cried Gusset, energetically.

'Don't you swear!' said Deacon Peabody 'Ef you do, I'll kick you into fits, by golly! I won't have no profane or vulgar language in my house.'

'O bless you! respectable old man, Tell him he must come viz me. Tell him I have spake to ze constable. Tell him—' sobs interrupted her utterance.

'It's a pesky bad business!' said the deacon, chafing with unwanted ire, 'Gusset you're a rascal.'

'Take care, Deacon Peabody, take care!' said the unfortunate shopkeeper.

'I remarked you was a rascal, Gusset—You've gone and married two wives, and that ere's flat burglary, of I know anything 'bcout Revised Statoute.

'Two wives!' shrieked the Frenchwoman.

'Half a dozen, for ought I know to the contrary,' said the deacon.

'Now you clear out of my house, go away to the station, and clear out into Boston. I won't hev nothin, more to do with you.'

'But deacon! hear me.'

'I don't want to hear ye, ye serpent!' cried the deacon, stopping his ears with his hands 'Marryin' two wives, and comin' courtin' a third. Go along! Clear out!

Even Mrs. Peabody, who was inclined to put in a word for the culprit, was silenced. Susan turned from him in horror, and in utter despair he fled to the railway station, hotly pursued by the clamorous and indignant Frenchwoman.

That same afternoon, as Miss Susan Peabody was walking towards the village, she was overtaken by Mr. Jonathan Doubikins dressed in his best, and driving his fast going horse before his Sunday go to meeting chaise. He reined up, and accosted her.

'Hollo, Suke! Get in and take a ride?'

Don't care if I do, Jonathan,' replied the young lady, accepting the proffered seat.

'I say—you,' said Jonathan grinning, 'that ere city follur's turned out a booty pun, aint he?'

'It's dreadful, if it's true,' replied the young lady.

'You had a narrow escape, didn't ye?' pursued the old lover.

'Indeed,' she answered.

'But he warn't never of any account, any how.'

'Well, he warn't,' replied the young lady.

'What do the old folks think about it?'

'They hain't said one word since the day he cleared out.'

'Forget that night I rode you home from singing school? asked Jonathan, suddenly branching off.

'No I haint,' replied the young lady, blushing and smiling at the same time.

'Remember them apples I gin you?'

'O, yes,'

'Well they was good—wasn't they?'

'First rate Jonathan,'

'Got a hull orchard of them kind or fruit. Suke' said Jonathan suggestively.

Susan was silent.

'Golang!' exclaimed Jonathan, putting the braid on the black horse.

Have you any idea where we are going to go Suke?'

'I'm going to the village.

'No, you ain't; your're goin' long 'ere me.'

'Where to?'

'Providence. And you don't come back till you are Mrs Doubikins, no how you can fix it, Susan.

'How you talk, Jonathan!'

'Darn the old folks!' cried Jonathan, putting on the string again 'Ef I was to leave you with them much longer, they'd be tradin' you of on to some old fellow with half a dozen wives already.'

The next day, as Mr. and Mrs. Doubikins were returning home in their chase, Jonathan said confidentially:—

'May as well tell you now Suke, for I haint any secrets from you, that Gusset never see them woman afore the day they came stompin' into your house and bowed him out. I had though. Cost me ten dollars, by thunder! I teached' em what to say, and I expect they done it well. Old Gusset may be a sharp storekeeper, but if he expects to get ahead of Jonathan Doubikins, he must get up a plaguier sight airker a' morning!'

VENTILATION.

The subject of ventilation has from time immemorial, occupied the serious attention of scientific men of all countries, and many are the plans which have been suggested and adopted, to effect so desirable an object for the health of the human race, but it has been left to Canada, to accomplish that which has been the study of ages, and that, too, in our opinion, most effectually. Mr. Sheriff Ruttan, the inventor and patentee of a system of ventilation, will be venerated by ages yet unborn, as the benefactor of mankind, by perfecting a system which is more conducive to the health, than all the dogmas and theories of others, or the present days; and though his views of what constitute the peculiar properties of pure and impure air, may come in contact, and be diametrically opposed to our preconceived notions and ideas, yet time will surmount them, and we hesitate not to give it as our opinion, that his system will at no distant day be properly appreciated by his fellow men. It is well known to all scientific men, that one great difficulty in introducing anything new into the world is to break down the barrier of prejudice that is ever erected in opposition to what may be considered an innovation of established principles more particularly where it requires a philosophic mind to comprehend it, and where the principle sought to be introduced, is at all complicated.

