the old ones. At least if the performance at the late fire is to be taken as a specimen of the utility of hooks heavy enough to serve as anchors for a sixty ton schooner, and ladders so unmanageable that the whole company spent some fifteen or twenty minutes in raising one of them in front of a three story building; they had better forever remain at the engine house. They were of no service at the late fire—the three buildings burned calmly and quietly down until they were reduced to a heap of smouldering ruins, and they would have only done so had there been neither hook nor ladder, engine nor water, in Hamilton. It is true that some members of the company worked hard, and exposed themselves occasionally to imminent danger; but where there is neither order nor discipline in a company, there can be but little expected from individual exer

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We observed but one engine at the fire, and that was of no use, owing, we presume, to the searcity of water and the inefficient state of the hose. We do hope that the City Council will see to these matters, now that they have got rid of the dogs and shelved the King Street Gore.—Hamilton Spectator. WATER.—Of the several bundreds who silently gazed upon the destructive fire of Wednesday night last, not a single individual could return home unconvinced that something should be done to secure for the city a good supply of water, and some kind of a decent engine by which the fluid could be conveniently thrown upon a burning building when a fire breaks out. If the city fathers would attend to this important duty they would confer a lasting benefit upon the people by whom they have been elevated to office, and be the means of saving many buildings which would otherwise be consumed. At the present time, when a fire breaks out, the building is half consumed before any water can be obtained, and when it is brought forbefore any water can be obtained, and when it is brought forward, the engine has not sufficient power to make it of any service. We do not believe that there is a town in Csnada West so badly supplied with water as Hamilton, and yet an ahundance could be obtained from the mountain at a very trifling expense. Will the City Council try the experiment? We, at least, hope so.—Ibid.

ACCIDENT BY FIRE AT FORT ERIE .- We regret much to In that the house of Mr. Richard Graham was burnt down early on the morning of the 12th instant, and that the greater part of his household furniture was consumed. It appears to have taken fire on the roof, from the sparks of a burning chimney, of which the family then in bed, were unconscious, the servant having kindled the fire as usual and gone out to the barn. ban. Mr. Graham's eldest son, who was sleeping in the upper apartment, a boy about 12 years old, displayed remarkable ludgment and courage on the occasion. He first ran down in his night dress, and gave the slarm to his father, and immediately referred. brother who was sleeping in the same room, and continued to carry out every article of property he could find, until at last, when all were driven out by the progress of the fire, the little hero was left without his own clothes. Besides the loss of bouse, furniture and clothing, Mr. G. lost about £435 in money. The total value of property destroyed was about £400, of which only £200 was covered by a policy in the Niagara District Matual Insurance Company.—Monarch.

CATERPILLARS.—There is not, we should think, a single dener in Canada, whether amateur or professional, who has of had frequent cause to lament the ravages of the caterpillar mong his fruit trees. In the course of last summer, we paid a the pride of his heart—and justly so, for they were some of the finest of their kind we have seen out of England—and well remember witnessing the constant effort by which alone he was able to defend his fruit from the robber caterpillars. It will be consumer. In a service therefore, not only to the cultivator, but to the consumer. In a discovered exhausted bark spread on the surface round the roots of fruit trees, and bushes, to be an effectual remedy for caterpillars. A more simple more simple and cheap remedy could scarcely be wished for. A cart load of bark, which costs about six pence, is amply sufficient for the largest garden.—Herald.

THE WEATHER .- Last night snow fell to the depth of five of frost in the ground yet. The sleighing is done; but more than the ground yet. The season is unusually late, and notwithstanding the few warm days we have bad lately, there is a great deal of frost in the ground yet. The sleighing is done; but more than a fortnight must elapse before there can be any ploughing done. A considerable portion of the grain crops were in the ground, about this time last year. The river is "open" in this eighbourhood and on Lake St. Francis, the ice is fast cruming to pieces. Kingston harbour, we understand, is clear, Point Henry. The navigation, it is supposed, will be open in about a week.—Cornwall Observer, April 15.

THE WEATHER.—The signs of advancing spring, of which one not considered the least certain though the most pleasing, namely, the advent of the small singing birds, were rudely eroken in apon yesterday morning by a fall of snow no less than axi inches deep. All the accounts from Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and the ports of the Upper Province represent the navigation.

THE NAVIGAT tonto and Rochester. The schooners Clyde and Thomas left our port last week for Kingston, the former freighted with 1360 bbls, of flour, 100 do. pork, and 100 do. butter, and the latter with 1100 bbls, flour. The schooner Elizabeth also and the steamer Transit, left for Kingston with heavy freights of flour, pork, &c. A number of schooners left last week in ballast, for the upper lakes, — Hamilton Gazette. the upper lakes .- Hamilton Gazette.

We regret to state that Sir Allan N. McNab was, on Monday last, seized with a sudden and danger us attack of gout,—but we are happy to add that he is now convalescent.—Ibid. New Bank.—It is proposed to establish a new bank in Quebec, with a capital of £300,000,—in shares of £25 each, under the title of the "District Bank of Quebec."—Montreal

of April 16, is a notice of the projected Suspension bridge, which we are informed is intended to be constructed across the Riagara river, about a mile below the Clifton House. The cost, make

The arrivals and departures at Buffalo by the lake exceed a million of persons annually. The voyage to Detroit occupies from 36 to 44 hours. By the proposed railway the time for the distance will not be more than from 10 to 12 hours, very probably less. Probably less it is estimated that at least one-fifth of the trade will be by railway, and estimating Canadian travel and visitors Visitors to the Falls at 100,000, there is a total of 300,000 persons who will annually pass the bridge, and these at 125

So that in four and a half years the total cost of the Suspension Bridge will be defrayed out of the receipts."

