MR CRAMPTON'S DISMISSAL. Mr. Crampton was finally dismissed from Washington last Wednesday, and we publish to-day the despatch of Mr. Marcy on which that dismissal is justified. We need not again enter into the enlistment question; suffice to say, the whole affair is reduced to a matter of the veracity of certain parties. Mr. Crampton promptly declined deed, its absurdity would seem to be contented with his position, the sounded Mr. Crampton upon the question is suffice to say, the whole affair is reduced to a matter of the veracity of certain parties. washington last Wednesday, and we publish to-day the despatch of Mr. Marcy on which that dismissal is justified. We need not again enter into the enlistment question; suffice to say, the whole affair is reduced to a matter of the veracity of certain parties; Mr. Crampton and Hertz and Strobel on the other. The and Hertz and Strobel on the other. The difficult to credit such rumors from administration these Franklis. British Government and Europe, of course believing the hon. gentleman first named; Mr. Pierce and his friends almost a naturally pre-Pierce and his friends almost a naturally pre-fer believing the two sharpers last mentioned, and believing them, carry out the quarrel which they so needlessly inaugurated. They now profess to be satisfied with the explanations of Lord Clarendon; but they cannot believe the asseverations of Mr. Crampton. They have no quarrel-with his Government, but he personally is so obnoxious that they cannot permit him to remain among them. Members of Congress may murder waiters, or assault Senators and editors with impunity; there is no law for such offences; but four British gentlemen cannot be credited when opposed to a couple of blacklegs, and so the intercourse of two

1111 1 8 42 35E. 13

friendly nations must be suspended.

We have always maintained that there will be no war; and we are now more than ever of this opinion, People may cease to speak to each other, but it is not requisite that they should come to blows; and this is the present attitude of the two nation. We do not suppose however that war will be prevented from any good feeling on the part of Mr. Marcy. He and his confreres have done all they could to justify this calamity, and if it do not come, it will be kept off more through the forbearance of Britain and the Falstaffian discretion of the White House; than from any virtue predictable of its occupants. They have proved themselves by far too reckless, to allow us to doubt their readiness to commit any further folly, if they could do so with prudence. But, so far as they are concerned, a war with ent attitude of the two nation. We do not But, so far as they are concerned, a war with England would, at this moment, be peculiarly inexpedient; and since the rulers and people of Britain alike, cordially abhor bloodshed, they will not, unless compelled, enter on a strife, which of all others, would be the most abhorrent to their every sense of propriety.
England is so notoriously ready and able to do battle, that she can afford to decline the challenge sent her; while America is so ill prepared that in spite of the violence of her rulers, she must rest satisfied with mere wordy out of the way of the Reform party a stimulation. impertinence. Britain can well afford to allow her to drag her coat through the fair with and will cause Mr. Tache's retirem out any other action than regretting that she should so needlessly soil it. But the forbearWe have the gallant, and learned, a ance and power of Britain are not our only guarantees for a continuance of Peace. There is, in spite of Mr. Pierce, a large body of Amer- throw he pleases. It will make no d ican citizens, who look on its being broken with a deadly abhorrence, and a still larger body, who will not have war, because it is too costly a luxury. American commerce cannot brook a luxury. American commerce cannot brook days, till he can make new arrang eme a quarrel with its best customer. Nor, in he carries all the important measures a quarrel with its best customer. Nor, in despite of the new international statutes, providing for the covering of an enemy's goods by a neutral flag, and the securing of an enemy's ships by the conveyance of neutral goods can America risk war; for shut out, as she would be, from the British market, and prevented from using her own vessels in her own trade, and compelled to employ those of other nations, her entire system of commerce would be turned upside down. There would forthwith be, confusion worse confounded. Moreover, privateering is forbidden by the new national law of Europe, and to this law America must finally give her assent; and such being the case, we really cannot see how, with the small naval force at her disposal, she could either materially injure the trade of Britann, or

either materially injure the trade of Britam, or effectually protect her own.

But we have not exhausted even yet, the grounds on which we anticipate a meek solution of present difficulties. America is at this moment on the worst terms with France, Austria, Denmark, and Spain. It is notorious that Louis Napoleon dislikes her; through Marshals Vailant and Pelissier, he has even yet with Austria. The kosta affair was an inverted in the spectacle of the House with a majority and in the face of all the world.

