# THE WEEKLY BRITISH WHIG.

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**Arrival of the "North American" at Portland, and the "Kangaroo" at New York.**

PORTLAND, March 12th.

The North America arrived at Portland this forenoon, and the Kangaroo at New York, both bringing dates to the 25th.

Breadstuffs continue dull.

Ohio Flour difficult of sale, at 31s to 34s 6d; a parcel of fine Canada flour was withdrawn, only 29s being offered.

Indian Corn 34s per quarter.

Little doing in Wheat.

Cotton and provision market remain unchanged.

English funds firm. Consols 93 3-4 to 94.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The most interesting item of domestic intelligence since the departure of the last mail is the triumph of the ministry on the 23rd, in the adjourned debate on the budget.

On the previous Friday evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved that the Speaker leave the Chair, and the House go into Committee of Ways and Means, in order that he might propose the Income Tax resolutions and those affecting the duties on tea, when—

Mr. Disraeli, as an amendment, moved to the effect that before the House sanctioned the financial arrangement for the ensuing year, the estimated income and expenditure for 1858-59 and 60 shall be adjusted, so as to avoid the mistake of a deficiency in these years, and to provide for such a balance of revenue, and charge respectively in 1860, as will place it in the power of Parliament of that period, without embarrassment to the finances, altogether to remit the Income Tax.

The debate, which was adjourned till Monday, the 23rd, embraced the whole financial scheme of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Disraeli desiring that the Chancellor of the Exchequer should so shape his course that in three years hence an ample margin will be secured for the extinction of the Income Tax, which at that period will have been in existence for eighteen years, three of which were years of war.

In the adjourned debate on the 23rd, Lord John Russell defended the principles of the budget, as propounded by Sir G. C. Lewis, and said he was of opinion that the government had dealt with the various public outcries with perfect success. He, however, regretted that the insurance and paper duties were not altered or abolished, as he considered the former oppressive and the latter injurious to the spread of knowledge; he would recommend the Chancellor of the Exchequer to modify his views on tea duties, and impose a duty of 1s 4d per pound for the next three years.

Ultimately a division took place, when there were 286 for going into Committee, and 206 against, being a majority of 80 in favor of the Government.

An inquest in reference to that fearful colliery accident near Barnsby, in Yorkshire, was commenced on the 23rd instant, but up to this time none of the 170 persons had been taken from the pit where the explosion occurred.

The "Independence asserts that the alleged secret treaty, signed in December, 1851, stipulated that if disturbances in Italy had arisen during the war Austria would have had the right to demand the support of the French army to re-establish order, even although she had not marched a single man against Russia.

The London Times of the 24th instant states that the manner in which the American Senate has dealt with the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty is tantamount to a rejection. The New York press acknowledges that the treaty is a good one, and that England has done her best to make an honorable settlement, but it cannot be helped. The Washington people wish to keep the question open to make political capital. The incoming Government is jealous of the outgoing, and cannot let it have the credit of a pacific settlement, and so perhaps, several months of wrangling with England, will inaugurate the Presidency of Mr. Buchanan. The Times says we can very well afford to wait and see what are the precise objections of the American Senate, and what new demands Mr Dallas will have to make after declaring himself satisfied with the settlement made four months ago.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has refused the application of the deputation from the tea trade, and intends to adhere to his previous proposition of 1s 7d per pound, in order to effect a remission of the income and property tax.

CHINA.

The Governor at Shanghae having died suddenly, there were apprehensions of a disturbance among the lower class of the population, but owing to the firm attitude of the English, French, and Tartar commanders, none had taken place.

Australian advices announce the opening of the first Parliament under the constitution.

VERY LATEST.

Feb. 25.

In the House of Lords, Earl Derby introduced his motion condemning the conduct of the British officials in China. In his speech he strongly disapproved of the doings at Canton, reviewed the whole circumstances, and appealed to the House not to sanction the usurpation by Colonial authorities of the awful prerogative of the Crown, to declare war.

Lord Clarendon defended the British representatives, on the ground that the systematic violation of their agreement by the Chinese could be no longer endured.

After a discussion the debate was adjourned to Thursday.

In the Commons Lord John Russell gave notice of an amendment in reference to the tea duties.

A notice of motion by Mr. Headman, that the Income Tax should be voted annually, will find much favor in the House.

Sir Joshua Walmsley moved for a select Committee to consider and report on the best means for improving the franchise. The motion was lost by a majority of 117.

In France wheat continues to decline, owing to favorable accounts of the growing crops.

## APPALLING RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT

### On the Hamilton & Toronto Line.

A WHOLE TRAIN OF PASSENGER CARS SUBMERGED IN THE DESJARDIN CANAL.

### NINETY LIVES LOST.

HAMILTON, 12th March, 1857.

