The Fowls and the Garden.

I dont' think anybody in the village of Frogfield liked Grundy Archer. He was a surly fellow at the best, and sometimes he was downright quarrelsome. He had his good points, too. He was sober and industrious. He prided himself particularly on his cottage garden, in which, every evening after he had left working for his master, he worked for himself. Grundy's next neighbor was a good-tempered man, as industrious as himself; and as their gardens joined, there was a kind of rivalry kept up as to which should have the earliest peas, the biggest cabbages, and so forth—Tom Carter or Grundy Archer. On the part of Carter, this rivalry was carried on with pleasantness and good humor; but when he happened to get the upper hand, Grundy was as savabe as a bear.

One morning in March, Grundy looked out of his chamber window as he was dressing, and saw a sight which might have made a better man than he cross. A number of fowls had got into his garden, and were busy as bees, scratching up a row of peas, which were just appearing above ground, and devouring them by wholesale. He did not wait to put on the rest of his clothes, but rushing down stairs in a fury, he made a sudden onslaught into the thick of the offenders, and soon dispersed them, —but not till two fine hens were gasping their last on the unlucky row of peas.

The fowls were Tom Carter's. They had made a breach in their place of confinement, and, trying to make the best of their short liberty, had unfortunately strayed into Grundy's garden, after having done mischief enough in their owner's.

Archer was rather ashamed of himself when the deed was done; and managed matters so that the dead fowls were found in a field at the back of the two gardens, while he repaired the damage they had done in his own. And when they were found, he pretended to know nothing about the matter. But Tom had his suspicions nevertheless; and from that time the two neighbors and their wives were as cool as cucumbers towards each other.

A few months later, Archer's garden began to wear a neglected look. After the autumn crops were gathered in, it became more and more of a wilderness. Weeds overran the empty beds, and there was no attempt to eradicate them—no turning up the ground to prepare it for fresh crops. Winter came, and the gooseberry bushes, and currant bushes, and apple trees, were left uncut. Spring was coming on, and the garden looked more desolate than ever.

Grundy Archer had fallen from the top of a waggon, while carrying corn at harvest time, had broken his leg and two or three of his ribs, and for months was lying in bed helpless. He was pretty well cared for by his master and the parish together; but his garden—the pride of his life—nobody cared for that.

"I can't bear to see it so," said Tom Carter one day to his wife. "Tisn't doing as we would be done by. I'll take a spell at poor Grundy's garden myself." "He doesn't deserve it, though," said Mrs Carter, who was thinking of her two dead hens. "The Bible tells us to bear one another's burdens," said Tom. "Grundy wouldn't put out his little finger to bear one of ours," said Mrs Carter. "If ye do good only to them that do good to you, what thanks have ye," answered Tom, quoting a text we should all do well to study more, and to follow as well as to study. "I believe you are right, Tom," returned Mrs Carter; "but there's our own garden wants as much as you can give it." "Look not every man on his own things, but every man also on the things of others," rejoined Tom, who seems to have studied the Bible to some purpose.

Grundy Archer was sitting in an easy chair one evening, in no pleasant frame of mind, for he was getting better,—and they say that when a sick man gets extra cross, it is one sign that he is mending. The door opened, and in came his neighbor, Carter. "How do ye do, mate?" said Tom, kindly. "None the better for seeing you," Grundy would have said, perhaps, if he had spoken his mind; but he growled out a half civil reply instead. "About your garden, neighbor," Tom began to say. "What about it?" asked Grundy, quickly. "'Tis in a terrible mess." "Could have told you that," said the sick man. "I want to put it to rights a bit, if you'll let me." "You?" "Yes, I: why not? There's them gooseberry trees now; they want cutting." "I know they do," growled Archer. "'Tis time to think of putting in seeds." "Of course 'tis," replied Archer, testily. "And a good many other things that wants seeing to," continued Tom Carter. "You need'nt tell me that," said the man with the fractured leg and ribs. "May I do it?" asked Tom. "What for?" said Grundy; "I can't pay you for it, if you do." "I don't want you to. May I do it?" "If you like," replied Archer.