The spectacle of the House with a majority and it is but yesterday sult to that power, and it is but yesterday sult to that power, and it is but yesterday sult to that power, and it is but yesterday and compelled to resort to the base and to the face of the country. He was, as he had with Austria. The Rosta and was suit to that power, and it is but yesterday sult to that power, and it is but yesterday and compelled to resort to the base meanest acts, would benefit the Or medal, as the reward of his arrogance and more than any other thing which could chean valor. All this is remembered, and cheap valor. All this is remembered, and will be for many a day to come. Denmark, too may be reckoned as effronted. At this very moment a United States ship of war has gone to the Baltic, to menace the authorities of Copenhagen, while the gallant Danes have on their part, sent out a naval and artillery force to protect the island of St. Thomas, in the event of a serious rupture. As for Spain, all men remember how she has been treated; how fillibustering expeditions to Cuba have been connived at, as Walker's was to Nicaragua: how the authorities of that colony have how fillibustering expeditions to Cuba have been connived at, as Walker's was to Nicaragua; how the authorities of that colony have been kept continually on the alert; how soule was sent to Madrid for the very purpose of picking up a quarrel; how, in short, America has notoriously abused that comparatively weak kingdom. Looking then at these facts, we conclude that President Pierce, or any other President, will be slow to go into the battle at this moment; for just so surely as America drew the sword on England, so surely would she draw the sword on Europe. No one of the States named, but would aid Britain in any way they could. In fact, war with the Mother Country as things now stand, would be neither more nor less, than war with one half, and that by all odds, the greater half of Europe. The end of such a contest need not be pointed out. It would be a European combination, not against the freedom but the insolence of America.

The Hon. Attorney General Mc.

The present position of the quarrel is very may orable to those who have so laboriously picked it. Step by step they went on, till the final demand was made for the recall of our Ambassador. This was met by a courteous and dignified disclaimer of all intention of offending, on the part of the British Government, but at the same time, by a firm refusal. The despatch of Lord Clarendon of the courted offence impossible, and cleared his rendered offence impossible, and cleared his Government wholly, completely silenced Mr. Marcy, left no ground of complaint; and then when Britain stands completely exhonerated by the confession of both sides of the Atlan-

when Britain stands completely exhonerated by the confession of both sides of the Atlantic, the President too far committed already is compelled to give Mr. Crampton his passport, and thus to place himself in the attitude of one who refuses reconciliation, and is bent on strife.

The American papers feel acutely the false position they now occupy. We, in the meantime, must wait. The next news we shall have, will be, that Mr. Dallas is coming back to Philadelphia, and then, that the people of the States must have an instant adjustment of the difference, in so far as their credit will be effected by it, and all their business operations thoroughly disordered.—Globe.

TMPORTAINT FROM WASHINGTON.

seem bus an or rese them east to us and neces

sity gives us courage.

This Mr. Crampton promptly decli administration than Franklin Pierc attempt indeed, to compromise the with the chief offender, to preserve tions of amity between the two go by the agency of the party charged to be dismissed, was an egregious

The French Minister has been th and confidential adviser of Mr. Cr this whole matter. They waited the of Mr, Marcy, and having received disgusting blunder, in accepting the of the British Government and at time dismissing Mr. Crampton, the mined promptly to close the Embass secured all the advantages they cou It is not difficult to perceive that L poleon is actively fomenting the i disruption between England and the

It is well understood here that the proceeding is the first step towards t liament by Lord Clarendon, betwee

whether we have a Government or n ports were rife through the city on mercial leader of the Quebec party hips and he may take which meth

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMI VT. VOTES AND PROCEEDIN S

Monday Ju 22.

The Hon. Attorney General Mc onald ose and said, that in order to expe the usiness of the Session, he would that the unopposed notices of should be first taken up by the Hou Mr. MacKenzie—I oppose it. Hon. Attorney General Macdona

that in proposing the adoption of course, the Government did not w deprive any hon, gentleman of takin notice he wished.

Mr. Mackenzie would object t

proposition because his motion in to the decimal currency stood at

important Prom Washington.

(From the New York Herald.

Suspension of all diplomatic intercourse with England—Development of the Alliance between France and Great Britain.

Washington, May 30, 1956.

Mr. Crampton has concluded to close the county with the country in the count

d. Indicient dued to go into a repetition of them. It would be remembered that during that this, not resident to of the House expressed a unanimous stion of of the business of the country bught to of the equally bught from Hamilton were amongst those equally bught from Hamilton were amongst those bught to of the equally other hamilton were amongst those bught to of the equally bught from Hamilton were amongst those bught to be the universal wish of the House that the public interests generally.