Another of those fearful accidents, to which human fore-thought appears inadequate to the task of preventing, took place this evening, near this city. The train from Toronto, which is due at 5:45, had scarcely touched the swing bridge over the Desjardin Canal, when it gave way and the whole train was precipitated into the water, falling a distance of forty feet. The engine tender and baggage car were completely buried in the water; the forward passenger car, in descending, was turned upside down, having a portion of it only above the water; the forward end of the last passenger car rested either on the engine or baggage car, and, falling back upon the wall supporting the bridge, remained in nearly an upright position. Immediate assistance was had from the different shops, and persons engaged on the works.

All who were in the last car were taken out mostly wounded, and we are sorry to say, "too many dead." A hole was cut in the bottom of the car which lay across the Canal, and the bodies taken from it as rapidly as possible, but this could not be otherwise than a slow operation, when it is considered how cold the water is at this season of the year, and that the depth was sufficient to hide an engine, tender and baggage car from view

Mr. Muir the traffic Superintendent was on board, but fortunately was in such a position at the time, as allowed him to jump on terra firma as the car took the leap into the frightful abyss, where so many of his fellow passengers were hastily hurried into the presence of their Maker. Mr. John C. Henderson we are sorry to say was among the killed. Mr. Barrett, Conductor of the train, escaped without injury. The Express Messenger, Post Office Clerk, and Conductor Richardson escaped from the baggage car when submerged in the water, by climbing to the top.

Among the killed is Mrs. P. Stevenson of Hamilton. Seventeen bodies were taken to the Baggage Room and laid side by side, with the exception of those who were recognised.

The following is a list as near as can now be arrived at:—Donald Stewart, of Hamilton; a man with "A. Grant" marked on his shirt bosom; Mr. Rosfell, of the firm of Mellish, Morrell & Russell, of Brantford, a very large amount of money and a number of papers were found on the body; a man, unknown, about twenty years of age, with light hair and dark dress; Joseph Barne, Niagara; in the pocket book of this person was found a note due yesterday to Boyce and McMurrick, Toronto, for £240, other memorandums were found, making it certain who he was; female with some American gold in pocket, and two rings on wedding finger, one of which was marked "A. D."; James Gammon, a stout, light complexioned man, about 20 years of age, had on a grey under shirt, no whiskers; S. Zimmerman, Railway Contractor; F. Clinton; Thomas Benson, Merchant of Port Hope; John Sharp, a book vender at the depot; Revd. A. Booker, father of Major Booker, of Hamilton; Erastus W. Green, of Hamilton; a little boy about 3 years of age; little girl, daughter of J. K. Chre of Hamilton; John C. Handerson; female about 30 years of age, had on a slate colored silk poplin dress, and cloak nearly same color, unknown; tall man about 40 years of age, hair slightly grey.

Besides the foregoing the flour store we believe contains nineteen bodies laid side by side—sixteen men, two women and one child. The sight is awful and heart rending three of these bodies had been recognized at the close of the Coroner's examination, at fifteen minutes past ten o'clock these were:—Edward Duffield, Hamilton; Rev D Heise, Hamilton; John Morley, of Toronto; four more bodies have since been discovered which makes the total number of bodies found, forty. It is difficult to arrive at the number on the cars, it is also stated that eighty persons left Toronto, but what change took place at the intermediate stations we have no means of ascertaining. Only about ten or twelve escaped uninjured. The number injured has not yet been ascertained, but we learn that among them were the following:—Thomas C. Street, of Niagara, and his relative, Dr. Maclean, of Chippewa, both of them badly hurt; H. N. Yerington, of Port Stanley, received a contusion on the heart, not seriously injured; Capt McBride, of Port Burwell, cut over right eye.

Several other persons are known to be injured, but we have not been able to ascertain their names.

The draw-bridge was about thirty or forty feet above the water, and the fall must have been tremendous. The locomotive and tender have not been seen at all. Roads have been cut in the face of the bank, and the passengers and baggage from the train from the west were conveyed by them past the gap.

The bridge was on the main track of the Great Western, not on the Toronto and Hamilton section, as was supposed at first in Toronto. The whole frame-work of timber between the great stone piers is gone, and some portion of the swing platform.

A large number of persons came up by the night train from Toronto to learn the fate of their friends. They found the buildings containing the bodies closed, and had no opportunity of identifying them.

It was ascertained that Mr. Chas Brown, late Merchant of Galt, was among the number of the killed.

The body of Adam Ferrie, Jr. was also found after long search. It is supposed that between 50 and 60 persons were taken from the second car, and that as many were in the first, making altogether a hundred passengers.

The workmen are now engaged in hauling out of the water, with a crane and pulleys, a section of the bridge which lay upon the surface of the ice, with a view of reaching the first passenger car, which is entirely submerged under water. The second passenger car, half broken, lay on the bank at the base of the bridge, and it was from this that all the saved and the dead bodies have been taken. In the other, many feet below the water, lie buried fifty or sixty human beings, who left Toronto in confidence of reaching their journey's end.