A month later, and Grundy was in his garden, hobbling on with a stick, looking with a curious expression of countenance at Tom, who was raking over the onion bed. Everything looked neat as ever. Trees and bushes had been trimmed, weeds burned, ground dug in, seeds sowed and planted. Grundy looked over the fence into his neighbor's garden. "Why Tom, you are backward with your own work!" "Rather, neighbor; but I'll soon fetch up. There! I think that puts the finishing stroke," he added, shouldering the rake. "But, Tom—stop a bit, Tom, I have got something to say.' I say, Tom, this is very kind of you. I could not have thought it. And Tom—I say, Tom, I I can't bear it;" and Grundy Archer drew his brown, bony hand across his face, and took it away moist. "I can't bear it, Tom, to think how crooked I've always been with you. Them hens of yours, Tom." "Never mind them, Grundy." "'Twas I that killed 'em, Tom." "Served them right," answered Tom Carter; "I always said they shouldn't have got into your garden." "Did you know I did it then?" "Well, I have a pretty close guess. But what matters?" "You've beat me," sobbed Grundy Archer. "You've beat me, out and out. God bless you for it, Tom;" and he held out his hand to Carter, who shook it with a grip of good will.

"To do good and to communicate, forget not."—Tom Carter had found out one way of doing good.

To Printers.

WANTED, at this Office a good JOBBER.

Sailing of the Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Names	Date	Leaves	For
Alma,	Apr. 2,	Havre,	New York.
Ericsson,	Apr. 16,	Liverpool,	New York.
Persia,	Apr. 19,	Liverpool,	New York.
City Balt.	Apr. 23,	Liverpool,	Philadel.
Hermann,	Apr. 23,	Southampton,	New York.
N. Amer.	Apr. 23,	Liverpool,	Montreal.
Canada,	Apr. 26,	Liverpool	Boston.
Canadian,	May 7,	Liverpool,	Montreal

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The Daily News.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 29.

The steamer *Quebec* arrived at Montreal on Friday last from Sorel, and left in the evening for Quebec.

It is announced that the Hon. Jos. Cauchon is about to resign in consequence of a difference with his colleagues about the projected North Shore Railroad, Ministers not being prepared to enter into further pecuniary engagements in the face of a necessity for increased taxation to meet existing liabilities.

On the 24th instant a schooner of 80 tons was launched in Port Hope, with all her standing rigging, and sails bent. She is called the *Anne Maude*, and is intended for lake and river navigation. She is owned by D. Ullayott, Esq.

NEW APPOINTMENT.—John McEwan, Esq., proprietor of the Windsor Herald, has been appointed Sheriff of Essex, in place of W. D. Baby, Esq., who has been permitted to resign. The paper of course passes into other hands.

NEW BANK.—We learn from the Globe that a new Bank is to be established in this city, under the name and style of the Union Bank of Canada; the capital is to be one million, and the charter is before the House, under charge of Mr Freeman. The capital, it is said, will be subscribed chiefly in England, and Mr H. B. Wilson will cross the Atlantic soon on the business of the enterprise.—*Leader.*

[Is this the H. B. Wilson who, some eight or ten years ago, attempted to establish a republican newspaper in Toronto with the view of ultimately subverting Canadian institutions? If so, he is a "proper nice man," and a very fit agent to represent the rads of Hamilton in the monied circles of London!]

THE INDEX.—We don't like to see this useful and significant character in typography so misapplied as it is of late by some of our weekly cotemporaries. Imitating some of the Yankee journals, it is stuck into every paragraph of from two to ten lines, indiscriminately, without any regard to the meaning attached to it. Now, in the spelling books used in Canada for the last forty years or more, the "index" is said "to point to some remarkable passage." By pointing it at passages partaking of neither sublimity, wit, or striking marvellousness, the intention is subverted, and the character made a nuisance.

KINGSTON GENERAL HOSPITAL.—The following are the features of the amended Act of Incorporation of this excellent institution, now before parliament. Those who take an interest in the hospital are much pleased with its provisions, as calculated to increase very much the revenues and usefulness of the charity:—

There are five *ex-officio* "*governors*" besides eleven gentlemen named as governors for life. The five are, the Mayor of the City, the Judge, the Warden, and the Sheriff of the United Counties, and "one of the Medical Professors of Queen's College, appointed annually by the Senate thereof." The following are the eleven gentlemen named governors for life:—James Sampson, M.D., the Hon. John Macaulay, the Hon. John A. Macdonald, John R. Forsyth, Thomas Kirkpatrick, John Watkins, James Hopkirk, Thomas Askew, John Paton, Wm. G. Hinds, and Jas. Harty, Esquires. Most of these gentlemen, however, would be governors by virtue of a subsequent section in the Act, which provides "That any one who has paid, or may yet pay, into the funds of the Hospital $100, and four dollars a-year besides, shall be governors so long as they pay the four dollars a-year." In other respects the new Act is similar to the old one.

