News by the Niagara.

The *Niagara* reached Boston on Thursday, May 1, at about 6½ A.M. She brought 41 passengers.

The news generally is unimportant. Parliament adjourned for the holidays, to meet again on the 28th.

Her Majesty will open the Great Exhibition in state. The public will be excluded during the ceremony. The Exhibition increases in the popular mind: 7,000 season tickets have been sold already, and all are agog for the opening.

The *Arctic* made the passage from New York to Liverpool in a little more than 12 days.

M. de Lamartine has assumed the direction of the *Pays* Paris paper.

The Prussian Upper Chamber has rejected a proposal to open its sittings by prayer.

Negotiations are about to be commenced at the Hague for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce between Holland and Belgium.

Statistical work, just published, states the number of Protestants in the Prussian Monarchy at 16,076,198, that of Papists at 6,079,613.

In the city of Rome, which contains 170,384 inhabitants, there are 34 bishops, 1240 secular priests, 1[illegible] regular priests, and 1467 monks.

In Russia the candles used in the mines are made of tallow mixed with powdered charcoal, which is found to increase the intensity of the light.

On the 26th ultimo the village of Cozzera, in the valley of the Blenco, canton Uri, was buried under an avalanche of snow, and twenty-three persons were killed.

The Russian Government has decided that the thousandth anniversary of the Russian empire shall be celebrated next year with great pomp in all the cities and large towns of Russia.

Prince Leopold, of Bavaria, and his wife formally refuse to accept the crown of Greece for their eldest son, after the death of the King Otho, unless Art. 40 of the Greek Constitution, which requires that the King should profess the Greek religion, be modified.

Lord Palmerston has granted financial recompense to the Portuguese injured at Macao, in 1849, during the attack made by the crew of her Majesty's ship *Meander* on the settlement in consequence of an assault upon Mr. Sumner, a British subject, by the Portuguese authorities.

The steam-ship Great Britain is understood to be intended when her fittings are complete, for the New York trade.

Lord Langdale, the late Master of the Rolls, has, we regret to state, been attacked with paralysis, and is seriously unwell.

The *London Police Gazette* records the astounding fact, that 60,961 desertions have taken place from the British army, independent of the portion in Canada and other foreign possessions.

The claims of James Gordon, Esq., of Coatbridge, to the titles of Viscount Kenmure and Lord Lochinvar, is to come before the House of Lords during the present session.

The first prize essay on Popery, offered by the committee of the Evangelical Society (£100), has been awarded to the Rev. J. A. Wylie, author of "Scenes from the Bible," &c.

On Monday Sir John Romilly, Master of the Rolls, and Sir George James Turner, Vice-Chancellor, were sworn of her Majesty's Privy Council, and took their places at the board.

The favourite screw steam-ship *City of Glasgow* sailed on Wednesday, 16th ult., for Philadelphia, with a heavy freight and 120 passengers, amongst whom was the Hon. Thomas G. Clemson, late U. S. Minister at Brussels, with his lady and family.

The Arctic Search.—It is stated in the London *Globe* that, the Admiralty have resolved to send a powerful steamer into Barrow's Straits, this summer, in order to communicate with Captain Austin, and bring back intelligence of the operations of the squadron in search of Sir John Franklin.

Avalanches in Switzerland.—The Swiss journals are filled with details of the numerous avalanches occasioned by the mildness of the Winter. The *Gazette de Switz* informs us, that at Schachenthal, in the Canton of Uri, a vast avalanche has overwhelmed a forest, and swept away five houses, which were fortunately uninhabited. The *Bund* says, that it is impossible to give any idea of snow which fell from the 22d to the 23d of March on the road to St. Gothard. The whole space between Andermatt and Hospital, a full half league, is covered by an avalanche which now resembles a vast glacier. The snow, in many parts, is twenty, thirty, and even sixty feet deep.

Steam between Glasgow and New York.—Our readers are aware that the entire success of the first experiment, made by Messrs. Todd and M'Gregor, of direct steam communication between this city and New York, led recently to the formation of a joint-stock company, for the purpose of resuming the trade by a regular line of steam-ships. We have now the pleasure of stating that the directors of the new company have this week had a meeting, and appointed Mr. M. Langlands to be their manager and agent here, while their agency in New York has been entrusted to Mr. J. M'Symon. It will thus be seen that the management on both sides the Atlantic will be in the same hands that conducted, with so much efficiency and satisfaction, the affairs of the City of Glasgow, now transferred to the Liverpool and Philadelphia trade. The directors have likewise decided on naming the first steamer of the Glasgow and New York Steam-ship Company, the *Albion*, and have unanimously agreed to confer the command on Capt. N. Stewart, of the Liverpool and Halifax mail steamers, and previously well known in the East India trade as commander of the *Rajasthan*. The *Albion* will be launched from the building-yard of Messrs. Todd and M'Gregor, about the middle of June, and is expected to make her first trip across the Atlantic early in August.—*Glasgow Citizen.*

CANADA AND ENGLAND.

