

Our readers will observe that we have used a larger sheet in this Number than in the first and second. The only difference it makes in the margin, which is somewhat wider. Those who may wish to bind at the end of the year will find no inconvenience from this circumstance, as the margin will then be cut to an uniform width by the binder. We are determined to use a good quality of paper, whatever the cost may be: the preceding, as well as the present number, is printed on English paper, at \$5 per ream. For the former sheet, being thinner and much smaller in size (for we had to cut two or three inches from the present), this was an outrageous price, and yet the merchant pretended that he was a loser even at that figure!

We are glad that we are able to inform our Contemporaries that there is in course of erection and nearly completed, in the neighbourhood of this City, a NEW PAPER MILL, with the latest improvements in the machinery, &c., which, we have no doubt, will turn out an excellent article: if so, we trust some of our wail Contemporaries will discard the miserable rags they have hitherto worn, and appear in a decent dress of home manufacture: we shall avail ourselves of the opportunity, if a good article be made.

News Department.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING IN TORONTO, TO AFFORD RELIEF TO IRELAND.

Agreeably to a requisition to the Mayor, signed by a large number of the respectable inhabitants of this city, a meeting was held on the 25th inst., in the old City Hall, to afford assistance to the starving millions of Ireland. The meeting was announced to take place at seven o'clock, and about half-past the City Hall was crowded. About 8 o'clock, the Hon. Robert Baldwin was called to the chair, and Mr. Duggan appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Dr. McCaul, George Duggan, M. P. P. M. Hagerty, Esq., the Hon. R. B. Sullivan, Mr. Gwynne, Dr. Hays, Colonel Baldwin and others. Several Resolutions expressive of the vast amount of distress, and our duty to assist in relieving it were adopted. The Hon. R. B. Sullivan, brought prominently before the meeting, a grand remedy for the permanent relief of the Irish. He said we should urge on the home and local Governments, the propriety of giving for that purpose our waste lands, of which he says there is sufficient lying between the Georgian Bay and the Ottawa, to afford an ample field for the labour of all the suffering people of Ireland. A general committee was named for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions.

MURDER IN THE TOWNSHIP OF TORONTO.—On Sunday last, an aged man named Noah Eason, was found murdered in his own house, in the Township of Toronto. On Monday, Mr. Duggan held an inquest on the body, and the jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder, against some person or persons unknown." Deceased's throat was cut, and his head was frightfully bruised. Several private examinations have been held before the Mayor of this city, and one James Hamilton, who has been arrested on suspicion, will undergo further examination.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE VALLIERES.

On Wednesday evening, the 17th inst., the Chief Justice of Montreal, died regretted, as he had lived loved and respected by all to whom his name was familiar. Joseph Remi Vallieres de St. Renl, was born in 1782, of French parentage, in the Home District, about 18 miles from this city, and was consequently in his 60th year. His father's death, and the second marriage of his mother, caused him, at a tender age, to be placed under the care of his uncle, at Quebec, and his education was at first directed with a view to his entering the Romish Priesthood. But this being distasteful to him, he engaged as a clerk in a mercantile firm, and afterwards took to the study of law; was admitted to the bar in 1812, and soon attained distinction in his profession. The next year he obtained a seat in the House of Assembly, of which body he was at one period chosen Speaker. In 1828 he was appointed resident Judge of the District of Three Rivers, and in 1842, he was appointed Chief Justice of Montreal.

The funeral was to take place on Saturday last.—[Examiner.

There are in Pittsburg, Pa., at present, nine daily newspapers. Fifty years ago the place was a wilderness.

LIST OF STEAMERS, Propellers, and other Vessels, owned on Lake Ontario, and employed on the Inland waters of Canada.

57 Steamers (two of iron)	value £310,000
6 Lake Propellers	14,000
2 Ships	
5 Brigantines, } 30 tons and	
94 Schooners of } upwards	150,000
300 Barges	80,000
7 River Propellers	7,000
Small Crafts, under 30 tons	17,000
Total value.	£618,000

RETURNS OF MILLS, Foundries, Factories, &c., in the Home District and City of Toronto, showing the estimated value of Machinery, Buildings, &c., connected therewith.