This act is not only more just than the old one, in that it provides for the representation of those who contribute to the funds of the charity, but it removes the inconvenience and disadvantages of changing annually a *majority* of the trustees, as was the case with the old Act.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—A Bill has passed the Legislative Council, designed to secure the public against frauds by Insurance Companies, now or hereafter to be constituted. The enacting clause provides that—

If the Managers Directors or Trustees of any Fire, Life, Marine, or other Assurance Company, Incorporated by the Legislature of Canada, or of Upper Canada or Lower Canada, shall knowingly and wilfully declare and pay any dividend or bonus, out of the paid up capital of said Company, or when the Company is insolvent, which would render it insolvent, or which would diminish the amount of its Capital Stock, such Managers, Directors, or Trustees who may be present when such dividend or bonus shall have been declared, and which said dividend shall be paid, shall be jointly and severally liable for all the debts of the Company then existing, and for all that shall be thereafter contracted while they shall respectively continue in office; Provided always that if any of such Managers, Directors, or Trustees, shall object to the declaration of such dividend or bonus, or to the payment of the same, and shall at any time before the time fixed for the payment thereof, file a written Statement of such objection in the Office of the Company, and also in the Registry Office of the City, Town, or County where such Company is situated, such Managers, Directors or Trustees shall be exempt from such liability.

The Tariff.—The Grand Trunk.

In the Committee of the whole House on Friday, Mr Cayley gave some additional information upon the subject of the proposed alterations in the Tariff, and a further explanation with respect to the position of the Grand Trunk Company. He said the increase on the tariff was intended to meet the interest on the Grand Trunk debentures, and he proposed to separate that entirely from those purposes to which the ordinary revenue was applied, in regard to which he hoped to be able to bring down the estimates for the year in a very few days. In the Bill he intended to introduce, founded on these resolutions, he proposed that the Government should be authorized to take of the increased duties, so soon as the pressure from that particular source was removed from the country. He had heard it said, in various quarters, that he might depend on a large increase of revenue without raising the duties. But he did not think it would be financially correct to depend on a contingency of that sort. At all events, so far as the actual returns for this year had gone, they did not show any very great reason for anticipating much of an increase. In January 1855, the Customs' duties amounted to £45,494; in January 1856, they amounted to £31,617. In February 1855, they were £22,000; in February 1856, £29,700. In March 1855, they were £46,700; in March 1856, £46,400. In April 1855, up to the 11th, they were £21,896; in April 1856, to the same date, £33,100. Consequently, the total receipts from Customs' duties for three and a third months in 1855, were, in round figures, £136,000; and for the same period in 1856, £140,000; the increase on the present year being about £4,700. They were not, therefore, in a position to base on those returns any very large calculations, although he might remark that navigation this season having been unusually late, the returns for the current month and the next month or two, might be such as to keep up the superiority of this year over the last. But he did not think he would be justified in building a large superstructure on any such expectations. He had calculated in round figures that the increase would yield about £216,000, which did not vary much from Mr Holton's calculation of £204,000. But it should be remembered that the reductions effected last year amounted to about £123,000, so that the real increase was only £90,000, in addition to putting back what was taken off last year. He might also remark that on some of the items on which he now proposed to increase the duties, he did not go back to the rate of duty imposed by the late Inspector General in 1849. The duty on the superior class of sugar, for instance, in 1849, was 18s 11d per cwt; the increase he now proposed brought it only to 14s. On the second quality of sugar the duty in 1849 was 13s; he now proposed to make it but 10s. On the third quality the duty then was 11s 3d; now it would be 7s 6d. Also on the item of tea, the average duty by the Tariff of 1849 was 3d; the rate he now proposed was 2½d. In regard to wine he might remark, that he had made a classification of bottled wine, somewhat approaching to that of wine in woods. He proposed to reduce the duty on all wines below £1 per dozen to 7s 6d, and to increase it on all wines over £2 per dozen, to 12s 6d, instead of having a fixed duty of 10s. He had an opportunity of communicating with many gentlemen connected with trade, both in this city, and from Montreal and Hamilton, who had kindly favored him with their views on several points of much interest to the community, and to trade. The gentlemen from Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton had all dwelt upon the proposed increase of duty on silks and manufactures containing any quantity of silk. The hon. gentleman read a letter from the Hamilton Board of Trade on the subject, representing that the imposition of a high duty on silks, by furnishing temptations to and facilities for fraud, would be injurious both to the revenue, and to the honest trader, and that the imposition of the same duty on articles containing any infusion whatever of silk, would be productive of much vexation and inconvenience. He admitted that there was a good deal of force in those views, and that probably the proposed system would cause more trouble and annoyance than would be compensated for by any gain to the revenue. He might also take this opportunity of making an explanation of what he had said on a former evening, in regard to the origin of the publication of what might be called the Brassey correspondence. He had since had a visit from Messrs. Brassey & Betts, who conceived, from his reported remarks, that he had fallen into an error, and had, to a certain extent, done them injustice in the way he had put his statement forward. Nothing could have been further from his intentions, than to cast any blame on those gentlemen, of whose character, when he was in England, he had heard the highest reports, and he had never for one moment had cause to believe that they had forfeited that character. They promised to send him a communication on the subject, which he would have been glad to have read to the house, but not having received that, he would read a communication addressed to him by Mr Napier, stating the substance of the conversation on which he proceeded in making the statement he did. Mr Napier said—"It is difficult for me to remember my exact words, but I can, of course, give you the substance, which was as follows:—that some short time since (three or four months) the contractors had sold some of the shares which they received from the company in part payment of their contract—that after that sale the shares of the company declined in value—that the purchasers, some of whom were old, some new shareholders, became anxious, and discussed what steps should be taken—that they appealed to Mr Brassey to take a part in the movement which, on examination of the circumstances of the case, they considered necessary with a view to restore the financial condition of the undertaking." He would not take up the time of the committee longer at this stage, but would move the first resolution, that all articles now subject to a duty of 12½ per cent be, unless specially excepted, charged with a duty of 15 per cent.

