

NEWS.

The cabin fare of the Lake steamers from Dickenson's Landing to Kingston is four dollars.

**The Rideau Canal** will not be opened before the 10th.  
**DARING ROBBERY.**—On the night of Monday the 12th instant, Mr. B. Ulph, a man in the employ of Wm. Brooke, Esq., Scotch Line, was aroused from his slumbers by the furious barking of the dogs; and on getting up to see if anything was wrong, he heard heavy tramping in the stable, and proceeded to ascertain the cause; he had not gone far when he was met by three men, who had taken a horse out of the stable, on which one of them was mounted; on asking them what they were going to do with the horse, one of the two who were walking drew a pistol and snapped it at his breast; on seeing this, the other drew a pistol, which likewise snapped; one of them then said to the man on the horse, "Peter, now is your time," on which he drew a pistol and fired, the ball passing close to Ulph's cheek, who then ran to the house and procured a gun, which he presented at them, but it would not go off. The three men then decamped, taking the horse with them. The horse, however, shortly after returned with the bridle broke.—*Bathurst Courier.*

**DIABOLICAL.**—A most fiendish occurrence took place a few days ago in the London District. An Indian, some weeks ago, entered a house of a Scotch family in Dunwich, and finding the husband absent, committed an infamous outrage upon the person of the defenceless wife. A few days ago an Indian, with a gun on his shoulder, entered the house and requested permission to remain during the night. The wife informed her husband in Gaelic that this was the individual who had abused her. He was, of course, peremptorily refused. The Indian shouldered his gun and went out, followed by the injured husband. As the gun pointed to the breast of the latter, the former deliberately pulled the trigger; and the unfortunate Scotchman fell dead upon the spot. The fiend returned to the house, and remained with the horror-stricken and defenceless woman most of the night; when, after some hours, the Indian falling asleep, the opportunity was seized by the woman to escape. With her child in her arms she travelled many miles before she reached her nearest neighbour's dwelling. Pursuit was immediately made after the Indian, but without success. A verdict of "Willful Murder" was returned by the Coroners' Inquest against the Indian.—*U. C. Paper.*

An aged woman by the name of M'Nab; who had been keeping house for her son, perished in the woods in the Township of Eramosa, during that severe storm which commenced on Saturday the 17th instant. It appears she left a store not far from her residence to proceed home, and had to cross a small piece of woods—must have missed the Road which led to it, got lost, and perished. When her body was found, on the following Monday, a basket which she had carried, was also found literally torn into chips, which she must have done in her desperation. One of her hands was gnawed by some animal.—*Hamilton Journal.*

The installation of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, took place March 25.

A dreadful explosion occurred in a colliery at Barnsley, on the 6th ultimo. Upwards of seventy persons lost their lives.

A discovery has now been perfected by Mr. S. R. Parkhurst, a gentleman of great mechanical ingenuity, which must supersede the existing modes of steam propulsion, and revolutionize the traffic by sea. This invention is secured by patent in Great Britain and all her colonies, the United States, France, and all other parts of the world. It is not merely original, but, like most useful inventions, remarkably, nay, beautifully simple. The advantages are threefold—a greatly increased rate of speed, a vastly increased power of stowage, by the reduction of the present cumbersome machinery in the holds of steamers, and reduced expenditure in the cost of the engine-power.

The greatest activity prevails in the ship-builders' yards at Sunderland, in consequence of the extraordinary demand for new vessels, to be engaged in the timber and corn trade.

Trade is reviving in Paisley—so much so that the relief committee expect to be able to cut off two hundred portions per day of soup kitchen supplies.

The central relief committee of the Society of Friends in Dublin have received £700, per Cambria, from their brethren in America.

It is expected that in the course of 1849, a helmet similar to the one in use in the Prussian service, with the addition of a horse-hair plume, will be taken in wear by the British Infantry.

The total value of the coinage at the Mint between the 13th of February, 1845, and the 13th July, 1846, was £8,124,804 8s; viz., gold, £7,177,770 8s.; silver, £947,031.

**MEXICO TO BE TAXED FOR THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR.**—The Washington Union contains a letter addressed by the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, avowing the determination to order that all the ports or places in Mexico which now are, or hereafter may be, in the actual possession of our land and naval forces by conquest, shall be opened, while our military occupation may continue, to the commerce of all neutral nations, as well as our own, in articles not contraband of war, upon the payment of prescribed rates of duties, which will be made known and enforced by our military and naval commanders. The Secretary of the Treasury is thereupon instructed to examine the existing Mexican tariff of duties, and report to the President a schedule of articles of trade, to be admitted at such ports or places as may at any time be in our military possession, with such rates of duties on them, and also on tonnage, as will be likely to produce the greatest amount of revenue. He is also directed to communicate the considerations which may recommend the scale of duties which he may propose, and submit such regulations as he may deem advisable, in order to enforce their collection. The reply of the Secretary is published with the requisition, and the tariff of duties prepared by him. He has established the following rates:—Cotton goods, not over one yard wide, are to pay a duty of five cents per yard, with a cent added for each additional four inches in width. Fabrics of hemp and flax six cents do. Silks, three dollars per pound. Woollen goods, fifty cents the running yard, and over; flannels twenty; carpets forty; blankets \$1 each, and so on; pig iron \$10 per ton; bar \$30; sheet, rod, hoop, nails, spikes, &c., \$80; castings \$60; tin \$80; brown sugar 3 cents per lb;

white do. 5; potatoes 20 cents per bushel; corn 10; other grain 40; flour \$2 per bushel; blank books 30 cents per lb; printed 50 do.; tobacco 3 to 10 cents per lb; brandy \$6 per pipe; wine 25 cents per gallon and 25 per cent.; whiskey three cents per pound; most other liquors 6 1/2 do.; clothing 40 per cent.; hats \$1 each; boots \$1 per pair; salt 15 cents per bushel, and so on; stoul, powder, gun cotton, saltpetre, lead, sulphur, arms, and munitions of war, are "strictly prohibited," as contraband of war.