It appears from despatches laid on the table of the House of Commons, on the 8th of this month, that a most momentous change has just been effected in the relations between this country and the colony of Canada. The Canadian legislature is dissatisfied with the salaries of its officials, which it considers to be higher than those paid in the neighbouring states of the American union. These salaries were originally settled by the Act of Parliament incorporating Upper and Lower Canada into one province. The colonists becoming dissatisfied with the amount, an Act of Imperial Parliament was obtained, enabling them to repeal these salaries, and make other provision on that behalf. This right they again exercise, and are now again dissatisfied with the amount of the salaries. Under these circumstances they apply to Lord Grey to enable them to recall those grants, and to fix salaries at a lower scale. To this, by a despatch dated the 14th of last March, Lord Grey replies, and although disapproving the reduction of salaries, the Government, after mature deliberation, is willing that the civil list wholly at the disposal of the Canadian Parliament; that the salary of the Governor is to be defrayed out of the imperial treasury, and that, by way of equivalent for these concessions, since Canada now possesses, in the most ample and complete manner in which it is possible she should enjoy it, the advantage of self-government in all that relates to her internal affairs, the troops maintained in Canada should be confined to the garrisons of two or three posts of importance, probably only Quebec and Kingston. Lord Grey reminds the people of Canada, with great justice, that the advantages of self-government ought to be accompanied by corresponding responsibilities; that it is only due to the people of this country that they should now be relieved from a portion of the charge which has hitherto been imposed upon them for the protection of a colony now able to do much towards protecting itself; that he is only reverting to the former colonial policy of this country; that the American and West Indian colonies not merely protected themselves, but gave valuable military assistance to the mother country in her wars with France; and that this policy would have been introduced at an earlier period, but for depression which the change from protection to free trade brought upon Canadian interests.—*London Times.*

INDIA.

The Overland Mail from India has arrived, bringing dates from Bombay to the 17th of March, and from Hong Kong to the 27th of February. The Marquis of Dalhousie was at Attock on the 8th of March, *en route* for Peshawur. He will proceed to Simla in May. A conspiracy had been discovered in Nepaul, the object of which was to murder our recent visitor, General Jung Bahadour, the conspirators being his own father and brother. The ship *Buckinghamshire* was burnt in the Hoogley, as she was down on her voyage home. Two passengers (invalids) perished. The vessel is supposed to have been set on fire by the Lascars. Capt. Colinson, in her Majesty's ship *Enterprise*, one of the ships which left here in January, 1849, in search of Sir John Franklin, has arrived at Hong Kong. Her news from the Arctic regions has been long anticipated. The pirate Chin-Apoo, who murdered Lieutenant da Costa and Lieutenant Dwyer, in February, 1849, has been captured and identified, and awaits his trial on board the Phlegethon steamer, at Canton.

IRELAND.

The Limerick floating docks will be completed for the admission of shipping in one year from October next.

Father Mathew arrives in New York from New Orleans in July next, and returns to Ireland in August.

Mr. Sergeant Murphy will be returned for the city of Cork, in place of Mr. Fagan, M. P., who has resigned.

A greater breadth of land is now being ploughed up in Ireland for potatoes than during the last four years.

Mr. Whiteside, Q. C., has been returned for Enniskillen by a majority of 85 to 68 over his opponent, Mr. Collum.

Captain French, who has just returned to Galway from India, will stand for the representation of the town next election.

John C. Erck, Esq., L. L. D., is about to resign the office of Ecclesiastical Commissioner for Ireland. His salary is £1000 a-year.

The Irish South-Eastern Railway is entirely finished from Carlow to Kilkenny, and Mr. Dargan, the contractor finally arranged with.

The income of the Sunday-school Society of Ireland, last year, was £2452; number of schools 3064; scholars, 226,515; gratuitous teachers, 19,653.

Mr. James Stevenson, of Doagh, has sold this year, in the Belfast market, the produce of three acres of flax, and netted the sum of £99 thereby.

FRANCE.

