THE USE OF SALT.—We are not going to affirm that salt is the forbidden fruit mentioned in the Book of Esdras; but the author of the treatise on that point is not altogether wrong, when he argues that salt excites thirst, and thirst betokens fever and derangement of the system. Many a man gets up in the morning, eats a slice of bacon or ham, or a red herring, with his breakfast. His bread is cut from a loaf into which the baker has poked two ounces of salt and it is buttered with salted butter. His cup of coffee has had salt put into it to fine it, and he sweetens it with sugar, which the grocer has adulterated with salt. At eleven o'clock he takes his luncheon, eating a slice of English cheese made biting with the excess of salt, and a slice of bread salted as beforementioned, washing the whole down with a pint of ale, well salted by the publican to cover a fraudulent addition of one-third water. The dinner-time arrives, and the servant brings up the potatoes or greens boiled in water, into which the cook has ignorantly thrown a handful of salt. If she is asked the question, she will candidly confess that she puts a little salt into everything that she cooks, either to improve the flavor or the color, or because cooks believe it is unlucky to make anything without salt. Then comes more of the salted bread, salted cheese and salted ale. The tea is nearly a repetition of the breakfast, and supper of the luncheon; but if the poor fellow asks for a pint of gruel the cook puts a bumping tablespoonful of salt in it, and if you forbid it, yet so bent is she upon adding the mystic salt, that there is no way to stay her hand but by keeping a close watch upon her during the whole operation of mixing and stirring. Soyer himself, the greatest cook of our time, even blunders into putting salt into the stew-pan with live eels, thereby hardening the flesh and fixing it to the bones, instead of contenting himself with adding the salt towards the end of the operation; but generally he is laudably abstemious in the use of salt. He makes puddings without salt, and allows only about a teaspoonful to make a four-pound loaf. The item of "a quarter of a teaspoonful" is to be found here and there in his "Cookery," showing how careful he is of the health of those for whom he caters. But, to return to our theme, it would be well to consider how much salt we consume from day to day, and whether there may not be some connection between excessive use of salt and eruptions, and the various cutaneous complaints.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IN FRANCE.—A trial that has recently taken place before the civil tribunal of Bellac, in the department of Haute Nienne, shows that tolerance is not a special virtue of the French Courts of Justice. Evangelical churches were established in that department, and individuals of the Protestant faith enjoyed full liberty of worship until the year 1853. Their worship was then forbidden, and their schools closed. Numerous attempts were vainly made by them to obtain a reversal of this proscription. Meanwhile they persisted in celebrating divine worship in their schoolrooms, and several prosecutions ensued. The half of one parish, That, in the arrondissement of Bellac, are Protestants of irreproachable conduct, piety and tranquillity. Their church being closed, they met for divine service in their schoolroom, presided over by their pastor. In consequence of this, seven of them had to appear before the tribunal of Bellac, on the 25th of January, to answer charges of infraction of law, and disobedience to the orders of the police. In this charge, 80 persons were included. The accused, notwithstanding an eloquent defence from their pastor, were condemed—four to a fine of 1000, and three to 500 francs each, under penalty of execution. The whole being poor people, and utterly unable to pay, without being sold up, must be ruined, unless the emperor should exercise an act of grace in their favor. When we reflect that a war has just closed fn Europe, the object of which, on the part of Russia, was to demand religious tolerance in Turkey, and which seems to have been enforced by the Treaty of Peace, Louis Napoleon might exercise the act of grace, and exclaim in the words of Othello:

Why, how now, ho! from whence arises this?
Are we turned Turks, and to ourselves do that
Which treaties have forbid the Ottomites?
For Christian shame, put up this barbarous brawl

Phil. Sun.

THE INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.—The annual report has just been printed. From it we learn that during the year 30 lodges have been opened in England, 9 in Wales, 10 in Canada, 11 in Australia, and 2 in New Zealand, making the number of lodges opened 62; being an increase of 12 lodges more than in the previous year.

Insults, says a modern philosopher, are like counterfeit money, we can't hinder them being offered, but are not compelled to take them.

The Frost is God's plough, which he drives through every inch of ground in the world, opening each clod, and pulverising the whole.

