Asia* arrived this A. M.—Breadstuffs inactive and generally unchanged, except corn, which is 6d. dearer. Beef quiet and very active. Cotton dull, having declined 1/16th during the week.—Flour in limited demand, at rates of previous steamer. Grain—Fair business in wheat at previous prices. Corn, white 6d. a 9d. higher.

Another change in the ministry had taken place in Spain.

Kossuth's friends are commencing a prosecution against the London *Times*.

From Turkey it is stated that Menschikoff, the Russian Ambassador had threatened to leave unless matters were brought to a settlement.

A conspiracy has been brought to light in Hanover; many arrests have been made.

The Earl Clarendon, in the House of Lords, relative to the fishing question, said that the British Squadron would cruise off the fishing grounds the same as last year.

NEW YORK, May 9.

Private letters bring intelligence from Mexico, which is entirely favorable to the Sloo contract. Santa Anna is fully committed to it.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Albert Constable of Maryland is appointed Solicitor of the Treasury.

John P. Hudson, Collector of Buffalo.

A. V. E. Hotchkiss, Collector of Niagara, in place of Cook removed.

E. V. Talcott, Collector of Oswego, in place of J. L. Richardson.

DREADFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

NEWARK May 6th.

An awful accident occurred on the New York and New Haven Railroad, this forenoon. The train which left New York at 7 o'clock this morning, ran off the drawbridge at this place, owing to the draw-bridge having been left carelessly open.—Fifty lives were reported to be lost and one car, now entirely submerged, full of passengers.

SECOND DESPATCH.

One car was completely submerged, and two others entirely demolished. There has been a terrible loss of life. Report says there has been fifty killed and drowned.—The conductor, Mr. Comstock, is badly injured. The engine and two baggage cars went into the River, and the smoking departments, and the passengers in them were all drowned.

LATER DESPATCH, 4 P. M.

The drawbridge was up to let a Schooner through when the train came up. The cars were going so slow that the brakeman was able to start the couplings, and stop the rear cars. The train consisted of six passenger, two baggage cars, and a tender.

The following names not on the list of saved were registered at the Hotel, in Boston:—L. L. Kendrick, Boston; Mr. Woodward of Woonsocket; Chamburne and daughter, Racine, Wisconsin; Dr. Bush of Boston.

ABOUT FORTY-FIVE DEAD BODIES HAD BEEN FOUND UP TO 3 O'CLOCK! All the employes of the Company escaped unhurt.—The cause of the accident, rests with the Engineer, as it is said the usual signals were [illegible] were, however many conflicting statements.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

APPEAL OF THE KING FOR PROTECTION AGAINST THE DESIGNS OF FRANCE

From the Providence Journal, May 6.

Private letters of recent date from Peru bring very important intelligence concerning these islands. The independance of the young kingdom is seriously threatened and urgent demands for assistance have been forwarded to Washington, asking protection against the impending danger.—The French government have made demands upon that of Hawaii of an extortionate and totally inadmissible character, incompatible with the liberties of the nation. Perhaps, with a view of taking possession of the whole Archipelago, these claims are to be supported by a squadron, consisting of two 60 gun ships and four other vessels of war, a fleet fully capable of siezing the islands and subverting the government, as was done with the Society group a few years ago. The infamous conduct of France towards the defenceless Queen Pomare, leads us to expect no better fate for the unfortunate King Camehameha III., unless the protection now so urgently asked is extended by our government, or by that of Great Britain. A people so recently emerged from barbarism, now struggling into civilization and laboring to sustain their independance, should be supported and protected by all civilized nations. To the United States the appeal comes with a double force, for to this country the Hawaiian government owes its existence, and its civilization, while the possession of those islands, flanking as they do the coast of California and Oregon, furnishes the key to our Pacific sea-board. Like Cuba, so long as they remain subject to their present proprietors, their acquisition can only be attended with danger to ourselves; but like Cuba again they must never fall into the hands of any great naval power which can control them to our injury.

