

Some of our contemporaries have extracted articles from the *Farmer* without acknowledgment. Of those who have pursued this course, we recollect the *Smear Advocate* and the *Kingston Whig*. The latter journal is, we believe, very sensitive on this point, when other parties place it on the defensive. We ask justice and fair play from our contemporaries, and hope they will render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's."

The paper on which this number is printed is from Mr. Taylor's new mill, mentioned in our last. We understand several of our contemporaries intend to get their supplies from this manufactory.

ERRATUM.—In the commencement of the article on the "Benefits of Ireland," in our last number, for "South" of Ireland, read "North."

News Department.

SMITH'S CANADIAN GAZETTEER.—There has been a re-issue of this very useful work, and a very decided improvement it is on the original issue. The style of the binding is greatly improved, and the work is embellished with wood-cut illustrations of the New Provincial Lunatic Asylum, Osgoode Hall, and St. George's Church, in this city. The old Map has been dispensed with, and a very beautiful one engraved on copper-plate substituted in its place. The Map is also published separately as a pocket Map. In this form it is coloured, and has a table of distances, of the different towns and villages in Canada West.

A tremendous migration of pigeons from the adjoining States took place on Sunday last. They were crossing the Niagara from before nine in the morning until past one in the afternoon, and taking the speed of flight at 30 miles an hour, the flock must have been upwards of 120 miles in length.—[*Niagara Chronicle*.]

The fishing season has commenced on the Potomac. Herring in considerable quantities have been taken. The dealers anticipate a good business this season.

Pigeons.—Millions of pigeons flew over this city on Sunday last. Over the bay, especially, the flocks were very large.—[*Hamilton Paper*, March 16.]

The Welland Canal will be opened for navigation on or about the 25th or 30th April.

C. B. Stewart, Esq., Civil Engineer of Rochester, is engaged on the Great Western Railway.

The House of Assembly of New Brunswick has passed a bill for giving a bounty for the cultivation of hemp in that Province.

Mechanics' Institutes are increasing in New Brunswick.

The 25th Regiment now at Bermuda, is to relieve the 33rd now stationed in New Brunswick. The latter will proceed to England in the spring.

The New Brunswick House of Assembly has voted £27,000, for the construction of roads in that Province.

DESTITUTION IN CAPE BRETON.—It appears that great destitution prevails in some parts of Cape Breton. The Solicitor-General stated in the House yesterday, during some observations in reference to an application for relief made by certain persons in Hants County, that of 200 barrels of meal sent to that Island by the Government, and deposited in a particular place, 100 barrels had been carried away by the people, who were not satisfied with the mode of distribution suggested by the Magistrates. On one night a party from one direction carried off 50 barrels, and the night following a second party from a different direction, carried off 50 barrels more. In each case they left their names. The people who committed this violence were starving, and of consequence, the act was justifiable—so the learned Solicitor-General asserted it to be, and we should be sorry to doubt the soundness of his opinion in such a case, however little reliance we might be disposed to place on it in other matters.—[*Halifax Sun*.]

The *Hamilton Gazette* states that among other indications of advancement which are taking place in that district, that a village, Commisville, has lately sprung up in the north-western part of the Township of Nelson, and although it appears but as the work of yesterday, it already contains in active operation, an establishment for the manufacture of India Rubber, into the different articles suited to domestic purposes, one Grist and two Saw Mills,—all of them worked by water-power, a power which appears abundant in this part of the country. There are various other operations carried on, in which water-power is also employed. A visit to the India Rubber Manufactory would well repay the curiosity of any one. A number of persons of different trades find employment in this rising village, and we are informed there is still a great want of tradesmen felt. Some of the most valuable mill sites in this section of the country, are yet to be had on the River Twelve and its branches, which by the bye, is famous for its trout. Commisville is situated about nine miles from Lake Ontario, on the road leading from Wellington Square in a north-westerly direction.

HURRICAN MURDER AND SUICIDE.—From the *London Times Extra*.—It has fallen to our lot to record one of the most tragical events that perhaps ever occurred in the history of Canada West. On Thursday evening, the 15th instant, a young man, named Daniel Larkin, who had been some years in the service of Mr. John W. Handy, in this Township, had a slight altercation with a Mrs.