AN AMUSING MISTAKE.—A gentleman of Dount was going out in his carriage to make some calls with his wife, when he discovered that he had left his visiting cards. He ordered his footman, recently come into his service, to go to the mantle-piece in his sitting-room, and bring the cards he should see there. The servant did as he was ordered, retained the articles to be used as he was directed, and off started the gentleman, sending in the footman with cards wherever the "not at home" occurred. As these were very numerous, he turned to his servant with the question—

"How many cards have you left?"

"Well, sir," says the footman, very innocently, "there's the king of spades, the six of hearts, and the ace of clubs!"

"The deuce!" exclaimed his master.

"That's gone," said John.

To Printers.

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The Daily News.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 5

MR CRAMPTON. The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce expresses the belief that the British Government have reached the determination not to recall Mr, Crampton or depose the British Consuls at the request of the Administration; and intimates that this is well known in Washington.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Mr Holmes, Mr Napier and Mr Brassey have severally appeared in print advocating additional assistance to the Grand Trunk Railway Co., evidently appealing from the government to the people of the country in the matter. The appeal will be productive of very little good. In reference to these letters we fully adopt the language of the Montreal Herald, when our cotemporary says:

"Mr Brassey claims the 'candid discussion' of the difficulties which have arisen between the Company and the contractors, and we should hope that they—the only parties interested—will act candidly towards each other; but, we confess, we cannot see that either party have any right to expect the people of Canada to take part in the discussion. Neither Mr Brassey nor the Company pretend, nor can they pretend the government of Canada has wronged them to the value of one farthing; on the contrary, they cannot deny that it has more than fulfilled all its obligations towards them. Why, then, should the people of Canada consent to be made parties in a 'discussion' regarding matters over which they have no control, and in the settlement of which they have no direct interest. If the contractors have been wronged by the Company, let them seek redress from those by whom they have been wronged; and if the Company is in difficulties and has any propositions to make to to the government of the Province, by which, with its aid, it hopes to surmount those difficulties, why, in the name of straight-forward, honest, above-board dealing, does not the Company, *through its Direction*, let us know what its difficulties are, and what aid it requires to overcome them? Mr Brassey, Mr Holmes and Mr Napier have all their separate griefs and their separate modes of 'making things pleasant,' but we like none of their modes; and we are ignorant whether the Grand Trunk Company approves of any of them. It is clear that the Company can only speak legally through its Direction, and until it does so, we can see no widsom, but the reverse, in the government and people of Canada entering into 'discussions' with the, apparently, self-constituted advocates and champions of either the Shareholders or the Contractors."

RIOT AT PANAMA.—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.—A most terrible riot occurred at Panama on the 15th ult., between the natives and a number of Americans, who happened to be in town. The riot originated between a drunken New Yorkman and a native fruit-seller, about the price of a water-melon. The native became exasperated at the American, and made an attempt to stab him; the American then drew a pistol and shot the native, and was himself immediately afterwards stabbed by a native. The friends of both parties then took part in the quarrel, and it soon became general. Pistols and knives were used on both sides, and soon numbers lay dead on the ground. The superior number of the natives at length prevailed, and the Americans fled for safety to the hotels and railroad depots, where they were soon attacked, and the innocent as well as the rioters indiscriminately slaughtered. Even women and children were shot by the infuriated natives. The police were called out, but being colored natives themselves, it is said they acted on the side of the native rioters against the foreigners, and that most of the Americans who fell were shot by the Policemen. The Policemen also took part in the robbery of the foreigners, and trunks and boxes were broken open and their contents taken off or scattered about the streets. About thirty Americans were killed and twenty wounded, besides several that were still missing. It is said that forty natives, including several of the police, were killed. The loss of money and property to the Americans is estimated at $50,000. The fight lasted from the evening of the day named until the following morning.

A KINGSTONIAN ABROAD.—We are pleased to see by the Rockford (Illinois) *Register*, that Mr Joseph Milner, long a resident of and well known in this city, is actively engaged in Rockford, and exhibiting there his well known energy and industry. Speaking of a large Hotel just erected for the Rockford Hotel Company, the *Register* remarks:—