These reflections were caused by a visit made by the writer, to school House No. 3, in this Town, where Mr. Ruttan's system of ventilation has been successfully introduced. The first thing that strikes the visitor upon entering this building, is the pure and bracing air which he finds within its walls, none of that foul oppressive heat is felt which generally prevails, upon entering all crowded assemblies and which is so conducive to head aches cold, &c., and which lays the foundation of future diseases and in many cases an early death; and though he may remain for hours, the same healthy atmosphere prevails and instead of breathing the same air over and over and over again, fresh air is constantly supplied by this ventilating apparatus.

Mr. Ruttan's system simply consists in introducing pure air into the room and forcing out that which has performed its functions, or rather which has been once inhaled, and this is accomplished in a way by which the room was kept constantly heated and comfortable. The cold and pure air when introduced passes over a heated oven, and is sent into the building at a heat varying from 60 to 100 degrees, which can be regulated by a quantity of fire kept in the furnace. Now it must be evident to all that where this is accomplished, the health of the inmates must be materially benefited. Mr. Ruttan says, that by the means of one of these ventilators, no less than 500 cubic feet of air, are brought into the room per minute, and consequently as much foul air expelled. We shall not here enter into a explanation of the principles upon which Mr. Ruttan found his theories, but we certainly believe them to be correct, and when we say this, we also feel confident that we speak the sentiments of the School Trustees, under whose supervisions the School Houses were built, and so convinced are they of its benefit that they are determined to have all the School Houses supplied with them.

Our readers must not suppose that this system of ventilation is confined to School Houses, as it can, with equally beneficial results, be introduced into churches and private dwellings. We were shewn a letter from a scientific gentlemen in Toronto who has had it introduced into his dwelling, and who speaks of the whole system in the highest commendation, both as regards health and the minor consideration of economy in fuel as one of Mr. Ruttan stoves will suffice to heat a large house.

As Spring will now soon be, and parties will be building we seriously recommend them to consult Mr. Ruttan before doing so. The whole extra expense in introducing his system of ventilation will not exceed £25, and for this small sum many of the ills to which the human system is heir may be averted.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

Parliamentary.

QUEBEC, April 9.

Last night after the reporter left the debate was continued upon the commercial policy of the government. After some debate in defence of his views, and some observations favourable to them from the conservative side of the House, by Mr. Cauchon and Brown, Mr. Hincks declared that he saw there was a combination for the purpose of defeating the government, and he was determined to stand by the announcement he had made, and if beaten he was ready to walk across the House.

Mr. Street followed him and declared that there was no combination; that he proposed to vote for a certain portion of Mr. Young's amendments, and in the same way to vote against other portions of them because he disapproved of them.

At half past seven Mr. Hincks moved that the committee rise and report progress in order to proceed with the Seignorial Tenure Bill; after some opposition on the ground of the great necessity which existed for the mercantile community to be thoroughly informed of the nature of the future tariff, the motion was carried; Mr. Brown having moved a resolution in amendment as follows:

That it is expedient to admit Salt Crockery, Earthenware and Paper, free of duty; and to reduce the Specific duties on Muscovado and Bastard Sugars from 9s per cwt. to 4s per cwt.

The Attorney General again moved that the House go into Committee on the Seignorial Tenure Bill, whereupon Mr. Dadgley moved in amendment the following: That it is expedient to provide for the immediate abolition of the feudal and Seignorial System in Lower Canada, with all laws, usages and customs incidental to provide for the immediate conversion of all lands held *en route* in Lower Canada into the Tenure of *Franc-alleu roturiere*; and that it is expedient to provide forthwith for the indemnity of Seignories and other proprietors interested in Seignories having lands therein connected with the said Tenure of *franc-alleu roturiere.*

Mr. Brown moved in amendment: That it is expedient that the basis of measures in regard to the Seignorial Tenure should be the extinction of the said Tenure at a fixed period, and the substitution of a freehold tenure in lieu thereof regard being had to the just rites of all parties; and the question being put, on the Hon'ble Mr. Badgley's motion the House divided: YEAS.—Badgley, Burnham, Dixon, Gamble, Lacoste, Langton, MacNab, Malloch Robinson, Street, Viger, and Wright (W York.)—12.