In the House And he should not be induced to go into a repetition of them. It would be remembered that during that denouncing the Ministry in taking office, after the House had desire the House expressed a unanimous should be proceeded with. The member for Shefferd and the hon. and gallant knight from Hamilton were amongst those who expressed such an opinion. Indeed, it seemed to be the universal wish of the House that the public interests generally.

In the House were precision of a change in the present system; public opinion also was strongly in favor of a change in the request. He understood decimal currency. A committee man concluded by again denouncing the Ministry in taking office, after the House had distinctly declared its want of confidence in favor of the proposed system and large appointed by Her Majesty, and already been appointed b

bending they asked the House to assist them in carrying out that course. Spring was now gone, summer was coming in, and present active active therefore hoped the House would give therefore hoped the House would give such aid as they could in bringing their. In measures to a happy, successfull and immediate conclusion. It was of great conclusion. It was of great conclusion.

ficulty incapable of carrying on the business of obstacles in the way of the passing of the t from in a position similar to that in which the present ministry was placed Beaten on proposed to be given by the Government If the country, without any definite policy Government should nail its colors to the one as to the course of the Administration mast with regard to the Religious Inwas all very well while the hon. and gallant knight was in our way; but now that he is removed we won't acknowledge to bill so to which has been in oppration since 1841 and trample on the rights and privileges of the country. He invited none of his friends to tollow him in the course he took by a on this occasion.

Work and not theirs or say, as had been said been said in some of their journals, that he had been said in some of their journals, that he had been said in some of their journals, that he had been should thus stifle all the efforts of the hon. member for Haidimand to give information to the country, which he as chairman of the commmittee had obtained on a question of so much importance. He thought it a poor compliment to a veteran like the hon. member for Haldimand to make a motive in view, and that was pity for those who were now in such a pitable

Mr. Mackenzie said he would state further for the information of the learned Solicitor General, how the House had been insulted. If he (Mr. Mackenzie) understood the principle of Responsible Government correct, it meant that the representatives of the people alone, should be the advisers of the Crown. And yet after the late adverse vote had been recorded against the Ministry, instead of seeking His Excellency's advisers among the 130 representatives composing that House or else dissolving it they went outside the House in order to select a member of the Executive, in the person of a Chancery lawyer. If that was not an insult—and a gross insult too—to the House and the County, he was utterly at a loss to know what an insult meant. Again, the Government now sought to fain the Government now sought to again, the Government now sought to DECIMAL COINAGE,

Mr. Mackenzie said he would be tagted the House was the Government ought to say that so soon as the supplies were passed and the other pressing measures completed the House would be dissolved. Surely, if when the representatives of Upper Canada in the Ministry—thought proper to resign when they were in a minority of six—it was not an innority had increased to 15—they could think of carrying on the business of the country. It would be exactly what they meant to do.

Mr. J. S. McDonald spoke in reference to Mr. Holton's motion, which should have appeared in the orders of the day, and he held that he was in a position to move it now.

After some further conversation the matter dropped.

Mr. Mackenzie of the case the Government ought to say that so soon as the supplies were passed and the other pressing measures completed the House would be dissolved. Surely, if when the representatives of Upper Canada in the House would be dissolved. Surely, if when the r

seemed to be the universal wish of the from the path of duty, for any conseemed to be the universal wish of the House that the public interests generally, and those great questions now before the House, should not be longer held in abeyannents dabout olomatic ment were quite prepared to go on with the business of the country. They were quite willing to do as much as they could under the full sense of their responsibility; but at the some time they would not allow any of the material interests of the country to be injured by the haste with whom he had acted but a few days before.

Seemed to be the universal wish of the House that the public interests generally, for any consideration. He knew very well that, that hon member could not appreciate the motives which induced him to absent himself while that vote was being taken. Men of such feelings as were possessed by that hon. member, could not correctly estimate his conduct for that occasion. His reason for abstaining from recording his vote on that occasion, were first of all, his feelings of respectability personally, for men with whom he had acted but a few days before.