OTTAWA SAWED LUMBER.—There is now a quantity, amounting in the whole to over 5,000,000 feet of sawed lumber passing over the Ottawa and Prescott Railroad, on its way to Chicago. This lumber is being manufactured by Mr Baldwin, the owner of an extensive saw-mill, at the Chaudiere Falls, in this city, and has been sold to Mr Lyon, an American dealer, who takes all that can be made at the mill during the season, at $9 cash, per 1000 feet. Here is a new customer for the Ottawa, appeared in the far west, and the 100, whose dealings are likely to be very extensive.—*Ottawa Citizen.*

THE MILITARY AND NAVAL FORCES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.—According to the estimates just presented to Parliament, and the official list will appear as follows, viz:—The number of forces voted for 1856-7 are stated in the army estimates at 246,716 men, exclusive of those serving in India and paid by the East India Company.—With the exception of one momentous item, the army and ordnance expenditure amounts for the effective service, in 1856-7, to £32,758,280. In 1855-6 was £26,476,000. The cost of the non-effective service, in 1855-6, was £2,136,914, in 1856-7 the estimate is £2,240,224. The militia of the United Kingdom has been fixed at 120,950, exclusive of the yeomanry.

The yeomanry includes 258 officers and 14,486 equipped and mounted men. The royal army in the East Indies includes 25 infantry and 5 cavalry regiments, or 31,000. There are also in the pay of the East India Company 13,000 European troops, viz: 6 regiments of infantry, 12 battalions of foot, and 5 brigades of horse-artillery. The native troops consist of 135 regiments of infantry, 193,000 men, 21 regiments of cavalry, 10,900 men, 6 battalions of horse, and 6 of foot artillery, 2,000 sappers and miners. Beside which, there are about 60,000 irregular troops, including the camel corps. The whole Indian army, including contingents from native princes, may be estimated at 325,000 men

At the last meeting of the Hamilton City Council, a Committee was appointed to take into consideration the propriety of establishing an Industrial Farm, and a House of Reception.

Parliamentary Summary.

Friday, April 25, 1856.

In the Assembly, after some routine business, The Attorney General East moved the first reading of a bill to amend the Seigniorial Tenure Acts, the object of which was to facilitate the carrying out of the laws. Bill read a first time.

The House went into Committee of Supply, Mr Terrill in the chair.

In moving the first resolution, increasing the duty on articles now paying 12½ per cent to 15 per cent, Mr Cayley said he proposed to appropriate the additional duty to the purpose of providing for interest on the Grand Trunk debentures, and to give the government authority to reduce the duty again, as soon as it was found that the emergency had ceased. The increase of duties on the first quarter of 1856 was above £4000, therefore no very large calculation could be made for increased receipts this year. He did not propose to go so high as the tariff of 1853 on sugars and teas. On wines he proposed to fix different rates according to quality. Representations had been made to him from the Boards of Trade of Hamilton, Montreal and Toronto, with which he entirely concurred; and proposed in accordance therewith to remove the distinction between silk and cotton manufactures. He here referred to the Brassey correspondence, with respect to which he stated that he had been waited upon by Messrs. Brassey and Betts, who complained that he had misrepresented them.—He expected to be able to lay before the House, shortly, a written communication from those gentlemen; but in the meantime he would read a communication from Mr Napier, in reference to a conversation on the same subject. He here read the letter, which related to the manner in which Mr Brassey had been induced to take up the question referred to in his letter.