As not more than ten or twelve were saved, the loss of life must be about ninety.

Mr. Street was cut on the head and his some flesh wounds, but is otherwise uninjured. Dr. McKlein, contrary to previous reports, has no bones broken. Both gentlemen were removed to the City Hotel. Mr. Marrell, of Brantford, was not in the cars, as reported, but Mr. Russell, his partner, as well as Mrs. Russell, are among the dead. Mr. Mellish, another partner, reported dead, is safe in Brantford.

Among those who were on the cars, was Edward McPhiley, aged 20, Tinsmith, lately in the employ of Mr. Armstrong, and going to Buffalo.

The body of Mr. Zimmerman has been removed to the house of Mr Roach.

Mr. Zimmerman has a severe cut across the face, and his body bears the marks of great pressure, his arms being so stiffened as to make it impossible to straighten them. Capt Sutherland and one of his sons were on board, as was Capt. Twohy, and all are probably buried in the submerged cars. Some anxiety was felt for the safety of Mr. Kirby, of Brantford, but he was not in the cars.

There were 21 bodies in the flour store, near the wharf, among whom were three females, with the exception of Mr. Ferrie. There were no marks of injury to be seen, all were wet and green. Some of the escapes were a most miraculous. Two railway men, Mr. Reed of Suspension Bridge, formerly of the Northern Rail Road, and Mr. Hall, of Toronto, were standing on the platform of the front Car and jumped off without injury.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon, a young man named Peter O'Neil, a labourer, employed at the steam shovel, at work opposite the Parliament House, Toronto, was killed by the falling in of the embankment. The corpse was carried to the Half-Way House to await the coroner's inquest.

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

### Legislative Council.

Tuesday, March 10th.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

Petitions were presented.

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY.

Mr. Vankoughnet laid before the House a copy of instructions that had been given to Chief Justice Draper in his mission to England in regard to the Hudson's Bay question, and also a copy of the despatches that had passed between the Imperial Government and the Provincial Government with reference to the Hudson's Bay Territory. There was one despatch, however, that he was not at liberty to lay before the House, and this was a despatch dated the 2nd of September, to the Imperial Government marked private, and this despatch His Excellency had not seen along with the rest. The honorable gentleman took the opportunity to correct an erroneous impression that had gone abroad in reference to the Hudson's Bay question, and the action of the Government in the matter. The despatch in question, dated the 2nd September was from His Excellency the Governor General to the Colonial Secretary, and this was the first intimation that the Imperial Government received on the interest Canada was about to take in the Hudson's Bay Territory—as it was the first document that passed on the occasion. The manner in which the British public became acquainted with the Hudson's Bay question, was, as is known, owing to his speech at Ottawa on the subject, which had been commented on by the English press; the manner by which the Canadian people came to take an interest in the matter is also known. With these remarks he would lay the returns that had been moved for, before the House.

FISHERIES OF UPPER CANADA

Mr. Morrison brought in a Bill for the Protection of the Fisheries of Upper Canada, which was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' BILL.

Mr. Morris, in consequence of a Bill of a similar nature having passed the Lower House, would move that the order for the second reading of the Bill for the repeal of the Insolvent Debtors' Bill be discharged—Granted.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT QUESTION.

Mr Vankoughnet in compliance with the wishes of several gentlemen who were then absent, and with what he had promised to them, would wish that the consideration of the motion relative to an Address to the Queen, praying that she would be pleased to name a permanent Seat of Government, be postponed until Thursday next.

Mr Cartier seconded the motion, which was carried after a light conversation

### Legislative Assembly.

Tuesday, March 10.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock

Mr. Rankin presented petitions from the County Council of Essex, praying for an enlargement of the Lunatic Asylum, for a Light House at Rondeau, and for a Pier at Pigeon Bay

Sol. Gen Smith presented a petition from Charles Sangster, the Author of a Poetical Work, entitled the St. Lawrence and the Saguenay, praying that a certain number of copies of his work be taken by the house.