The designs of France upon the Sandwich Islands have been pursued insidiously, but steadily, for many years. Their relative importance has rendered it impolitic and impracticable for her to proceed, with the same open disregard to the principles of justice and rules of international law, that stamps with opprobrium her recent acquisitions in the Pacific. The Society Islands had not the good fortune to be recognised as a part of the family of nations, and something of the same audacity which originated the idea of "possession by right of discovery," was all that was needed to transfer that title to its modern synoym—possession by right of inconvenience.—But the Sandwich Islands have a stronger claim than that of unavailing pity upon the sympathies of the world. They are an organized and recognized government. The Hawaiian kingdom is an integral member of the political family. Her geographical position and her internal progress have made her such, and she cannot be extinguished without deranging, in some degree the existing relations of States.—Hence the cautious manner with which the measure, now threatening a speedy consummation, has been approached by France. For years have frivolous pretexts been found for presenting exorbitant claims against the government of the islands, and every concession made with the hope of peace has been followed by yet more insolent demands. The latest movement is one calculated to produce alarm from various causes. The occupation of the islands by France must be repelled at whatever risk, by the United States. The reasons of this necessity are obvious at a glance on the map, and the prevailing tone of the French Emperor is not indicative of peace. "The nephew of his uncle" can hardly hope to retain a throne won by the magic of a name without doing something to prove himself in the estimation of his new found subject worthy of that name. That war in some direction must shortly succeed upon his coronation seems to us inevitable; and two powers, diametrically opposed in every respect except in the degree with which they are disliked by the present government of France appear most likely, one or both, to be the chosen objects of the new crusade. Republican France would rejoice once more to pour across the plains of Lombardy, under the banner of a Nepoleon to re-enact at Lodi, Marengo, and Austerlitz, the ruin of the Austrian. Imperial France would gladly make herself the champion of despotism for the chance of humbling the pride of free America. Both elements would rush blindly to conflict with any power, thoughtless of principles and reckless of results under the maddening shout of "*La gloire et-la victorie*."

At the recent marriage of the Emperor the Church of Notre Dame was gorgeously decorated in drapery of green and gold, the colors of Nepoleon. The master of decorations, upon receiving his orders, is said to have intimated that purple would be the proper colour for his imperial Majesty on that occasion. "No; we will wait till we annex a province," was the pompous but significant reply. Possibly the Sandwich Island may be intended to furnish the occasion for this imperial display; and in truth there is not a province adjacent to France on forcible annexation would be attended with results so important to the interests of the whole world as would that of the Hawaiian kingdom. The consummation of this scheme in the mode attempted would furnish a sufficient *casus belli* both to Great Britain and the United States. That it is now rapidly assuming an attitude alarming to the friends of the feeble island State, and is made the subject of urgent diplomatic appeal, we know from the highest sources. Our's prompt and decisive stand upon this question assumed by our government confidently, it may be, with that of Great Britain, would be the means of preserving the independence of the islands without endangering the peace of the world, is not improbable, but should the domestic policy of the imperial Court require a foreign war, an occasion is readily presented in the pending question. Ha war with France be the consequence let it come, but at all hazards the independence of the Hawaiian kingdom must be maintained.

How far the declaration, made on the 1st of February by the new French minister at Honolulu, that "France entertains no ambitious designs against the islands," is calculated to allay the fears of the nation depends upon the position which that functionary may assume with regard to the claims he has been sent to enforce. Upon this point nothing has yet been public.

DR CHALMERS AND ROWLAND HILL.—Soon after the promulgation of the name of Dr. Chalmers, he preached in London on a public occasion in Rowland Hill's chapel. His audience was numerous, and principally of the higher circles. Upward of one hundred clergymen were present, to whose the front seats in the gallery were appropriated. In [illegible] Mr. Hill himself, in a state of great anxiety arising from his hopes, and fearful that he would not succeed in an audience so refined and critical. The Doctor, as usual, commenced in his low monotonous tone; his broad provincial dialect was very disagreeable to the delicate ears of his metropolitan audience. Poor Mr. Hill was now upon the rack; but the man of God having thrown his chain around his audience took an unguarded moment to touch it with the electric fluid of his oratory, and in an instant every heart began to throb, and every eye to fill. Knowing well how to take advantage of the bold stroke, he continued to ascend; and so majestic and rapid was his flight, that in a few minutes he attained an eminence so high that every imagination was enraptured. The rapid change from depression to joy, which Mr. Hill experienced, was too much for him to bear.—He felt so bewildered and intoxicated with joy, that unconsciously he started from his seat, and before his brethren could interfere he struck the front of the gallery with his clenched fist, and roared out with a stentorian voice,—"Well done, Chalmers!"

