

Company, which was read a first time. On motion of Mr. Christie (Wentworth), the bill to amend act relative to the Grand River Navigation Loan, was read a third time. Mr. Merritt moved 2nd reading of the bill to require certain returns to be made to the government. He explained that certain returns, in relation to assessments in Upper Canada had been discontinued and inconvenience had been felt in consequence. Motion Carried; Bill referred to committee of the whole: committee rose and reported progress.

On motion of Mr. Langton, the bill for the recovery of rates imposed by Municipal By-laws in Upper Canada, was read a second time. The House went into Committee on the bill, when a long debate took place. Messrs. Murney and Sherwood opposed the bill on the ground that it would be an *ex parte* law and legalize the seizure and sale of property, and illegal By-laws to the prejudice of individuals. Messrs. Langton, Brown, Richards and Street, supported the bill. In favour of the bill it was urged that it only corrected an informality and legalized taxes which the Municipalities were authorised by law, to levy.

Mr. Brown said, the opposition was not to the principle of the tax, but that the Canada Company in the first place sought to get rid of passing it, by means of a miserable quibble, and one or two other large land owners followed in the wake of the Canada Company, while the people generally were willing to pay it.

All the clauses of the bill were adopted.

To-night.

Mr. Drummond moved third reading of the Seigneurial Tenure Bill. The debate which has lasted all the evening, is going on as the report leaves.

The ministerial measure for the reconstitution of the Legislative Council is again revided in the shape of amended resolutions which Mr. Morin has introduced, but his "amended" resolutions have not "amended" the absurdities of the original scheme. They propose to make the council elective, population being the basis for the upper House though denied for the Lower. Sixty members to be elected—one-third to retire in rotation every two years, so that partial biennial Elections would follow as a matter of course. The qualification of membership to be, previous membership of either House of Parliament or the possession of freehold property to the value of £1000, *cy.* above incumbrances; and the resolutions further propose to do away with the property qualification of representatives in the Lower House.

These are the leading features of the measure. There is one omission which we notice—the government intimated some time since an opinion, that the members should be paid for their attendance, and the subject has been under discussion in the Lower House, yet the resolutions are silent on this point. In fact they are as ill digested and as ill concocted as their predecessors, and we have no doubt will share the same fate.—*B. Canadian.*

MALICIOUS OUTRAGE.—On Thursday night a most diabolical and villainous attempt was made by some desperate miscreant to blow up the new stone house lately erected by Mr. Ensebe Varin, on Sussex street. It appears that the villain or villains who made the attempt, had placed a keg containing a quantity of gunpowder on the door step shortly after the closing of the store, which the contrived to ignite by means of a piece of blasting fuse, or some other inflammable material. Mr. Varin and his clerk had only retired to their lodgings a short distance off, when they were surprised by a tremendous explosion, and on going to the spot they found the fragments of the powder keg, the glass door forced in and all the panes smashed, and the sides all blackened with the smoke of the explosion. A number of persons have been arrested on suspicion and have been brought up before the Mayor for examination.—*Orange Lilly.*

On the 23rd ult. the Mail Boat from Manitoulin Island reached Penetanguishene, and reports Lake Huron as perfectly free of ice. We learn that the Islanders have, this season, manufactured an unusually large supply of their famed Indian or Manitoulin Maple Sugar. The Sugar is of finer quality than that made in most parts of Canada.—*Barrie Herald.*

LAW.—The Assizes of the United Counties terminated in London on Friday evening last. The criminals convicted were but few compared with many former years. One young man, was sent to the Penitentiary for five years for horse stealing; his name is Keating. Robert Tweedy a resident of London, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six years, for horse burning in the Town of London. Peter Wilson, a coloured man, received three years in the Penitentiary for having violently abused his wife, which was the occasion of the death of her child. Two or three minor offenders were committed to imprisonment in the County Jail for limited periods, according to the nature of the charges proved against them.—*St. Thomas Despatch.*

We understand that a party of 50 Engineers belonging to the staff of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., who came out in the last steamer have arrived in Town.—*Montreal Pilot.*