Burns, an elderly woman, on account of some improper words addressed by Larkin to a young woman, for which Mrs. Burns reproved him.—He immediately went to another part of the house and brought a double-barrelled gun, threatened to shoot her. A person casually present, as we understand the account, wrenched the gun out of Larkin's hand and put it away, and who afterwards withdrew, as we hear no more of his presence, nor that of the young woman before mentioned. Shortly after, Mrs. Burns, with two children who were with her, and all who were then in the house, having, it must be supposed, a presentiment of her danger, took the children and attempted to save herself in a neighbour's house. She had not, however, left the premises before Larkin recovered the gun, and at about 20 yards distance pointed it at Mrs. Burns, and asked her if she was ready to stand her trial. He then deliberately shot her through the heart, and immediately carried the body to the smoke-house, and after laying it on its back, he declared the gun at his own breast, and fell dead instantly.—The inquest was held last night, by Dr. Phillips, and the evidence was supplied by one of the children, a boy about 12 years of age, and which was given in a clear and satisfactory manner. The Verdict in relation to the deceased Mrs. Burns, was—"Willful Murder, committed by Daniel Larkin," and on the body of Larkin,—"Died by his own hand, under the instigation of the Devil." Mrs. Burns had been an inmate of Mr. Handy's family for about 18 years, and was both esteemed and respected by Mr. Handy. Larkin had for some years been in the habit of drinking spirits, and it was doubtless under that influence that the horrible deed was committed, which it has been our painful duty to narrate.

IMPORTS.—We copy the following from the *Quebec Mercury of Thursday*:—"We deem it of importance to take notice, even though it be but briefly, of the comparative low rates in freights when compared with New York, at which vessels are being chartered at Quebec. Two ships for Liverpool were taken up on Saturday last, for flour, at 5s. 3d., for one of about 900 tons, and 5s. 6d. for a ship of 700 tons. There will be twenty vessels (now building) ready for sea by the 20th May, capable of taking 150,000 lbs. flour.

By the annual statement of the Bank of Quebec, it appears that the average liabilities on the last day of February, 1847, were £1,566,147; the stock of bullion £25,953; bills and notes under discount £205,578; total assets £235,784.

WANT OF CARS FOR TRANSPORTATION.—The quantity of wheat, grain, &c., is so enormous that there are not cars enough to carry the produce from the West to Albany. The directors of the several lines of railroad from Albany to Buffalo have applied to the companies between Albany and Boston, for a loan of cars, but it so happens that the pressure is equally great on the latter road, and the consequence is, that the directors of the "Great Western Road" have been compelled to decline compliance with the request. The Boston Daily Advertiser says that two thousand tons of merchandise, exclusive of five thousand five hundred barrels of flour, were brought to Boston over the Western railroad last week.

ST. ANDREWS AND WOODSTOCK RAILROAD.—We understand that the Railroad Committee of the Assembly have recommended that the Province guarantee three per cent interest on £100,000 for three years after the road is in full operation, and a grant of 50,000 acres of land under certain restrictions of settlement, besides the land necessary for the road. With such inducements, and the prospect of a large emigration the ensuing season, the work will no doubt be undertaken in earnest early in the spring.—[*St. John's (N. B.) Courier*.]

In 1801, a famine prevailed in Britain to such an extent, that Pitt, the Prime Minister, issued an order that £4 10s. sterling, should be paid by the Government for every barrel of flour imported from America, with liberty to the importer to get more for it if he could. Freights were then paid from New York to Liverpool, at the rate a guinea per barrel. Bakers were not allowed to sell bread to the public, and to save the flour used in powdering the hair of the gentry and the army, (then worn in curls or clubs,) the Duke of Bedford, the richest man in England, cut his hair short, as an example to others, and in order to save the flour thus unnecessarily consumed.

An American has proposed to cast ships in one piece, from an alloyed metal, which, according to its discoverer, combines the strength of iron with the durability of copper.

Arrival of the Hibernia.

Twenty-eight days later from Liverpool.

The Steamer *Hibernia* arrived at Boston on Saturday afternoon, at 45 minutes past 3 o'clock. The news by the *Hibernia* reached New York about six o'clock on Saturday evening.

The demand upon the Treasury, for the relief of Ireland, has forced the government to make a loan of £5,000,000 with the Rothschilds.

The following were the quotations by the *Cambridge*:—Wheat, per 70 lbs. United States red, 10s. to 11s. 2d.; White, 11s. 3d. to 11s. 9d.; Indian Corn, 480 lbs., 6s. to 7s.; Indian Meal, per 196 lbs., 3s. to 3s. 4s.; Flour, 196 lbs., Canada sweet, 3s. to 3s. 4s.; United States do. sweet, and Canadian sour, 3s. to 3s. 4s.

The following was the state of the markets as brought out by the *Hibernia*:—"The Corn Trade has been in a very fluctuating condition during February. After the sailing of the *Cambridge*, the prices of wheat continued to give way until from the commencement of the reaction, it amounted to about 8s. to 10s. per quarter; and on flour about 7s. to 8s. under the actual condition of sup-

ply, and demand was too rapid or commenced too early, or that the nature of the decision in Parliament had revived the confidence of holders and calmed the fears of buyers. Towards the middle of the last month, renewed confidence was observed, and purchasers came forward from Ireland, to purchase heavily; in consequence, since, the upward movement has again commenced. There has been an advance of 4d. to 6d. per 70 lbs., and since on Flour of about 3s. 6d. per barrel.