The building fronts 120 feet on Main and 115 feet on Rim, being in the shape of an L. It is built of brick, four storeys high in front, with basement, and five upon the back, the ground having a gradual slope to the River bank. The foundations were laid in the fall of 1854 and operations upon the superstructure commenced in the spring of '55—just a year since. The plans of the house were executed by E. Willard Smith, Architect, of Chicago, and may be almost said to be faultless in both elegance of appearance and convenience of arrangement. Mr Wm. Peters has had the general superintendency of the work, and has earned a favorable reputation for persevering faithfulness to his mission. T. J. Hobart had the contract for the woodwork, which is well done. To no one who has had a hand in the work of erection is greater praise due for hurrying things up than Mr Joseph Milner, contractor for the masonry. Mr Milner came to this city a year ago, took the contract, was disappointed in procuring bricks, purchased land in the vicinity, suitable for a brickyard, went to work and made his own brick, and in less than a year from the time of taking the contract had his entire job completed. It is also to be taken into consideration that the severe winter seriously retarded the work of plastering. The early opening of the Hotel is in good part attributable to his energy in the prosection of the work, for it is thought by those best calculated to judge that under other auspices, the Hotel might not have been ready for opening before next fall.

SAD ACCIDENT.—The Toronto *Globe* says—A shocking accident occurred yesterday morning at the Hamilton Depot, by which, we greatly regret to say, Capt. Hicks, Traffic Superintendent, and formerly Station Master at Hamilton, came by his death. He was crossing the track, and when so doing his attention was directed to something, by which he failed to observe the approach of a locomotive employed about the depot for shunting cars, &c.; he was struck on the head, and the wheels passed over his body, inflicting such injuries as caused instant death. The unfortunate deceased was generally respected, by both the Company and the employees.

Troops for Canada.

The Colonist says:—We believe that the Leader is entirely in error in stating that only 3,000 men are to be sent to British America. We learn that the following troops are actually under orders for Canada, viz

2d Battalion 1st Royals.
18th Royal Irish.
23d Welsh Fusileers.
68th Light Infantry.
2d Battalion Rifle Brigade.

With Artillery and Land Transport corps in proportion. This will make the force in Canada exceed 7,000 men. They will be under the orders of a Lieutenant-General (Eyre) and Major-General.

We learn that 5,000 men are destined for the West Indies.

Matters and things in Parliament

We quote the correspondence of the Hamilton *Spectator*:—

Toronto, May 1st, 1856.

This has been a busy week in Parliament, so far as it has gone, and if the business fit continues, there is every prospect of an early close of the session. On Monday night, which is now the only night upon which notices of motion can be taken up, the notice paper was reduced by four pages, and several matters of very considerable importance were disposed of. The first notice on the paper was Mr Brown's, in reference to the Separate School Act, and to the surprise of every one, he again requested the postponement of the question. He has already promised to bring it up on special evenings some half a dozen times, and has as often broken his promise. The excuse on Monday was the absence of Mr Hartman, who, Mr Brown informed the House, is to take a leading part in the debate. Won't the country be edified? There is, however, a rumor about this matter, which although I confess some incredulity as to its correctness, may, nevertheless be interesting to your readers. The Opposition have for some time been hoping—as it has turned out—against hope, that the Government would be defeated, and had already, in imagination, seized upon the Treasury benches. This Separate School matter was an awkward one; for, however desirable as bunkum against the Government, it would not be most inconvenient to them as Ministers. Hence it is said they have pressed the member for Lambton to withdraw the motion, so that they may not be compelled to stultify themselves now by voting for a motion which to-morrow, if they were in office, they would be compelled to oppose I imagine, however, that Brown is too much of an Ishmaelite to be a party to any such bargain. He hates thoroughly a large number of the gentry by whom he is surrounded, and I assure you they reciprocate the feeling; and he would be only too glad to place them in a false position. He has promised to bring up the question next Monday, and we shall then see how far the rumor is correct.

The tariff has passed through committee, and the Bill founded upon the resolutions has been introduced. Mr Cayley has announced that the new arrangement will take effect from the 15th June next. The Opposition re-discussed the whole question, and placing undoubted confidence in silly rumors about the disaffection of the Lower Canadian supporters of the Government, were confident of success. The scene in the House during the debate was most interesting. I have seldom seen more active canvassing going on. Messrs Brown and Bureau had a division list before them, and as the outrunners brought intimation, they zealously pursued their calculations. Their faces looked radiant with delight, and he would be a poor physiognomist who could fail to discover that their pulses beat high with expectation. They seemed to feel as if the portfolios were actually within their grasp, and who can wonder that they should feel a little excited. The majority, according to the best authenticated calculation of the factionists, was to be seven against the Government; and you may im gine their disappointment, when the yeas and nays being called, two thirds of the members rose with the Government. "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick;" and of a verity, if the countenance be a true index to the mind, there was many a heart-sick expectant among the Queen's Opposition that night.