THE MARCO POLO.—Our celebrated New Brunswick Clipper has just sailed from Liver-

pool, on her second voyage to the Australian Port of Melbourne. She carries 648 passengers and £90,000 sterling in specie, and a bounteous store of provisions for the voyage, including vast quantities of fresh beef, live stock and poultry, 400 barrels of flour, 600 barrels of bread, and 350 tons of water. Her enterprising commander, Capt. Forbes, is determined to use every effort to maintain the reputation of his noble ship; and heavy bets are pending in England, on the relative speed of the *Marco Polo*, the screw-steamer *Antelope*, and the ship *Earl of Charlemont*, all now on their way to the Australian continent.—*St. John News.*

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—A rumour has reached us that the Directors of the Northern Railway have it in contemplation to extend the Line to Saugeen—not by following the present survey to the "Hen and Chickens," but by branching off at the north-west corner of Essa, and running through the Townships of Tossorontio, Nitawasaga and Mulmur, until the Line strikes the north-east corner of Melancthon. From Melancthon the course would be almost due north-west. How true the report may be we are not in a position to state, but we sincerely trust that the Directors have resolved on running the Line through the heart of the Western Townships. By referring to Rankin's or Scobie's map it will be seen that by extending the Line (from the north-west corner of Essa) through the Townships of Tossorontio, Nitawasaga and Mulmur, by the valley of the Mad River, it would drain an immense section of fertile country.—*Barrie Herald.*

On Tuesday last, a gentleman, on whose veracity we can place every confidence, called at our office with a specimen of gold dust, also a piece of rock, or quartz. He stated he had just returned from a day's excursion along the banks of the Thames, in a small creek running into which he discovered the specimen exhibited, but would not inform us of the precise locality where the precious metal was picked up. He describes the spot as abounding in stones, land hilly, soil sandy, and about four miles from town. No little excitement was caused in town, when the cheering intelligence was first made known.—*Prototype.*

United States.

Awful Accident—Fifty Lives Lost.

Norwalk, May 6.

An awful accident occurred on the New York and New Haven Railroad, this morning. The train which left New York at 7 o'clock this morning, ran off the drawbridge at this place, owing to the drawbridge having been carelessly left open. 50 lives are reported to be lost, and one car now entirely submerged, full of passengers, and two others entirely demolished. There has been a terrible loss of life.

The conductor Mr. Comstock is badly injured. The engine and two baggage cars went into the river. The smoking apartments and the passengers in them were all drowned.

Later dispatch, 4 p.m.

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

The following are the names not on the list of saved, were registered at the Hotels in Boston:—L. L. Kendrick of Boston, Mr. Woodward of Woonsocket, Chamburne and daughter of Racine Wisconsin, Dr. Bush of Boston. About 45 dead bodies have been found up to 3 o'clock. All the employers of the company escaped unhurt. The blame it is said, rests with the engineer. As it is said the usual signals were displayed by the bridge tender. There are, however, many conflicting statements. The engineer and firemen were arrested.

From our English Files.

On Thursday the foundation stone of a college at Cuddesdon, for training candidates for holy orders, was laid by the Lord Bishop of Oxford, in the presence of a large number of clergy and laity. The building, which is in close proximity to the episcopal seat, is to be in the middle pointed style of architecture, and will be capable of containing twenty-one students. There is a dining-hall, common-room, lecture-room, oratory, and rooms for a vice principal; and on the west side there is room for the further extension of the college, by wings forming a quadrangle. The vicar of the parish, the Rev. A. Poit, is to be the first principal but is not yet appointed. The Bishop was attended by sixty choristers and one hundred and thirty clergy in surplices.

The *Aberdeen Herald* reports the death of Agnes Fife, at the advanced age of 112, on the 20th of March, at Milltown, of Kinnerney, parish of Echt. She had never during her life been further than her native parish.