A correspondent of this paper pointed out some time ago, that the inhabitants of St. Catherines had entertained the project of a railroad being carried from this Suspension Bridge towards Hamilton, and we now see that the Directors of the Great Western Railroad Company have very wisely taken it up. We cannot help thinking that the project itself is an excellent one; and if the estimates be at all reasonably calculated, which they very often are not, the return must be most ample. We incline, however, to doubt that any advantage can also from the line being carried into Hamilton, except it be dwantage to Hamilton itself. It is very obvious that, for A correspondent of this paper pointed out some time ago, that the inhabitants of St. Catherines had entertained the project of a railroad being carried from this Suspension Bridge Great Western Railroad Company have very wisely taken it up. We cannot help thinking that the project itself is an excellent one; and if the estimates be at all reasonably calcumated, which they very often are not, the return must be most ample. We incline, however, to doubt that any advantage can alwantage to Hamilton itself. It is very obvious that, for senting the directed. This will bring the traffic at once into the anarty alwand line from Niagara to Port Sarnia and Goderich. The the anarty alwand line from Buffaloto Detroit is obviously along or W: a shore of Lake Eric, i. e., from Fort Eric to Sandwich line will be taken ultimately, we feel quite assured. The effect will be, not to facilitate the trade of Buffalo, but to create a posture of the river.

The Epinteeprinage was a successful to the commerce of this city. —Montreal Courier.

Age: Pentreeprinage was desirable for the first and so to the commerce of this city. —Montreal Courier.

OGENSBURGH RAILROAD. —We are informed that the Directors of the proposed Ogdensburgh Railroad have determined upon a new survey of the line, to test the practicability of earrying it along the line 45° between Hemmingford, Hinchin-brooke, and Godmanchester, instead of by way of Malone and Chateaugusy Four Corners, as previously proposed. If general time will be selected, when the project itself is an accellent one; and if the estimates be at all reasonably calcumants and economy are consulted, we have no doubt that this line will be selected, the enormous bridges requisite to carry the line, to test the practicability of earrying it along the line 45° between Hemmingford, Hinchin-brooke, and Godmanchester, instead of by way of Malone and Chateaugusy Four Corners, as previously proposed. If general utility and economy are consulted, we have no doubt that this line will be selected, the enormou

THE PENITENTIARY. - We have learned with much satisaction, that a prisoner in the Penitentiary recently received the affais good conduct while in the prison, and that the fact of remains and the prison was a conduct while in the prison, and that the fact of remains and the prison was a conduct while in the prison, and that the fact of remains a conduct while in the prison, and that the fact of remains a conduct while in the prison, and that the fact of remains a conduct while in the prison, and that the fact of remains a conduct while in the prison, and that the fact of remains a conduct while in the prison and that the fact of remains a conduct while in the prison and that the fact of remains a conduct while in the prison and the prison are the prison are the prison are the prison and the prison are the prison a was conveyed to him in the presence of the assembled ers, the grounds of pardon being openly stated in their g. We believe, as some two or three weeks since we fully stated, that the introduction into this Institution of tem of rewards would have a very beneficial effect not only On proving the character of the prisoners themselves, by hold-out an incentive to industry and good conduct, but in renof Saturday thus relates the facts connected with the discharge

Prisoner selected in this instance :- News. On Monday last a prisoner of the name of Johnson, who of uniform good conduct since his imprisonment. The scene of was interesting as it was impressive to the other prisoners, all den.

The facts as we have them stated were as follows:-The asioners wishing to show to the prisoners that they were to a free of rewarding good conduct, as they were determined

then. We were also told that their implements were unfit for service, but they have since got new implements, and at considerable expense too, which we consider still more useless than the old ones. At least if the performance at the late fire is to be taken as a specimen of the utility of hooks heavy enough to service and the servi

the establishment.

The poor fellow Johnson received the intelligence with strong the poor fellow Johnson received the intelligence with strong the poor fellow. feelings expressive of gratitude, and in a conversation afterwards with one of the Inspectors, stated that he was an Englishman, that he happened to be at Buffalo—was out of money and fell in with a dissipated set of villains, who together agreed to go over to Canada and do the best they could for themselves—in stealing horses or in any other way—he was taken and convicted; and he admits that his punishment was well deserved; he, lowever, says he has long since repented of the crime of which he shall never again be guilty, and to which he has no induce-ment, as he has become a first rate blacksmith, and doubtless can get a good living by honest industry. He has been strong-ly recommended by the Warden for his industry and good

THE SPRING Assizes for this District commenced on Tuesday last before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macaulay, and Edward Clarke Campbell and Thomas Butler, Esqs., associates. Mr. Solicitor General Cameron appeared on behalf of the Crown.

Solietor General Cameron appeared on behalf of the Crown.

The following gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:—Walter H. Dickson, Esq., Foreman, and John Radcliff, James H. Cummings, William Woodruff, John Ker, John C. Ball, William Lowell, James Macklem, John Lemon, John J. Patterson, Lewis Willson, Henry Smith, Peter B. Clement, William M. Ball, William McMicking, George Keefer, junr., John McFarland, Andrew Heron, junr., George P. M. Ball, and Duncan McFarland, Espes

can McFarland, Esqrs.