Last night the House got through a large amount of business. The Government succeeded in pushing forward a large number of their Bills. The Law Bill of the Attorney West, relating to the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas in Upper Canada, containing between three and four hundred clauses—and upon which, as Mr Mackenzie afterwards remarked, a week might easily have been consumed was passed through Committee of the whole, the previous evening, was concurred in, and ordered for a third reading. Mr Drummond's resolution for the subdivision of Judicial District, and the construction of Court Houses and Gaols in Lower Canada, were read in Committe, and a Bill founded upon them was introduced. Mr Cartier's two Lower Canadian School Bills were read a second time, and passed through Committee; and Mr Dunbar Ross' resolutions, having reference to the Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada, were adopted in Committee of the whole. So you see quite a formidable array of most important Government business was ransacted. The opening of the navigation will doubtless have a beneficial effect upon members, and their anxiety to get home to their business, will make them more frugal of the public fund. The greatest barriers to the progress of business are Mackenzie and the immaculate George, and when it is remembered that they both reside in this city, and are able to attend to their own business, as well as their Parliamentary duties, it is scarcely surprising that they should be careless as to the time when the House is prorogued. Their conduct, however, is the reverse of generous.

The crisis may be said to be fairly over, and things go on quite smoothly notwithstanding the terrible imprecations of the Beatty-Jackson clique. The *Leader* has gone mad—Unable to succeed by appeals to the liberal members of the House, whom he impudently imagined he could control, he has resorted to appeals to the Governor General. He says this morning, speaking of the tariff:

"The doctrine may seem a bold one; but we are prepared to abide the consequences of its enunciation, that if his Excellency the Governor General neglects to use the power which is vested in him to withhold the assent of the Crown from an act so manifestly at variance with Imperial interests as is this proposal to assume the dishonored notes of the Railway Company, instead of enabling the Company to meet its liabilities, he will but ill acquit himself of the trust confided to him."

Verily times have changed when we find a professedly reform paper appealing for protection from the representatives of the people, to the representative of the Crown.—Had evidence been wanting of the complete recklessness of the writers for the *Leader* other than had already been afforded, we have it here; and the liberal members of the House have good reason to rejoice that they did not follow the lead of this would-be thunderer. To have assented, even by imputation, to such a doctrine as that laid down in the above paragraph, would have been madness indeed.

WAR HISTORIANS.—Books relating to the war are finding publishers at St. Petersburgh. A work now making some sensation in the capital, entitled, "An Historical Review of the Crimean Campaign," is from the pen of M. Anitchkof, captain of the staff, attached to the Chancellery of the Ministery of War. The first volume is embellished with three splendid plans of the battles of the Alma, of Balaklava, and Inkermann. Documents in the hand of the government, and recitals of eye-witnesses, form the chief portion of the book. The second volume enters into a narrative of the defence of Sebastopol. At Tiflis a sketch of the defence of Kars, has appeared.

Notes About Town.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, PRINCESS STREET.

How many sad recollections are revived in passing by the old "Coffee-House," where old John Moore, the rubicund-visaged landlord, whilom was the presiding genius, and where the bibacious gossips of the town had their rendezvous, to discuss Thompson's *Herald* and McFarland's *Chronicle* with their brandy-and-water. A bevy of jolly tiplers, in our mind's eye, rise before us, who here spent much of their time and money in driving "dull care away," to the tune of down, brandy down, and who long since have paid the debt of nature, leaving scarce a name behind. Here, also, the gentry of the two Canadas found a temporary "home" in their perrations on business or pleasure. How many of those once familiar faces which popped in and out of that street door have donned the livery of old age, or have long since been denizens of the tomb! Here Moore himself died, and was succeeded by a yellow-faced Italian named Carmino, whose career was neither long nor glorious, and who, we believe, changed the name to "Mansion House;" and it has since undergone various mutations, having been successively used as an hospital and a medical College, where, in the latter capacity, it is said, the "Doctors did awful deeds in the dissecting line." But it is now our agreeable province to record another change in the external and internal appearance of the old hotel, and a new appropriation of its numerous apartments, all of a most gratifying character.

