

Address of the Legislative Council amounts to very much the same thing. There are, however, clearly, objects to which the Commission is bound to direct its attention. By the very terms of their Commission, these are the 92 Resolutions of the Assembly, and the petitions of the inhabitants of British origin in Lower Canada to the Imperial Parliament. With respect to the former, it is by no means surprising that the same majority which passed them should not be ambitious of any impartial investigation of them. This is a part of their old system; with their accusation in conviction, and assertion of proof. As to the petitions of the inhabitants of British origin, these must receive attention. They will, of course, be called upon to perform their duty in relation to them. The grievances which this portion of the population suffers, are too urgent and too heavy to be longer supported. Let not their quietness or silence be mistaken for apathy or indifference; they will have their just rights. No man who looks at the wealth, intelligence and worth of the British population of the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and the hardy settlers in the forests of the Townships can for an instant believe that any other population in Lower Canada can keep them long in a state of Helotism! Look at the large commercial interest of our cities, unrepresented in the Provincial Assembly. Look at the population of Quebec, the Upper and Lower Towns and County returning six Members, not one of whom represents the interests or feelings of the English population; not one of whom was actually returned but because of an avowed hostility to the British population. Look at the city of Montreal, rapidly advancing to the rank of one of the three great emporia of this continent; the English interest in like manner, could not return one Member there. It is true the French party had the craftiness out of the six to return two with Scottish names, who had earned the honor by an absolute and unqualified surrender of their judgment to a party which denounced their countrymen as strangers and intruders. Besides the members for the Townships and for Gaspé, there is not one independent English Member returned to the Assembly. And where can we look for redress, but to the Home Government; to the pledge given to the British inhabitants in the Proclamation of 1763; and to what is of still higher authority, to the eternal principles of right and justice!

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.

(From the Quebec Gazette.)
Among the strangers who arrived at the Albion Hotel on Tuesday last, was the Earl of Sefton. His Lordship dined at the Castle on Wednesday, and met there Messieurs Prevancher, the Bishop of the North-West Territory, who returned from that place this fall, where his Lordship exchanged the traces of country originally settled by the Earl of Sefton.
The weather has become mild since Friday. Last night and this morning a heavy rain fell, which has nearly bared the fields again, and partially destroyed the winter roads. This afternoon the sky is clear, with a warm sun, and the thermometer at 40° in the shade.
The navigation and business will probably be closed by the end of the week.
The steamer for Liverpool, and the Favorite for Greenock, sailed down yesterday from Montreal, in tow of the St. George. The latter will probably be despatched on Wednesday, and the former in a couple of days after.
It is rumored that His Excellency Lord Gosford has expressed his dissatisfaction of the course followed by the Assembly, in naming or changing the officers of that House, two of whom held commissions from the Executive.

Winter has set in in earnest. On Tuesday night we experienced severe frost and on Wednesday morning, there was a heavy fall of snow. Yesterday at seven o'clock, A. M., the mercury indicated a temperature of 25 degrees, and at three P. M., it stood at 30. The only vessels in port are a few schooners and barges.—[Montreal Herald 13th.]
Ice of a considerable thickness accumulated upon the Lachine Canal, during the late three or four frosty nights. On Saturday morning one of the boats, laden with flour and ashes, sunk in the Cote St. Paul dock, in consequence of her plank having been cut through by the ice. The water was immediately drained out of the boat, and the cargo discharged. About 300 barrels of flour was damaged.—[Ib. 16.]
Three or four days ago one of the canal boats, consigned to Messrs. Henderson, Hooker and Co., laden with 150 barrels of flour and 40 of ashes, swamped, during a heavy gale, in Lake St. Francis, and an old man, a passenger, was unfortunately drowned. The crew saved themselves by swimming ashore. The whole of the cargo is lost, but the boat will be recovered.—[Montreal Herald.]