87 Grist Mills	value £160,000
196 Saw Mills	55,250
12 Oatmeal Mills	3,300
14 Foundries	20,000
18 Woollen Factories	25,000
50 Carding Machines	3,000
1 Edge-Tool Factory	2,000
3 Starch Factories	2,500
2 Distilleries	10,825
6 Soap and Candle Factories	4,200
1 Cabinet and Chair Factory (Steam)	2,500
3 Cabinet and Piano forte Factories	1,500
2 Paper Mills	4,000
36 Tanneries	15,000
1 Shuff Manufacturing	500
23 Breweries	13,200
Total value	£322,775

TOTAL EXPORT of Flour and Wheat, from the Home District, for the year 1846.

FLOUR.	
From Toronto	Barrels. 194856
" Oshawa	" 34680
" Windsor	" 5460
" Credit	" 11450
Total number of Barrels.	236,396
WHEAT.	
From Toronto	Bushels. 108116
" Oshawa	" 16560
" Windsor	" 24300
" Credit	" 41200
Total number of Bushels	190,176

The total Export being equal to 334,434, Barrels of Flour.

REVENUE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The total amount of the revenue of New Brunswick, for 1846, is £127,336 18s 10½d., derived from the following sources, namely:—

Ordinary Revenues	£47,744 0 6
Loan Fund	8,281 3 5
Export Duty	22,664 1 0½
Casual Revenue	7,600 0 0
Supreme Court Fees	454 19 0
From the Customs	30,961 9 6
Action Duties	407 5 9½
Federal Licences	45 5 0
Emigrant Duties	2,129 17 6
Light House Duties	4,817 18 0
Seamen's Duties	2,230 19 1
The total revenue for 1845, was	£127,753 1 9½

NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Capital	Int per yr
Amount on 4th March, 1845	\$19,000,000	\$1,200,000
Amount of Mr. Polk's war loan, Aug. 1846	5,000,000	250,000
Am't of appropriations demanded by Secretary Walker, to carry on the war to June 30, 1848	74,000,000	4,400,000
Total	\$98,000,000	5,840,000
To pay these disbursements, the U. States collects the import duties, which cannot exceed, to June 30, 1848	30,000,000	1,800,000
Total	\$68,000,000	\$4,050,000

On the 30th June, 1848, there will be a balance of \$68,000,000, for the payment of which there is no provision made.

Opening of Parliament.

The Queen's Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen: It is with the deepest concern that, upon your again assembling, I have to call your attention to the dearth of provisions which prevails in Ireland and in parts of Scotland. Especially in Ireland, the loss of the usual food of the people has been the cause of severe sufferings, of disease, and of greatly increased mortality. Among the poorer classes outrages have been more frequent, chiefly directed against property, and the transit of provisions has been rendered unsafe in some parts of the country. With the view to mitigate these evils, large numbers of men have been employed, and have received wages in pursuance of an act passed last session of parliament. Some deviation from that act, which have been authorized by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in order to promote more useful employment will, I trust, secure your sanction. Means have been taken to lessen the pressure of want in districts which are most remote from

the ordinary sources of supply. Outrages have been repressed, as far as it was possible, by the military and police; it is satisfactory for me to observe, that, in many of the most distressed districts, the patience and resignation of the people have been exemplary. The deficiency of the harvest in France and Germany, and in other parts of Europe, has added to the difficulty of obtaining adequate supplies of provisions.

It will be your duty to consider what further measures are required, to alleviate the existing distresses. I recommend to you, to take into your serious consideration, whether by increasing for a limited period, the facilities for importing Corn from foreign countries, and by the admission of sugar more freely into breweries and distilleries, the supply of food may be beneficially augmented. I have likewise to direct your earnest consideration, to the permanent condition of Ireland. You will perceive in the absence of political excitement, an opportunity for taking a dispassionate survey of the social events, which afflict that part of the united Kingdom.

Various measures will be laid before you, which, if adopted by Parliament, may tend to ease the great mass of the people in comfort—to promote agriculture, and to lessen the pressure of that competition for the occupation of lands, which have been the fruitful source of crime and misery.

The marriage of the Infanta Louisa Fernanda of Spain, to the Duke de Montpensier, has given rise to a correspondence between my Government and that of France, and those of Spain.