The charge to the Grand Jury was clear and instructive, and in the course of it his Lordship congratulated them on the lightness of the calendar—as evidence that crime is diminishing in the Niagara District, although the remark with respect to

the Province at large would probably be incorrect.

The docket presents a list of 78 civil suits. No cases of any great importance have been disposed of as yet.—Niagara Chronicle,

THE BREAKING UP OF THE ICE on our river, at all times a scene of novelty, not unmixed with terror, has this season rewhich it is accompanied. Yesterday afternoon, the water began rapidly to rise in the Grand River, and detached pieces of ice, some of them of great size, came tumbling and crashing along on the vexed waters, striking each other into fragments, and rebounding from bank and wave with fearful force. Towards 7 o'clock, the water suddenly rose, nearly two feet, and went on increasing in bulk and violence for nearly two hours, placing all the buildings on the margin of the stream in imminent danger. The lower story of Mr. Ewart's Mill and grainery was flooded; and several houses had from 5 to 6 feet of water on their floors, that were previously deemed far beyond the reach

of so unwelcome a visitation. It soon became manifest that some mill-dams, on the higher waters, had given way, and that the torrents thereby let loose waters, had given way, and that the torrents thereby let loose had carried onwards, everything in their course. Timbers of Bridges, and other structures began to whirl along among the ice, and immence trees came surging on with hideous force, placing our bridges and the mill dam, and its defences in imminent peril. At length one fearful surge sent a body of ice nearly 20 feet high, and immense bulk, with such force against a portion of the gates of the dam as smashed them into pieces, and a mountain of ice took their place, and stands firmly fixed

in that position to the present time.

A little after 9 o'clock the river began to fall, and the danger lessened. It was then rumoured that the Bridgeport Bridge was carried off, and that Mr. Groff's Mill was destroyed; and this morning the news was confirmed. The Bridge was swept away about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, and its timbers carried down to about half a mile above Galt, where they lie commixed with vast masses of ice, and thousands of trees; of all dimensions, presenting such a scene of havoc and confusion as can hardly be imagined. Groff's mill fell about 7 o'clock last night. After resisting the buffeting of fearful masses of ice and water After resisting the buffeting of tearful masses of ice and water till that time, at length a heap of both, nearly as high as the second story, struck it with overwhelming force, and carried off nearly half the building, with much grain and parts of the machinery. The ruins are frightful.

What may be the result of the present threatening aspect of the bridge it is impossible to say. From the upper curve of the dam, at Mr. Ewart's Mill, to above Mr. Groff's Distillery, the right is filled with horse masses of ice and trans-invented.

the river is filled with huge masses of ice, and trees, jammed closely together, which cannot get away till the ice in the dam itself breaks and goes off. The water has forced a passage for itself in a continuous stream on the Western side of the dam, which is gradually carrying off masses of the ice; and if this process continues we are safe; but should the huge accumulaion on the eastern side move off in a mass, and force the weakened barriers of the dam, we tremble for a deal of property in that neighbourhood, as well as for the safety of the Bridges in this village and all others downwards. If any alteration occurs, we shall publish it in later editions.

No Mails from Stratford or Goderich reached Gult this morn-

ing. We presume the roads are impassable.

One o'clock.—The breakwater of the pier nearest Main-st.,

navigation as about opening, but here, we regret to say, the of the new bridge in this village is just carried away, and the day April 16.

One o'clock.—The breakwater of the pier nearest day, and the of the new bridge in this village is just carried away, and the day April 16.

Bridge nearest the Cooperage is also severely torn; but both Bridge nearest the Cooperage is also severely torn; but both of Lake Ontario may now be said to be structures have stood the storm famously.

MONTREAL BAR. - On Saturday a very numerous meeting MONTREAL BAR.—On Saturday a very numerous meeting of the Bar of Montreal was held in the Advocates' Library, for the purpose of expressing their opinion on the present state of the Bench. The immediate cause of the assembly was a message received that morning from Mr. Justice Day, stating that his health did not allow him to come down, consequently there was no Court, and the day was totally lost. All the leading members of the bar, with scarcely an exception, were present.— The purport of the resolutions was to call the immediate atten-tion of the Government to the total failure of justice through the incompleteness of the Bench, and to recommend the immediate appointment of a Chief Justice, and the taking steps to allow Mr. Gale to retire from an office which the state of his health unfortunately precludes his efficiently filling. Messrs. Buchanan, Rose, Lafontaine, Johnson, Hart, Mackay, Taylor, Castier, and other works. under the title of the "District Bank of Quebec."—Montreal
Gazette.