NAYS.—Brown, Cameron, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie (Wentworth) Drummond, Dubord, Dumoulin, Fortier, Goan, Hartman, Hincks, Jobin, LaFerriere, Laurin, Le Blanc, Lemieux, McDonald, (Cornwall,) McKenzie, Marchildon, Mattice, McDougall, Mongenais, Morin, Patrick, Poulette, Poulin, Rose, Sicotte, Stuart, Tache, Terrill, Valois, Varin, White and Wright, (East York.)—39.

The remaining orders of the day were postponed till Monday next, and the House adjourned.

QUEBEC, April 11.

Mr. Cauchon moved for a Committee of the whole, to take into consideration certain resolutions relative to a Railroad on the North Shore of the River St Lawrence, between Montreal and Quebec. He stated that the interests of Lower Canada demanded that the Provincial guarantee should be given to this Railway, and referred to the numerous Petitions in favor of it. He said he did not think it necessary to enter at full length into the merits of the case, as that was sufficiently set forth in the resolutions themselves.

Mr. Hincks replied that if Quebec had made application for this guarantee at the time the policy of the country was under consideration there would have been no difficulty in obtaining it, but not one word was said about it then, and faith could not now be broken with the Quebec and Richmond Railway Company by making the Northern Railway a part of the Main Trunk line. The Provincial guarantee could not be given to any line of Railroad but the Main Trunk. He generally reproached the City of Quebec for want of energy, not only for making no application for the guarantee of this road at the time it might have been had but for not making a survey. He said Quebec was behind any little town in Upper Canada in enterprise. They saw Port Hope, Cobourg and Brockville, and other little towns along the line not only come forward by the action of their Municipal Councils in favor of Railway enterprise; but by the exertions of individuals, nor must we pass over Montreal. Montreal had the honor of being the pioneer of Railway enterprise in Canada.

In the course of his remarks he observed that the St. Lawrence could not be bridged for Railway purposes, except at or immediately above Montreal.

Mr. Tessier spoke in favor of the resolutions and Mr. Aylwin against them.

Mr. Stuart II. speaking in favor of the North Shore Railroad as the report leaves. He said that Mr. Hincks had made a most unjust attack upon Quebec and that it was the duty of the Executive not of Quebec to have arranged the Railway policy upon the most correct principles. The government did not dry that in adopting a road for the Main Trunk, that branch off at an acute angle, and that line passed through an unsettled country while it might have been carried through a thickly settled country.

QUEBEC, April 12.

The debate on Mr. Cauchon's North Shore Railway resolutions was continued with much warmth several hours after the report left last night, but the resolutions were finally negatived on the following division:—

YEAS—Badgley, Cauchon, Clapham, Dubord, Dumoulin, Jaobin, Laterriere, Leblanc, McDonald of Kingston, Murney, Polette, Smith of Frontenac, Stevenson, Stuart, Turcette, Valois and Viger—18.

NAYS—Brown, Burnham, Cameron, Cartier, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie of Gaspe, Christie of Wentworth, Crawford, Dixon, Drummond, Fergusson, Gouin, Hartman, Hincks, Lacoste, Langton, Laurin, Limeux, Lyon, McDonald of Cornwall, Mackenzie, Sir A. N. McNab, Malloch, Marchildon, Mattice, Merritt, Mongenais, Morin, Morrison, Paige, Patrick, Poulin, Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Rose, Sanborn, Seymour, Sicotte, Smith of Durham, Street, Tache, Terrill, Varin, White, Wilson, Wright, East Riding York, and Young—49.

Mr. Morin presented a return to an address for correspondence on the subject of claims of certain inhabitants on the Indian Stream Settlement in the Eastern Townships, for compensation for injuries received from citizens of New Hampshire. Also return to an address copies of the accounts rendered by the Trustees of the Montreal Turnpike roads and for copies of certain correspondence between the Trustees and the Government.—The returns were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Richards introduced a bill to make better provision for the administration of justice in the un-organized tracts of country in Upper Canada.

On motion of Mr. Dixon, the rules were suspended on petition of Port Stanley and London Railroad Company.

Mr. Rose introduced a bill to amend the law relative to the solemnization of marriage in Upper Canada.