Mr. Larwill presented a petition from the Municipal Council of the county of Kent, representing that certain expenses connected with the administration of justice are in Upper Canada borne by local funds, while in Lower Canada they are defrayed out of the Consolidated Revenue, and praying that a law of equalization be enacted.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Spence asked leave to introduce a Bill for improving the organization and increasing the efficiency of the Civil Service in Canada. He stated that the employees in the various Government Departments, who held offices coming under the operation of this Bill, would be divided into officers and clerks. The clerks would be of four classes, the first, second, third, and fourth or probibitory class. The salary of each officer, it was proposed, should be fixed by law, so that a gentleman entering the public service, and seeking higher positions in the different offices, would understand exactly what he should receive, when he attained the object of his ambition. Of course it would be provided that no existing salary should be injuriously affected by the operation of the Bill. It was proposed to have one permanent working head of each department, who should have the oversight of all the officers, clerks and servants in that department, and who should act in behalf and under the orders of the Executive Head of the Department. The deputy in the Executive Council department would be the clerk in the Provincial Secretary's office, the Assistant Provincial Secretary for Lower Canada, and the Assistant Provincial Secretary for Upper Canada; in the Inspector General's department, the Deputy Inspector General, &c. To these gentlemen it was proposed to give a slight increase to their departmental salary. The measure provided for an entire refinquishment of all the various titles and names given to the different officers and clerks under the present organization. The distinctive feature of the Bill was the establishment of the Board of Examiners, to be composed of eleven members, the working heads of the various departments, of whose fitness for the office there could be no question—namely, the Clerks of the Executive Council, the Auditor of Public Accounts, the two Assistant Provincial Secretaries, the Commissioner of Customs, the Deputy Inspector General, the Deputy Receiver General, the Secretary of the Post Office, the Assistant Commissioner of Crown Lands, the Secretary of Public Works, and the Secretary of the Bureau of Agriculture. The operation of the Board would cause no expense to the public, except the incidental expenses of the publication of notices. Six members would be a quorum. Certificates would be given to qualified candidates for office, and the parties who were successful, even if they did not obtain office under the government, would find those certificates useful in recommending them to situations in other walks of life. No person should be competent for examination until he should have attained sixteen years of age. Then as to the manner in which it was proposed that appointments should hereafter be made. When even a vacancy took place in any department, the head of that department would be called upon to select the most fitting person in his own staff, excluding the lowest or fourth class of clerks. If he would not be able to find a proper person in his own department, it would be his duty to look for one through the other departments. The clerk of the lowest class would receive a certain salary on his appointment say £100. He will receive £100 a year for two years, and if, at the end of that period, the head of the department thinks proper to transfer him to the third class, he will then have £50 added to his salary, to be annually augmented £10 till he is in a position to enter the second class. He will then have a further increase and a continued augmentation, until he entered the first class of clerks. Of course the Governor would have power to suspend or dismiss at any time. Although the clerks would be, to a great extent, permanent, they would not be independent.—There would be an exemption from the operation of this Bill, in reference to gentlemen of a professional character, as surveyors, engineers, architects, &c. It would be for the government, from time to time, to select officers of that description.

The Bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Friday.

LAW OF LOWER CANADA.

Mr. Cartier introduced a Bill to provide for the codification of the law and procedure in civil cases in Lower Canada. Also, a Bill to remove doubts as to the laws in force in Lower Canada, as regards lands held in free and common soccage. Also, a Bill to prevent claims secured by mortgage or privilege in real property in Lower Canada, duly registered, from being lost by any subsequent judicial sale or confirmation of title.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr Solicitor-General Smith introduced a Bill intituled, "An Act to secure the Independence of Parliament" (Much ironical cheering from the Opposition.) The learned gentleman proceeded to say that he had expected that the announcement of this Bill would be received with great manifestations from both sides of the house, and he had not been disappointed. He believed when the provisions of the Bill were known, there would not be a dissenting voice in the whole Assembly. He had prepared the Bill before the meeting of Parliament, and had not been guilty of stealing from any person. No more important subject can be brought before the House. Its object is to free members of Parliament from all importunities of subjection to improper influences. A bill of this kind should not be confined to one branch of the legislature, but be made applicable to both.—He had designed to make the Bill as sweeping in its provisions as possible.—Two exceptions it was necessary to make. The first as respects the commissioners now engaged in consolidating the laws of the Province. To interfere with them would involve serious injury to the public interest. The second exception is in favour of the Speaker of the Legislative Council, who is not to be deprived of his seat in case of being chosen for the service of the government. All other members are to be excluded from receiving any fee or other emolument which would affect their freedom of action or expose them to suspicion.—The Bill was then read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Friday.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

The resolutions, of which the Attorney General West had been given notice in reference to the fixing of the Seat of Government, were postponed.

COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.

On motion of Attorney General MacDonald, the Bill to amend the laws of Upper Canada respecting Appeals, and to alter the Court of Error and Appeal, was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a committee of the whole on Friday next

WILLS.

Attorney General MacDonald moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the laws with respect to Wills.

Mr. Fergusson pointed out some improvements of which he considered the Bill susceptible

Mr. Freeman also made a few general remarks on the measure, and wished the Attorney General to explain the precise change in the law which it was designed to effect.

Mr. Hartman suggested that some provision should be introduced into the Bill for relieving executors from further responsibility, after they had accomplished the objects of the trust, that their office might not be a perpetual one.

Attorney General MacDonald admitted that this was a matter well worthy of consideration in committee of the whole on Friday

COMMON LAW PROCEDURE.