His was a far different resition from that which they might be hurried through, or the opposition they would meet with. Their intention was to carry through the principal Government measures, and lay principal Government measures, and lay cupied that position he would have spokbefore the House their scheme with respect to the Grand Trunk Railway; and also acted in a similar manner. And he onduct sequence that these measures should be passed; but if by reason of any factious opposition they were unable to carry these which actuated him. But he would tell that the measures that the hon member for Haldimand could not understand the feelings which actuated him. But he would tell that he measures then the responsibility would that he member that he would tell that he members that he would tell that he would tell that he would that he would tell that he would tell that he would tell that he would that he would tell that he would tell that he was well as the would tell that he would tell that he was well as the would tell that he would tell that he would tell that he was well as the would tell that he would tell that he was well as the would tell that he would tell that he was well as the was well as the would tell that he was well as the was well as measures then the responsibility would rest on the right shoulders.

Mr. J. S. MacDonald said it was of much greater consequence to the people of the country that some constitutional course should be followed by the Government, on an occasion when they had been two times in the confidence, that it should was that he did not wish to assume the wanting in the confidence that it should was that he did not wish to assume the be determined whether a Government responsibility of imperilling the passage of should be allowed to carry on the business of the country, contrary to the constitution which had been carried through to their tional practice relative to the double last stage. He did not wish to prevent the majority system. It was strange to hear | Segniorial Amendment Act being carried the Government asking the assistance of out; for if that were done the operations the House, in order to carry their measures when only two days had elapsed since the and the completion of a great reform House had declared these hon, gentlemen indeed he did not wish to move any the country. Was there ever a ministry Judicial Decentralization Bill; nor did he two separate occasions, they yet had the to the Grand Trunk Railway which would audacity to insult the House by coming in one month, create a loss to the Country back again and resuming the Government of £100,000. And he did not wish to do in a still more obnoxious manner. He for so again because looking at the means one, should much rather see all their that night be resorted to not perhaps by measures go to the wall, then they should all the members of the Government, but attempt to proceed with the business of by some of them he was anxious that the Those hon. gentlemen modestly say—let us carry out our measures—say nothing about that double majority system. It was all very well while the hon. and collections and in some of their journals, that he had in the source of the standard of the Religious Incorporation Bill, and that none of them should be in a position to say it was his work and not theirs or say, as had been said in some of their journals, that he had

He errord would ask no hon, gentlemen to follow in the third would ask no hon, gentlemen to follow in the third would be according to the third would be according the third would be according the third would be according to the third wo the confidence of the country, as evidenced by two recent votes

Mr. Solicitor General Smith said the House had not been insulted. The ministry had been sustained by a majority of the House; and had, too, an undoubted right to receive their own votes on the question. He hoped the House would discontinue such opposition and allow them to proceed with the business of the country.

Mr. MacKenzie said he would state further for the information of the learned Solicitor General, how the House had

praise for his conduct on the occasion, in gentleman ought to await the report of the ducture. He ducture into the bad no confidence. He country in whom he had no confidence. He country in whom he had no confidence. He country in whom he strightforward conduct of the hon, and gallant knight on that the method of decimal currency.

The country in whom he had no confidence. He committee now sitting in England to enquire into the best method of decimal currency.

Mr. Dorion said he would move in amending the conduct of the Government in regard to the Grand Trunk.

The country in whom he had no confidence into the best method of decimal currency.

Mr. Mackenzie declined to wait any long of the hon, and gallant knight on that of the maintained that all the banks in the owns "a beach of the House."

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Mr. J. S. Macdonald did not see any thing opinion upon the following words repealing the conduct of the House.

now gone on with.

Mr. Brown did not think that the last speaker had spoken to the point at all, That gen-tleman had stated that the House should wait for another year to hear the decision of the Imperial Government. He would tell the House that they had been told the same thing year after year, for a long time past. He was lic feeling, for decimal currency, and it was no argument that the country should wait to hear the report of a committee. First the Government took up one ground, in relation to this subject, and they were forced to quit it, then they adopted another, and promised the decimal system, and he was sorry that his honfriend, Mr. McKenzie had not agreed to it at

old country had reported; which he hop they would do in a short time. It would etter to wait their decision than adopt the

American system.

Mr. Dorion did not see the necessity of waiting for the report of the English commit-tee. The business transactions of this country was increasing every day with the United States, and was at present very large, far larger than our transactions with England. Therefore it did not concern this country much what they adopted in England. The motion of the hon. member for Haldimand should be adopted at once, especially as it has

been admitted to be a good one.