Mr Holton argued that the ordinary resources of the country were sufficient to meet the present contingency. With £400,000 in hand, and an increasing revenue, there could be no reason why this measure should be pressed forward, unless the government had some scheme to spend the money in some scheme having reference to defaulting municipalities. He wished to be informed whether the government intended or not to assist the Grand Trunk Company so as to place it in a position to meet its liabilities, by completing the railway; or to assume it into the hands of the Province altogether! The Inspector-General had adopted incidental protection on manufactures of leather and india-rubber; why not extend it to other articles?

Mr Brown said as Mr Cayley had been mistaken on one point, might not he be mistaken on others.

Mr Young said if there was anything especially vexatious to the mercantile community, it was an uncertainty as to the addition or reduction of duty, and he hoped that whatever change was made would be adhered to.

Mr DeWitt would like to see more articles of Canadian manufacture charged with a protective duty.

Mr Mackenzie urged the necessity of economy, and attacked the Government and the House for their extravagance.

On the question of the adoption of the 2d resolution, imposing a duty of 20 per cent on leather and india-rubber manufactures,

Mr Holton asked why those two manufactures were selected.

Mr Cayley replied by reading telegraphic despatches from eminent merchants, containing precisely opposite recommendations; and said that the duty on cordage had been last year taken off to protect the shipping interest.

Mr Merritt said all raw materials should be admitted free, and all manufacturers protected.

Mr Young criticized the tariff, and said it was framed on no intelligible principle.

Mr Bowes defended the tariff. In accordance with the wishes of the House, the duty on ardent spirits had been increased, and he (Mr B) would like to see it increased to 200 per cent, if that could be done without encouraging smuggling. He contended for the necessity of supporting the credit of the country, by being prepared to meet its liabilities.

Mr Dufresne suggested an increase in the duties on expensive wines, being articles of luxury.

The clause was adopted.

On the question for the adoption of the last clause, raising the duties on a number of miscellaneous articles,

Mr Brown objected to the increased duty on printing paper, as a premium in favor of United States books and printers.

Mr Spence said the duty had been reduced last year because the supply within the province was insufficient.

Several amendments were put and lost, and the several items as proposed were carried, with the exception of bottled wines, which were classified at three separate rates.

The committee then rose, and reported.

The hon. J. A. McDonald moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Clergy Reserve Act.

Mr Hartman repeated his objections to giving the funds to the township municipalities. He wished it placed in the hands of the County Councils, who would apply it to Grammar schools, which the townships could not do.

Mr Chisholm advocated the bill as it stood.

Mr Gamble concurred with Mr Hartman; he believed that if given to the townships, the funds would be frittered away.

The Solicitor General West said if the money were given to County Councils, injustice would be done to back townships, as it would be impossible to have a grammar school in each. He would give it to the townships to do as they please with.

Mr Gould urged the government to fund the amount for grammar school purposes.

Mr Merritt would in committee move an amendment appropriating the funds accruing under this act, to purposes of Education.

Mr Roblin said there was nothing to prevent its being appropriated to education under this bill.

Mr Foley supported the bill. The people in the back townships had greater wants than the want of Grammar Schools.

Mr McKenzie enquired for what purposes the reserved fund under the act was intended. He thought the municipalities who borrowed under the Municipal Loan Fund should be obliged to give security for paying their interest before getting any of this fund.

Mr J. A. McDonald replied that the reserve fund was to pay clergymen's widows who had got commuted. The act of last session authorized the Receiver-General to withhold money payable under the act, from defaulting municipalities.

Mr Scatcherd supported the division amongst the township municipalities.

The bill was then read a second time.

Mr Hartman had not wished the money limited to grammar school purposes, but to educational purposes, so that each county might apply it to whatever class of education they pleased.

Mr Brown suggested the impropriety of allowing the expenditure of money without an express vote of the people.

The House having gone into Committee.

Mr Brown repeated his suggestion.

Mr Spence said the councils had already power to tax the people to any amount, to build school-houses or other purposes.

Mr Brown said the money would be applied for jobs if left to councillors.

Mr Spence had full confidence in the judgment of the people.