Mr. Street introduced a bill to enable the Erie and Ontario Railroad Company to acquire certain lands in the township of Niagara.

On motion of Mr. Fergusson, the rules were suspended on the petition of G. J. Grange and others, and the Railroad Act of incorporation therein prayed for.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the order made on the 7th inst., amending the 12th standing rule of the House, was recinded.

On a motion of Mr. Ridout, the rule of the House was suspended in so far as relates to the Petition of the Toronto and Guelph Railroad Company.

Bill to repeal so much of the amended Assessment Act of Upper Canada, as requires the County Council to meet on the first day of May in each year, to equalize the assessments, and appointing another day instead thereof for that purpose, has been agreed to by the Legislative Council.

Mr. Duoord introduced a bill to amend an act to regulate the cutting and measurement of timber, masts, spars, deals, &c.

Mr. Robinson moved that the return to an address on the subject of damages on the Beauharnois Canal, be referred to a select committee. The motion was negatived after debate.

The following bills were read a second time:

To authorise the Municipality of the County of Two Mountains to take stock in the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Railroad Company.

To amend the General Railway Clauses Consolidation Act.

To incorporate Cataraqui and Peterborough Railroad Company.

Toronto Gas Company's Bill.

To incorporate Erie and Ontario Company.

To vest part of Church Street, London C. W. in J. Garling.

Quebec Bridge Company's Bill.

Brock's Monument Indemnity Bill.

Bill to explain act relative to absent defendants.

To extend Joint Stock Road Company act of U. C. to the construction of Wharves.

To authorise Grey Nuns of Montreal to sell part of their property.

To incorporate the Roman Catholics of Quebec.

Mr. Jobin's Bill to facilitate commutation of Seignorial rights.

Bill to consolidate the debts of the City of Hamilton.

The House was going into committee on the Custom and Excise duties as the report leaves.

QUEBEC, April 13.

Last night after the report left, the committee of the whole adopted Mr. Hinck's resolutions on the tariff as already reported, with the following additions:—Salt to be entered free, Printing presses, and all printing materials, except papers, to come in at same rate as materials. Fish, oil, &c., from Newfoundland and Labrador, to come in at the same terms as produce from Nova Scotia, or Prince Edwards, virtually free.

To-night, Mr. Chabot said, in answer to Mr. Mongenais, it is the intention of the Ministry to indemnify the parties who have sustained damages by inundation created by the construction of a dam at the head of the Beauharnois canal.

On motion of Mr. Street, the rules of the House were suspended in so far as they relate to the petition of ——— Harrison, Esq., and others, praying for the revival of the Charter of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Railroad.

The following Bills were read a third time.

To incorporate St. Rochs Reading Room.

To indemnify Brock's Monument Committee.

To explain Act relative to absent Defendants.

To revive Act incorporating Burlington Bay Dock Company.

To Consolidate City Debt of Hamilton.

To amend Act incorporating British North America Telegraph Association.

The decisions on the second reading of Mr. Cameron's Maine Liquor Law Bill was taken up.

Mr. Brown, spoke at some length in favor of the Bill: contending that if it passed, it would produce beneficial results to the country. He considered it no more an infringement of the liberty of the subject, than many other restrictions at present imposed by society.

Mr. Hincks followed, speaking against the bill; if passed, he said it would cause injurious consequences. He admired the enthusiasm displayed by the advocates of temperance, so long as they confined their efforts to moral suasion, but when they asked for restrictive enactments. They went too far. He is speaking on the details of the bills as the report leaves.

QUEBEC, April 14.

Last night after the report left the House continued in debate till half past one this morning on the Liquor Law Bill The debate was very animated and personal, and the contest very close. Finally a motion of Mr. Cartior's on the following division:

YEAS.—Badgley, Burnham, Cartier, Cauchon, Chauveau, Christie of Gaspe, Crawford, Dixon, Fortier, Gouin, Hincks, Langton, Laurin, LeBlanc, Demieux, McDonald of Kingston, McDougall, Morron, Morrison, Murrey, Richards, Ridout, Robinson, Seymour, Shaw, Sicotte, Turcotte, Varin, Viger—32.

NAYS.—Brown, Cameron, Chapais, Christie, of Wentworth, Clapham, Demoulin, Gamble, Harman, Jobin, Lacoste, McDonald, of Cornwall, McKenzie, Malloch, Marchildon, Mattico, Mongenais, Paige, Patrick, Poulin, Rôse, Sanborn, Smith, of Durham, Tache, Valois, White Wilson, Wright, of East York, and Wright, of West York—28.