After all the various failures by M. Odillon Barrot and M. Maleville to form a permanent French Ministry, Louis Napoleon was compelled at the eleventh hour to recur to his old friend and staunch supporter M. Leon Faucher, and at the last moment when every other combination had failed, the old Ministry, which on the 18th of January last had received the direct censure of the Assembly, was with one or two slender changes suddenly reconstituted. M. Leon Faucher, as the leading Minister, took the department of the Interior, M. Fould, Finances, M. Rouher Justice, M. Buffet, Commerce, and M. Crouseilles, a *ci-devant* Legitimist, Public Instruction. M. Baroche shares the leadership by taking the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The new Ministers, upon appearing suddenly in the Assembly dressed in full official costume, were received with marked coldness, which reached the freezing point when M. Leon Faucher read a brief address declaratory of the policy of the newly revived Ministry. Their announcement was merely to the effect that they could not conscientiously refuse the President to take office again, "as the increasing disquietude of the country commanded them to silence *their hesitation*. At which the Chamber burst into an ironical laugh. M. St. Beauve at once mounted the tribune, and said that the reappearance of three of the leading members of the Ministry condemned by the Assembly was the most glaring defiance that was to be found in the parliamentary history of France or of any other country, and at once moved a direct vote of want of confidence in an order of the day *motive*. M. Leon Faucher made a crafty reply, begging for time to wait for the acts of the new Ministry "before the majority condemned the principles of the majority;" and the order of the day, pure and simple, being called for, carried, after a ballot, by 327 against 273, being a majority of only 42 in a house of 602 members. About 30 Legitimists came to the rescue of the new Ministers; 60 members stayed away, amongst which were M. Thiers, Changarnier, Dufaure, Remusat, Berryer, and Lamartine. Count Mole, de Broglie, and Odillon Barrot gave their votes to the new Administration. M. Leon Faucher will undoubtedly adhere to the electoral law of May, whilst there is every reason to believe that he will propose a revision of the Constitution in some shape so as to prolong the powers of the President. This will raise the storm. Already the partisans of Louis Napoleon are at work in the provinces, getting up petitions moving the Assembly to revise the Constitution, whilst the Montagnards have almost all left Paris to stir up the departments; and, as it is idle to conceal that the President meditates an usurpation, France is preparing for the ordeal which must be passed during the ensuing year. The Socialists in London have, it is said, come to the resolution that the Presidency of the French Republic shall be given, in 1852, to a simple mechanic.—They have pitched upon a cabinet maker, named Anthony, director of an association of that trade in the Faubourg St. Antoine, and such a selection bodes no good for the peace of Louis Napoleon or of France. The accounts from the departments, coloured, as most of them are, by the party feelings of the journals which report them, plainly indicate, however, that the Socialists are gaining ground, and we are quite prepared to witness a very formidable struggle between the contending factions. The Chamber has separated for the Easter recess. The *Assemblee Nationale* had passed into the hands of Count Mole and M. Guizot; and it is now formally announced "that personages of high consideration in the political world will make this journal the vehicle of their opinions, and the supporter of their efforts for the definitive union of the great elements of the party of order." The Duke of Levis has arrived in Paris with a mission from the Count de Chambord on this subject of "fusion." The latest news from Paris only shows increased uneasiness by the decline of the funds; and, notwithstanding the support of the Duke de Broglie, we believe the new Ministry, if it does not fall by its internal divisions, will scarcely have strength to cope with the serious difficulties which present themselves on all sides.

PORTUGAL.

On Tuesday we were surprised with the intelligence that an insurrection had broken out in Portugal, and that the Duke of Saldanha had placed himself at the head of it. It would appear that the Duke, after having shown himself conspicuously in public in Lisbon, left secretly for his country seat at Cintra, where he instantly unfurled his standard, and the troops in that quarter joined him. Instead of marching direct to Lisbon, he directed his movement towards Santarem, with a view, no doubt, to secure that important military position, and to give time for the malcontents at Oporto, and in the north, to come up to him. Some accounts gave out that Count des Antas was still at Lisbon, whilst others assert that he is gone, with other chiefs of the Junta party, to stir up their adherents in other quarters. It is scarcely known as yet whether this serious rebellion has been organised merely with the view to destroy the Count de Thomar, or whether the chiefs compass the overthrow of the Queen's dynasty. It was at first said that the King would take the field against the Duke of Saldanha, but we believe that the Duke of Terceira will have the command of the Queen's forces. Almost all the troops seem to favour the Duke of Saldanha's pretensions. At Mafea and St. Ubes blood has been already spilt, the cry of "down with Thomar" having provoked a tumult, and several officers were killed. The accounts are highly favourable to the Queen's cause. The British squadron, which was on the point of sailing from the Tagus, has been detained at the special request of the Portuguese Court, but, of course, will take no part in this fresh intestine quarrel. It will be curious, however, if, during the official career of Lord Palmerston, the downfal of Count de Thomar should so speedily follow that of Conseil Narvaez.

ITALY.

The authorities in Milan have given notice that the proprietors of buildings who, in the more [illegible] neglect to remove the revolutionary placards, [illegible] symbols which have been posted during the night will be fined 10 florins. The fines are to form a fund, out of which 100 florins (£10) will be given as a reward for each conviction of a person affixing revolutionary documents to the walls. Should the fund not be large enough to cover the outlay, the respective parishes will have to make up the deficiency.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The *Roman Journal*, of the 31st ultimo, announces that the 2nd battalion of French Chasseurs marched the day before for Civita Vecchia, where they were to embark for Algeria.

A French company had obtained a contract from the Pontifical Government for lighting Rome with gas.

On the 30th ultimo, his holiness the Pope, according to custom, performed the ceremony of the benediction of the Golden Rose in the chapel of the Vatican.

SICILY.