The Mechanics' Institute and the Frontenac and Kingston Mechanics' Divisions of Sons of Temperance, having leased the whole of these large premises, have had the house yellow-washed and pencilled outside, which has given to it an air of lightness and cheerfulness, contrasting most agreeably with its late sombre and repulsive aspect; and have had the interior thoroughly renovated from basement to attic, by the aids of paint, paper and whitewash. The building is two storeys high, with a basement four or five feet above ground, and a range of dormer windows on the roof. The basement is divided into several compartments, and is occupied by Mr John Abrams, who is in charge of the whole premises. The main entrance from Princess Street is by a flight of stone steps, with iron hand rails. At the right side of the hall is the Mechanics' reading-room, suitably furnished with standing and sitting reading-desks. It is well lighted by day by three windows, and at night by six gas burners. Adjoining is a room, of sufficient size, where a social chat may be indulged without discommoding the readers. On the left of the hall is the library-room, admirably adapted for the purpose. A portion of it is fenced in by a neat paling, to keep officious hands from meddling with the books on the shelves. This is a very judicious arrangement, and will save the librarian much annoyance. Immediately adjacent is a snug compartment neatly papered and painted, where the Librarian can retire for "private meditation," if so inclined, or for any other cognate amusement. Fronting the street door a flight of stairs leads to the second story. Here the old ball room, years long gone by the scene of festivity and mirthfulness, is converted into a "Temperance Hall." This fine room extends the whole length of the house, about 47 feet, by 21 feet wide. At each end, on a raised platform, is placed arm chairs and tables for the officers of the Sons of Temperance, where will hereafter be uttered eloquent panegyrics on the illimitable virtues of cold water, and forceable denunciations of inebriating fluids, and of their manufacturers and vendors Here the unhappy victims of the bottle may be converted from their evil ways, and the old disciples of temperance be strengthened in fidelity to the sacred "pledge." This room is also handsomely papered and in every respect well adapted to meet the objects of the society, as well as for other public purposes. It is the intention of the Committee to have a handsome fountain placed in the centre of the room, where the adored "crystal water" will constantly play in brilliant jets, refreshing to the eyes of the army of water-bibbers, especially in a sweltering July night. Two rooms adjoining will be appropriated, one as an ante-room for the use of the divisions and the other to the ladies, "the visitors of the order," who, it seems, constitute a powerful auxiliary in promoting the cause of total abstinence. Above these is the attic, lighted by dormer windows. This is divided into three rooms, the largest being for the place of meeting of the "Cadets of Temperance," the pledged juvenile abstainers from those horrid, destructive beverages which the malignity of mankind so pertinaciously insist are good for the body and pleasant to the soul.

Descending to the first flat, by a tortuous enclosed passage we are introduced into the rear premises. Here a long stone building, extending the whole depth of the yard (about 70 feet), is divided into two capacious rooms, which are to be occupied by the "Young Men's Christian Association," as soon as the necessary alterations and improvements can be effected. One will be the library and reading-room, and the other the meeting-room, where the members will assemble to transact the business of the society, &c. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated, and being remote from the street will secure the society from the annoyance and the din of "rattling carts and blackguard boys." The spirited gentlemen composing this society are determined to fit up their section of the premises in a handsome and comfortable style.

Here, then, concentrated in one point, are three associations, having for their object the intellectual and moral elevation and improvement of our fellow-citizens in general; presenting to the mind of the Christian and philosopher a spectacle most congenial and encouraging. They are alike creditable to the hearts of those benevolent individuals who organized them, as well as to the citizens generally, who have thus far sustained them.

LORD ELGIN.—The Colonist remarks:—For some time past we have noticed that the Earl of Elgin is put forward by some friendly newspaper in Great Britain as a fitting person to fill every important situation that becomes vacant under the British Crown. We were told successively that he was to be Governor General of India, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, even Prime Minister, and at length some wag, to turn the thing into ridicule, insinuated that he was to take the chief command in the Crimea. But the latest *canard* we have heard of his Lordship is that he is to be appointed to the vacant Governorship of the Colony of Victoria. It is a poor business for "my wife's uncle," to be thus waiting for chances.