On Tuesday evening about half-past ten, the heavens presented a most brilliant appearance, the rays of the aurora borealis appearing to concentrate in a splendid focus. It was, as is believed, about this time in 1833, that the great phenomenon of a shower of meteors was observed; some philosophers contend that this meteoric shower is annual, to a greater or less extent, and one of the professors of a college in the United States, stated that he saw a similar shower last year, though not to a great extent. We would feel obliged if any of our readers could inform us of the exact part of the heavens where the brilliant focus of rays appeared on Tuesday evening.—[Montreal Herald 19th.]

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

ROUTINE BUSINESS.
Saturday, Nov. 14.
Mr. Vanelsone presented a petition of John Ryan, for a declaratory enactment, preventing for the future any inquisition into the religious creed of witnesses, referred to Committee of Grievances.
Mr. Scott reported on the Provincial Statutes reprinting Bill, on the Petition of W. L. Felton, committee for Monday.
Mr. Archambault presenting the First Report of the Standing Committee of Agriculture, committed for Monday. (The Committee recommends the translation and printing of Mr. Evans' Treatise on Agriculture.)
Mr. Leslie presented the Lachine Canal Commissioners' Report, and the Account Current of the Commissioners for the new Gaol at Montreal.
Mr. De Bleury reported on the Bill to prevent debtors from wasting or diminishing the value of their immovable property, under seizure, committed for Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Hoot, all Reports relative to Education presented or to be presented during the Session, were referred to the Standing Committee of Education and Schools.
On motion of Mr. Archambault, all Reports relating to Roads and Public Improvements, were referred to the Standing Committee on Roads, &c.
On motion of Mr. Lafontaine, the Standing Committee of Grievances was instructed to take into its consideration the state of the last Commission of the Peace.
On motion of Mr. Lafontaine, an Address was voted by His Excellency for Copies of all Statutes furnished to the Executive Government of this Province within the last five years, by the several Sheriffs in this Province and by the Prothonotaries of the several Courts therein, of the income they derive from their respective offices.
The Chambly College Incorporation Bill was read the second time, and referred.

Monday, Nov. 16.
Mr. De Bleury reported His Excellency's answer to the Address of the 13th inst. relative to the Prisoners' Council Bill reserved last Session:—
Gosford, Governor-in-Chief.
GENTLEMEN.—I request you to acquaint the House of Assembly in answer to this Address, that information which has been received from His Majesty's Government relating to the Act "to authorize Council to address Jurors on behalf of Prisoners in capital cases," which was reserved for the consideration of the House, is to the following effect:—That the Bill will be confirmed at the earliest possible opportunity by the King in Council, and that the necessary order in Council for that purpose will be speedily transmitted to the Province.
Castle of St. Lewis, }
Quebec, 16th Nov. 1835. }

Mr. Vanelsone presented a petition of Joseph Francois Deblouis, Esq. accusing the Hon. Judge Thompson of Gaspé, of malversation and high crimes in his judicial capacity, referred to the committee of Grievances and to be printed.
A message was received from the Council, agreeing to, 1st, the Members' Indemnity Bill; 2nd, the Convicts' Transportation Bill.
Mr. Tache, introduced a Bill for preserving for the purpose of husbandry the grass growing on beaches in the district of Quebec; second reading Monday next.

On motion of Mr. Lafontaine, G. B. Faribault, Esq. was appointed from this day, Clerk Assistant to the House; and a Committee was appointed to point out a proper person to be French Translator.
On motion of Mr. De Witt, an Address was voted by His Excellency for an account of the quantity of timber cut upon the uncultivated lands of the Crown in this Province for each of the last six years, and detailed account of all monies collected or received during each of said years, from sales of the timber cut upon the said lands; and also a detailed account of the annual expense of collecting the same, and the manner in which the proceeds have been applied, together with the authority under which such monies have been collected and applied.
On motion of Mr. Dewitt, the Standing Committee on Hospitals was instructed to inquire into the Rules, Regulations of the Corporation of the Montreal General Hospital, the terms on which such persons are admitted into that Institution, the names of the administrators, and the Governor, distinguishing those for life from those elected for each of the last ten years; also, a statement of their Treasurer's accounts, as well as any revenues or sources of profit they may have.