**PROSPECT OF BUSINESS.**—The Canadian trade with New York bids fair to open this season with more activity than ever. It is stated that one boat landed at Rochester on Saturday last with one hundred and thirty-two passengers, mostly merchants and business men, on route to New York and other points, to purchase goods for the Canadian market. The number is quite unprecedented, and the fact furnishes a gratifying commentary upon the policy which opens the ports of the Atlantic to enable us to anticipate the trade of England with Canada, through the St. Lawrence.—*New York Express.*

We find the following in the Washington Union of Saturday: "We understand that the President of the United States is about to call immediately about 6,000 more volunteer troops into the public service." The administration is determined on a vigorous prosecution of the war. Mexico may be blind to her own interests—she may obstinately determine against any pacification. In that case she will find the Executive of the United States as resolute as bent upon carrying on the war as she can be, until peace can be made between the two countries. It is the true policy of the United States to profit by the victories they have gained. Peace or war, the olive branch or the sword, is left to the decision of Mexico. Whatever may be said against the administration, the last complaint will be its want of energy.

**AN INDIAN EXECUTION.**—A family of Choctaw Indians, whose ancestors have lived immemorably in our vicinity, says the Baton Rouge Conservator, of the 3d inst., and who, from a once powerful body, are now dwindled down to some half dozen degraded beings, engaged themselves last week in the solemn office of a capital punishment. It has been long known that one of the family, in a drunken brawl, killed another, and that punishment must follow, but the murderer and the friends of the murdered have for months visited and camped together upon equal terms, apparently enjoying the most perfect social intercourse. On Saturday last the poor wretches, covered with rags, and scarcely provided with food to keep their souls and bodies together, camped in a beautiful piece of woods near our town, and commenced the solemn ceremonies of funeral, the victim taking part in them. Toward midnight the preparations were finished, and the poor Indian exposed his naked breast—a load of buckshot, fired by his nearest relative, pierced his heart, and he fell a corpse. Nearly three days were consumed in weeping over his grave, and then the retributors of justice wended their way off to the swamps.

**SURRENDER OF ALVARADO AND JALAPA! RETREAT OF LA VEGA!**—By the arrival of the ship Louisville from New Orleans, we learn that the inhabitants of Alvarado sent Ambassadors to Gen. Scott, offering to surrender the town if he would guarantee the safety of lives and property. Jalapa also sent its Alcalde, with a civil escort, offering to surrender the town, and praying that the American troops might be sent there to take possession and protect the inhabitants. Gen. Scott received these commissioners in due form, and promised them the protection which they asked. Troops were promptly despatched. Twiggs left with 2,500 men. Kearney, of the 2d Dragoons, and Bankhead, of the 2d Artillery, were under marching orders, with a large train and military force. Gen. La Vega had evacuated his position at the National Bridge in consequence of not being supplied by Government. He marched towards the city of Mexico with two thousand men and nine pieces of Artillery.—*By Telegraph to the Evening Journal.*

The *Memorial de Rouen* relates the following:—"A few days ago several workmen were dining together in a public-house at Goupilleres Renfuges, when one of them gave way to a habit of swearing by God. The master of the house made remonstrances with him, which were taken in good part. Another man, however, a weaver, named Herubel, after denying the existence of a God, uttered the most impious language, and at last said, in a contemptuous tone, 'I will go and sup with your God this night.' The words were scarcely pronounced when the man fell dead upon the ground, as if he had been struck by a thunderbolt."

PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT—MONTREAL, May 3, 1847.

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.		
ASHES, Pots, per owt	27	3	a	27	6	PRASE, .....	nominal.				
Pearls, .....	27	0	a	27	3	BEEF, Primo Mess,					
FLOUR, Canada Superfine, per brl.	196	lbs.	nominal.			per brl. 200lbs.	60	0	a	00	0
Do. Fine, .....	nominal.					Prime, .....	50	0	a	00	0
Do. Extra, .....	nominal.					Primo Mess, per tierce, 30lbs.	00	0	a	00	0
Do. Middlings, ..	none					PORK, Mess, per brl. 290lbs	90	0	a	95	0
Indian Meal, 168lb.	none					Prime Mess, .....	75	0	a	00	0
Oatmeal, brl. 224lb.	33	0	a	34	0	Prime, .....	65	0	a	00	0
GRAIN, Wheat U.C.						Cargo, .....	06	0	a	00	0
Best, 60lbs. ...	none					BUTTER, per lb. ...	0	7	a	0	8
Do. L.C. per min.	nominal.										
BARLEY, Minot, ...	3	7	a	3	9						
OATS, " " " "	2	6	a	2	7						

THOS. M. TAYLOR, Broker.

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