Attorney General MacDonald moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Common Law Procedure Act, of 1856

Mr. Brown objected to that part of the Bill which provided for executions issuing on promissory notes, within twelve days of their falling due. He thought that in this country the time mentioned was too short. The result would be that notes would not be given.

Attorney General MacDonald defended this provision of the Bill, but said it was worthy of consideration whether it would not be sufficient simply to put it on the statute book, to come into operation at some future period when the whole community would be prepared for it.

Mr. MacKenzie regretted that something was not being done to bring us nearer to codification of the laws. A batch of wise men had been appointed for the purpose But what had they done? Nothing had been obtained from them yet but a few shreds and patches. The science of law, which should be the simplest and plainest of any, was the most crooked and perverse that could be, and every year it was becoming more crooked and unintelligible.

The Bill was then read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Friday next.

SUITS ON BEHALF OF THE CROWN.

Attorney General MacDonald moved the second reading of the Bill for the amendment of the practice in suits instituted in behalf of the Crown, in matters relating to the Revenue.

Mr. A. A. Dorion intimated his approval of that part of the Bill which provides that the defendant may recover cost, if he is the successful party, and suggested to the Attorny General East, that it should be extended to Lower Canada.

After some remarks by Mr. Merritt, Mr. Freeman, and Mr. Brown, who suggested some points as requiring attention, that were not embraced in the measure, the Bill was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole on Friday next.

COUNTY ATTORNEYS.

Attorney General MacDonald moved the second reading of the Bill for the appointment of County Attorneys, and for other purposes relating to the administration of justice in Upper Canada. The gentleman again briefly explained the provisions of the Bill, as he had done before on the occasion of its first reading. He urged the necessity of the appointment of the officers in question, as legal advisers to the Magistrates, who although a respectable body of men, were a different class from the Magistrates in England, all of whom were highly, many of them legally educated men. They were necessary also to prepare cases for the Crown Council who went on circuits, and to give them information, for the want of which cases at present had often to stand over till another assize, the prisoners meanwhile lying in gaol.

THE DECIMAL CURRENCY.

Mr. Cayley moved for the second reading of the Bill intituled "An Act to require accounts referred to the provincial government, to be so rendered in dollars and cents."

Mr. Robinson said that he could not see any necessity for the proposed measure.

Mr. Cayley said that, as there had appeared to be no prospect that the Imperial Parliament were about to act in the matter, he had fulfilled his promise made last session by bringing forward the Bill. The experience of Europe showed the decimal currency to be the most convenient.

The Bill having been read a second time,

On motion of Mr. Cayley, the rules were suspended, and the House went into committee of the whole thereon.

The blanks in the second section were filled up, so that the Act should take effect on and after the 13th day of June, 1857.

THE BANKING SYSTEM.

Inspector General Cayley moved the second reading of the Bill to discontinue the incorporation of Joint Stock Banks, and the issue of Registered Notes under the Free Banking Act.

Some discussion took place on the measure, in which Messrs. Brown, Cameron, Galt, Gamble, and Burwell took part. Mr. Cameron, in the course of his remarks, alluded to the fact that there was as much as 10 per cent of difference in the value of the Provincial Debentures, payable in currency, and those payable in sterling, and urged that the Inspector General should take care for the future to issue them in that form which was most advantageous to the Province. As to the measure itself, Mr. Cameron was not favourable to the repeal of the free banking system, but desired that the minimum capital should be increased. He considered that banks with small capitals of £12,000 or £25,000 were objectionable, and that it was inexpedient to permit them to go on. But he saw no reason why parties desirous of carrying on a banking business on a capital of £100,000 or £250,000, under the free banking system, should not be allowed to do so.

The second reading was carried by a vote of 58 to 11.

The Bill was ordered to be referred to committee of the whole, on Friday, and the house adjourned at 20 minutes past eleven.

Wednesday, March 11, 1857.

The Speaker took the chair at three o'clock.

FIRST READINGS.

Mr Chisholm introduced a Bill to incorporate the town of Milton; second reading on Monday. Also, a Bill to incorporate the Town of Oakville; second reading on Monday.

Mr Ferres introduced a Bill to incorporate the Freligsburg Grammer School; second reading on Monday.

Mr Moore introduced a Bill to incorporate the Town of Bowmanville; second reading on Monday next.

Mr J. B. E. Dorion introduced a Bill to annex a certain portion of the township of Arthabaska to the district of Quebec; second reading on Friday next.

Mr Cameron introduced a Bill to admit Henry E. Bennet, to the practice of the law in Upper Canada; second reading on Thursday next. Also, a Bill to sell the estate of the late James Macaulay; second reading on Thursday next.

Mr Somerville introduced a Bill to erect parts of Russeltown and Jamertown in the county of Chateauguay and a part of Hemmingford in the county of Huntingdon into a municipality, and to attach the same to the county of Huntingdon; second reading on Monday next.

Mr. Conger introduced a Bill to incorporate the town of Lindsay; second reading on Monday next.