Niagara Suspension Bridge.—In the Nigara Chronicle
which we are informed is intended to be constructed across the
cost, making allowance for all contingencies, is estimated not
to exceed £56,250 currency, and the receipts are calculated as
"The arrivals and departures at Buffalo by the lake exceed meeting pass judgment on the bodily or mental weakness of deceased judges. But there was one thing the Government could do, namely, to appoint to the vacancy; and another thing it could attempt, namely, to enable Judge Gale to retire on a pension, and it was the duty of the Bar to represent the serious and instant importance of this being done. Prima facie the Bench was now incomplete; the question of inefficiency was a different one. Mr. Lafontaine, we understood to say, that in often only three, sometimes only two and a half, (much laughter). After a protracted discussion, Mr. Cherrier's amendment was negatived, and it was agreed that the resolutions should be communicated to his Excellency the Governor General, through

OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD .- We are informed that the Di-

EMIGRATION.—It is no longer a matter of doubt that the migration from Ireland and Scotland will be immensely increased this season in consequence of the distress still prevailing in those countries, and Hamilton will doubtless be destined to receive a large portion of those who may arrive in Canada. That many will arrive destitute may justly be inferred from the deplorable condition of the countries from which they are expected, and that disease, the handmaid of famine, will prevail among them to a certain extent need not at all surprise our fellow citizens. Admitting this to be the case, no time should be lost in preparing suitable "emigrant sheds" for their reception. The "sheds" in which our emigrants have heretofore received a temporary shelter, are not by any means large enough, nor are they calculated to ensure comfort to those who from

sent policy of the United States is evidently to check, if not entirely to prevent European Emigration to that country, and more particularly of the poorer classes. This is clearly evinced by the circular addressed to the Collectors of customs, by Mr. Secretary Walker, wherein they are strictly enjoined to have all by the circular addressed to the Collectors of customs, by Mr. Secretary Walker, wherein they are strictly enjoined to have all those who were refractory, and refused to comply could be found a prisoner who had uniformly conducted himself well; and on examination it was found that this man Johnslight one—a bread and water meal—almost immediately after him the consideration of His Excellency, and the pardon was founded immediately. In communicating the fact to the prison to inform the other convicts of the prison that al-

will assuredly fall within its penalties," and be seized accordingly.

This damper thrown upon Emigration to the States, will assuredly have the effect of diverting a much larger portion of that vast human tide to our shores than we expected, or perhaps are prepared for, and it will be the duty of our Legislature to provide necessary regulations for their reception and accounts. the Emigrants congregating and loitering about towns, by providing employment for them in the country with farmers, on roads, &c., and to afford advice and information to those of a wealthier class when needed.

There is little doubt that many will arrive in a state bordery taken under charge of Government and in some way or

ly taken under charge of Government and in some way or other provided for, until they can be more permanently disposed of, else all will be confusion and misery.

There is a heavy amount of work for parliament, independently of all this, and it will not do to postpone much longer the time of assembling. The people of the Province are begin ing to fell uneasy and to complain of neglect of public business and we must say, with cause. If the present Government feel they are not strong enough to meet the House, which we do not believe to be the case, let them resign, let them commit their trust to others, no matter to whom, but let something be done people of all parties are tired of the present do-nothing system, while all their best interests are going to "sixes and sevens."

We sincerely hope the next Gazetle will contain a proclamation calling the House together forthwith.

Subscriptions in aid of the Charge of the towns and inveloped by government and paid out of the property, or resorting to unjustifiable means for their support. The obstacles to the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupiation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the occupation of wild and with legal titles, and the charges on the o

Subscriptions in aid of the Redief Fund for the Distressed Irish and Scottan.—At a meeting held at St. Andrews, in the Scigniory of Argenteuil, C. E., called by public advertisement, to take into consideration the prevailing distress now existing in Ireland and Scotland, over which C. J. Forbes, Esq., was called upon to preside, a resolution was unanimously agreed to to appoint collecting committees in the different vicinities, the results of whose operations exhibit a sum total of £114 10s. 11d.

Additional Subscriptions to the relief of the destitute in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland:

From St. Andrews, proportion to the Scot-tish Fund, per C. J. Forbes, Esq., of Ca-Further Subscription on account of the Irish Relief Fund:

From St. Andrews, per C. J. Forbes, of Carillon£47 4 0
il 14. THOS. RYAN, Treasurer. We understand that a change in the editorial department of

the sacrilege lately committee in Quenec, by ronning a cru-cifix from St. Patrick's Church, was of an audacious character, and the work of wanton ruffians. Finding their booty of less intrinsic value than they supposed, they broke it into pieces and strewed them upon the steps leading to the Seminary, thrusting the figure of Christ into the keyhole of the door. We sincerely

son, of this town, a stock of a potato plant grown by him, in his house, the present winter,—which has to all appearance been struck with the potato disease. The plant has been growing vigorously till within eight or ten days, when it was struck with the disease. The leaves are spotted with a dark yellow colour, and present the same slimy appearance, as when attacked in the summer season, in the open field. Whether that is an indication that the disease will prevail the coming seasons we leave others to conjecture. The prevailing opinion has been that the disease was passing away, in this part of the country.—Sherbrooke Gazette.

The Minerve makes some remarks on the subject, so vital to The Minerve makes some remarks on the subject, so vital to the interests of the city and province, of erecting a bridge over the St. Lawrence, well worthy of attention. It objects to the propriety of locating the bridge at St. Paul's Island on a three-fold ground—the great width of the river at that point, the distance of the terminus from the city, and also from any fortifications which would cover it from an invading enemy, so that in the event of a war it would probably have to be broken up to protect this bank of the river from insult. All these objections have more or less weight, but there is one great advantage and the fact of actual and the strong that more feebly carried out. The next thing, we suppose, will be a march to the city of Mexico.—Montreal Courier.