It is stated that an ample apology has been sent by the Tuscan authorities, though the Foreign Office, to Mr. Craufurd, the English gentleman who was compelled to leave the dominions of the Grand Duke. The objection to Mr. Craufurd's return to Tuscany has at the same time been withdrawn.

The lords of the treasury have promised to give £1,500 towards a public park at Bradford, on the understanding that the land so purchased shall be legally secured to the inhabitants as a place of recreation for ever.

In consequence of Mr. T. B. Macaulay's state of health being still anything but satisfactory, he has been ordered shortly to proceed to a warmer climate.

A deputation from the Royal College of Physicians waited upon Viscount Palmerston at the home office on Wednesday, to urge upon his Lordship the necessity of granting a new charter for the college. The deputation pointed out the inconvenience of the present system, and strengthening themselves by a reference to the recent deputation from the surgical provincial association, asked that the profession might be re-modelled, and that as a preliminary step the college of physicians might have its authority extended from London to the whole of England. The noble Viscount promised his "best consideration."

A dramatic invention relative to the "reception" of the pervert Bishop Ives, at Rome, has lately been exposed by a correspondent of the *New York Daily Times*. The accounts from Italy represent that the Bishop handed to the Pope, "the episcopal cross, ring and seal," saying, "receive holy father, these signs of my rebellion," in reply to which the Pope is stated to have said, "It is our will that these signs of your submission be suspended over the tomb of St. Peter." In the American, as in the English Church the material thing given to a Bishop on his consecration is a bible. The inference is that the cross, ring and seal were provided expressly for the occasion, for the sake of the effect.

A general movement has been originated for the purpose of establishing a university in Wales, and a petition was drawn up to that effect at the last annual meeting of the Anglo-Welsh Clergy, on St. David's day. It is proposed to incorporate, under the title of the university of Wales, the college of St. David, at Lampeter, the Landoverly institution, Brecon college, and the principal endowed grammar schools, both in North and South Wales.

It is said that there will very shortly now be another extension of the English episcopate,—that a bishopric of St. Albans is to be created, sufficient funds for the purpose having accumulated in the hands of the ecclesiastical commissioners. It is understood that the new see will comprise the whole of Hertfordshire, with a portion of Essex, and probably of Middlesex,—so that it will occasion a readjustment of the dioceses of Rochester, Ely, and London.—*Oxford Herald*

The Dutch Ministry has resigned, and a new Cabinet has been formed. The cause of the change is not stated, but the indignation of the people at the attempt to re-establish the Roman Catholic hierarchy in that country is supposed to have had something to do with it, which seems to receive corroboration from the fact, that M. Vanhall, the leading member of the Protestant party, has been appointed President of the new administration.

The Jew Bill has passed a third reading in the House of Commons, by a majority of 288 to 230, being a considerably less majority than on former occasions. As to its probable fate in the Lords, the *Standard* says—

"Let not the people on that account relax their exertions. Already do the enemies of Christianity boast that they will have a majority in the House of Lords. Already do the calumniators dare to boast that no less than eight Bishops have made up their minds to trample upon the Cross of the Redeemer, and give the right hand of fellowship to those who exult in the heinous murder of Calvary, and blot out for ever the name and memory of the incarnate Son of God." Should this horrible calumny be realised, the days of the Established Church are numbered. There was but one villain among the 12. We demand of every Christian minister to awake to his duty, and summon his congregation to their most sacred of all duties; and we demand of Christian congregations to expose the watchmen who are blind, the dumb dogs that cannot bark, sleeping, lying down, loving to slumber. When danger is at the door, defect of vigilance, energy, and courage is treason; and a traitor will every minister prove who shall not have summoned his congregation to the defence of our national Christianity. The whole issue is now with the people, for—we speak plainly as the time requires—the *House of Lords are not to be relied on if the people do not urge them strongly.*"

The Earl of Winchelsea's motion for a committee to enquire into the results of the Mynnooth establishment has been lost, and the Earl of Aberdeen has met the case made, by substituting a commission to enquire into the effect of the increased grant of 1845. The effect of this is, that truth can not be got at, and the enquiry is made more difficult, as a commission can not compel evidence or swear witnesses, whilst a committee can do both.