The Universary Bill was read the third time, after a great number of amendments by Mr. Brown had been lost.

The following bills were read a third time viz.

To define the rights of Seignors and *censatiries* in Lower Canada, and to facilitate the redemption thereof.

To provide for the care of drunkards.

To amend laws relating to the University of Toronto.

The construction of a Provincial Municipal Council to regulate the Commune of St. Francis,

QUEBEC, April 15.

This evening, the following Bills were read a first time, viz:

Bill to incorporate a Company for the purpose of constructing a Railway from some part of the Georgian Bay, on Lake Huron, touching at the west of Peterboro', Perth, and Bytown; thence to join the Main Trunk Railway at Vaudeiul.

Bill to prevent intemperance, and to prohibit the retail of intoxicating liquors.

Bill to incorporate the Guelph Georgian Bay and Lake Huron Railroad Company.

Bill to amend the law relative to Savings, Banks.

On motion of Mr. Badgely, the Bill to authorize the Corporation of Montreal to borrow money for Water Works, was read a second time.

The Seignorial Tenure Bill was also read.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole for the commutation of the Seignorial Tenures.

HURON SIGNAL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1853.

EXCESSIVE TAXATION IN McGILLIVRAY.

Some time since a letter signed by one John Mahon of the Township of McGillivray, and addressed to the inhabitants of McGillivray and Biddulph, made its appearance in the *Prototype* and *Spectator* and has also been printed and circulated extensively in these Townships. Whatever may have been the object of the writer, he certainly gives anything but a faithful picture of the two fine townships, of which he writes, and appears so very anxious to impress the minds of strangers in Hamilton, London and other parts of the Province with the misery, poverty and degradation which he would lead them to believe exists in his own neighbourhood, that really were not the general fertility and prosperity of the Huron well known we should fear that the character of our Counties would suffer. He complains of the extraordinary rage for taxation which has lately seized upon all orders of the Legislature of this Province, both supreme and subordinate." He raves about Parliament, County Councils, and Township Councils. Informs us of the dreadful manner in which these poor unfortunate townships have been treated, over-burthened and overtaxed. Unfortunate—for he tells us "that the produce of these townships, taken without any deduction, but barely suffices for the necessary support of the bodies of their inhabitant and their decent clothing, and in the second place, that although the proportion of taxation to income is already so high, that one tenth of the requirements contemplated by the legislature has yet been provided for! He informs us that some of the inhabitants of these Townships have been living upon turnips and cabbage unfit for human food. Unfortunately such specimens of misery are occasionally to be found interspersed among the most prosperous communities and favoured localities. But we venture to assert that by far the greater portion of his destitute population, consists of miserable drunken loafers, perhaps who saunter the ir time in the numerous taverns in his Township, and spend that little they do realize during their sane and temperate moments for the demoralizing and poverty inducing agent which is there to be obtained. And the misery and degradation of these characters are so advanced by this "Stick-in-the-mud" social retrograder as cogent reasons why the industrious and respectable inhabitants of those Townships should not tax themselves for the much required improvements of their locality. The respectable inhabitants of Biddulph and McGillivray will not thank Mr. Mahon for the manner in which he has underrated the prosperity of their fine Townships.

Every sensible man in those townships knows that without taxes, local as well as general improvements cannot be effected and at this day for a man to question the advantage of improved roads, bridges, well constructed school houses or railroads is sufficient to brand him as a useless member of Society. We have been disgusted at the frequency with which petitions have been put into our hands which prayed the government to make this road or construct that bridge, while the inhabitants who were most interested would not exert one effort in the work except to trouble themselves to ask others to do it for them. There is great virtue in self-reliance and if Township and County improvements are to be effected it must be by taxation. If Mr. Mahon had confined his attention to the kinds of Improvements to be effected and had sought a full and satisfactory account of the expenditure of the money raised by taxation he would certainly have been entitled to respect and might have earned the reputation of a public benefactor.

But his views as manifested in his letter will only be regarded with favor by ignorant discontented individuals, who take no pains to make themselves acquainted with facts. The majority of the settlers will rest satisfied with their steadily increasing prosperity, convinced that the value of their property and their comforts and conveniences have been greatly advanced by a fair amount of self-taxation.