The Castle of Santa Anna could have brought against them. The whole affair seems to have been miserably conceived, and more feebly carried out. The next thing, we suppose, will be a march to the city of Mexico.—Montreal Courier.

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The next thing, we suppose, will be a march to the city of Mexico.—Montreal Courier.

The Castle of Santa Anna could have brought against them. ections have more or less weight, but there is one great advan-tage to be set against them—that of undeniable practicability the river being there both shallow and comparatively tran-quil. Nor do they apply with much force to a bridge taken from Moffat's Island, along the ridge of rock which extends di-

agonally to the windmill point, and which certainly would be within the command of the guns of St. Helen's. The project of the Minerve, which it declares on the authoity of scientific men to be practicable, is, to construct a bridge from the wharf right across the current St. Mary, of an eleva-

great approaches by open cuttings. That the thing is practi-cable there can be no doubt; its cost, and advantages are mat-ters of calculation and geological science, on which it is not our

An instance of animal sagacity and humanity, unequalled in our remembrance, took place before our door on Saturday. An unfortunate dog, in order to make sport for some fools, had a pan tied to its tail, and was sent off on its travels towards Galt. nor are they calculated to ensure comfort to those who from time to time inhabit them. If sickness prevails, or any contagious disease makes its appearance among them, there is not room enough to admit of a separation of the healthy from the sick. We hope the city authorities will see to the matter as soon as possible.—Hamilton Spectator.

EMIGRATION.—MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.—The pre-

on the following day.

A GLANCE AT THE STATE OF CANADA IN 1847.—A million and a half of souls inhabit the country north of the boundry of the United States of America and south of the height Indian Corn and Meal.

haps are prepared for, and it will be the duty of our Legislature to provide necessary regulations for their reception and accomdation before the time of their arrival, or much inconvenience and suffering will be the result. This we trust will be done at once when Parliament assembles, which we hope will be soon, as this is a matter in which delay would be dangerous. Active officers should be appointed whose duty it would be to prevent the Engineers and suffering and lottering about towns, by pro-

There is little doubt that many will arrive in a state bordering on destitution, those must neither be allowed to starve nor suffered to prowl about in quest of food, they must be promptly taken under charge of Government and in some way or ly taken under charge of Government and the charge of Government and the charge of Government and th

population, for popular support.

The people by means of representatives of their choice, for

The people by means of representatives of their choice, for fifty-four years past, have had a share in the Legislative authority. During the last six years legislation seems to have been made subservient to selfish views and prejudices; almost every legislative act has undergone change upon change, so that the law can no longer be said to be a rule of conduct to those who ought to know and observe it. Litigation and discord, and the withdrawal of the freits of honest industry from the possessor, is an unavoidale consequence.

Amidst all the evils which are undermining the sources of public wealth and individual happiness, the amount drawn from the industry of the people for public expenditures has increased within the last six years in a ratio of more than double the increase of the population, which is now burthened with a public debt of between three and four millions of pounds; besides local taxation and numerous useless noid local officers. All forwards taxation and numerous useless paid local officers, all formerly

taxstion and numerous useless paid local officers, all formerly unknown in Lower Canada.

An ancient author, writing and publishing in the prescence of the Court of an absolute monarch, fearlessly told them that it was their duty "to seek in public trusts only that the weifare of the people, for which alone, authority is confided to them, to consider themselves as entrusted with the interests of the multitude, as the avengers of injustice, the protectors of the oppressed and the unfortunate;" but he adds; "we some times believe that circumstances require that we should shut our eyes believe that circumstances require that we should shut our eyes at iniquity, maintain abuses which we know ought not to be We understand that a change in the editorial department of the Canadien will shortly take place. The gentleman who has for the last four years conducted it retires, to be succeeded by Mr. N. Aubin.—Quebec Mercury.

A terrific storm visited Les Eboulemens on the 30th ult.—In the neighbourhood of the church, barns and stables were overthrown, and two razed from their foundations. The roofs of the church, the sacristy, and several private dwellings were partially carried away, and a schooner wintering on the beach was driven from her fastenings into the main stream.—Ibid.

The sacrilege lately committed in Quebec, by robbing a crucifix from St. Patrick's Church, was of an andscious chargeter.

MEXICO.

MEXICO.

In another part of our paper will be found an account of the surrender of the city of Vera Cruz, and the fortress of St. Juan discovered, to receive their just reward. This is the third church robbery, in this city and environs, within the space of a few months.—Ibid.