Mr Brown would not allow the money to be spent until after another election.

Mr Scatcherd held the same view.

Mr McDonald said the returns could not be sent in until after the 1st of July; it would be some time before the money could be divided; then the by-laws had to be passed, and plenty of time would be given to the people to bestir themselves. The money could only be applied for purposes authorized by the Municipal law.

Mr Scatcherd had waited for thirty years for this fund, and could wait six months longer.

Mr Foley would rather trust the councils than the people of the townships, fearing that the popular vote would be less impartial.

Mr Roblin agreed with the last speaker.

Mr Dorion asked what was to be done with the Clergy Reserve fund for Lower Canada?

Mr Drummond said it was intended to appropriate it for court Houses, so as to relieve the consolidated fund to the same amount.

The clauses were adopted and the Committee rose.

The bill to amend the act incorporating Joint Stock Companies, was cancelled in Committee, Mr Mackenzie in the Chair.

The several clauses were discussed and adopted with some amendments, and the Committee reported

The Attorney General East moved the second reading of the bill for the incorporation of Religious and other Societies. He referred to the urgent necessity for such a measure, to prevent the frequent recurrence of stormy discussions on bills for charitable purposes; and the propriety of facilitating the establishment of incorporated bodies. Incorporated Societies, in Europe had the power to acquire land, but not to sell it; here they all had the power to sell, which prevented the evil of accumulating a large quantity of real property. The bill provided that such bodies should hold no more real estate than was necessary for their own purposes. The first division applied to churches, manses, glebes, &c. The second, to burial grounds. The third, to benevolent institutions. And the fourth, to mechanic's institutes and other similar associations.

Mr Brown said the bill could not be carried in 1852, and it was quite unchanged. The bill still allows the possession of real estate for endowment.

Mr J. A. Macdonald said, under the bill no incorporation could hold property for any other use than that for which it was established. The object of the Government was to get rid of the idea of holding property for any other purpose.

Mr Brown said it was clear that all hospitals, nunneries, benevolent societies, &c., could hold as much property as they pleased; and that any five persons could do so without the least public control. It would encourage sectarian differences, and would cover Upper Canada with similar institutions to those which had so much injured Lower Canada. He concluded a long speech by moving that the bill be read a second time this day six months.

Mr S. Smith supported the bill; he should disapprove of any bill authorising the holding of land for endowment, but this bill did not do so.

Mr Drummond, to avoid a doubt, would add the words, "and not in the actual use and occupancy of such institution."

Mr S. Smith believed the bill would put an end to the heartburnings that had hitherto existed, and would support it at the risk of losing his seat.

Mr Chisholm said the government had adopted the very words proposed by the opposition, and was entitled to their support.

Mr Sanborne thought the bill as amended by the Attorney-General would not be very objectionable, but it needed clauses relative to bequests, visitation, &c.

Mr A A. Dorion approved of the bill, but thought it might be amended in some minor details.

The question on the amendment was then put and lost, yeas 9, nays 60.

The second reading was carried on the same division.

Several bills were then read a third time, and the House adjourned.—*Colonist.*

BROOMS.—The Montreal Advertiser says:—Thanks, Mr Cayley, for that half-dollar a dozen upon brooms; Canada in future makes her own. This is a solid protection, and we welcome the Inspector-General into the ranks of the advocates of the exploded Commercial policy; and hope that from this good beginning we may augur a clean sweep in other and more important articles.

That the broom trade is of some importance in Canada, may be learned any day by a visit to the factory of Messrs. Nelson & Butters, in this city, and what it is in the United States may be gathered from the following article from the New York Courier & Enquirer:—

Perhaps there is not a branch of American manufactures that has within a few years increased so rapidly in extent, attended at the same time with a large increase in prices as the manufacture of brooms. The acquisition of California, and the settlement there of a large population depending upon importation for a supply of necessary articles, and the increased population of cities and villages, have of course given an impetus to the trade of this city in brooms, as in almost everything else. But the demand for export to European and Australian markets has been the leading cause of the large increase in this particular business.

The dealers in this city are principally supplied from Schenectady, in this State; although the towns of Headley and Hatfield, in Massachusetts, furnish a considerable number yearly. The Albany Journal noticed a large shipment of Schenectady brooms on Saturday. It may afford some idea of the extent of the business to state, that one firm in this city sell annually about seventy thousand dozen brooms, manufactured in Schenectady, and ten thousand dozen manufactured in Massachusetts. Most of the the brooms manufactured in Massachusetts find a market in Boston. There are half a dozen houses in this city dealing largely in brooms; they are principally in Fulton street.