Upon the matter of Mr. Gladstone's budget, which he introduced with a five hours speech, the city article of the *Standard* contains the following remark:—

"It is considered to present a favourable view of the prospects of the country, and to be in itself a masterly financial statement. The elements of weakness and disruption, however are so numerous, even when setting aside the monster proposition for the continuance of the income tax for seven years, that but few of the most sanguine supporters of the hon. gentleman on the free trade policy flatter themselves that the Budget will be passed. It is evident, from the great variety of

opinions afloat, relative to the propositions of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that the Budget will be keenly criticised, and the manifest injustice of some of the proposals as relate to certain classes will not fail to raise up a powerful opposition. A rejection of the Budget 'as a whole' is therefore regarded as a certainty, and the probability of the dissolution of the ministry is looked for as a necessary consequence."

HOUSE OF LORDS.—APRIL 21.

The Earl of MALMESBURY rose to put the question, of which he had given notice, in reference to our American fisheries, and said. I now wish to ask the noble earl, whether, consistently with his public duty, he feels himself at liberty to inform the house what has taken place since the period at which he entered office; how the negotiations now stand; how far advanced these negotiations are between us and the American government; and whether they are likely to be concluded this season? Considering that we are now at the commencement of the fishery season I wish also to ask, whether it is the intention of the government to continue the protection of those fisheries—especially of those in shore, upon the same understanding, and in the same manner, as the late government had acted in respect to them? (hear hear.)

The Earl of CLARENDON.—I am sure that the noble earl will not require any assurance from me that I feel the zeal, the ability and the good judgement which, have characterised Mr. Crampton's proceedings, will lead that gentleman to omit no opportunity of pressing this question on the attention of the government of the States, and of bringing it to a conclusion alike honourable to both governments (hear, hear). With respect to the other question—namely, the protection of our fisheries, I have to state that precisely the same instructions which were sent out last year by the late government, and for the same purpose, have already been given. My noble friend will no doubt feel much satisfaction in hearing that these instructions have been carried into effect by the same gallant admiral to whom the noble earl addressed them last year, and I am sure that this distinguished gentleman will evince this year the same determination to protect every British right, and while doing so, to pay respect to the rights of others, as he has done heretofore. I need hardly say that in the praise bestowed by the noble earl upon the gallant admiral I entirely concur, and perhaps what is of more consequence, it is concurred in by the First Lord of the Admiralty, who some time ago addressed a letter to Sir George Seymour, thanking him for the important services he had rendered to this country, and saying that he thought it to be his duty to bestow upon him the first good service Admiralty pension that was vacant (hear, hear.)

The Earl of DERBY.—My lords, I think that the reply which we have just heard from the noble earl opposite is one which must be deemed satisfactory to all parties. I hope, however, that, without any official reserve, I may be permitted to call the noble earl's attention to the peculiar position in which the colony of Nova Scotia stands in regard to this question. Now, the interests of Nova Scotia, of Canada, and of New Brunswick, are not identical; for Nova Scotia is peculiarly interested, not only in the general fisheries, but in the in-shore fishery, which, as a matter of right, belongs to that colony. Therefore any general arrangement entered into which would allow the Americans to partake of the advantages of the in-shore fishery would be peculiarly injurious to Nova Scotia and I hope that if a concession be made the interests of Nova Scotia in this respect will be strictly maintained. There is one article in which the general commerce of the United States is deeply interested, and which it is most important for that country that the arrangement in respect to it shall be placed on a satisfactory footing—namely, fish. But Nova Scotia is not only deeply interested in other articles, in reference to which it is in the power of the United States to afford her much advantage—namely, iron and coal. I, therefore, only hope that in the negotiations that are going forward on this subject, her Majesty's government will bear in mind the peculiar sacrifices which Nova Scotia may be called upon to make; and at the same time the compensation for such sacrifices which it is in the power of the United States to offer to Nova Scotia (hear, hear).