OATS AND OATMEAL remain steady, but do not sell freely. Indian Corn has of late given way 1s. to 2s. for 180 lbs., and Beans 3s. per quarter, and at our last market the prices paid were for meal, United States of America 11s. to 12s. per 70 lbs. For American Flour, sweet 37s. to 42s., sour 35s. 6d. to 36s. 6d. per barrel. Indian corn, white 69s. to 70s., and yellow 72s. to 75s. per 150 lbs. Egyptian Beans, 45s. to 50s. per quarter. Irish Oats 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d. per 150 lbs. As to stock we make no comment. No duties are now paid, but as regards the last market closed steady, although with less urgency than might have been expected. Various rumours and opinions are abroad as to the probable supply of Bread-stuffs, which we can procure during the present season of famine and distress.

From the most recent received intelligence from America, we believe that there is good cause to expect that with the opening of the canals and rivers in that country, in the course of the spring, we shall have enormous shipments of all sorts of provisions; and that consequently large supplies of all sorts will reach the kingdom. During the last eight or ten days the receipts of corn, &c. have been light, and this added to the continuance of considerable exports to Ireland, the market, within the last two days, has had a very firm aspect, and prices which gave way in the early part of last week, have since regained, as regards wheat and flour, all they then lost. Indian corn still commands a great quotation, and commands the high price of 69s. to 72s. per quarter for white; other kinds of corn are cheaper. It is much to be deplored that the poor man's food rules relatively much higher than that of the more wealthy. A stock of American flour in this port, was taken at the end of February, and is computed at something under 400,000 barrels, and 63,000 quarters of wheat.

The following items of news are all of importance that have yet been received.

It is stated that the Great Britain is now secure in Dundrum Bay. 5,000 bundles of taggatch having been so placed as to afford an effectual break-water.

Out of the 60,000 persons who made the last pilgrimage to Mecca, not fewer than 20,000 have died of the cholera.

The price of bread in Paris has again been raised 2 centimes the killogramme, or about 1d. on the 4 lb. loaf.

The financial condition of France is said to be most embarrassing. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Paper puts down the deficiency at nearly £4,000,000 sterling, and adds that the department of Finance is unable to answer the demands upon it.

The Scottish farmers are substituting beans and turnips on the land hitherto employed for potatoes; a large quantity of seed has been imported into London.

A quantity of fresh pork was received from New York by the United States ship *Oxford*, and is on sale in Manchester.

The Prussian government is making a large purchase of rye from Russia, in order to reduce the price of corn.

Mr. O'Connell, it is said, is dying. The state of his health prevents his removal to Ireland. His confessor, Dr. Moley, left Dublin by express to attend him in London, where he now remains. His complaint is stated to be water on the chest, and dropsy in the legs—fatal symptoms at his time of life.

The number of inquiries duly at his hotel is great, & it is said a servant from the palace is amongst the number. His span of life has already exceeded the three score and ten of the sacred volume, and the mental and physical wear and tear, he has undergone during the last fifty years, show that his constitution must have been originally hard as iron to resist the mroads of disease so long.

The famine and suffering still continue in Ireland, but we have received no detailed accounts as yet of the extent or severity of the affliction which exists in that unhappy country. There is not only a great destitution of food but of the means of purchasing at any rate, so that large portions of the people are dependent upon the hand of charity for relief.

In England, Irish affairs continue to absorb the attention of Parliament. Lord George Bentinck submitted a proposition for expending sixteen millions on railways in that country, but it was rejected by a large majority. About a million sterling per month was drawn from the National Treasury on account of Ireland. It is anticipated that there will be large emigration to America in the spring.

The English papers state that every farmer in Limerick County who can muster £20, or even £10, are coming over.

"A general conveyance company for passengers and parcels" is about going into operation in London, with 500 Omnibuses, and a stud of 4000 Horses! The rate of charge per passenger is not to exceed one penny a mile, and at this rate, a profit of 65 per cent. is fully and reasonably anticipated; and if to this is added the carriage of parcels reckoning only 4d. per mile for a 11 lbs. weight, a total profit of upwards of 100 per cent. is said to be certain! This is surely small charges and large profits.

By Telegraph via Albany.

Disastrous War News.—Two Great Battles.