Mr. Viger reported unfavourably on the Petitions of the proprietors of the Common of Isle du Pads, and of the Montreal and Lachine Railroad Company; and favourably on the Petitions of the Montreal Gas Light Company, and of the Champlain and Lawrence Railroad Company.
Mr. Viger also reported favourably on the Petition of Pierre Girard, to build a bridge over the River Can Rouge, but reserving to the public the present Ferry; committed for tomorrow.

On motion of Mr. De Bleury the House is to take into consideration on Wednesday next, the expediency of providing temporary Houses of Correction in the several Districts of this Province.
Mr. Secretary Walcott delivered to Mr. Speaker the three following Messages:—
Gosford, Governor-in-Chief.
With reference to that part of the Address of the House of Assembly of the 4th inst., which prays that the Governor-in-Chief will be pleased to communicate to the House all such further information as he may have received from His Majesty's Government, on the subject of the prolonged occupation of the buildings, anciently and of the Jesuits' College, by His Majesty's troops as barracks, the Governor has received His Majesty's commands to inform the House that His Majesty is anxious that these buildings should be restored as promptly as possible to their original use, and that this measure shall not be delayed a day after other and more adequate provision shall have been made for the accommodation of the troops.
It is scarcely necessary to remark that the proposal made in the Address of the Governor-in-Chief on the opening of the Session, to place under the control of the Representatives of the people all the sources of local revenue, will deprive His Majesty of the means of providing for this object. As soon, therefore, as suitable barracks for the troops shall be provided, the Board of Ordnance will immediately issue the necessary instructions for evacuating the buildings in question.
Castle of St. Lewis, }
Quebec, Nov. 13, 1835. }

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With reference to that part of the Address of the House of Assembly, which prays that the Governor in Chief will be pleased to communicate to the House all such further information as he may have received from His Majesty's Government on the subject of the prolonged occupation of the buildings, anciently and of the Jesuits' College, by His Majesty's troops as barracks, and the Governor in Chief informs the House of Assembly, that the only further information that he has received on this subject is to the following effect:—The lease of the Forges of St. Maurice is now to be considered as irrevocable; His Majesty's Government regrets that this property was not disposed of by public auction to the highest bidder, and directs that whatever arrangements may be determined upon, the granting of the Crown Property on lease, by private contract, is in future to be avoided.
Castle of St. Lewis, }
Quebec, Nov. 13, 1835. }

Gosford, Governor in Chief.
Referring to that portion of his speech at the commencement of the session, which relates to the expiration of the Act regulating the collection of the Revenue at the several Inland Ports of this Province, whereby the system of reciprocity in the commercial intercourse between Lower Canada and the United States is affected, the Governor in Chief transmits for the information of the House of Assembly, copies of correspondence that has passed between this Government and that of the United States, through His Majesty's Minister at Washington, of letters to and from the Collector of the Customs at Coteau du Lac, and of the opinion given by the Attorney General thereon, and recommends this important subject to the favourable consideration of the House.
Castle of St. Lewis, }
Quebec Nov. 14, 1835. }