Mr. Mahon is very loud in his complaints against the County Railroad project which he would stamp with "madness and villany" and we are sorry to see that Blunderbuss in a letter which is otherwise very sensible, in commenting on Mr. Mahon's production partly endorses his view with reference to the Railroad. No public or local work can be undertaken, which when completed would benefit every member of the community *equally.* But *all* are advantaged directly or indirectly to a large extent if the work is generally a useful or profitable one. That the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railway will be a useful, and even a necessary work to the whole United Counties, and that even Biddulph and McGillivray will experience its utility to a great extent, and that those Townships will receive full value through its agency for any taxes that may be required from them on its account, will not be doubted by any candid mind. As to its profitable nature the opinions of men far more sapient than either *John Mahon* or *Blunderbuss* have already marked it as one of the best paying lines in the Province. Mr. Mahon would also induce the settlers in those localities to believe that the sum of three pence in the pound would be required from them for its construction, this statement is only of a piece with his other operations in figures, and is not based upon facts, for it is well known that not much over half that rate will be needed.

We rather think Mr. Mahon has miscalculated the amount of popularity he hoped to gain by his anti-progressive agitations.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

We are pleased to learn that Thomas Mercer Jones, Esq., the late Commissioner of the Canada Company, is to receive a pension of £400 sterling per annum. This is but an act of justice to a gentlemen who has spent upwards of twenty three of the most active years of his life in the faithful service of the Company, and will in some measure partially atone for the abruptness of his dismissal.

BUFFALO, BRANTFORD AND GODERICH RAILWAY.

This road is advancing very rapidly towards completion at least as far as the line east of Brantford is concerned, and we hope soonto see active steps taken with regard to this end of the road. The *Brantford Courier* says:—

"On Wednesday last, a meeting of the Directors of the Buffalo, Brantford and Goderich Railroad, was held in Brantford. A large amount of business was transacted ta the Board, and a determination was evinced to lose not a moment in completing the road hence to Buffalo. In August we expect to see the road in operation. Messrs. Mellish and Russell obtained the contract for the erection of the Depot and Machine shops, which contract amounts to about £9,000. We are pleased to see that our enterprising townsmen, Messrs. Van Brocklin, Winter & Co., have obtained the contract for making the cars, &c., for the Road, their contract amounting to about £50,000.—We venture to say, this will prove one of best paying roads on this continent. Everything is in favor of it.—easy grade, no no deep cuts, no "bottomless pits" to traverse or overcome, and withal, good and economical management on the part of the Directors, which is everything."

A LARGE OX.—Mr. David Walker, of the Township of Tuckersmith, slaughtered an Ox last week, weighing as follows:—Beef 1200 lbs., tallow 190, hide 110. The beef was sold in Goderich for $6 25c per 100 lbs. The hide and tallow is reckoned to be worth $25 more, making in all the good sum of $100 for one animal. Not bad for the Huron.

☞ The Rev. Wm. Proudfoot, of London, will (by the appointment of the Presbytery) preach in the United Presbyterian Church, East street, on Sabbath first, the 24th inst., at the usual hours.

STEAMER RUBY.—The steamer Ruby arrived last evening with freight and passengers. It will be seen by the advertisement that she will make her weekly trips from Detriot to Goderich on Wednesdays, but should the weather be unfavorable on that day, she will make her appearance on the Friday evening following. Her first trip to Goderich this season was made on Friday last.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Dixie Watson, Esq., will lecture this evening at the Mechanic's Institute on "Mental Greatness." Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

☞ Captain Ward of the steamer Ruby, has our thanks for a Detroit paper.

DEATH OF JUDGE SULLIVAN.—We regret to announce the death of the Hon. Judge Sullivan. The melancholy event we learn took place on Thursday evening, and though for some time past little hope was entertained of his recovery, yet the news of his death will be received with sorrow throughout the length and breadth of the land. In pure literary taste, intelligence and judgment—in acuteness of perception and intellectual penetration—in vivacity of manner and smart good humor, and above all in the genuine warmth of a lively, generous soul, Robert B. Sullivan has few equals in Canada.—*Canadian.*

Quebec Correspondence of the Huron Signal.

QUEBEC, 5th April, 1853.