A party of Delawares, Kickapoos and Shawnees came into the neighbourhood known as the North Fork of the Canadian, bringing intelligence of several fights with the Pawnees, Delawares and Kickapoos.—It appears that about the 1st of March, a party of Pawnee Mohas stole some horses from a hunting party of Delawares on the waters of the Washita. The Delawares followed them, retook the horses and killed one Pawnee. A few days afterward several horses were stolen from another party of Delawares by the Pawnees, and were followed by the Delawares, the horses recovered, and four Pawnees killed. A number of horses were stolen from the Kickapoos by the same Indians. The Caddoes wrested the horses from them and killed three of the Pawnees. None of the other side were killed. Trails of the Pawnees were discovered crossing the Washita, going toward the Wichita Mountains.

The Grand Indian Council of all the Indian tribes is to be held on the south side of the Canadian, in the neighborhood of the Red Hills, about 350 miles from this place, about the middle of May. The Keechies came into the Creek Nation a few days ago to give notice of the time appointed by the wild or roving tribes of the prairies. It will be a grand affair.—*New York Tribune.*

INGENIOUS DEVICE OF BELGIAN SMUGGLERS.—The French Custom House officers, stationed at Wallers, have just made an important seizure. A cart drawn by four horses and apparently laden with coal, came from the Belgian frontier, and drew up at the Custom House to be examined and obtain the usual pass. One of the officers, in verifying the contents of the cart, put his hands of what he thought to be an enormous block of coal, and to his great surprise found that he could lift it without difficulty. This led to a minute examination, when what appeared to be large masses of that combustible turned out to be boxes ingeniously coated over with coal, which was attached to them by cement. The cart in this way contained about 2,000 killogrammes of tobacco, and several thousands of excellent cigars. The cart and horses were also seized.

DREADFUL RAILROAD COLLISION.—*Chicago, April 29th.*—A terrible accident occurred on the Central Railroad, on the evening of the 25th, by the collision of the express train from this place, with the emigrant train on the Central road, at the crossing, eight miles from Chicago. The scene presented itself was most shocking, and it is supposed, that from fifteen to twenty persons were killed, besides some fifty severely injured—the killed and wounded being those upon the emigrant train. On the express train it is believed no one was injured.

HOW TO JUDGE CATTLE.—In all domestic animals the skin or hide forms one of the best means by which to estimate their fattening properties. In the handling of oxen, if the hide be found soft and silky to the touch, it affords a tendency to take meat. A beast having a perfect touch will have a thick loose skin, floating, as it were on a layer of soft fat yielding to the softest pressure, and springs back towards the finger like a piece of leather. Such a skin will be usually covered with an abundance of soft glossy hair; feeling like a bed of moss; and hence it is always termed a mossy skin. But a thick set hard, short hair always handles hard, and indicates a hard feeder.

Two men have lately been convicted in New York of murdering their wives. These unfortunate men, Neary and Fitzgerald it appeared at the trial had been addicted for many years to intemperate habits. No one is safe in a family where the father is a drunkard.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1853.

COUNTY COUNCIL.

The County Council met on Monday the 2nd instant. Present:—W. Chalk, Esq., Warden. Messrs. Hays, Wallace, Girvin, Young, Davidson, Johnston, Lamb, Woods, Walker, Atkinson, Gibbings, Holmes and Flanagan.

The Warden addressed the Council relative to the Suspension Bridge, Railroad and other matters. The following documents were submitted:—1st. Letter from County Surveyor to Warden accompanied by a plan of the proposed site of the Suspension Bridge—referred to Committee. 2nd. Copy of a letter from Warden to County Treasurer—referred to finance committee. 3rd. Account for Registry Books. 4th. Copy of Act to repeal part of Assessment law.

The Warden appointed to-morrow (Tuesday the 3rd inst.,) for the County Council to meet for the purpose of equalizing the valuation of property on the Assessment Rolls.

5th. Letter from Secretary of Canada Company to County Clerk—ordered to be filed. We subjoin a copy of the letter which our readers will perceive is in answer to a memorial sent by the Council at a former sitting, having reference to the removal of the Canada Company's office from Goderich—the answer, it will be observed is of a very unsatisfactory kind, and evidences that the Company have a very poor opinion of what is necessary for the settlers.