TORNADO AT GUAM.—Captain Baxter, of the schooner Harrison, arrived at San Francisco from Guam, one of the Ladrone Islands, reports that there was a terrific tornado, accompanied by a slight shock of an earthquake, at that place on the 28th of September last. Within twenty minutes from the commencement of the storm more than 8,000 persons were left without a house or roof to protect them. Nearly all the houses upon the island, with the exception of ten or twelve stone buildings, were destroyed and scattered in every direction. The rain fell in torrents, and as it touched the lips it tasted as salt as though it came from the ocean. Nearly all the cocoa and orange trees were destroyed.

A MASONIC TEMPLE.—The Masonic fraternity in New York contemplate building a Temple which, in size and magnificence, will surpass any edifice of the kind in the world. The details of the plan have not yet been fixed upon, but we learn that the building will be five stories high, of brown sandstone or marble, and 100 feet front by 125 feet deep. It will contain ample accommodations for the Grand Lodge, subordinate lodges, chapters, encampments and councils. The Grand Lodge not being an incorporoted body, the work will be undertaken with its approval, by an association formed for that purpose. The cost is estimated at $400,000 That of the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia was over $300,000. The site of the building has not yet been selected.

Parliamentary Summary.

Wednesday, April 30

In the Legislative Council,

The following Bills were read a second time, and referred to special committees:—

Indigent Persons Relief Bill, Hamilton broken Concessions Patent Bill, Hamilton Hotel Stock and amendment Bill, Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Bill, St Jerome Municipality Bill, Bill to admit ——Papps to practice as Attorney.

A long discussion took place upon the Bill to amend the Broken Concessions Patent Bill, which will appear in our reports to-morrow.

Hon. Mr DeBaquiere moved for the suspension of the 19th rule of the House for the purpose of introducing a motion for the appointment of a large committee to inquire into the best means to be adopted for the purpose of restricting the sale of ardent spirits.

In the Assembly.

Several bills were read a first time, including a bill to establish a boundary line between Upper and Lower Canada.

On the question of the reception of the report of Committee of the Whole on the Clergy Reserves Amendment bill,

Mr Hartman moved an amendment applying the fund to Educational purposes.

A brief discussion ensued, after which the question was put on the amendment, which was, yeas 25, nays 53.

Mr Brown moved an amendment, that the money be not expended until the purposes for which it is to be expended shall have been submitted to a direct vote of the electors.

The amendment was briefly opposed by Messrs. Ferres, H. Smith, Spence, J. A. McDonald, and others. It was lost without a division.

The House then went into Committee on the act to amend the Laws relative to the Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas in Upper Canada.

The Committee went through the several clauses, and reported.

Mr Drummond then moved the House into Committee on certain resolutions relating to the sub-division of Judicial Districts, and the construction of Court Houses and gaols in Lower Canada. He explained that he proposed to apply the portion of the Clergy Reserves Fund belonging to Lower Canada to relieve the people from assessments for erecting Gaols and Court Houses, which would be required in the proposed new Judicial districts; the effect of this distribution would be, that cities, which had already had Court Houses and Gaols built for them would not now receive any of this fund.

Mr Felton wished some portion of the fund to be applied to County Court Houses.

Mr Gamble thought it was quite right, after the atrocious act of depriving the clergy of this fund had been committed, that the money should be expended to build gaols for the ignorant people who were thus deprived of religious instruction.

Mr Scatcherd said, if it was right that the cities of Lower Canada which had had gaols erected at the public expense, should have no share of this money, it was equally right that the cities of Upper Canada should be excluded.

The House then went into Committee.

Mr Drummond explained again the object of the Bill

Mr Felton was satisfied, but thought the fund too small for building anything besides court-houses.

Mr Galt concurred with the last remark.

Mr Dorion again urged the appropriation of the fund to educational purposes.

After some further discusion, the resolution was agreed to, and the committee reported.

The Bill to incorporate the Kingston and Newburgh Railway Company, was read a second time and referred

On the question for the second reading of the Bill to provide for Superior Education and Normal Schools in Lower Canada,

Mr Brown repeated his objections to the Bill, as placing under the control of the Superintendent of Education, free from Parliamentary supervision, a sum of £22,000 a year, which would be applied to nunneries, Monastries, &c.

Mr Dorion went over the same ground and urged that too large a sum was provided for the education of the rich, and too small a sum for the education of the poor. The Bill seemed carefully worded, so as to prevent the Board of Public Instruction from exercising any control over superior education. He moved that the Bill be read a second time this day six months

Mr Felton detended the Bill. The Protestant population of Lower Canada had 1s 2½d per head, while the Roman Catholic population only got 6d per head from the Government, for educational purposes last year.