We are informed that letters have been received by the Chief Agent of Emigration, A. C. Buchnam, Esq., informing him the part of Emigration, A. C. Buchnam, Esq., informing him the part of Emigration, A. C. Buchnam, Esq., informing him the part of Emigration, A. C. Buchnam, Esq., informing him the part of Emigration, A. C. Buchnam, Esq., informing him the part of Emigration, A. C. Buchnam, Esq., informing him the part of Emigration, A. C. Buchnam, Esq., informing him the part of Emigration will take place this spring from the part of our paper will be found an account of the surrender of the city of Vera Cruz, and the fortress of St. Juan d'Ulloa. The Mexicans appear now to be pretty well used up; and, for ourselves, we have precious little pity for them. A people who will not be fight for hearth and home, like brave men ought to do, deserve to get a thrashing. Their cowardice seems to make a surrender of the city of Vera Cruz, and the fortress of St. Juan d'Ulloa. The Mexicans appear now to be pretty well used up; and, for ourselves, we have precious little pity for them. A people who will not be fight for hearth and home, like brave men ought to do, deserve to get a thrashing. Their cowardice seems to will exhibit the probable design of the Nebulæ in the distant regions of space, conceiving that its natural results will exhibit the probable design of the Nebulæ in the distant regions of space, conceiving that its natural results will exhibit the probable design of the Nebulæ in the distant regions of space, conceiving that its natural results ways successful, and that climate must have had a powerful ways successful, and that climate must have had a powerful ways successful, and that left into the design of the Nebulæ in the distant reg several walled towns. It strikes us that the military policy of the Mexicans has been as erroneous as their military qualities are worthless. In the first place, several corps of the Mexican army are employed in waging a desperate civil war in the streets of Mexico, instead of against the common enemy. In the next place, it seems to have been very bad policy on the part of Santa Anna, to have carried his army to the encounter with General Taylor, instead of marching to oppose Scott's landing at Vera Cruz. To embark and land troops from boats, even when covered by the guag of shipping, is at all times a hazardous uncon, precisely.

Will leave Kinggton for Taylor of Santa Cruz.

Will leave Kinggton for Taylor of Santa Cruz.

Will leave Kinggton for Taylor of Santa Cruz.

Will leave Kinggton for Taylor of Santa Cruz. vered by the guns of shipping, is at all times a hazardous un-dertaking, and although the Americans had nearly twelve thousand men, still they must have suffered horribly before they could have affected a landing in the face of such a force as Santa Anna could have brought against them. The whole af-

> the city of Vera Cruz, its environs, and the stronghold which covers it—said to be impregnable to the combined fleets of the earth—it was with rather a serious feeling that my eyes rested upon this grim, grisly pile, barbed and bristling with its hundred cannon. The question at once arises, Can it be taken? Shall we ever see our fleet moving up over the expanse before me to attack it? I doubt it very much. Certainly not with any force we have or have had here. Let people prate as much at home as they means about it, if it ever is done, it will be by at home as they please about it, if it ever is done, it will be by a tremendous array of cannon and a most awful loss of life.
>
> The castle of Vera Cruz is no more what it was when France carried it, than you are now what you were a nurshing in your mother's arms. Then there were no gons above the calibre of

rity of scientific men to be practicable, is, to construct a bridge from the wharf right across the current St. Mary, of an elevation sufficient to allow vessels to pass under it by striking the topmants. For this bridge it thinks two piers would be sufficient. The military advantages of such a work, if it were practicable, would exceed any other, and it would be in the situation of greatest convenience for use. Beyond the island, to the right bank of the river at St. Lambert, there could as a the Minerpe observes, be no difficulty, the water being so shallow. At that extremity, it would be covered by the fortifications proposed to be erected, and, should they be forced, would an one ble the defenders to retreat on St. Helen's, while the works on that island would completely command and secure the communication with the town, and with those which would probably be erected on the high ground opposite on the Island of Montreal.

St. Helen's must be considered as respects Montreal.

We find that the narrowest strait of the current is quite low down, from opposite the gool to Isle Ronde, below St. Helen's, where the river is most swift and its depth greatest. The river is rost swift and its depth greatest. The river is there 1500 feet from shore to shore, and its depth greatest. The river is the feet in its lowest state.

To St. Helen's the least breadth is from opposite Messrs, Makson's browery, the width 2000 feet, also very swift, the depth 38 feet, and 29 close to the right shore.

To St. Helen's the least breadth is from opposite Messrs, Makson's browery, the width 2000 feet, also very swift, the depth 38 feet, and 29 close to the right shore.

To St. Helen's the least breadth is from opposite Messrs, Makson's browery, the width 2000 feet, also very swift, the centre 43 feet in its lowest state.

To St. Helen's the least breadth is from opposite Messrs, Makson's browery, the width 2000 feet, also very swift, the centre 43 feet in tis lowest state.

To St. Helen's the least breadth is from opposite Messrs, Maks near the business part of the town. The breadth exceeds our estimate of 100 yards.

From the wharf below the new market to the low rocky is land between Moffat's Island and St. Helen's, the length is 4000 feet, and the deepest part at low water, 32 feet. The depth at low water, five fathoms and two feet, is a little under our estimate, but can rarely be calculated on not to exceed it. The length of such a tunnel would be under two-thirds of either of the great Liverpool tunnel, and one-third of the Blackstone Edge tunnel. Allowance must, of course, he made for the approaches. But those also, particularly the latter, have great approaches by open cuttings. That the thing is practi-

Commercial.

(COMPILED EXPRESSLY FOR THIS PAPER.)

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POSTSCRIPT.

The Telegraphic communication from Albany reports the ARRIVAL of the CAMBRIA. The only particulars which have reached us are the prices of Indian Corn, 52s. per 480 lbs. Meal, 25s. per barrel.

GOVERNESS.

A LADY capable of giving Instruction in the usual branches of an English education, will be happy to engage in a family as Resident Governess. Apply to the Office of this Paper. 20th April, 1847.

FIRE ASSURANCE.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in the event of the STOREHOUSES and OUTBUILDINGS in rear of the North Side of King Street, (which were destroyed by Fire on the Morning of the 18th Instant, and which so greatly endangered the safety of a large portion of the City,) being re-built of Wood, the Companies represented by the undersigned, will not renew, after the expiration of their present terms.