CANADA HOUSE,
London, 28th Jan., 1843.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th January, enclosing the Memorial of the Municipal Council of the United Counties of Huron, Perth and Bruce, and I am desired to state in reply, that the Directors of the Canada Company feel only called upon to advert to Two matters referred to therein.

First, the removal of the Company's office from Goderich. In reply to which I am directed to state that an office is established there for the transaction of all that part of the Company's business necessary for the convenience of the settlers.

Second, the payment of taxes. The Directors know that the subject is before their Commissioners and will have every necessary attention.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed't serv't
[Signed] JOHN PERRY,
Sec'y.

D. H. RITCHIE, ESQ.,
County Clerk, Goderich, C. W.

6. Petition from certain inhabitants praying for aid to improve the approaches to the Bridges on the Port Franks Road—referred to Road and Bridge Committee.

7. Petion from certain inhabitants of Usborne and Biddulph praying for aid to build a bridge over the "Little Sable" referred to Road and Bridge Committee.

8. Petition from Inhabitants of the Town line between Stanley and Hay—referred to Road or Bridge Committee.

9. Petition from James Murray, Jr., Esq.,—referred to Road and Bridge Committee.

10. Letter from Clerk of the Peace to County Clerk accompanied with two other documents—to be filed.

Upon motion a Committee consisting of Messrs. Wallace, Hays, Girvin, Young and Holmes was appointed to investigate all matters and things relative to the Maitland Suspension Bridge.

The following Committees were appointed—Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Holmes, Girvin, Wallace, Hays and Flanagan.

Finance—Messrs. Woods, Hays, Wallace, Atkinson and Walker.

Schools—Messrs. Lamb, Hays, Woods, Johnson and Holmes.

It was moved by Mr. Wallace, seconded Mr. Hays, That the Clerk be instructed to write the Clerk of the Peace for copy of resolutions of Magistrates, relating to the retention of Mr. Burton as Office keeper contrary to th carrangement entered into by the County Council—as also the names of the Magistrates who were present, and at whose in stance such adjourned Sessions were called.

On Tuesday the same Reeves were present, with the addition of Mr. Fraser of Kincardine. Several communications were received.

The assessment rolls from Goderich, Biddulph, Colborne, Hullett, Usborne, Ashfield, Wawanosh and McKillop were laid on the table and referred to a Committee of revision, consisting of Messrs. Holmes, Lamb, Woods, Girvin and Wallace, and we are glad to state that the Assessment Rolls generally show a great increase of taxable property.

On Wednesday the Council met again. A letter from the Clerk of the Peace was received in which he intimated that he would lay the requirements of the County Council before the magistrates at the next Quarter Sessions for instructions—when it was moved by Dr. Woods, seconded by Mr. Young "That the Clerk be requested to obtain the information required by the Council from the Clerk of the Peace by search or otherwise.

A sum not to exceed £8 10s. was voted for extra work to complete a bridge between McGillivray and Stephen.

The prayers of many other petitions for grants of money to improve roads, &c., were not complied with.

Among other business on Thursday, a By-Law to raise by way of loan the sum of £5500, with interest, payable within ten years, for the erection of the Bridge across the Maitland, was finally passed. The following vote was taken, yeas—Messrs. Hays, Girvin, Wallace, Davidson, Johnson, Woods, Lamb, Fraser, Waker, Gibbiggs and Holmes—12. Nay—Messrss. Atkinson and Flanagan—2.

A considerable amount of other buriness was transacted, which we have not space to note at present. On Saturday a special meeting of the Magistrates called by the Reeves as such, was held. The object appeared to be to arrive at information which the Clerk of the Council had been unable to procure from the Clerk of the Peace and which information ought in our opinion to have been at once tendered by that officer to the Council, many of the members of which body are on the Commission of the Peace as well as ex-officio Magistrates and even if such were not the case no good object could be attained by shrouding in secrecy the transactions of Public Officers.