Mr. Merritt introduced a Bill to consolidate the debt of the town of St Catherines; second reading to-morrow. Also a Bill to increase the capital stock of the Port Dalhousie and Thorold Railway Company, to alter the Act incorporating the same, and for other purposes; second reading to-morrow.

Mr. Freeman introduced a Bill to authorise the municipalities now or hereafter holding stock in Railway Companies to vote thereon in the election of Directors of such Companies; second reading on Friday next. The Hon. gentleman explained that there was some doubt as to how the law stood at present, and his object was to remove that doubt and ambiguity.

SALARIES OF COUNTY JUDGES.

Provincial Secretary Terrill brought up a return to an address for a statement of the salaries assigned to the several County Judges in Upper Canada.

## The Railroad Accident.

We publish a corrected list of the dead and some further particulars of the above catastrophe, taken from the Globe. The numerous friends of Captain Twohey will be happy to learn that the statement of his being among the lost was incorrect. The Globe asserts his having been in the Office of that journal on Friday, "safe and sound." Several members of both Houses of Parliament having lost friends and relatives by the sad occurrence, all business was adjourned till Monday.

From the Globe of Saturday.

### THE ACCIDENT.

We have carefully collated from all the sources at our command the facts of the late accident, and present to our readers a complete account of the whole melancholy affair up to the latest moment. Fifty-five bodies have been recovered, and we give either the name or such a description of the countenance and clothing as will, we trust, lead to identification of the unfortunates. It is with great pain that we add the name of Ralph Wade of Coburg to the list of dead. His body was identified yesterday afternoon. Mr Wade was well known as a succesful agriculturist and a public spirited useful man. Mr. Morley, of Thorold, was also a man of mark in his own neighborhood. It is with regret that we also notice the death of Mr. Harkness, formerly band master, but lately Quartermaster of the Rifles.

THE DEAD.

The following is a list of the dead as ascertained late last evening:—

1. Donald Stuart, merchant, Hamilton.
2. A. Grant, about 45 years old; residence unknown.
3. John Russell, railway contractor, Brantford, of the firm of Mellish, Morrell, and Russell.
4. Mrs. Russell, his wife.
5. Ann Doyle, of Dunbarton, about twenty years of age.
6. Joseph Barr, merchant, Niagara.
7. Female unknown—ring on wedding finger marked A. D.
8. James Gannon, Chicago.
9. Samuel Zimmerman, Niagara Falls.
10. Thomas Benson, merchant, Port Hope.
11. John Sharp, book vendor at the depot.
12. Rev. Mr. Booker, Hamilton.
13. Erastus Green, Hamilton.
14. Timothy Doyle, son of No. 32, aged 5 years.
15. John C. Henderson, brother-in-law of Mr. Brydges, Managing Director of G. W. R. R.
16. Mahaly Clare, daughter of John C. Clare, Hamilton, aged 2 years.
17. Tall man, known, about 40 years of age, dressed in black, hair slightly grey.
18. Edwin Duffield, late mate on Europa steamer.
19. Joseph Major, Two Rivers, Michigan.
20. Captain James Sutherland, of steamer Magnet, Hamilton.
21. Adam Ferrie, Jr., Barrister, Hamilton, eldest son of the late Colin C. Ferrie.
22. Unknown man, middle aged, medium height, dressed in dark grey, with bulting brass buttons, small pocket book, with some small bills, also ticket to Bronte without date.
23. James Ross, Gas Inspector, Toronto.
24. Man unknown, about forty years old clouded great coat and pants, striped blue shirt, broad face, and slight whiskers.
25. John Wilford, Hamilton, lately from England, miller by occupation, not been working for some time, stopping at Downie's hotel.
26. Alexander Broomfield, engineer of train, neck apparently broken, and body injured, leaves a wife and small family.
27. Mr. Barton, Sen., Stratford; a very old and respectable man.
28. Robert Crawford, Saltfleet, farmer.
29. Wm. Stanly, London, in the employ of Robt. Walker Merchant Tailor.
30. Hugh McSlyne, merchant, S. Catherines.
31. Rev. Dr Heiss, German Minister, Hamilton.
32. Timothy Doyle, from Dunbarton, husband of number 5, shoemaker.
33. Patrick Doyle, brother of the above
34. Joseph Harkness, Toronto, late Band Master of the Rifles; more recently Quartermaster in same corps.
35. Charles Brown, merchant, Galt.
36. Mr. Kendall, Rochester.
37. Ann McFiggin, servant of Mr. Irving, Solicitor G. W. R. R.
38. Mrs. P. S. Stephenson, severely injured and died on her way home. Daughter of Mr. Sheriff Thomas.
39. An old man, name unknown, drab over coat, blue vest, red comforter, striped woollen mittens. In his pocket a bag of silver, also some papers, among which was a note drawn by J. Maxwell in favor of T. Brown, and dated Bowmanville.
40. John Morley, Thorold, one of the best plough makers in Canada. His body was claimed by his friends.
41. A young girl, named Ellen Devine, from below Port Nelson; was going on a visit to her brother near Hamilton.
42. Mary Devine, sister of the above.
43. Old man, unknown, dark coat, blue vest, and brown trousers. No papers or other articles that could lead to his identification were discovered.
44. Unknown man, middled aged, with grey trousers and drab over coat. Manuscript poetry in his pocket, "The battle of Inkerman." On the back of which was written "to Miss Hall Hannahsville."
45. Mr. Curtis, Jun., of Ingersoll, (whose father was seriously injured,) had a ticket from Toronto to Beachville, was identified by having a weighing house ticket of his at Ingersoll.
46. A young man respectably dressed, supposed to be Darius Whittier, of Markham. On his person were found several letters to that address, relating to agricultural implements, a list of accounts due, circulars, memorandum book, and several large rolls of bills.
47. Mr. Bradfield, Clifton, farmer and flour merchant, returning with his wife from a visit to Dr. Caldwell, the Toronto oculist, who identified them.
48. Mrs. Bradfield, wife of the above.—The above were taken away by relatives.
49. Able-bodied man, with heavy red whiskers, clothes torn from his body; no papers on his person. Dark grey trowsers. Supposed to be Duncan Campbell, of Campbellsville.
50. An unknown man, about 50 years old, with a letter in his pocket directed, Chas. Goldfield, lot 4 con 6, Albion; also a letter from a person in Towanda, signing herself "his affectionate daughter, Rose."
51. G. McIlenane, [supposed] a young man of 25, bible with name in, but no residence. Papers and letters dated Shannonville. A miniature of male and female, and portmonaie, with some money were also found.
52. Unknown man, young, poorly dressed, sandy hair, pocket-book, with silver to a small amount. Tickets, but the reading effaced by the water.
53. Ralph Wade, Esq., of Coburg. His person was identified by several circulars, cards, and letters—one from Mr. Felton, M P P. Mr. Wade was extensively engaged in the breeding and importing of improved stock, and was well known to the leading agriculturists of the Province.
54. Female, rather tall, silk dress, striped with brown, coarse black hair, married ring on her finger, lace chemizette, 2 gold lockets, and a brooch on which was the figure of a flying cupid.
55. George Knight, the fireman of the locomotive. Body recovered at eight o'clock, last evening.