The ordinary brooms of which we speak have sold recently as high as $17 a hundred. This is the Schenectady manufacture. In the Massachusetts manufacture, the corn is fastened upon the handle with a small wire, instead of stout twine, and the article, consequently, is not considered so valuable. A few years since, brooms which now bring the above price, could be bought at from eight to twelve dollars per hundred. Latterly brooms have been sold by weight, at from eight to eleven cents per pound. The average weight is a pound and a half.

The broom corn used in this manufacture is raised principally in the valleys of the Mohawk and the Connecticut. The soil of the bottoms along those rivers possess certain characteristics highly favorable to the growth of this agricultural product. Although the labor attending its cultivation is great, it is considered a valuable crop being more hardy than maize, and less liable to injury from frost. It was a good deal cultivated in the Genesee Valley a few years ago, and is now to some extent; but the product goes to supply Western and local markets. The crop is becoming one of the most decided importance, and it will no doubt attract the attention of farmers more generally than it has done; while to its manufacture mechanical ingenuity and capital will be turned.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—At an early hour on Saturday morning a respectable farmer named Bacon left his home in London township, with the intention of making a few purchases in this city and returning the same day. He has not been heard of since. From the circumstances that he was of remarkable temperate habits, and that he always carried large sums of money on his person, the belief obtains that he has been foully dealt with. So prevalent is this suspicion that as many as forty persons left their work on Monday last and searched the woods through which he would have to pass on his way to town; but no traces of him were found. His daughters and some of his neighbors had an interview with the Mayor yesterday in the hope of obtaining the assistance of the Police in the prosecution of the search. It is thought that Mr Bacon had $1,500 on his person when he left home.—*London Free Press.*

THE BAKER TRIAL.—The second trial of Louis Baker, for the murder of William Poole, was commenced in New York on Monday, before Judge Strong, but at the rising of the Court only five jurors had been empannelled. Out of a panel of five hundred jurors, nearly two hundred and fifty were excused for various causes of incompetence. Out of one hundred and six who answered to their names, ninety-five per cent had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocense of the accused, and were, of course disqualified. The Sheriff was directed to summon a new panel of 500, and the Court adjourned to Wednesday morning. In the case of James Irving and John Morrissey, indicted with Baker for the murder of William Poole, a *nol pros* has been entered.

A TRUE HERO.—On the night of the 31st Jan. the packet from Dover to Calais, after experiencing very heavy weather, was unable, in consequence of the continued violence of the storm, to enter the port of Calais. Two English travellers on board expressed great anxiety to catch the train for Paris, and insisted on being allowed to land. For this purpose they got into a small boat with three sailors. She had scarcely left the ship's side when she was capsized by a tremendous sea, and the whole five were precipitated into the waves. An English gentleman, who had remained on deck, immediately took off his clothes and sprang into the sea, and at the imminent hazard of his own life, succeeded in reaching two of the unfortunate passengers, and brought them safely to the ship's ladder. He was himself assisted upon deck, little or none the worse—the wetting excepted—for this gallant exploit. On turning round he saw the other three persons struggling in the water, or holding on the sides of the boat. Once more, in the coolest manner possible, he leaped into the sea, and succeeded, to the admiration of all on board, in rescuing them. Thus the whole five were saved. The gentleman, with a modesty as rare as it was noble, refused to give his name, insisting that he had merely done his duty. The circumstances were soon known in Calais in the morning; and, when the passengers landed, the authorites of the town presented themselves to thank the hero of the adventure, and to demand his passport. The passport, on being produced, bore the name of Lieutenant General Sir Stephen Lakeman. The public will remember the gallant soldier in connection with the Kaffir war, for his services in which he received the honour of knighthood. They will also remember his name in connection with the war on the Danube, and his successful maintenance of the rights of the Sultan in the Principalities, when he was governor of the town of Burcharest. Sir Stephen holds the rank of Lieutenant-General in the service of the Sultan under the title of Mazhar Pacha. We learn from Calais that the Societe de Soeurs Mutuel, of the Department of the Seine, a Society instituted for the Protection of Lives from Shipwreck, has just named him one of its Honorary Presidents and forwarded him its gold medal, together with a diploma of membership,—the latter bearing date the 15th of February. The true hero in war is the true hero in peace. All experience teaches this; and the brilliant example of Sir Stephen Lakeman affords another striking instance of it.—[Illustrated News.