The [illegible] *Journal* of Sicily gives some further details of the violent storm which raged in that island on the 1[illegible] ultimo. Its ravages were not confined to [illegible] but extended also to Messina, Cefala and [illegible] and rocks have fallen down [illegible] inundations by storm [illegible] swollen by heavy [illegible] away, with the [illegible] plantations [illegible] transformed [illegible] At Montemaggio[illegible] one-third of the [illegible] buried under an immense mass of earth [illegible] from the adjoining mountain; but these [illegible] had fortunately foreseen the impending disaster [illegible] had taken to timely flight. Another landslip [illegible] occurred at Schlafani, and overwhelmed the mineral baths at that place. It has not yet been ascertained whether any lives were lost. The road from Cefala to Messina is perfectly impassable. Hundreds of fishing boats have been wrecked on the coast.

EGYPT.

Advices from Constantinople state that Rauee Pacha, the Viceroy's Envoy, had been well received by the Sultan; and the explanations he had given relative to the present condition of Egypt, had proved satisfactory.

The railway between Cairo and Alexandria will be completed during the present year.

The Government continue their sales by auction of grain and pulse, and in another week Abbas Pacha will have paid off all his creditors.

TURKEY.

We have advices of the 26th of March from Constantinople. Kiani Pasha, Abbas Pasha's Envoy to the Porte, assures Ministers that his master is a most loyal subject, and hopes that, in consideration of this fact, the Sultan will not insist on reforms which would restrict his authority and resources. It is said that Dechaffer Effendi will convey to the Viceroy the final determination of the Porte, which is based on the stipulations made in 1840. The Austrian Ambassador has received the assurance of the Porte that Kossuth, Batthyani, Messaros, the two Perzels, and Asboth, shall still be detained at Kutayeh. The other fugitives, some 60, will soon be liberated.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS—April 18.

The corn market is very dull, being overwhelmed by the enormous import of flour from France, the receipts into this port alone from that country during the past week being equal to about 40,000 bushels of 196 lbs., and the quantity forced on the market so far exceeds the demand that prices are quite nominal. Western Canal flour, 19s. to 20s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 20s. 6d. to 21s. 6d., dull of sale; Ohio and Canada, 20s. to 20s. 6d., and sour, 18s. to 19s. per barrel. White Indian, corn, 33s.; yellow, 31s. to 32s; and mixed, 30s. 6d. to 31s. per qr. of 480 lbs. Wheat, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. for red, and 6s. to 6s. 2d. per 70 lbs. for white. Indian corn meal, 14s. 6d. per barrel.

NEW BRUNSWICK *vs.* THE RAILROAD.

(From the Nova Scotian.)

A great deal has recently been said relative to the part New Brunswick may be expected to take on the great question of the Railroad to connect Halifax with Quebec or Montreal. That adverse views have been manifested in New Brunswick, by those now in power, is undeniable. But whether these opinions will be confirmed by the people of the sister province, when the question is broadly placed before them, is quite another story. We are free to confess that we do not attach much importance to the recently expressed determination, on the part of the Legislature of New Brunswick, to oppose the scheme propounded by the British Government. The hasty manner in which the subject has been dealt with by our neighbours, confirms us in the opinion that the people of that fine province will have to decide the question at issue. The advantages accruing to New Brunswick, from the construction of the Halifax and Quebec line, are too manifest and manifold to be peremptorily rejected or coolly received. That Province has, in the aggregate, about eleven millions of acres of ungranted Lands, through a considerable portion of which the line to Quebec must necessarily pass. The line to Portland, on the other hand, runs through a territory scarcely worth a button. Nothing beyond the mere advantages resulting from the passenger traffic, can be counted upon for the benefit of New Brunswick, from the construction of the Portland Railroad. On the contrary, the securing of the Quebec line, would, in the very nature of things, be the means of opening up and populating the immensely valuable and fertile district through which it would pass, thereby inducing permanent prosperity to the whole province. Besides this, the New Brunswickers will find that it is not an easy matter to go successfully into the money market of England for the purpose of raising the required amount of capital to construct any Railroad through the country, after rejecting the guarantee of the British Government for the construction of the line to Quebec. But we do not anticipate any real opposition to the Government scheme, when the subject in all its bearings shall have been submitted to the people of the sister province. Canada will, we are satisfied, seize with avidity the opportunity now afforded her to emerge from obscurity, and take her proper place in the social and political scale. The grand feature in the whole scheme, as far as it has yet been propounded to the public is, undoubtedly, the organization of the great co-operative Association alluded to by the Hon. Provincial Delegate in his last despatches.—The Association will, doubtless, comprise not only a large proportion of the landed gentry of the Kingdom, but a considerable majority of the members of both Houses of Parliament. By this means, an influence will be brought to bear upon the existing Administration, of whatever complexion it may be, altogether irresistible. And when the ball shall have been fairly opened, and the work begun, New Brunswick will find it very much to its advantage to seize so favourable an opportunity to dispose of her waste lands, at remunerating prices. Should our anticipations ever be realized, and a Railroad connecting Halifax with Canada be constructed, the receipts arising from the sale of public lands, would enable the New Brunswickers to secure any quantity of these modern improvements. At any rate we will not, until more tangible evidence is adduced to the contrary, believe that the shrewd people of the sister Province are so blind to their own interests, and recreant to the permanent prosperity of their fine country, as to refuse the needful at 3 per cent from the British Government, and go into the money market of the world, begging it of Capitalists at the rate of 6 or 7. Time will tell!