THE CLEARING OF THE WRECK

During the night of Thursday, relays of men were engaged in clearing the wreck. When our reporters reached the scene of the accident, they found the workmen engaged in hauling out of the water with a crane and pulleys, a section of the bridge, which lay upon the surface of the ice, with the view of reaching the first passenger car, which was entirely submerged. The second passenger car [half broken] lay on the bank of the base of the bridge, and it was from this that all the saved and the dead bodies had been taken.

Early in the morning the workmen succeeded in removing the debris of the bridge, and reached the submerged passenger car, which they speedily broke to pieces, and twelve or fifteen bodies were taken from it. As these, however, did not make up the tale of the passengers, it is believed that many are sunk to the bottom of the canal, and the workmen proceeded to break up the remainder of the car, in order to remove it from the spot, to enable them to drag the water.

At the latest accounts last evening, the workmen were still engaged. It is supposed more than twenty bodies were still uncovered. The fireman was got out as the latest train was leaving the scene.

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The keenest scrutiny was bestowed during the day upon the track and the rails on the west side of the bridge. There is a switch close to the bridge, and it was discovered that part of the rail was greatly bent, and that the connecting rods of the switch were bent and broken, as if from the passing over them of the wheel. Farther on, abrasions were discovered in the sleepers, also marks on the rails and bolts confirming the claim. From these facts it is contended that one of the wheels of the locomotive was broken, and that part of the engine struck with violence upon the timbers of the bridge and caused its destruction. This theory, supported by many circumstances, will be tested when the locomotive is recovered from the water under which it lies.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORONER.

Whenever it was possible and was done to identify the bodies, the Coroner gave permission for them to be removed, while a body of constables were placed to guard from intrusion the room in which the dead lay.

The Coroner, Reporters, and several others interested, then proceeded to the Board room of the Great Western Railway, where the following were sworn on the jury:—

James Osborne, Jos Lister, John Moore, John Galbraith, Levi Besmer, Robert Rae, Jessie Nickerson, Thos B. Harris, Robert Osborne, Wm. G. Lerr, Alex. Hamilton, Lewis R. Cadey, Chas. Magill, Jas. McIlwrie, Horatio Usse, Jas. Cummings, Adam Brown—17.