Mr. Secretary Walcott also delivered at the bar, Copies of Communications between the Colonial Secretary and the Provincial Government, relative to the appointment of the Hon. Mr. Justice Galt. [On motion of Mr. Callaghan, referred to Committee of Grievances.]
Copies of Communications from the Colonial Secretary to the Provincial Government, relative to the charges against Judge Kerr.
Copy of a General Order, dated 6th December, 1834, relating to granting lands to Soldiers who served in the late war with the United States of America.
Mr. Knight presented the Reports of the Agricultural Society for the County of Missisquoi.
The Tavernkeepers Bill and the useful Arts Bill were read the second time, and referred to separate Special Committees.
The second reading of the Bankrupts Bill was deferred till Wednesday next.
The Boroughs and Villages Police Bill was read the second time and referred.
The consideration of the Maria Pensions Bill was deferred till to-morrow.
The Provincial Statutes reprinting Bill was amended in Committee; to be reported to-morrow.
The Bill to prevent Debtors from wasting or diminishing the value of their immovable property was ordered to be engrossed.
Mr. MORIN presented a petition of proprietors of the Parish of St. Anne de Variennes, praying the House to use its efforts to the repeal of the Charter of the Lower Canada Land Company; referred to the Committee on Lands and Seigniorial Rights. Mr. Cardinal was added to the Committee; and on motion of Mr. Morin, the following instructions were given to the Committee:—
1st. To inquire into and report on the circumstances attending the granting of several tenures; the effect of the said Tenures and Laws on the settlement and improvement of waste land; the forms of deeds or instruments in writing, by which lands held under the said Tenures respectively, may be conveyed or alienated; the systems of conceding and managing lands established in this Province at different periods of its history, either by the Government or by those who had obtained extensive grants on certain conditions; and more especially the sale of lands, grants or promises of waste lands made by the Executive Government since the year 1791; the Acts passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom, or by the Provincial Parliament, on the subject of Tenures and of the laws, regulations, and proceedings adopted in consequence of such Acts; for the purpose of ascertaining certain lands granted and promised; and the nature of and the circumstances attending the changes of Tenures which have been effected under the authority of Acts passed by the Executive Government, as well as cases where the Crown and Seigniors holding of it, have been the parties, as where the private Seigniors and their Constables have been such parties.
2d. To inquire into and report on the rights of the said Tenants, and on the several rights, dues and charges which have been adopted on the part of the Executive, on the subject of the difficulties which may have arisen between Seigniors and their Constables; the judicial proceedings and decisions at different periods, which may have taken place, or to explain the Law on the subject of Seigniorial rights, as alleged in the petitions presented to this House on divers occasions by Seigniors or by their Constables, on the subject of the forfeiture of conceded lands, and their return to the seigniorial Domain in certain cases, on the subject of overcharges and abuses, and on the subject of Seigniorial dues and charges in general.
3d. To enquire into and report on the present state of the lands sold, granted, conceded or promised by the Executive authority to be sold otherwise than as Seigniors a titre de cession, or in franc and libre, since the year 1791; the performance or non performance of the conditions on which such grants, concessions or promises were made, and the means of compelling such performance in certain cases; the expediency or otherwise of the expediency or otherwise of the expediency of contracts of waste lands exceeding a certain extent, either by establishing an equitable system of forfeiture and escheat, or by imposing a light tax on such lands, to be expended in opening roads, and effecting other public improvements in the Counties, in which it may be raised; the state of, and the circumstances, connected with the two-sevenths reserved out of the wild lands for the Crown and for the Clergy of certain denominations respectively; and the means of remedying the abuses and inconveniences which have resulted from the said reserves, and from the manner in which they have been laid off; and the means of facilitating the application of the Road Laws, of the Law of Vicinage, and the Rural Law of the country; to the said Crown and Clergy reserves, and to uninhabited lots of which the proprietors are unknown.
4th. To enquire into and report on the Acts passed by the Parliament of the United Kingdom for the purpose of granting or confirming to certain persons or companies of persons residing in Great Britain or elsewhere, certain privileges or advantages with regard to grants, sales, concessions, leases, or other titles conferring permanent or temporary rights in or to wild lands in this Province; all charters, letters patent, regulations, instructions, or orders emanating from the Executive Government in England or in this Province, with regard to the objects aforesaid; all grants, sales, concessions or leases of any portion of the said lands which may have been made in consequence of the said Acts, or of the proceedings adopted as aforesaid; and all agreements made on behalf of individuals, or with any company of persons, by the Executive Government in England or in this Province; and the conditions and considerations on and for which such agree-

ments have been made, and the performance or non-performance thereof.
5th. To enquire into and report on the means of establishing (under Tenures accompanied by no charges or dues whatever) an easy, popular and responsible system for the granting and management of the wild lands in this Province, by which such lands shall be rendered accessible to the people of the country, as well as to all other subjects of His Majesty, and the means of facilitating the settlement of the said lands in the Province.
6th. To enquire into and report on the means of effecting in one general and sufficient system, the gradual conversion of the Tenures a titre de fief, or a titre de cession into franc alleu roturier, or common socage, or any other free tenure, at the same time that the laws of the country concerning real property, and the rights and interests of all parties, and of those holding in mortmain more especially should be attended to and respected.