LEGISLATIVE.

Mr. Johnson's Resolution for appointing a Committee, consisting of the Judges and others, to enquire into the propriety of abolishing the Court of Chancery, was rescinded on Saturday. The Bill on the same subject was subsequently debated in Committee, reported, and ordered to be fairly engrossed and sent to the Legislative Council for their concurrence. A Resolution placed £1000 at the disposal of the Executive with the view of making a Railway Survey from Amherst to the Eastern extremity of the Province and from Windsor to Annapolis was carried, at a late hour in the Evening, after a protracted Debate. On Monday, the Chancery Bill was read a first time in the Legislative Council, and postponed until the next Session. Mr. Johnson moved a Resolution in the Assembly, authorising the Executive to appoint a Committee to enquire into the expediency of remodelling or abolishing the Court of Chancery, which was passed, without a division and assented to by the Legislative Council. Several Bills and Resolutions came down from the Council agreed to.—*The Nova Scotian April 16th.*

At Nashville, N. H., Edward Gallison injured his spine by falling into an open cellar way, so that his recovery is doubtful.

The ship *Mary Hale*, 102 days from Liverpool, which was supposed to have been lost, arrived at [illegible]

Nothing has been discovered of the £10,000 worth of notes stolen from the Oriental Bank. A reward of £1000 had been offered for the detection [illegible]

[illegible] *Gazette* announces, that in consequence of the high price of coal at Palermo, foreign coal is to be admitted [illegible] the end of June, [illegible]

A society is about to be formed [illegible] under the patronage of the Archbishop, the object of which is to supply bread to the poor classes at 25 per cent under the regular price.

Rev. Albert Barnes and Rev. Joel [illegible] have been [illegible] by [illegible] in Philadelphia [illegible] which was con[illegible] Red Man, it [illegible] before the [illegible] of civilisation. Cannot their Scarlet Eminences the "Princes of the Church" [illegible] hint from [illegible] fact?—*Punch.*

Messrs. Madoz and Mora [illegible] exchanged some angry words in the Madrid [illegible] Chambers on the preceding day, a renewal [illegible] took place between those two gentlemen on the 1st. The arms chosen was the broad sword, and M. Madoz was slight[illegible] in the head.

On strolling along the wharves on [illegible] observed a couple of barges loading cut [illegible] for Quebec; intended as we understood, for the City Hall and Free Church, which are now being erected in that city.—*Montreal Pilot.*

Alteration of Bank Notes—Caution.—One Dollar notes of the Merchants' Bank of Syracuse, have been altered into Tens. The alteration is skillfully done, and is calculated to deceive any one not familiar with the two denominations. Counterfeit Fives on the Champlain Bank, Ellenburgh, are afloat—paper light—printing badly done. Letter A—dated Nov. 1, 1849. Look out for them!

The Boston Committee of the American Tract Society has, we understand, sent 14 students from Andover to sell religious books in the Eastern Townships of Canada during their vacation.—This is a noble commencement of colportage in Canada, and we earnestly hope the success will be such as to induce a continuance and extension of the work.

Inquest.—An inquest was held on Sunday last before Coroner Mitchell, on the body of a man named John Connor, which floated up in the Canal. It seems that the unfortunate victim of intemperance, fell into the Canal about three weeks since, while in a state of intoxication, and was drowned. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.—*Dundas Warder.*

A Ton of Books Franked.—The Louisville Courier notices the arrival by the through mail of seven more large bags filled with books, &c, directed to Senator Borland, under his own frank. This makes *twenty* bags in all, weighing over one ton, which this senator has franked home to his own address. [What a *model* of economy that 'ar Republic is, to be sure!]

Great Speed.—The steamboat *Reindeer*, Capt. De Groot, left New York Wednesday morning at ten minutes past 7, and arrived at Albany 3 P.M.—making the passage in *seven hours and fifteen minutes!* The *R.* made all the usual landings between the two cities. This says the *Argus*, is one of the quickest trips on record—but still not all the *Reindeer* can do in that line, if urged to a test of her speed.

Steamboat Racing.—The Ocean and Empire State have had three trials of speed, on the lake between Cleveland and Buffalo. The Ocean accomplished the distance on the third trip in 10 hours and 48 minutes. Fortunately no explosion took place, although both boats were urged to their utmost capacity. Passengers travelling West should be careful to avoid these racing boats, if they value their lives.—*Whig.*

It is said that another man was drowned at Batiscan the same night, in attempting to jump on board the Crescent, after her gangways had been removed. He walked off the wharf at that place about 30 feet forward of the gangway. The steamboat agent, Mr. Brunelle, had a boat moored to the wharf, into which he got, but could not succeed in saving him.