THE EIGHTH LOAN MEETING will take DAY EVENING, the 3rd May, 1847, at Seven o'clock,

EIGHTH LOAN MEETING.

The Directors will then proceed to Lend or Advance by Ticket, One Thousand Pounds of the Funds of the Society, or

By Order of the Board, W. C. ROSS, Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, April 15th 1847. NOTICE.

TORONTO BUILDING SOCIETY. DARTIES Subscribing for Shares in the TORONTO BUILD-

By Order, W. C. ROSS,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Toronto, April 8, 1847. JUST NOW PUBLISHING,

IN THIS CITY, (Price 3s. 9d. Currency.)

The Sixth Edition of a Work Entitled "A System of the Creation of the Globe, Planets and Sun."



Towels.

Will leave Kingston for Toronto, every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock precisely.

Royal Mail Office.

Toronto, April 15, 1847.

THE STEAMER ECLIPSE WILL leave Hamilton for Toronto, daily, (Sundays excepted), at Half-past Seven, A.M., and will leave Toronto for Humilton, at Half-past Two, P.M., (weather Toronto, March 22, 1847.

THE STEAMER ADMIRAL WILL leave Toronto daily (weather permitting) for Niagara, Lewiston and Queenston, (Sundays excepted) at Eight, A.M. Toronto, March 22, 1847. THE STEAMER AMERICA

WILL leave Toronto (weather permitting) for Cobourg and Rochester, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at Eleven, A.M., and will return on Wednesdays and Satur-Toronto, March 22, 1847.

BURLINGTON LADIES' ACADEMY. THE SUMMER SESSION will commence on THURS-DAY, the 13th day of May, 1847.

For particular information, attention is respectfully invited to the Circular of the School, which may be obtained by application to the Principal. D. C. VAN NORMAN.

Hamilton, April 13, 1847. TO TOO IN TOPORTRAIT

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO. BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED BY WARNER, FROM A PAINTING BY G. T. BERTHON. Proofs 20s. Prints 12s. 6d.

THE above ENGRAVING is now ready, and the Subscribers for PROOFS will be supplied with their copies immediately. It will be a few weeks before the PRINTS are ready A variety of FRAMES, suitable for this PLATE, have been prepared, varying in price from 18s. to 30s., and are for sale at

HENRY ROWSELL King Street, Toronto.

FARM FOR SALE, In the Township of Charlotteville, Talbot District,

CITUATED within balf a mile of the Town of Vittoria. and within three miles of Port Ryerse, on Lake Erie; a Public Road on each end, and one side, containing 254[†] acres of Land, 200 of which are in good fence of the best materials, cedar and chestnut rails; 140 acres fenced in suitable fields, and under the highest state of cultivation, being clovered and manured tor thirty years past on the best system of farming.—
The Land is free from stumps and roots; the soil varying from a sandy to a strong heavy loom; with a good ORCHARD, of most kinds of fruit; with a large DWELLING HOUSE, large Barn, Carriage House, extensive Sheds, and other out-buildings. It is one of the most healthy locations in the Pro-vince. A large proportion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years, if required. The only cause of this property being offered for sale is, the owner wishes to retire from business.

Vittoria, Talbot District. April 12, 1847.

R. CUTHBERT. BOOKBINDER.

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his grateful acknowledgements to the Gentry and Inhabitants generally of Toronto, for the liberal patronage he has hitherto received from them, and to inform them that he continues to carry on his business at his Old Stand,

65, Richmond Street, East of Church Street, Where he will be at all times happy to receive a continuance of

N. B.— Every description of BOOK-BINDING, DOIN PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, including Law, Music, ANE SCRAP BOOKs, done with neatness and dispatch, and on the most moderate terms.

LETTERS received to Thursday 22:

Rev. John Dawes, rem.; Rev. H. C. Cooper; Mr. Thos. Ryall, 15 and 16 add. subs. and rems.; Victoria College. N. B .- Every description of BOOK-BINDING, both and 28 days.

THOMAS J. PRESTON.

WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR. First House North of the Court House. CHURCH STREET, TORONTO.

J. P. respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that he keeps constantly on hand a well selected stock

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres Doeskins, &c. &c.

SUPERIOR VESTINGS.

All of which he is prepared to make up to order in the most fashionable manner and on moderate terms. Carristers' Roses, &c. made on the shortest notice and in superior style.

NOTICE OF CO-PARTNERY.

BETLEY avails himself of this opportunity of experiment of the distinguished support awarded to the late Firm of Betley & Brown, and hegs leave to announce, that having assumed Mr. JOHN KAY as PARTNER, the Business will henceforth be carried on under the Firm of BETLEY &

In soliciting a continuation of the patronage given to the In soliciting a continuation of the patronage given to the former Concern, BETLEY & KAY respectfully intimate to the LADIES of Toronto, that a very considerable enlargement is being made to the present premises, for the purpose of making an important addition to the business, in the shape of a GENERAL BONNET and FANCY MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, to be conducted under the management of a LADY, who has lad, for several years past, the entire control of one of the most Fashionable Establishments in Britain LADY, who has had, for several years past, the entire control of one of the most Fashionable Establishments in Britain.

B. & K. intend making an early visit to the New York Market, where they will endeavour to select a complete and tasteful assortment of the newest and richest designs of FRENCH GOODS, and which, with several Cases of STRAW and FANCY BONNETS, with an extensive choice of RIBBONS, PARASOLS, &c., they hope to be able to announce ready for inspection on the 15th current.