In the House of Assembly, last week, Mr. MORIN moved a number of instructions to be given to the Committee on Lands and Seigniorial Rights, respecting the various kinds of tenures under which real property is held in this province, and into the nature of free and common socage, or any other free tenure.
If the instructions, of which we have just given an outline, be attended to as they ought, the result cannot fail to be beneficial. Much, however, must depend upon the manner in which the instructions are suggested, are followed up; and we cannot help expressing our fear, that the investigation in this instance, will not be conducted, if entered upon at all, with the strictest integrity of purpose in those who have been appointed to the same. This is no harsh judgment; for we must be excused for not depending upon the intentions of violent men, who, in this eleventh hour, would institute an examination into grievances, the existence of which they had previously denied. The instructions are, we think, in the state of the mind of the Revolutionists are concerned, nothing better than a mirage in the dreary waste of their past legislation. They are thrown out to deceive the Royal Commission; but their illusory glitter will not induce Congress to continue to pay a moment from the cause of that Reform, which they have so long consistently advocated.
The subject of the tenures, under which property is held in this Province, is undoubtedly one of the most valuable that can be introduced into the present moment. In the state of confusion at which society has now arrived in this colony, the shackling barbarities of feudal law can no longer be tolerated. A shaken of it must soon be; and we believe that no act of emancipation to effect the rights of the people, will be more entitled to being prescribed. The root and branches of our social system, have been too long affected and withered by their influence, to admit now of any temporary or tardy remedy being applied.
[Montreal Courier.]

Mr. PAPINEAU has given some indication of what may be expected from the House of Assembly, in the matter of retaining the \$200,000 advanced from the Militia Chest, towards paying a portion of the salaries due to the public Officers of the Government. He appears disposed to refuse the demand entirely, and declares his avowed object to be a complete emancipation of the affairs of the Province. His aim is to put the Government in the hands of the people, and we may therefore anticipate the result to be that announced by him. There is however, some chance of a portion of the amount being yet refunded.
Mr. PAPINEAU alludes to a probability, that the House may be induced to pass a resolution of liberality, and think it proper to repay some items, which were indispensable, or called for by absolute necessity. But the Judges, and some other officers are considered to be in the way of such a consideration will be given to the refunding of the small advance made to them. The contingency alluded to by Mr. PAPINEAU, of the House being governed "by a great stretch of liberality," is however, too weak an inducement to place much reliance upon the statement. We still incline to the opinion, that not a farthing of this advance will be voted.—[Montreal Gazette.]

The Assembly have virtually assumed a portion of Executive authority, by dismissing Mr. Hehey, their Law Clerk, and appointing his successor, while on all previous occasions, that office was in the gift of the Crown.
By a recent decision of the Assembly, the following appointments have been made:—
Eugene Parent, Editor of the Montreal and lately Librarian of the Assembly to be the Law Clerk; Jasper Brewer, Clerk of Committees, to be Librarian; G. W. Wicksteed, Assistant Law Clerk, to be English Translator, vice Samuel Waller, who becomes first Clerk of Committees; William Ross to be the second Clerk;—all with salaries of £200 each. Two permanent offices of Clerks of the Journals, at £100 each, and the appointments given to Pierre Gagnon and George M. Muir, who have been employed for some years in the Assembly's office. By these arrangements, it is said that several hundred pounds will be saved.
J. A. Bouthillier, Esq. the Clerk assisted of the House, died near Quebec, on Tuesday last. This office has hitherto been held by the late Mr. Galt, who was appointed by the Assembly, and sanctioned by the House. We perceive, by the latest accounts, that the Assembly have at once conferred the office upon G. B. Faribaut, Esq. who has been for many years acting as French Translator.