The Seignorial Tenure question came up for a second reading on Tuesday night last, and was continued on Wednesday, when it passed without a division. You must not, however, imagine from this that the Bill met with no oposition. It would indeed be strange, and more than could be expected, if a government measure, and especially one involving such mighty interests, should be allowed to pass without some obstacles being thrown in the way. As a specimen, however, of the unmeaning opposition that is presented to government measures generally and to this one in particular, I might just mention a fact in relation to one of the speakers. Mr. Gamble, who by the way has a particular penchant for appearing very learned on all occasions, and on every question that comes before the House, whether he knows anything about it or not, believing that his dignity (he is dignified in his own estimation, and in that of Blue I of the *United Empire*) would be lowered were he to allow so important a measure to pass without saying something on it—determined to say something. What that something should be however, he was at a loss to determine.—He called to mind all that the learned gentleman—who addressed the House on behalf of the Seignors had said, to see if something had not been altered upon which he could improve. Remembering that the words "spoliation" and "confiscation" had been introduced in the course of the speech, and having a holy horror for anything of the kind, he rose and gave vent to his virtuous indignation. He characterized the bill as one of spoliation, one calculated to injure vested rights, expressed his regret that any government could be guilty of such an act of confiscation as was proposed in this bill, in which men were to be deprived of vested property and no remuneration provided Read an extract from a speech delivered by Hincks during the former part of the session, in which confication of property was strongly condemned, and wondered if the government were agreed upon the question before the House. The honorable gentleman was evidently well pleased with himself, as indeed he always is honest man, and imagined he was throwing powerful light upon the dark points of this unusually abstruce question, but his speech was Dutch or doglatin or anything else, but certainly most incomprehensible to every man who had read the bill. Mr. Drummond ventured to suggest that the hon. gentlemen should point out some of the clauses in which these enormities occured, when, after some hesitancy, it came out *that he had never read the bill at all*, but that Mr. Dunkin having said something about spoliation and confiscation, he could not do less than follow it up. Wonderful Legislator this Mr. Gamble, truly, and yet be it remembered that he is the model legislator of such men as the fastidious and dignified Blue I of the *United Empire* and Toronto *Patriot.*

Mr. Drummond retorted to this speech in his most sarcastic style, and he can be sarcastic. He said he had in his desk the opinions of some of the most eminent Lawyers in this country, upon this bill, and that they had all without exception commended it highly; some of them had suggested amendments to details, which he would as far as possible endeavor to profit by. He was always willing and glad to receive the suggestions of any honorable gentleman, who took the pains to study any question before the House, and would as far as practicable adopt such suggestions, but he had nothing but contempt and scorn for the man, who, being too indolent even to bestow the most cursory glance at a bill, could nevertheless audaciously apply to it such epithets as had been used by the hon. member for South York.

I stated in a former letter that I believed the £500 to be paid to Mr. Dunkin for his service as counsel for the Seignoirs, would, so far as any practical results were concerned, be money thrown away. In that opinion it now appears that I was correct. The principal objection to the bill seems to be that it does not go far enough. The Tenure of Lands in Lower Canada is most injurious to the interests of the country and this fault is becomming every day more fully impressed upon the minds of the people, and a feeling in favor of the entire abolition of Tenure is in fact gaining ground.

It was in obedience to this wide spread and growing desire, that suggestions were made to amend the present bill as actually to abolish the required tenure at once and for ever.—Mr. Drummonds bill however provides for the abolition of the Tenure whenever the people shall desire it. The *Censatiries*, of any Parish or Seigniory, can meet at any appointed time, and if a majority shall see fit, can press a resolution in favour of the abolition of the Tenure in such Parish or Seignory, which resolution shall be fyled in the Registrar's Office and a copy of it sent to the Provincial secratary, who shall advertise it in the Canada Gazette, from which date the Tenure Ceases. It is simply laying the foundation stone and allowing the people to complete the edifice, and I must say that I like the plan much. There is no doubt of the ultimate passage of the Bill.