An arrival at New Orleans brings rumours of two bloody battles, between General Taylor and Santa Anna. General Taylor, while at Agua Nueva, with 5,000 men, was attacked by 20,000 Mexicans on the 22nd February. Finding he could not maintain his position, he retreated to Saltillo, where a bloody and a desperate fight took place, in which he sustained great loss. Next day he ordered his wagon train to Monterey, and fell back to Riconada, where a terrific battle was fought.

It is said that the loss of the American is 2000, and the Mexican loss over 4000. It is stated also that Marina had captured General Taylor's supplies, and killed McCulloch's company. The Mexicans have possession of the whole Rio Grande country. General Urea was marching on Matamoros. This news was believed at New Orleans, and has been confirmed by later advices. Fifty or sixty vessels left Lobos Island on the 22nd February, with troops and munitions of war for Vera Cruz! The bombardment was to commence on the 10th March.

By Telegraph from New York.

New York, Monday Morning, 10 A.M.

Later from the Army.—General Taylor at Monterey.

The Steamer *Palmetto* has arrived at New Orleans, bringing news from Brazos. Previous accounts of a great battle are confirmed, but nothing authentic as to the loss on either side. The Brazos was under martial law, and all the American citizens were enrolled and armed.

An express, despatched from the mouth of the Rio Grande, arrived at the Brazos on the 7th instant, announcing that 1,900 of the enemy, under Canales, were marching on that place, and that the Americans had no arms, not even a musket. Arms and ammunition were forthwith sent to them. A large body of the enemy were in the neighbourhood of Matamoros, and an attack was hourly expected. There had been no attack made upon Camargo up to the 6th instant.

General Taylor has made good his retreat to Monterey. An attack upon that place was hourly expected. He lost six pieces of artillery on the Rio Grande.

General Taylor could, no doubt, hold out at Monterey as long as supplies lasted; but all communication with the Garrison was cut off. He had made a requisition for fresh troops on Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama. He requires ten regiments to be sent immediately to the Rio Grande. The Governor of Louisiana had issued his proclamation.

Nothing by the Western Mail.

A letter in the National Intelligencer, dated San Diego, California, Nov. 24th, says:—"Our forces are still contending with insurgents at the date of this letter; they are preparing for a second march into the interior, a distance of about 120 miles, and intended to make their way to the city of Anglos."

MEXICO.

New Orleans papers, to the 16th inst., have been received in New York. They all unite in expressing the opinion that Gen. Taylor has fallen back on Rinconada Pass and is in a very critical position. A very large posse of men is now between him and Monterey. Dr. Jarvis, who bears the requisition of Col. Curtis upon Government for 50,000 men, arrived at Washington last evening at 5 o'clock, but brings no information from the army beyond what has already transpired.

A Washington correspondent of the *Express* says, that Col. Curtis called for 50,000 men. Six months' volunteers will not be sanctioned; that Col. Curtis had no authority to make a requisition upon any State, and that no volunteers can be received for a less period than six months.

NEW YORK MARKETS, MARCH 24.

Flour and Meal quiet; but moderate inquiry for parcels on the spot. The Market is \$7 to \$7.25 for Genesee and Western. Corn Meal is scarcely so firm. There was a sale at \$4.55. Sales of Red Jersey Wheat for shipment at \$1.35. The market for Corn, especially for white, is a little better to-day; sales at from 88 to 93 cents.

Toronto Market Prices.

March 26.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, per barrel, 196 lbs....	22	6	a	25 0
Oatmeal, per barrel, 196 lbs....	22	6	a	25 0
Wheat, per bushel, 60 lbs....	4	3	a	5 4
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs....	3	0	a	3 4
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs....	2	4	a	2 6
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs....	1	8	a	1 10
Peas, per bushel, 60 lbs....	2	6	a	3 4
Potatoes, per bushel....	2	6	a	3 9
Onions, per bushel....	0	0	a	0 0
Beef, per cwt....	18	9	a	25 0
Beef, per lb....	0	21	a	0 31
Pork, per 100 lbs....	22	6	a	26 3
Hay, per ton....	40	0	a	45 0
Straw, per ton....	25	0	a	30 0
Timothy, per bushel, 60 lbs....	5	0	a	6 3
Mutton, per lb., by the qr....	0	24	a	0 43
Veal, per lb., by the qr....	0	0	a	0 0
Tub Butter, per lb....	0	5	a	0 7
Fresh Butter, per lb....	0	74	a	0 91
Turkeys, each....	2	6	a	3 9
Geese, each....	1	3	a	2 6
Ducks, per couple....	1	6	a	2 0
Fowls, per couple....	1	6	a	2 0
Chickens, per couple....	1	3	a	51 101
Eggs, per dozen....	0	9	a	21 0
Bacon, per lb....	0	3	a	0 0
Lard, per cwt....	0	0	a	0 0
Lard, per lb....	0	31	a	0 31