The Quebec mail reached this city about eleven o'clock this morning, and we are enabled to give the proceedings of the Legislature of Monday last.
It will be seen that the intelligence is of a very mixed description, embracing several subjects, some of which will not be very palatable to the Constitutional party.
The King's Government have decided upon sanctioning the Bill allowing Countess de Felton, to be a peeress in her own right, and has ever met our support in all practical effects, however, during the short terms allowed for the Criminal Sessions,

will at present have a tendency to retard rather, than advance the public business.
The Jesuits' Barracks are to be given up by the Government the very moment that other accommodations are provided for the troops, and converted again into a College. But as His Excellency alludes to a deficiency of funds to make these new accommodations, are the Assembly to be called upon to make good the sum required for that purpose?
The lease of the Forges of St. Maurice to the Hon. Matthew Bell is deemed irrevocable, by His Majesty's Government, but all future leases of Crown property are to be effected by public sale. This is at least a Conservative principle.
The Lachine and Montreal Railroad has been probably on the ground so often alleged; that due notice has not been given, but was there any opposition offered to the measure? The Committee on Private Bills have reported favourably upon the applications for an extension of the privilege now enjoyed by the St. John's Railroad Company in this city. Of the former measure, we will not yet insure the success.
The Council, we regret much to say, have passed the Members' Indemnity Bill, which has been the means of introducing into the Assembly a set of uneducated and ignorant individuals, and has also sanctioned the Bill for the transportation of convicts to Botany Bay, which will rid the Province of a few who have been in the looks of the public, as well as a relief to the household, as if legally as the Assembly thought more dishonourably.—[Mont. Gaz. zette.]

UNPRECEDENTED STORM.—The effects of the gale which was mentioned yesterday, are more disastrous than we had anticipated. The water rose to a height unknown to the oldest inhabitants, covering the entire lake several feet in depth. On the east of Main street, extending nearly to Seneca street, it presented the appearance of an immense sea, furiously raging, threatening destruction to the inhabitants of that section. Boats were continually in motion, bringing the people from their houses, which in many instances were overturned, or floating before the wind, some entirely demolished, and others were carried a considerable distance from their former location. The amount of individual suffering is beyond calculation, and we fear a number of lives have been lost, although our information upon that point is so contradictory, that we are unable to give particulars. The damages sustained by owners of lumber and timber more or less, are incalculable, and a large amount destroyed. The shipping in the harbor also suffered much. The scene throughout was grand and melancholy. The fury of the wind, the raging of the waters, the dashing of the spray, the confusion which prevailed throughout the day combined, rendered the scene truly grand and awful.
The following are the particulars as far as we have been able to gather them:
As to the amount of damage done to the shipping, it is difficult in the confusion of the moment, to ascertain. The schooner Tecumseh is on the point of the pier, and will probably be lost. Two vessels, names unknown, are ashore in the bay, south of the light house. Several vessels came in during the height of the gale, and were spars and masts injured, and by running foul of other craft in the harbor, have been seriously damaged. The steambot United States came in during the gale, and was run into by the Com. Perry, both of which were much damaged by the concussion. Several steamboats, the Sandusky, Ohio, Charles Townsend, Henry Clay, and Sheldon Thompson are aground, and must have sustained more or less injury. The schooner Florida, of Oswego, lies high and dry, about 200 feet upon the beach, near the ship canal. The Benj. Rush is upon one of the docks.
The wharves have suffered more or less, and we trust that the attention of the former merchants, who generally own the docks, will be turned to the high and dry wharves. The greatest sufferers had not time to remove their effects from the cellars.
The water was at least two feet higher than it has been for the last thirty years. It was so high, that the water was adopted measures for security.
The bodies of two men have been found, and are said to have been recognized as the last two of the number that were drowned a short time since, in crossing the creek.
A bridge over the canal, on Prime street, is broken down. One canal boat, lies partly on the bank of the canal, split through the centre. Sch. Eclipse lost one mast, and Sch. Canadian lost both. The steam boat W. F. P. Taylor, received considerable injury, by being run into by the Sch. Helen. Several buildings were blown down, and many chimneys were destroyed. The roof was blown off the new county clerk's office. Many other accidents happened during the storm, which are of an unimportant nature, and also, those in relation to which we have not heard the particulars.
Although there is much much present suffering, it is gratifying to learn that our citizens have taken prompt and efficient measures, for extending relief to the unfortunate. Three hundred dollars were collected last evening, which are placed in the hands of elder Tucker, to relieve those who are more immediately in need of attention, and we trust that the common council will take measures to extend the relief, which may be further required.
Much credit is due to some of our citizens, for the promptness and energy with which they exerted themselves to remove families from houses which were exposed to danger, and the inmates to death.—Among those who rendered the greatest service, we will mention the names which have been handed us: Judge Wilkinson was particularly engaged during the whole of the day, in exertions for the aid of the sufferers; Jacob S. Miller, J. P. Flagg, Silas Sawin, Geo. P. Barker, Mr. Saltar, Mr. Carrick, and Mr. A. C. Carmel. Several sailors, whose names we have not heard, humanely volunteered their services during the day, and were the means of saving many lives.—Their names shall be mentioned as soon as ascertained.
We fear that much damage has been sustained by the shipping upon the lake, but nothing definite has yet transpired in relation to the extent, although many rumours are afloat in the city.
Some interesting incidents, which have come within our knowledge, and which we have not time to put in type for to-day, we will have to give to-morrow.—[Buffalo Advertiser.]