BETLEY & KAY. Toronto, 1st April, 1847.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Co-partnership lately existing between the undersigned, as Merchant Tailors, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. For information respecting the adjustment of the affairs of the late Co-partnership, reference may be made to Thos. Burgess.

THOMAS BURGESS,

MARK BURGESS.

Dated 3rd March, 1847.

NOTICE.

WITH reference to the above the Subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity of returning his sincere thanks to those friends who so kindly patronised the late firm, and begs leave to inform them, as well as the public generally, that he intends carrying on the business in the OLD STAND. In Society, are required to pay, in addition to the back Instalments and Fees, a Premium of One Pound Ten Shillings per Share, until the first Monday in May next; after which date an increased amount of Premium will be demanded.

West of England Broad Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings &c., &c., and solicits a continuance of their favours. All orders received will be attended to with the utmost punctuality and despatch.

THOMAS BURGESS.

Toronto, March 17, 1847. TEACHER WANTED. WANTED for the Boy's PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, CORN-

WALL, a Teacher competent to instruct in the usual Branches of a good common English Education. He must be a Member of the Church of England. Apply, (if by letter post-paid,) to REV'D. HENRY PATTON, Rector of Cornwall. April 1st. 1847. BOARDING SCHOOL,

FOR YOUNG LADIES. BY MRS. GEORGE RYERSON. TERMS PER QUARTER: TUITION in the following Branches of Educa- £ s. d.

Tuition to Junior Classes, under Ten Years of Age-

and Dancing, on the usual Terms.

Each Young Lady to furnish her own Bed, Bedding, and

Towels.

A Quarter's notice required before removing a Pupil.—
Quarters commence on the 9th May, 1st of September, 23rd
of November, and 15th of February.

MRS. RYERSON hopes to do justice to those who may entrusn
their children to her care, as she has had much experience id
the work of instruction in the West of England, in Dublin, anin London, in the families of Noblemen and private Gentlemen
Bay Street, (between King Street and)

Adelaide Street) March, 1845.

372-t

Young Ladies' Seminary. MRS. CROMBIE begs to announce to her former patrons, and the public generally, that she has re-opened her Seminary for the Tuition of Young Ladies, and that the busi-

Terms of Tuition, and other particulars made known on application to Mrs. Crombie at the Grammar School, Nelson

Toronto, 27th Oct., 1846.

BOARD

CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE EDUCATION. IN the family of a Gentleman, who has engaged a Tutor for In the family of a Gentleman, who has engaged a Tutor for the education of his own children, Four Youths would be admitted to study with them in all the English Branches, French, Latin, Greek, Algebra, Mathematics, with Mercantile Accounts, Drawing and Music, if required. The course of Teaching pursued would qualify them for one of the advanced Forms in Upper Canada College. His residence is situated in the most healthy part of the West end of this City, and the strictest attention would be paid to their morals, health, and domestic comfort.

lomestic comfort. For particulars, application may be made to Mr. Champion, at the Church Depository; or to Mr. Rowsell, King Street.

Toronto, Feb. 25, 1847.

EDUCATION. MRS. HERRMAN POETTER receives a limited number of Young Ladies, to instruct in the usual branches of a sound and lady-like Education.

References kindly permitted to the Rev. W. M. HERCHMER, to whom Mrs. Poetter is indebted for the superintendence of

the religious instruction of her pupils,—and also to the under-mentioned gentlemen, whose daughters she has educated;— THOS. KIRKPATRICK, ESQ., of Kingston. GEORGE S. BOULTON, Esq., of Cobourg. JOHN TURNBULL, Esq., of Belleville. Mrs. Poetter will be happy to forward her terms to any per-

on who may require them.

King Street, Kingston, Sept. 16, 1845. Wanted. FOR the BATH GRAMMAR SCHOOL, a well qualified CLASSICAL TEACHER; to whom a liberal salary

will be paid. Apply to PETER DAVY, Esq., or DR. STEWART Bath, 7th Nov., 1846. PIANO FORTES.

THE Subscribers have received, on Consignment, four GRAND SQUARE MAHOGANY PIANO FORTES, having Metallic Strung Plates, with all the recent improvements, and made expressly for this climate—the Manufacture of COLLARD & COLLARD, London. For sale cheap.

THOS. CLARKSON & Co.

Toronto, Nov. 23, 1846. loss for dispertament was some open off " the may on of said BIRTH. On Wednesday, the 21st instant, the wife of Mr. A. B.

Townley of this city, of a daughter. MARRIED. At the Cathedral Church of St. James, by the Rev. H. J.

At the Cathedral Church of St. James, by the Rev. H. J. Grassett, M.A., Rector, on Tuesday, 20th instant, Mr. Frederick William Coate, to Anna, third daughter of the lete Mr. Winn, formerly of High Street, Southwark, London.

In this city, on Wednesday, the 14th instant, by the Rev. W. H. Ripley, Mr. W. Gooderham, junior, to Miss Margaret Bright, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Bright, both of this

At Grafton, Newcastle District, on the morning of the 24th ultimo, John Grover, Esq., aged 76 years.
At Kingston, on the 16th inst., Alicea Elizabeth, infant daughter of Paymaster Corcoran, 46th Regt., aged 9 months

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