The Government of Bombay has appointed a committee to investigate and report on the alleged frauds and deficits in the wheel tax department while it remained in charge of Captain Baynes, the Superintendent of Police. The same day that the committee appeared in orders the principal approver and chief witness died suddenly, not without suspicions of poison, but for these there appeared to have been no foundation.

Fire.—Two houses were burned down on Tuesday morning, at one o'clock, on William street, in this town. They were both insured. The house occupied by Mr. Carty was insured in the Saint Lawrence Co., as also the Engine house next to his dwelling. As usual there was no water except from private cisterns. One engine was useless, having no supply—the men, we are told, [illegible] from place to place to obtain the needful.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

Deficiency of Maple Sugar.—A correspondent of the *Canadian* states, that at St. Raymond, the supply of Maple Sugar, this year, is by no means so abundant as was expected. Those who profited by the early mild weather have made a considerable quantity; but, unfortunately, they are few in number. The first sugar, in that parish, was made on the 20th March, ten days earlier than usual, and those who from their long experience reckoned it too early to work, have thus been duped by the inconstancy of the seasons.

Last week has been the busiest one our canal has witnessed—140 vessels have passed through. The tolls up to this time are considerably in advance of last year, and the prospect for the rest of the season is that the business of this year will far exceed last year, though that was in advance of all former years. From our own window we now look out on steamer and propeller, on schooner and three-master, on brig and scow, laden with the products of different localities, and all contributing to the revenue of the country. Quite a visionary scheme, this canal, very.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

Railroad Enterprise in Russia.—A recent letter, to the Secretary of the New York and Erie Railroad Company, says that the Czar has resolved to commence the projected railway from St. Petersburgh to Warsaw so soon as the season will admit. The distance is nearly 800 miles, and the route will extend through as uneven tract of country, intersected by many rivers and swamps. The surveys were made last year. The Chief Engineer of this new Railroad will be Major T. S. Brown, an American gentleman, who is now engaged in the St. Petersburgh and Moscow Line, (42 miles long,) and who was late Engineer on the Erie Railroad, United States.

How The Wheat Looks.—Fall wheat on the front of Whitby, the farmers say is, far from promising. The winter, it is said, has been exceedingly severe on the wheat plant, especially toward the opening of spring when the fields were coated with ice. Many fields at present look as though much of the wheat was killed: but we still hope for a revival of portions now supposed to be almost worthless. In the rear of Whitby, in Reach, and so also along in the northern Townships where the snow lay longer and afforded protection from the ice and frost during February and March, the wheat appears healthy, thriving, and promising.—*Whitby Reformer.*

For the World's Fair.—No less than *eleven* fine steamers will leave this country for England during the month of May, with living cargoes for the great exhibition. The programme is as follows:

Date	Steamer	For	From
May 6	Humboldt	Southampton,	New York.
May 7	Asia	Liverpool,	"
May 7	Lafayette	"	Philadelphia.
May 10	Pacific	"	New York.
May 14	Niagara	"	Boston.
May 15	City of Glasgow,	"	Philadelphia.
May 17	Hermann	Southampton,	New York.
May 21	Europa	Liverpool	"
May 24	Arctic	"	"
May 29	Cambria	"	Boston.
May 31	Franklin	Southampton,	New York.

—*New York Sun.*

Chief Justice Taney.—Grace Greenwood's sketches of character and appearance are very lifelike. For instance the following of Chief Justice Taney:—Taney is the very ideal of a Chief Justice; looking cold, emotionless, unsusceptible—a bundle of precedents—an epitome of authorities. It hardly seems that such a man, from whose life the insatiable sponge of the law, has absorbed the natural juices, need suffer decay, and be buried like other people at last. Such an existence is in itself a preserving-mummy making process—and it would almost seem that he has only to grow more musty and dry, like some old parchment, until death rolls him up, ties him with red tape, and lays him away in some dusty pigeon hole.—*Buffalo Adcertiser.*

Fatal Fire at Clarenceville.—On Sunday, the 20th instant, a most melancholy and fatal accident occurred at Clarenceville, Caldwell's Manor. It appears that during the time of religious worship, the house of Mr. Harrington was discovered to be on fire. The alarm soon spread, and the people in the Churches and elsewhere were soon on the spot. Every effort was made to save the moveable property: to save the building was impossible. The [illegible] to benefit their neighbour,—amongst these were Mr. Langdale, Simpson, and a young man of the name of Hunter, son of Mr. Hunter who resides on the west shore. Mr. Simpson saw there was danger of the roof falling, and called to Hunter to come away, at the same moment making his escape. Hunter did not move so quickly, and, when attempting to reach some article of the property in the door of the room closed, at the same moment the roof of the building fell in, and enveloped the young man Hunter, in the flames, from which there was no escape. He was burned to [illegible] would be vain to attempt any description [illegible]