Mr Chapais supported the Bill

Mr Papin opposed it

Mr Labergé would vote for the second reading of the bill, though he objected to the details.

Mr McKenzie said the object of the bill was to take money out of the hands of the legislature and put it into the hands of the superintendents of Education for corrupt purposes.

Mr Dufresne preferred the principle of the bill, and disapproved of annual votes by the legislature.

Mr Turcotte took the opposite view, but would vote for the bill, hoping it would be amended in committee.

Mr C. Daoust contended that the country did not desire a measure of this kind, unless subject to the control of parliament.

The question was put on the amendment, which was lost, yeas 31, nays 56.

The second reading was carried on the same division, and the House went into committee on the bill.

The several clauses were agreed to and the committee reported.

On the question for going into Committee on the Bill to amend Common School Law of Upper Canada, some discussion took place.

Mr C. Daoust moved an amendment increasing the grant from £50,000 to £100,000

The motion was ruled out of order.

The bill was then read a second time, and referred to committee on the whole.

The several claims were agreed to, and the committee reported.

The Bill to incorporate the Town of Clinton was read a second time and referred

The House went into committee on resolutions relative to Agricultural Societies in Lower Canada, and reported them without any amendments, and a Bill based upon them introduced.

The House then adjourned.

The Bishopric.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR In the extraordinary communication of the Rev. Mr Patton, addressed to the Venerable Archdeacon of Kingston, he, in rather a self-righteous tone, seems to lament that the errors with which he charges his Venerable Seignior, are not of the head, but of the heart. The readers of this flippant, impudent, and very offensive production, will hardly fail to discover the manifestations of deep feelings of malignity in the writer, although desiring to cover it by a clergyman-like endeavor to vindicate his superior in years and authority. Humility, where art thou, when a teacher of the doctrines of our Saviour has a heart to originate such a specimen of arrogance, incivility and wickedness!

May 3rd, 1856. A LAYMAN.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.—Of the Montreal Artillery the Herald thus speaks:—We were certainly much pleased to see the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery (Major Coffins' Volunteer Company) marching through the city, at an early hour yesterday morning. The chief difficulty in the management of a Field Battery of Volunteers, is to obtain the requisite number of suitable horses, but that difficulty seems to have been overcome in the present case, as the turn-out yesterday morning displayed from thirty to forty horses, strong and well built, and suitable in every respect for such service. The appearance of the men, too, is such as to reflect the highest credit upon those in command. The city has reason to be proud of possessing such a fine body of volunteers.

McKenzie on the Seat of Government.

The following spicy morsel is the characteristic speech of Mr McKenzie on the seat of Government question:—

"Mr Mackenzie said, it was absured to talk about making Quebec the permanent Seat of Government, a place where nothing but bears and wolves [laughter] could be found. To go to such a place would be to locate in a wilderness and what a pretty place was that for Parliament to be fixed in? [Laughter] The Quebec people got a railroad there last year, and what was the consequence? Why their imports diminished one half. [Renewed laughter.] But he would inform the Hon. gentleman who last spoke, that Upper Canadians would not be deceived, and be cheated out of their rights. By the Public accounts it appeared that the net amount of the revenue raised in Quebec in 1855 was £65,000 only, while in Toronto it was £147,000, [Hear, hear] In Hamilton, once in his memory but a little village with a few shanties, £136,000. [Hear hear.] Now was it not a most visionary idea to talk about erecting suitable Parlimentary buildings at such a poor, wretched place as Quebec. Why London raised an amount of revenue last year of £22,988 [hear, hear,] half as much as Quebec, a village of lazy drones [laughter], and lazy priests in petticoats. [Laughter and sensation.] Yes, he was as glad to get out of the place as were the Children of Israel out of Egypt. [Laughter]. Now Montreal raised £295,000 revenue last year, and three quarters of that was goods which came to Upper Canada.—[Oh! Oh!] Yes, yes, and they wanted yet the much talked of Caughnawaga Canal, (hear, hear) to help them on this system. It was clear that even the little collected in that miserable city (order, order, hear, hear, hear) was small enough. One day it was calling out for Annexation, (cheers,) the next day for burning the Parliament House. (Laughter.) It was indeed never contented. The very expense of collecting the revenue in the whole of Upper Canada was less than that of Montreal alone. To talk of placing the Parliament Seat of Government in the midst of deserts was ridiculous, where land sold for about a shilling an acre, and even had no buyers. (Laughter.) Last year but £3,375 came into the hands of the Receiver-General for Lower Canada, and yet Upper Canadians were to be talked to about locating the Parliament at a miserable place like Quebec, where nobody would live if they could only get away from it (Laughter.) Steam Tugs, Ocean Steamers, Lighthouses were given to it, and £90,000 had been voted to the landing piers, and look at the small amount of duties which had been collected. The only place in Lower Canada that he could find where one penny had been collected was Rimouski, and that place had just collected sufficient to pay the expense of collecting the revenue. The total collections of Customs Revenue for Upper Canada in 1855 was £716,000, while the miserable sum of £164,000 only was collected for Lower Canada, and yet they gave sixty-five votes to the sixty-five votes of the Upper Canadians, and now talked about a Caughnawaga Canal. (Hear, hear.) If they had in Quebec more four-wheeled waggons and farmers, and fewer priests in petticoats it would be better for them, and until that was the case he would not advocate fixing Parliament there.