After a partial explanation on the part of Mr. Lizars Clerk of the Peace and a statement by Mr. Ritchie the Clerk of the Council, who had endeavored to obtain the required information and was not able to do so—the Clerk of the Peace was ordered to produce the books which at once proved that the Council were right in their surmises that matters which had been refused by a large number of Magistrates have been afterwads undertaken by a smaller number. Upon motion it was then resolved that the right to employ or or discharge the office keeper rested with the Council and not with the Magistrates and thus this vexed questions is set at rest, and we trust in future Magistrates and Councellors will work harmoniously together for the public good.

JUDGE ACLAND.

Mr. Acland, the Judge of these United Counties returned to Town on Saturday last, he had been absent for some time, we believe on a journey to Quebec. It is rumoured that he has succeeded in obtaining an extension of time to make another defense against the charges lately investigated. We certainly think this matter has been a long time in abeyance, and we hope the public are not again to be treated with the expense and trouble of a second enquiry. Decision and promptitude are great public as well as private virtues.—We thought the commission would have settled the matter. If the above rumours are correct we fear some private or party influences have had weight in the consideration of a subject which ought only to have been entertained in regard to its relation to facts—these facts we considered were already taken by the commission and would be laid before the government.—The great public would have bowed to the decision given upon such be it what it might, but to be dallied with is past endurance. We hope the rumours are unfounded.

A NEW WAY TO RAISE A COURT HOUSE.

We understand the Council have in contemplation the acceptance of an offer of Mr. Gentles' to erect a building between his tavern and store, which he proposes to allow the Counties the use of as a Court House and Council Room for five years, upon the condition that the Council advance him £400 without interest, for the same period. He further proposes to fit up a portion of the building for County Offices and to let the same to the Counties for the sum of £20 per annum.

We think the above arrangement would not be very advantageous in the long run to either party, the site it not very appropriate, and we think the dignity of our Counties will materially suffer without our pockets being in any way replenished. Besides, before the expiration of the term of the agreement, we hope to see new County buildings erected in Bruce, and then poor Huron like a devoted mother having wasted her energies for the settlement of her daughters, and having seen them make a prosperous start, will turn her thoughts upon herself and find she has to begin the world anew.

RAILROAD.—There seems to have been a great misunderstanding in these Counties with regard to the letting of the Contracts on the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railroad. The mistake originated we believe with the printers, as in the first advertisements Goderich was not mentioned. We can inform our readers, however, that on the 16th instant, the Contracts for the whole distance from Paris to Goderich will be accepted. A meeting of our townsmen was held last evening, the Mayor presiding, when it was deemed advisable and resolved to send three gentlemen as a deputation to Brantford upon that occasion, the choice was happy, and rested upon Robert Gibbons, Esq., Mayor, Wm. Wallace, Esq., Reeve, and Dr. P. A. McDougall.

ENTERPRISE IN PERTH.—We learn from the Perth *News* that the County Council of Perth have voted the expenditure of £22,000 for gravel roads in that County. The County is already possessed of splendid public buildings, and upon the completion of her gravel roads, will rank A. No. 1. among the Counties of Canada. Will Huron ever remain content to be eclipsed by her more youthful sister.

☞ The steamer *Kaloolah*, Capt. M. McGregor, from Dunnville, arrived here on Monday evening, on her way to the Georgian Bay and Sault St. Marie. After discharging a considerable amount of freight, she proceeded on her passage at an early hour on Tuesday morning.

☞ Dr. P. A. McDougall on Thursday last, gave a lecture at the Mechanics' Institute on Chemistry, before a very large and attentive assembly. The subject was very ably handled by the lecturer, and the experiments at the its close were productive of much amusement to the younger portion of the audience.

☞ We would remind our Town readers that Mr. G. Truman is appointed by the Mayor and Corporation, Inspector of Bark, Wood, Stone, &c., one part of his office is to measure Cord Wood, and we would recommend all, both buyers and sellers, to have their wood measured before delivery, as we have no doubt this would in some cases save a considerable [illegible] possibly not the slightest intention of wrong existed.

GODERICH FEMALE SCHOOL.—This School re-opened to-day, and we are glad to inform our friends in the neighborhood that the Board of Trustees have at length succeeded in obtaining the services of an experienced teacher, who besides having been engaged several years in tuition has spent two sessions at the Normal School.

☞ The Rev. O. G. Collamore will preach, D. V. in the United Presbyterian Church, East Street, Goderich, on Friday evening, the 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock.