ard of Works	$368 91
arkets, Fire and Police	69 31
ater Works	80 17
ouse of Refuge	175 16
ospital	285 86
iscellaneous	485 37
Total	1464 78

he reports of the several Committees
adopted without amendment.

FIRE BRIGADE.

ld. O'REILLY enquired of the Chairman
e Fire and Police Committee what had
done in reference to the appointment
Chief Engineer for the Fire Brigade.
ld. EDGAR, chairman of the Committee,
ed that a meeting of the Brigade would
held on Wednesday evening for the
tion of a Chief.

DOGS.

ld. KELLY's By-law on dogs was intro-
ed and read a first time.
a motion of Ald. FARMER, seconded by
CHISHOLM, the resolution passed last
ting, requesting His Worship to issue
oclamation relative to the impounding
ogs, was rescinded.
he Council then adjourned.

CINNES, CALDER & Co.

WILL OPEN THEIR

SPRING

MPORTATIONS

ON

EDNESDAY, MARCH 18th.

amilton, March 12, 1868. 61

The Evening Times.

TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1868.

LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND.

No man of intelligence at the present
y pretends to deny that Ireland has long
n suffering from the existence of certain
ils, which imperatively demand reme
rislative remedy. The redress of all
sh grievances would, no doubt, be diffi-
lt, if not impossible, of accomplishment.
here is one evil, however, and the one
st severely felt, which could be reme-
d by the British Parliament, and that
thout overtaxing either its wisdom or its
ergies. We refer to the unsatisfactory
lations between the landlord and tenant.
o see no necessity, however, in attempt-
g to put the tenant in a better position
an he now occupies, of going to the
rasian extent advocated by Mr. Stuart
ill. There is nothing to be gained by
volutionizing the whole land tenure sys-
m, as that distinguished political econo-
st advises. It is true the tenant system
Ireland requires to be completely re-
sed, and that some general prin-
ple should be applied through the
edium of a general law, to the whole
mantry of the Island. Under the present
stem, no inducement whatever is held
t to the tenant to improve the soil or the
uildings on the land he occupies. In
ct, he is discouraged from making any
nprovements whatever; and as a conse-
uence the land does not produce one half
he wealth of which it is capable, if well
nd properly improved by drainage, sub-
lling, manuring, and high cultivation.
eland is not, as some contend, over-
opulated. We believe that by agricul-
re alone the Island is capable of main-
ining a population five times as great as
hat it now possesses, under a different
ndlord and tenant system, and an im-
roved mode of cultivation. A gentleman
ho has recently travelled through Ireland
ith a view to obtain correct information
n the subject, says: "Being anxious to
scertain how far the poorer farmers of
reland really desire facilities for improv-
ng their holdings, I made inquiries in
umerous places, and I have no hesitation
a saying that in every instance I found
hem keenly sensible of the disadvantage
nder which they now labor in this re-
pect." "No compensation for improve-
ment about here," was always the answer
o my question, spoken in a tone that had
omething of bitterness in it.

The landlord, they said, will only com-
pensate when he asks the tenant to make
he improvement. One tenant had built,
t very considerable cost, a complete stone
wall round his holding, from the stones
athered from the premises, but he could
btain no allowance for this improvement
rom the landlord. In another case, an
intelligent tenant was asked why he did
not put a new roof upon a roofless barn
which stood upon the property he rented.
The answer was, that if he did so, the
landlord would allow no compensation for
the improvement, and, if it were to be
made, he would raise the rent. A large
portion of the small [illegible] belong to him; but in Ireland, where the tenant improves the estate of another, the English principle does not hold good. There is, however, a most important modification of the general principle to which we have adverted, and which it is essential to observe as bearing directly upon the relation of landlord and tenant in Ireland, because it applies where improvements have been made by the tenant. In various parts of England these prevails a custom under which a tenant, leaving his farm before he has repaid himself for any operations of good husbandry, whether done with or without the consent of the landlord, can claim compensation; and such custom, where it exists, over-rides the general adverse principle. Lord Derby in 1845 stated in Parliament that in a great part of the South of England, where there were great quantities of suitable wood for drains, it was common for the tenant-at-will to make drains with it, without asking the landlord's consent, and should the tenant be ejected, he would, by virtue of this custom, be entitled to recover the value of the work done. In Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Lincolnshire, the same custom prevails. But in Ireland an ejected tenant has a right to nothing except emblements, whatever may be the improvements he has made.