The extinction of the free state of Cracow, has appeared to me to be so manifest a violation of the treaty of Vienna, that I have commanded, that a protest against that act should be delivered to the Courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, which were parties to it. Copies of these several papers will be laid before you.

I entertain confident hopes that the hostilities in the River Plate, which have so long interrupted commerce, may soon be terminated, and my efforts in conjunction with those of the King of the French will be earnestly directed to that end.

My relations generally with foreign powers inspire me with the fullest confidence in the maintenance of peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I have directed the estimates to be prepared with a view to provide for the efficiency of the public service, with a due regard for economy.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I have ordered every requisite preparation to be made for putting into operation the Act of the last session of Parliament, for the establishment of local courts for the recovery of small debts. It is my hope that the enforcement of civil rights in all parts of the country, to which the Act relates, may by this measure be materially facilitated.

I recommend to your attention, measures which will be laid before you for improving of towns—an object, the importance of which you will not fail to appreciate.

Deeply sensible of the blessings which, after a season of calamity, have been so often vouchsafed to this nation by a superintending Providence, I confide these important matter to your care—in a full conviction, that your discussions will be guided by an impartial spirit, and in the hope that the present sufferings of my people may be lightened, and that their future condition may be improved by your deliberative wisdom.

By Telegraph. Arrival of the Cambria.

Sixteen Days later from Europe. Liverpool, 4th February, 1847.

The stock of flour in Liverpool is estimated at 500,000 barrels, with a corresponding stock of grain. There is a prevailing opinion that the British corn growers have large stocks; which, with a temporary suspension of the navigation laws, and a repeal of the import duties, tends to check speculation; and will, it is premised, produce a reaction both in price and extent of future operations. This action was felt in London on the first instant, when wheat declined from 4s. to 5s. per quarter.

STATE OF TRADE IN MANCHESTER.—No material deviation in the present condition of the market from that related in our last circular, save a decline in the value of every description of cloth and yarn. Matters could not be more unsatisfactory. Transactions have been restricted to passing wants.

PARLIAMENT.

On January 26th, Lord John Russell brought forward his great scheme for the temporary relief, and the permanent improvement of Ireland. Money is to be advanced for seed for the next crop. Loans will be made to such of the Irish landlords as wish to improve their waste lands, or the lands will be bought by Government at a fixed price. In cases where the landlords will neither improve nor sell, powers will be taken by the Government to buy at a valuation, for the reclamation of waste lands. One million sterling is to be advanced. The lands so purchased will be re-sold in small lots, for the purpose of creating a yeoman proprietary, whose status will fill up the existing void between the peasants and the present race of landlords. Draining is to be extensively carried out. These are the Government features of the scheme. The temporary projects are new Poor Laws. The Relief Committee to administer funds, and superintend the distribution of funds and food, without exacting work in return, giving out-door relief at the poor-houses, to aged and infirm paupers. Other measures, to mitigate the severity of the present visitation, are also to be adopted. The

outlay will be about seven millions sterling: the ultimate drain will probably reach two or three times that amount.

From Waller & Smith's Times, Feb. 4.

LOUISIANA.—The buoyancy which has prevailed in the markets for some time past, has disappeared, sales only to a limited extent, and prices on the decline. This welcome state of things began to show itself on the 15th ultimo, when the previous currency for wheat and flour could hardly be supported.

The announcement made in Parliament on the 6th of the week, that all foreign grain would be admitted free of duty, caused trade to be very languid, and a general disinclination to purchase. There is little alteration in Indian corn, on the 22nd wheat was in moderate demand and at 64s. per quarter. Last week the market was much more dull, and continued in that position on the 25th and 27th. On the 20th wheat declined from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per quarter, the market closing heavily. Flour as a matter of course was only in a limited demand, and the prices have receded from our last quotations some 2s. per barrel. The top prices of flour of town manufacture, remains the same, but ship samples, and American, receded 2s. per barrel. The quotations are very limited. The proceedings at Mark-lane yesterday, Feb. 3rd, were very important, few sale either of wheat or flour were effected, but no change worthy of notice took place in prices, although they are reported as having a continued declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL.—During the last eight or ten days, we have enormous arrivals of grain and produce, from the United States and other parts of North America: besides which, several quantities of Wheat and Indian Corn have been received from the Continent of Europe. The following are the prices now current at Liverpool:—Wheat, per 70 lbs.—Canadian Red, 10s 4d. a 10s 10d; White, 11s. a 11s. 3d. United States Red, 10s a 11s. 2d.; White, 11s. 2d. a 11s. 6d. Indian Corn, per 400 lbs. 6s. a 7s. Indian Meal, per 196 lbs. 3s. a 3s. Flour, per barrel (196 lbs) Canadian Sweet, 38s. a 39s.; United States Sweet, 38s. a 39s.; and Canadian Sour, 33s. a 34.

EFFECT OF THE CAMBRIA'S NEWS ON THE MARKETS OF NEW YORK. NEW YORK MARKET.

Monday Evening, Feb. 22, half-past seven.

ASHES.—Market quiet without change or sales. The absence of letter mails by steamer, renders the market inactive; although there is considerable excitement among dealers. In the morning there was a sale of 500 bbls. Genesee, at \$7; 1000 bbls. at \$6, 50 cts. On change there was a large attendance, but a small business; a sale of 500 bbls. Genesee, at \$6, 75 cts.; a sale of 500 do. at \$6, 69 cts.; a small parcel at \$6, 62½ cts.; and 1000 Michigan, reported at \$6, 44 cts. to arrive in May; 500 bbls. at \$5, 75 cts.; and 500 do. to arrive in June. The turn taken by freights will have considerable influence on flour. The market for Meal is inactive; but is nominally as before. There was nothing done in Grain, excepting a few thousand bushels of corn, which brought 90 cents. There were several sellers at 95 cents. Considerable parcels, but buyers generally were not ready to speculate. Sales of rough Flaxseed, at \$11. Timothy \$20 a 22, 10,000 lbs. Pennsylvania Clover seed, at 8½ cts.; 100 lbs. Oats, at 9 cents. Pork, very firm, holders ask \$13, and sale of 400 bbls. pickled, at 8½ a 9 cents; 160 tierces do. and shoulders, 61 a 63 cts., 300 tierces middles, in England, at 10 cents. Butter and Cheese is held higher.

New York Market, Feb. 23.

Ashes.—No operations. Market nominally without change.

Flour holders were firmer this morning, and the market recovered nearly what it had lost on the arrival of the steamer. Genesee was quoted \$7; Michigan \$6 57½c and \$7. Sales 4000 barrels Genesee at \$7, part to arrive in March; some parcels needed. Michigan at \$6 57½c to arrive in May. Some parcels were offered at \$6. There were some shippers in market to-day, but the stiffness of freights prevents operations—Georgetown and other good brands held at \$6 75c. Meal was held at \$5½ on the spot, and \$5 to arrive. No sale of importance was made.

In wheat I hear of nothing but a rumour that 1000 bushels Long Island has been sold at \$1.60c for export.

Corn has revived from the temporary depression of yesterday. The sales reach 60 to 70 thousand bushels at 95c. to arrive from Newburgh, to 95c to \$1 for yellow on the spot, and near at hand. A sale was reported as high as \$1 02, but I could not trace it. The sale of 2000 bushels rye from Newburgh, was made at 92½c. upon the spot; \$1 could not have obtained if to Liverpool, the freight could have been had at a reasonable rate.

Oats are firm, and scarce at 50 cents. Freighters are 8s. to 9s. 6d.

Toronto Market Prices.

February 26th.	s. d.	s. d.
Flour, per barrel, 196 lbs.	21 3	26 3
Oatmeal, per barrel, 196 lbs.	0 0	25 0
Wheat, per bushel, 60 lbs.	3 4	4 8
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs.	2 9	3 0
Barley, per bushel, 56 lbs.	2 4	3 8
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs.	1 6	1 8
Peas, per bushel, 60 lbs.	2 4	2 8
Potatoes, per bushel	2 6	3 9
Onions, per bushel	0 0	0 0
Beef, per cwt.	15 6	22 6
Beef, per lb.	0 2	0 3
Pork, per 100 lbs.	20 6	26 3
Mutton, per lb., by the qr.	0 2	0 4
Veal, per lb., by the qr.	0 3	0 6