PROVINCIAL STATUTES.
OUR TOWNS.—We are proud to witness the many improvements which have been made or already completed in London.

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UNPRECEDENTED STORM.—The effects of the gale which was mentioned yesterday, are more disastrous than we had anticipated. The water rose to a height unknown to the oldest inhabitants, covering the entire lake several feet in depth. On the east of Main street, extending nearly to Seneca street, it presented the appearance of an immense sea, furiously raging, threatening destruction to the inhabitants of that section. Boats were continually in motion, bringing the people from their houses, which in many instances were overturned, or floating before the wind, some entirely demolished, and others were carried a considerable distance from their former location. The amount of individual suffering is beyond calculation, and we fear a number of lives have been lost, although our information upon that point is so contradictory, that we are unable to give particulars. The damages sustained by owners of lumber and timber more or less, are incalculable, and a large amount destroyed. The shipping in the harbor also suffered much. The scene throughout was grand and melancholy. The fury of the wind, the raging of the waters, the dashing of the spray, the confusion which prevailed throughout the day combined, rendered the scene truly grand and awful.
The following are the particulars as far as we have been able to gather them:
As to the amount of damage done to the shipping, it is difficult in the confusion of the moment, to ascertain. The schooner Tecumseh is on the point of the pier, and will probably be lost. Two vessels, names unknown, are ashore in the bay, south of the light house. Several vessels came in during the height of the gale, and were spars and masts injured, and by running foul of other craft in the harbor, have been seriously damaged. The steambot United States came in during the gale, and was run into by the Com. Perry, both of which were much damaged by the concussion. Several steamboats, the Sandusky, Ohio, Charles Townsend, Henry Clay, and Sheldon Thompson are aground, and must have sustained more or less injury. The schooner Florida, of Oswego, lies high and dry, about 200 feet upon the beach, near the ship canal. The Benj. Rush is upon one of the docks.
The wharves have suffered more or less, and we trust that the attention of the former merchants, who generally own the docks, will be turned to the high and dry wharves. The greatest sufferers had not time to remove their effects from the cellars.
The water was at least two feet higher than it has been for the last thirty years. It was so high, that the water was adopted measures for security.
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