In England, the general rule of law to which we have referred, is either inoperative as regards the tenant, by the landlord making the improvements, or else it is in many districts over-ridden by local custom, which compels the landlord to compensate an ejected tenant for any work he may have done in the way of good husbandry. But in Ireland, where practically everything has to be done, the extent of the application of the rule referred to is unlimited, and its severity unmitigated by any custom similar to that which prevails so extensively in England, and which has there the force of common law. It cannot be true, therefore, as it has been frequently asserted, that the Irish tenant stands upon the same footing as the English. Lord Derby, in 1866, stated in the House of Lords that he was for "giving to every tenant, whether a tenant-at-will or a holder on lease, full compensation for all unexhausted improvements." That principle was founded on justice, and it was enforced in England by custom. If it could not be enforced in Ireland, "then," he said, "there was a case made out for enforcing it by law." Here we have, then, from Lord Derby himself, a full admission of this tenant grievance.

But there exists in Ireland what is called a tenant-right, which is the irregular device to which a great part of the tenantry of the country have had recourse, in default of a more favorable recognition by law. It is the right of an out-going tenant to be paid for the good-will of his farm. But we have not space to discuss the operation and effect of this tenant-right custom now. However, we think it will be quite obvious from what we have said, that Ireland imperatively demands, at the present moment, the most comprehensive legislation on the subject of land-tenure, and without such legislation no real improvement can be made in the condition of the farmers of that country.

Education in St. Hyacinthe.

To the Editor of the Evening Times.

SIR,—Yesterday I visited the educational institutions of St. Hyacinthe, which are conducted very differently from those of the Upper Province. They have no public schools, as with you. Education is confined to the convent and college. The latter is an exceedingly fine building, and can accommodate over three hundred pupils, who are boarded and educated at an almost incredible low figure. The convent for girls is entirely at the disposal of the good nuns, and I think it could not be in better hands. The parents take comparatively no responsibility of their children till after they have "finished," and left the institution. They are very carefully trained in everything necessary for a lady to know, and to make a home happy. They are taught from almost infancy to do all kinds of plain sewing and knitting, and it is done beautifully. I could not but think how much better and more practical for them to learn those useful arts than the geometry, algebra, &c., that is crammed into our young ladies, who, after leaving school, cannot darn their own stockings respectably, much less make shirts for their brothers and fathers, as I saw some girls of thirteen doing here, and all done by hand. I have seen but one sewing machine in the whole town, and that is in Togs to the Convent of Grey Nuns, who do an immense lot of sewing for the poor and sick.

The winter has been an exceedingly fine one for this part of the country, and though it is not yet the middle of March, Spring has in reality made its appearance. The ground is quite bare of snow, and we are wakened every morning by the robins and swallows; so I think we may with safety prepare for fine weather and lighter clothes than we have been carrying on our shoulders for the past few months.

Yours,
TRAVELLER.

St. Hyacinthe, March 12, 1868.

The six year old son of the Machias Representative recently visited the insane asylum at Augusta, and told his inquiring father on his return that they were

THE TORNADO IN TORONTO.

This morning's Toronto papers bring full and detailed accounts of the disasters which attended the terrific tornado which swept over that city yesterday morning. We condense from these accounts the following: The storm threatened about 8 o'clock a. m. The morning had changed from bright sunlight to ominous darkness, rendering gas-light necessary. Furtive flashes of lightning—incipient premonitors of the grand pyotechnic display—threw a weird-like light into apartments from which the sun's rays had been withdrawn. The lightning had subsided into occasional flashes—the wind until now blowing a gale from the west, suddenly veered round to the south-west, increased in strength, and then for about five minutes blew as if all the avenues of Heaven were charged with but one mission—the destruction of earth. Stout fences tottered and fell in all directions; houses were unroofed, and in several instances blown down; in one of these an unfortunate man lost his life. North of Queen street the damage is not so serious, and in the vicinity of Spadina avenue and the University buildings a blinding shower of hail fell. The greatest fury of the tornado seemed to be expended in the vicinity of Queen's wharf. The wood-shed belonging to the Grand Trunk Railway was blown down, and a man named McKenzie was killed and buried beneath the ruins. At the Queen's wharf, a short distance from the wood-shed destroyed, the repairing-shop of the Grand Trunk Railway, a brick building 150 feet long, was unroofed, and in a most astonishing manner by the combined effects of wind and lightning. A flash of lightning struck one of the walls immediately before the tornado reached its height, and unroofed the building in several places. The wind completed the work of destruction, and left the building a mere wreck. Several men were at work in the building at the time, and one of them seeing the gaps made in the wall, took shelter under an engine. In a moment the heavy mass was lifted up and rolled over on its side. Two other men were injured by the falling bricks, but none seriously. In the Eastern section of the city, the Grand Trunk buildings were also much injured. A large brick building two stories high, erected for a freight-house, but used last summer by the Company to house emigrants, was reduced to a complete wreck.