Mr. J. S. McDonald said that if the one question more than that the people of this country desired to see settled, it was the present one. The people anxiously desired the change, and there was no reason why they should wait on the report of the committee. now sitting in England. The Speaker now left the chair at six

EVENING SESSION. The Speaker took the chair shortly before

8 o'clock. Upon the question whether the orders the day be read, Mr. J. S. Macdonald expressed his aston

those who were now in such a pitable plight that they could not occupy their present position for three weeks. And occupying that position they were bound to come down and show the country what they can do.

[Here some discussion ensued as to the question before the House.]

Attorney General Macdonald requested this, simply upon the consideration that the go into it. They say they are not prepared—but when will they say they may not prepared—but when will they say they must wait they can do.

[Here some discussion ensued as to the question like this, simply upon the consideration that the Government was not prepared to go into it. They say they are not prepared—but when will they say they must wait they can do.

[Here some discussion ensued as to the question like this, simply upon the consideration that the Government was not prepared to go into it. They say they are not prepared—but when will they say they must wait the action of England. It certainly was a strange procedure that they should thus deprive the country of the information which had been prepared by the hon, member for Haldimand.

Attorney General Macdonald requested

of the English Legislature, then all at once to adopt the American system and have afterwards to change it.

Mr. Mackenzie. You have already adopted it. opted it.

Mr. Cayley's motion was then put and carried by a vote of 42 to 26.

The House then proceeded to the

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

After some discussion the hill was read a STE, MARY'S RAILROAD.

The original motion was then carried by a rote of 54 to 15.

BANK OF MONTREAL. Mr. Dorion moved the third reading of the bill to amend and consolidate the acts incor-porating the Bank of Montreal.

Clerk read the clauses of the bill which had een amended. Mr. Merritt suggested the propriety of re-ferring the Bill back to the committee to harnonize its provisions with more of their Bills

At the request of Sol. Gen. Smith, the

Mr. Loranger moved that this Bill Mr. Loranger moved that this only a was for a motion canning for a return of an require Banks to redeem their notes at par we substituted instead of this Bills we ordered to establish the principle upon which these Asylum, &c. He said that he left the last to establish the principle upon which these

Banks should operate. After some discussion Mr. Mackenzie moved that this order for the third reading be discharged, and the Bill be referred to a comnittee of the whole forthwith for the purpose of striking out of clause 22 so much of its provisions as authorizes and legalizes usury and extortion in the form of special charge 121 per cent on notes and other negotiable

Mr. Sanborn Supported the motion which was then lost, 22 to 30.

The Bill was then read a third time. Mr. Conger then moved that the 22nd sended to admit of a graduated cale of percentage from one eight per cent on one months paper to 3 per cent on six gross breach of the privileges of this house" be left out, as also the words "its members," months paper. After some remarks the motion was with-

Mr. MacKenzie moved in amendment

given under oath. The motion was ultimately lost.

The bill was read a second time. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES. On motion of Mr. Sol. Gen. Ross, the House went into committee-Mr. Masson in Lower Canada.

Mr. MacKenzie opposed the bill as he considered its whole object was to give money to a number of Agricultural Societies. The bill passed the committee without mendment and was read a third time and

The House adjourned at 12 o'clock.

Toronto, June 3 Last night Mr. Mackenzie moved that rom and after the 31st January, 1855, or at the close of the present fiscal year, the public accounts shall be kept in dollars, ents and mills. Hon. Mr. Cayley moved in amend-ment that the "order of the day" be now

practise as Land Surveyor; to amend the act of incorporation of the Wood-stock & Lake Eric Railroad and Timber Co.; to

In the absence of the Hon. Mr. Cameron, Mr. Hartman moved the second reading of the bill to enable committees on private bills of the Legislative Assembly to examine witnesses on oath.

The following was a vote on Tuesday evening on J. S. McDonald's motion relative to

Mr. Wilson moved the further consideration of the motion for the passing of the bill to incorporate the London and Ste. Mary's Railroad Company.

Mr. Brown objected to the motion, as the object of the bill was to enable the Grand of the House, to form part thereof, at the time of this House, to form part thereof, at the time of this House, to form part thereof, at the time of this House, to form part thereof, at the time of this House, to form part thereof, at the time of this House, to form part thereof, at the time of this House, to form part thereof, at the time of this House, to form part thereof, at the time of the House, —No member of the adminted id not in so contract. This bill he admitted did not in so contract. This bill he admitted did not in so contract. This bill he admitted did not in so contract. This bill he admitted did not in so condition that the line should attend to Sarnia, and by passing the bill it gave them the power of deviating from their contract, the thouse, which it must be supposed was the power of deviating from their contract. This bill he admitted did not in so condition that the line should attend to Sarnia, and by passing the bill it gave them the power of deviating from their contract, the thouse, which it must be supposed was truck out which authorized the amalgamation of Ste. Mary's Railroad With the Grand Trunk.