Mr. Browns resolutions in favour of fixing a time for the meeting of Parliament were considered on Thursday night last. There can be no doubt but that it would be very convenient, were a regular time named at which our wise men should come together; but this a matter which has always been considered as a prerogative of the Crown, and the feeling now-a-days is so great in favour of British Precedent and Royal prerogatives, that I doubt much whether it would have been expedient to have adopted the resolution submitted by Mr. Brown. The same and however has been attained in a different way, and the prerogative is left intact. A recommendatory resolution has been adopted declaring the beginning of February to be a fit and proper time for the meeting of Parliament which resolution, Mr. Hincks stated he had no doubt the Governor General would be willing to accede to. The difficulties of travelling will in future be much less than they are at present, as it is expected that the Richmond Railway will be completed next fall, and this much of the staging which is now so very inconvenient will be avoided. A better time could scarcely have been chosen.

On Friday night there was short discussion on the Commercial Policy, which is to be taken up again this evening. Mr. Hincks stated that the government had determined upon relinquishing the retaliatory policy announced last fall, as owing to the negotiations between the Home government and the United States, on the subject of the Fisheries and Reciprocity, the question now stood in a different position. He declared, however, that one part of the policy could be carried out in almost the same way, by allowing vessels to pass through the Welland Canal free of toll, after they had passed through the St. Lawrence Canal, and also those that pass through the Welland and paid toll to pass through the St. Lawrence. This course it is believed would direct much of the Western trade by the St. Lawrence route, which certainly does seem to be its natural outlet. It is also proposed to reduce the Tariff about £62,000. The custom duties for the past year has been about £700,000, and it is hoped that if the country continues prosperous, a still greater reduction may be affected next year.

The proportion of the reduction or the various vituls are as follows:—

Shop licences, about	£6,000
Auction duties	6,500
Hawkers and Pedlars	1,000
Total Excise	£13,500
Sugar to be reduced from 9s. to 6s.	27,000
Refined Sugar from 14s. to 10s.	26,000
Molsses, from 3s. per cwt to 2d. per gallon.	8,000
Salt to reduce specific duty of 1d. per bushel.	4,600
Wine duties to be altered thus:—the *ad valorum* 25 per cent to be raised to 30 per cent and the specific duty to be made uniform at 6d per gallon instead of the three rates of 6d. 1s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. as now.	2,000
Other reductions on cordage and material used in ship building.	4,000
	£71,600

Mr. Young delivered a rather long but very able address but as it was nearly a rehersal of of what he stated on his resignation, it would be useless to say anything of it now. I shall be able in my next to give you some further particulars.—

The discussion on the Lords and Commons of Great Britain on the Subject of the Canadian Clergy Reserves has created some little sensation here, and has given rise to the following from Mr. Cauchon:—

Mr. Cauchon.—Enquiry of Ministry, whether the Government occur in the sentiments expressed in the Imperial Parliament, by the Imperial Government, in the following words:—"He had greatly exaggerated the wealth of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada. It was precisely on the same footing, as regarded being dealt with by the Colonial Legislature, as the Clergy Reserves would be if this measure passed. The Treaty which was referred to went for little more than to protect the worship by the rites of the Roman Catholic Church in Canada."—*Extract from a Speech of the Duke of Newcastle in the House of Lords, Tuesday, 15th February.*

"It might be said that the Assembly included the Roman Catholic Members of Lower Canada, and that they had no right to interfere in what exclusively concerned Upper Canada. He differed, however, from that, and thought the Roman Catholic Members had a right to take part in those discussions. The Roman Catholic Members, in supporting the Resolutions, merely said that the Question should be, dealt with by the Legislative Assembly and that they wished to place the Endowment of the Protestant Clergy on the same footing as the Roman Catholic Clergy of Lower Canada. Now, the Endowments of the Roman Catholic Clergy in Lower Canada might be dealt with by the House of Assembly, if it thought proper. By one of the Articles of the Capitulation of Quebec, the Roman Catholic Clergy were secured in their tithes and dues from persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, and the Article remained in force till the General Peace, when it was afterwards embodied in the Quebec Act; and under the Constitutional Act of 1791 the declaration was continued in force in both Provinces, except in so far as any alterations that might be made made by the Legislative Council of the Province, and with the sanction of Her Majesty. Therefore it was clear that the Roman Catholic Endowments might at any time be abrogated by an Act of the Colonial Legislature, and as all the Government intended now to do was to place the Clergy Reserves on the same footing, he could not see why the Roman Catholic Members should be objected to because they took part in the discussion upon the subject.'—*Extract from a Speech of Mr. F. Peel, in the House of Commons, Tuesday, 15th February.* (16th March.)

There can be no doubt but that the