[illegible] the Negroes.—On Tuesday two colored men were standing very quietly in the Custom-house Square, when two men, one of whom appeared to be drunk, assailed them with jokes and insults, which at last came to blows. The blacks had the best of it with their fists, upon which their assailants retired and presently returned, armed with a very formidable club a piece. With these weapons they made a furious onslaught upon the negroes, and inflicted several severe blows. In the melee a number of the countrymen of the two parties assembled, and things looked somewhat threatening, until some gentlemen interfered and prevented the farther use of the clubs. The blacks ran away, and shortly after another man of the same colour, but who had taken no part in the preceding occurrence, happened to pass through the street, when he was immediately set upon, and received a blow on the head from a bludgeon. He turned round and knocked down the man who had attacked him; but seeing that he was outnumbered took to his heels and ran. At the moment, however, when he was on the point of entering a house, one of his pursuers caught him and knocked him down with his cudgel, upon which some one or two other fellows, who had been close at his heels, also set upon him. He was fortunately rescued by the bystanders; but not till he had received a severe wound. The Mayor passed soon afterwards.—*Montreal Herald.*

Port Hope Harbour & Wharf Co.—It affords us much pleasure in being able to announce that the Contractors for extending the piers, improving the harbour, &c., have commenced their operations, which, we understand, are to be carried out on an extensive scale.—*Port Hope Watchman.*

Heavy Robbery at a Hotel.—A merchant from Waterford county, Ohio, Charles Bowen, who arrived in this city on Thursday last, and took lodgings at the Merchants' Hotel in North Fourth street, was robbed of $2300 on an early hour on Saturday morning. The money, consisting of one $1000 note on the Bank of Baltimore, two $500 notes and three $100 notes, on the Bank of Pennsylvania, was taken from the watch fob pocket of Mr. Bowen, while asleep. The unfortunate man was accompanied by another person named John Watson, from New York, and upon arriving were both put in one room.—*Phil. Ledger.*

More "Ruin and Decay." An old Yorkshireman, of Puslinch (or rather his two sons,) raised upon his farm in said townships, last season, the pretty crop of 32½ bushels of Fall Wheat per acre. His crop the previous year amounted to 31½ bushels per acre. He has lately sold a pair of fat oxen for $120 to a party at Toronto, which party soon resold them at an advance of $17½ to a Butcher of that city. The various crops and farm produce of this "old Yorkshireman's" land, are in proportion to the foregoing: giving a pleasing picture of the sort of "ruin and decay" prevailing to a considerable extent in this neighborhood. These facts have been communicated to us by Mr. James Grace husband, of Forest House, Puslinch, who is happy in having the "old Yorkshireman" as a neighbour.—*Guelph Advertiser.*

Wheat near Peterborough.—Now that the snow has almost disappeared we have an opportunity of judging of the appearance of the winter wheat in the ground, and we are happy to say, that from our own observation, and from accounts from various parts of the country, the prospect is a very encouraging one. The blade looks very green and thrifty, and the roots appear to be "stooling out" in the most luxuriant manner—Very little has been winter killed, and should our most dreaded enemy, "the rust," but keep at a respectable distance, the farmer will most probably have cause of thankfulness for an abundant harvest. The quantity sown last autumn is greater than ever known before in this country, and more than usual pains have been bestowed on the selection of good seed and the time and manner of sowing.—*Peterboro' Journal.*

New Patent Window.—We are informed that a new patent window—an ingenious modification of the English sliding sash window—has been invented by a citizen of ours, which will be much prized here, and in all buildings in warm climates, steamboats, &c. Its ventilating powers are superior to any other description of window whatever—it may be cleaned both outside and inside by one individual without risk; the facility afforded for this purpose will be the means of keeping apartments healthful and clean, at a saving of cost to householders, while the risk of catching cold from direct currents of air will be obviated. It has been seen and approved by many of the leading Architects and Engineers, and no doubt will be extensively adopted. The Inventor has obtained a patent for it.—*Montreal Pilot.*

The Head of a Family.—Good and True.—A thrifty bustling dame who manages a very thriving grocery concern—her husband slipping about doing nothing, although he thinks the business could not go on without him—received one of the census schedules to fill up. It was not thought worth while to give it to the gudeman, as he, poor easy soul, took no charge of anything in particular. To it the wife set—'Head of the family: that's me, nae doot. I wad like to ken wha's the head o' the family if it's no me.' So down goes 'Janet——head of the family.' The gudeman of course, came next in rotation, but his loving wife felt greatly puzzled what to say he was. After much cogitation the spouse thus soliloquised—'I see am to tell nae lees: gif I do, am in for £5, besides fash; the truth's aye best.' So John——was put down; and after his name, this very complimentary addition by the wife of his bosom—'Doots about and does naething: leaves a' to me.' Well done, Janet; such husband deserve just such treatment.—*Daily Mail.*