CRICKET.—The cricket season opened yesterday in the ground near the new Court, now building. The day was warm and seasonable, and the players in good spirits for the sport

The greatest clothing establishment in the world is that of M. Godillot, in Paris. It employed sixty-six sewing machines, kept in motion by a steam engine of nine horse power, and which sewed all the over-coats for the Crimean army. The superintendent of the establisment is the emperor's tailor, Dussantoy, who has invented a cutting machine, capable of cutting out fifteen suits at once, almost with the rapidity of lightning. Besides the machines, one thousand women and girls are constantly engaged in sewing.

ST. ANNE MARKET, MONTREAL.—The clerk of this market, Mr Abbot, seems to be stirring himself latterly in detecting "false measures." It was but the other day he seized some light butter, and he again on Thursday confiscated five bags of potatoes, from what they call a very "respectable farmer." The public servants at all the markets deserve high commendation for making these seizures; the man who thus comes into the markets with short weights and measures deserves the same punishment as the common pickpocket; their crimes are in reality the same. Such a man may be professedly a Christian; but despite his professions, he is in the words of St. Paul "*worse* than an infidel."—*Herald.*

The British navy numbers, great and small, including those for harbor defences, 703 ships, carrying nearly 1,800 guns, and 235 steamboats having more than 70,000 horse-power. Besides which, there are at least 150 powerful mercantile steamships, equal in size to ships of the line, and frigates which may, if necessary, be rendered available. The British navy comprises, afloat and building 74 sailing and 22 screw ships of the line, from 72 to 131 guns; 68 sailing and 25 screw steamers, of 36 to 60 guns; 45 corvettes, carrying a total of 1,000 guns; 114 paddle-wheel steamers, carrying about 425 guns. The new formidable gun-boats are not included in the above. The India navy consists of 22 armed sailing vessels of 4 to 20 guns, and 23 armed steamers.

A CHINAMAN'S IDEA OF LAW.—A Chinaman in California was arrested for murder. A friend hearing the opinion that Ah Chun would be hanged, delivered his opinion of California justice thus: "Him no hang; him all same one Mellican (American) man; *him got two thousand dollars*, you sabe! no hab hang, hab plenty money, no hang."

A HOME THRUST.—A rev. dean, economical of his wine, descanting on the extraordinary performance of a blind man, remarked that the poor fellow could see no more than "that bottle." "No wonder, sir," replied a minor canon; "for I have seen no more than that bottle all the afternoon."

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.—One of those melancholy casualties, which too frequently happen by the careless use of fire-arms, occurred in the southern part of this city about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, by which an interesting young lady, about 20 years of age, was instantly killed. The facts of the case we understand to be substantially as follows:—The name of the unfortunate deceased was Charlotte Spenberg, and was living in the family of Mr Yeakie, a pork butcher, who resides in a small lane near the old Methodist burying ground, near Light street. Mr Yeakie and his wife were unfortunately, at the time, in market, leaving at home the deceased and two small children.—One of the children, a boy about eight years of age, named William Kuhlman, an adopted son of Mr Yeakie, while playing with an old pistol, which he was allowed to have as a means of amusement, the lock being out of order, and not having been used for some two years or more, was innocently snapping it, and to the astonishment and alarm of those present, it exploded, the contents of which entered the right temple of the unfortunate deceased, and it is supposed that death immediately ensued.

The report was heard by an old gentleman up stairs, who immediately came down and found the young lady on the floor, with one hand under her head and her life extinct. The pistol was charged with large buckshot, eight of which took effect in different parts of the face and head, the principal portion of which entered the right temple. We are informed, by Dr Benson, the Coroner, that any one of the shots would have caused death.

The young lady is a native of Germany, has no relations in this country, and has for a long time been living in the family of Mr Yeakle, with whom, by her exemplary habits, she has become quite a favorite. Parents and all others should be careful how they trust fire-arms with their children. Such warnings as this and others similar occuring in our midst every day, should teach them at last that such things are not made for children's use. An inquest was held over the remains of the deceased by Coroner Benson, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. The wording of the verdict was accidental death.—*Bull. Dem.*

N.Y. MARKETS, Saturday, April 26—2 P.M.

Ashes.—The former part of the week sales were made at $6,62½, and later at $6,75, and this morning sales have been made at $7 per 100 pounds.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is firmer for mess and steady for Prime, sales 300 bbls at $18-37½ for the former, and $15,62½ for the latter, closing buoyant. In Beef there is a moderate business doing at the decline, sales 200 bbls at $7,50 a $8, for country prime, $8 a $9,50 for do. mess, $10 a $13 for repacked Western, and $13 a $14 for extra do.