Imports.

Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent.

May 2nd.—18 hhds Sugar, 100 boxes Raisins, T. Hendry; 6 sacks Coffee, 100 bxs Herrings, Hugh Frazer; 1 bbl. Oil, 1 case Hats, 45 boxes Raisins, William Harty & Co.; 2 cases Ware, 2 half chests, 1 case and 1 caddy Tea, 4 boxes Paper, 1 case Goods, 11 bbls. Molasses, 4 chests Tea, 1 caddy, 3 tierces Rice, J. Hickey; 1 bag Beans, G.D. Longueuil; 1 bbl. Castings, 2 boxes Ware, 1 pckg. C. A. Robins; 5 vials Spice, 8 bales Wick, 10 bags Pimento, 2 boxes Ware, D. Flinn; — bags, 1 cask, 2 boxes Cheese, C. F. Staples; 1 box, 1 box —— 1 box Shoes, S. Warner; 1 box, H J. Thorp; 1 box Ware, Frazer & George; 5 bbls. Oil, J. Hamilton; 39 bbls. Pork, 1 bbl. Meal, 1 cask, T. Hengerily; 10 bbls Oil, Picton Tannery; 1 pckg. J. H. Bird; 1 do Brown & Harty; 1 do. J. Duff; 1 do J. Harrison; 1 do. E. B. Eyrie; 1 do. A. Huff; 1 do T. Robinson; 1 do. D. McDonald; 1 box W. Sinclair.

Steamer St. Helen, Cape Vincent.

May 3rd.—1 box, 3 Trunks, F. W. Morse; 1 box paper hangings, 4 cases Hats, 2 cases shoes, 1 box goods, W. Miller; 2 cases shoes, H. F. Howard.

Steamer Napier, Cape Vincent.

May 3rd.—1 case, 40 chests Tea, 2 boxes Ware, 5 bxs Raisins, 3 bdls brooms, 121 bxs Saleratus, 10 kegs soda, W. Harty & Co.; 18 bags Coffee, 11 bags pepper, T. Hendry; 74 half chests Tea, 46 bxs Tobacco, H. Frazer, 1 bbl Oil, 1 bbl Molasses, W. Martin; 5 bxs Clocks, 1 box weights, 1 bbl Molasses, 4 cases Hats, 2 cases, A. E. Thorp; 5 bbls Pork, J. M. Harrigan; 59 half chests Tea, 64 caddies, 30 cases, J. Hickey; 1 case goods, 9 bxs Ware, D. Flynn; 3 cases Ware, Frazer & George; 3 bales bags, 1 case, W. Scott; 2 cases J. D. Bryce & Co.; 1 case medicine, J. M. Parrale; McNie & Waddell, 1 case; 19 bxs shoes, J. Delleu; 2 boxes Preserves, 2 cases cigars, 18 bales Wick, 8 bags Spice, J. Carruthers & Co.; 42 bags Dried Apples, owners; 12 bxs Tobacco, J. Hickey; 1 trunk, clocks and books, A. Caton; 1 trunk fancy goods, Caton & Miller; 1 trunk fancy goods, D. Hooper; 1 Gun, W. Smith.

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