James McIntyre was then elected foreman, and the Jury were directed to inquire how Donald Stuart and many others came to their death. They then proceeded to view the various bodies at Mr. Roache's house, where those of Mr. S. Zimmerman and J. C. Henderson are laid, and immediately afterwards adjourned till ten o'clock this morning

The inquest will not be proceeded with, however, till some day next week, to afford time to raise the locomotive, and make a through search in the bed of the canal

## Arrival of the "America."

HALIFAX, March 12th, 1857.

The America arrived here at 4 P. M. with Liverpool dates to the 26th ultimo.

The Alps and City of Manchester arrived out on the 24th.

The America passed the Africa on the 1st of March, twenty miles west of Kinsale. March 8th—Saw a large ship burning; nobody on board; she was painted blue.

The arrangement of the Persian difficulty was proceeding satisfactorily. The proposed Convention specifies that England shall enjoy equal commercial privileges with the most favored nations; but Persia forbids English Consuls on the Caspian Sea, inasmuch as treaties with Russia forbid it.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The trade and navigation returns for January show a progressive increase.

Mr. Dallas attended the Queen's levee on the 26th.

An interesting debate took place in the Lords, on Lord Derby's motion of censure of the Chinese war, which resulted in a vote of 110 for the ministry and 46 against it.

Mr. Cobden brought forward a motion in the Commons similar to that of Lord Derby's,—"That this house has heard with deep concern of conflicts which have occurred between the British and Chinese in Canton, and without expressing any opinion as the extent the Chinese may have afforded England cause of complaint, this House considers that the papers laid upon the table fail to furnish satisfactory grounds for the violent measures resorted to, and that a select committee be appointed to enquire into out commercial relations with China."

Lord Palmerston, in reply to Mr. Layard, said he was authorised by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs to state that there was no such treaty in existence between Persia and Russia as that referred to recently by Mr. Layard, and that negotiations at Paris on the Persian difficulty were not yet ended.

Paris letters say that the Council of State have rejected the credit of 5,000,000 Francs demanded by the War Department.

SPAIN.

The Ministerial organs state that 30 ships are to be sent against Mexico.

Vienna papers say a Ministerial Council is deliberating about withdrawing Austrian troops from the papal dominions.

Telegraph dates from Hong Kong are to 25th January. Affairs unchanged.

Private letters say, a large Chinese fleet attacked an English squadron, subsequently retiring in good order under forts of Canton.

Admiral Seymour had burnt the greater part of the suburbs of Canton.

Chinese rebel fleet formed a junction with Imperialists at Whampoa.

Paris despatches say, letters from Macao state Emperor had placed in a state of siege the five European ports.

All Europeans on board the steamer Thistle had been treacherously murdered by native passengers, and steamer abandoned.

The Governor of Hong Kong had increased the police force, and taken precautions against incendiarism.

Total export of tea to England 41 millions against 54 millions last year.

Dates from Bushire to 17th January.—The British remained unmolested; reinforcements were being sent from Bombay.

The Sound Dues question was finally settled.

Denmark accepts 45,000,000 thalers in forty payments, bearing interest.

LONDON, Friday Evening.—Funds opened steady, but subsequently became heavy.

In discount market and stock exchange the pressure was excessive, and applications to the bank usually heavy.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS.

Flour market continued dull, with a turn in favor of buyers, and the same remarks apply to wheat.

Limited business doing in corn, at about previous prices.

Some circulars call wheat 2d lower; corn 6d and flour depressed and nominal.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Active demand for money, but simply ample, and rates of discount unchanged. Consols for money closed steady at 93 a 92¾, and for account 93¼ a 92¾.

Washington, 13th.

Lord Napier has had an informal interview with the Secretary of State, and Monday next is arranged for its presentation to the President. A party of forty persons from Kansas, including ten Indians, headed by General Whitefield, formally paid their respects to the President this morning. The Senate will adjourn to morrow sine die; the President having no further communication to make that would render it necessary to prolong the session.

J. L. Buckler, President of our Corn Exchange, died suddenly this morning.

FIRE.

The entire Stables of Mr. Robert Carson, on Princess Street, which were thoroughly filled with hay, straw, and other forage, were burned down on Saturday afternoon. Being in the rear of his store and dwelling, that building was very much endangered, at several times, but the exertions of the firemen and others notwithstanding the want of water, saved the premises, as well as other adjacent houses. Mr. Carson's loss is heavy, and the insurance very trifling. We have not heard of the origin of the fire.


and the City of Toronto is almost daily and rapidly increasing, we publish below a Business Directory of many of the leading Houses in that City, as a guide for our Merchants, Shippers, Traders and others, with business connections or ties in that Market.

BOSTON.

SIMPSON, VALENTINE & Co., Manufacturers of Superior American Varnishes 55 Broad Street

INDIA RUBBER FABRICS, Made on Belting, Steam Packing, Engine Hose, &c. Manufactured by Boston Belting Company. No. 37 Milk Street, Corner of Morton Place.

JOHN G. TAPPAN, CHARLES McBURNEY