Jamaica.—The Cherokee steamer from Chagres to New York, brought papers and advices from Jamaica to the 9th. It was said to be the intention of the Governor to prorogue the Assembly, in consequence of some difficulty about passing the poll tax and Governor's salary bills. The cholera had ceased. Business was dull, and some discussion had taken place about a despatch of Lord Grey on the advantages of encouraging emigration from the United States and Canada. The despatch says that many advantages would attend such emigration; but thinks the government should hold out no inducement, lest they should only encourage importations of lazy independents, such as there have already too much of, and which he thus describes—"The laborer in America, whose wages are perhaps double those of the Dorsetshire or Devonshire laborer, does no less work; and he is surprised when in Jamaica, he sees a man who calls himself a laborer, riding to the field at half-past seven o'clock, with an umbrella over his head to keep him from the sun, while his son, who ought to be at school, runs beside his horse, carrying his hoe: and then rides quietly home again at two."

A Few Plain Questions to Dr. Wiseman.—6. Is it, or is it not the fact, that in the city of Rome itself containing a population of 30,000 families, a large portion of its inhabitants are (a Roman priest being witness) "in a state of brutal ignorance," notwithstanding the presence of "about 5000 priests, monks, and nuns, besides cardinals and prelates, in the [said] city of Rome, and his Holiness the Pope himself?"—(*See Rev. H. Seymour's Mornings with the Jesuits*, pp. 202-3, quoted in the *Morning Herald* of Oct. 29 1850.) 7. Is it not the fact that even if (as we are told) "in ancient times the existence of an abbey on any spot, with a large staff of clergy, and ample revenues, would have sufficed to create around it a little paradise of comfort, cheerfulness, ease," yet, at all events, (to adopt the words of a certain cardinal) "this however, is *not now* the case,"—The *Roman Catholic* city of *Rome itself being witness?* 8. Ought *Rome's* "dark corners," or the "dark corners" of England's ancient city, Westminster, to invite the prior care of the Roman Pope and the Roman cardinals, and *aspirants to* [illegible] who "covets," and who begs "to *claim* and to visit as a blessed pasture" places "in which sheep of *Holy Church* are to be tended, in which a bishop's godly work *has to be* done, of consoling, converting, and preserving?"—*Edinburgh Witness.*

How the Public Benefit by Railways—Cheap Coal.—An arrangement, most important to the London consumer of coals, has just been come to by the Great Northern Railway Company and the owners of the best South Yorkshire collieries for the transit of the proceeds to the metropolitan markets. Much as has been done by the London and North-Western and the Midland Railways in breaking up the northern coal monopoly, with regard to the London consumer, this new course will greatly further reduce the price. Mr. Coles Child is appointed sole agent for the sale of coals from the Silkstone, Thorncliffe, Elsecar, Barnsley, and Worsborough pits. They produce most excellent household fuel, will arrive in capital condition, and be supplied to our own cellars for something like 17s. per ton. It is gratifying to think that this arrangement, or other similar ones which may be made, is not likely to injure the shipping employed in the coal trade, but rather confer a benefit. The breaking up of the northern monopoly will open the field for competition, and instead of keeping back vessels for three months on one trip, which might be [illegible] to an artificial enhancement of prices, the owners will be anxious to get their coals to market, where, at a reasonably higher price than Yorkshire coal, their quality will insure purchasers. Among the advantages to be obtained by the community from the increasing facilities of railway transit, the abolishing of this pernicious system, pursued towards an industrious and useful class, is not the least.—*Mining Journal.*

Smuggled Tobacco.—Custom Laws.—The *Greenock Adverliser* says—A short time back a trial was instituted against some Customhouse officers, at one of the English Assizes, for stimulating smuggling cases by the device of procuring persons to possess themselves of smuggled tobacco, which the officials seized, and then demanded the reward for their activity, which largely exceeds the cost of the article. We believe the men were acquitted; but the case in its development suggested queer thoughts as to the temptation placed in the way of the revenue people. More startling still than this is the following:—A dodger at Hamburgh falls in with some greedy wight, and persuades him to smuggle over a quantity of tobacco. He does so, and is allowed to succeed as gamblers suffer their dupes to win in their first instance. Next time the *amateur* smuggler has a larger quantity of the weed consigned to him by the Fagan of the plot. The illicit affair concluded, the tempter sends off word to the authorities of the Customs, at London, detailing the most minute particulars of the fraud, and obtains a reward for his information, far exceeding the price of the tobacco. Word is then sent to the port at which the vessel is to arrive, and the article is at once seized upon to the hazard of the ship and crew who, under the customs laws, are alike exposed to peril, in the one case to confiscation or seizure, at least for a time, in the other to a heavy penalty or imprisonment during the Queen's pleasure. We fully believe the story for our own sake, and those interested had better keep a sharp look-out, though even such vigilance may not save them from the perilous breakers a-head.

GLOBE FOUNDRY.

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