Trunk.

This bill he admitted did not in so condition that the line should attend to Sarnia and canvas the members then present to induce them, by promise, to vote in favor of the Government." This, he said, was an insult to the House, which it must be supposed was the proposed was the members of the House, which it must be supposed was the proposed was the proposed was the members of the House, which it must be supposed was the proposed was the p

desired to put on the record a charge of some great offence against the member for Chambly, it was necessary that a statement of what the offence was should go with the cen-

The Speaker suggested, that as this amendment, whether carried or not, would place on the Journals the words which were judged objectionable, it would perhaps be desirable to come to an understanding which would avoid

Mr. Turcotte said that he had no objection to the words appearing on the Journals of the

The amendment was then lost. Mr. Sanborn then moved also in amendment to strike out the words immediately following the notice of motion, and to add thereto the following; and also a notice of motion by the member for Kent. The notice was for a motion calling for a return of all words as the member for Maskinonge had proposed. The censure he desired to put on books was exactly in accordance with English precedence, and as members had so high a sense of their honor and dignity, no doubt they would be obliged to him for giving them an opportunity for maintaining them.
The debate was continued, when the House

TORONTO, June 6. Last evening the debate was continued on the motion of Mr. Turcotte to expunge the notice of motion given by Mr. Darche M1. Loranger moved in amendment to Mr. Turcotte's motion, that the words "a and that the words "the members of

House" be added at the end thereof. Mr A. A. Dorion moved in amendment t the the 27th clause, that the words be added —such monthly and other statements of the assets and liabilities of the Banks—shall be which form the substance of the said notice, viz. :- That the following article be added to the rules of this House, to form thereof at the time of taking the vote on my question before the House-No member of the administration shall be permitted to cabal with, visit and canvas the members there present, the chair - on the bill to provide for the better organization of Agricultural Societies in hon, member now absent from his seat shall have an opportunity in due course of of explaning his reason for placing such notice on the list of notices of motion."—Yeas, '28;

Nays, 46. Mr. Sanborn moved in amendment to Mr. Loranger's proposed amendment, that all the words after "lest" be left out, and the following inserted — 'And, also, the first notice of Mr. Larwill, made on 2nd May last, viz: Adress to his Excellency the Governor General, praying him to cause to be laid before his House a return of the number of negros this House a ceturn of the number of negros colored males and felales, quadroons, mulattos sambos, half-breeds, or mules, mongrels, or conglomerates, in the Penitentiary, Lunatic Asylum or other public institutions; as also the proportion of those curious classes or varieties of the Provincial population as compared with the Celt and Saxon races, as a gross insult to the dignity of this House."—Year,

Mr. Loranger's amendment was then agree

The main motion as amended to, upon division, as follows :-Resolved,-That the notice placed on the

The Order of the Day for the House Committee of Supply, being read, On motion of the Hon. Mr. Cayley, His Lake Erie Railroad and Timber Co.; to Excellency's Message, recommending enable the Church wardens of St. Cathar-grant of Twenty-five Thousand Pour Mr. J. S. Macdonald then moved a series of resolutions affirming the principle of the double majority as that on which the Government of united Canada a ways had been and ought to be carried on.

And of colonization, was referred to the Committee, together with a further supplementary estimate for repairs at Port Stanley, £10,000, for Burlington Bay Piers, Hon. Mr. Carlos and Canada a ways had been and ought to be carried on

Hon. Mr. Cayley then moved, That Mr. Speaker do now leave the Chair;
Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment That it is desirable to remove all sembla of connection between Church and State, that this House will not give its sanction

After some springs conjugated at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming and what a few in the loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seeming and what a few seems are a loss to know their seems and what an insult seeming at a loss to know what an insult seems and what a few seems are a loss to know their seems and what a few seems are a loss to know their seems and what a loss are a loss to know their seems and what a loss are a loss to know their seems an

We are informed by Mr. John Peaeock of Chinguacousy that he obtained 139