The Northern Railway Station at the foot of Brock street, shared in the destruction. The western gable of the freight shed was stove in with a crash, and the timber scattered in all directions. Thousands of feet of lumber were carried from the yard into the Bay. Further east, heterogeneous masses of timber, shingles, roofs and fences were all mingled and blended together like confused piles of rubbish. A new two-story frame building on front street was blown to pieces. The roof of a substantial shed on Wyatt's Wharf, foot of Bay street, was first raised up and then crushed through the sides of the building. The roof of the paint shop connected with Jacques & Hays' furniture factory was blown off, shattered to pieces, and scattered in all directions. In Myles' coal yard, near Yonge street, a building about 200 feet long had the roof removed entire and carried to an adjoining lot. A large portion of the [illegible] of the building was carried away, leaving one or two upright posts as a monument of the storm. The chimneys of the Rochester House, on Front street, were blown down and fell through the roof. The Bay street Canada Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Jennings), suffered considerable damage. Two of the pinacles and part of the tower were blown down and through the roof, doing much damage. St. John's Church, in the western section of the city, was also damaged. On King street the destruction of signs and other insignia of business was considerable. A large sign board at Messrs. J. E. Smith & Co.'s, Church street, and one of the chimneys of the building, were hurled into the street. A close board fence around Mr. Smith's residence was blown to pieces, and scattered in every direction. The cupola over the belfry of St. Lawrence Hall, and the flag-staff, were blown into the street. The dome was also much damaged, as well as the belfry. All the new and large square ventilator, covered with slate, was raised up and landed in the yard below. Trees in many parts of the city were torn up by the roots, or twisted off, while fences almost everywhere were torn into pieces by the fury of the storm.

The roof of an ice house at the foot of York street, belonging to Mr. Timmings, was carried by the force of the wind about 600 feet, over stables and piles of lumber. The chimney stack on the residence of Mr. Muttleberry was thrown upon the roof, and went crushing through, to the great danger of women in the room, into the house. The bricks and mortar were precipitated. Knox's Church was also damaged, but not to any great extent. The top of the Queen street Police Station House was lifted up and hurled to the ground. Gooderham & Worts's distillery was damaged to some extent; and the large smoke stack on Scales' tobacco factory was hurled to the ground. The heavy wooden fence opposite the Military Hospital, was blown away, the lumber in Dennis' lumber yard nearby was scattered in every direction, and the Bay street fence was whirled through the air. A locomotive and tender along the track near the Union Station, at great speed, and finally lifted off the track. The fence around the old gaol was prostrated. The violence of the tornado seems to have been confined to a very narrow limit, not extending at farthest much over half a mile in any direction. There was thunder, hail and rain, however, in many parts of the Peninsula about the same time that the tornado occurred at Toronto.

The barometer stood in Toronto at 29.468, an ordinary average, and afforded no indications of an approaching tornado. The thermometer stood in the morning at 6 o'clock, at 13, and at 8 o'clock 39. There was nothing, therefore, peculiar or unusual either in the temperature of the atmosphere or in its specific gravity. The tornado itself, and its terrific violence over a very limited area, was all that was extraordinary in the phenomenon.

The Managing Committee of the Children's Industrial School beg to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following donations:—Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Hoodless, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Bruce, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Ferrie, Mrs. Gillespie, Mrs. Gillespie, jr., Mrs. Hend