

THE BUDGET.

The following is a comparative statement of the net revenue for 1845 and 1846.

Heads of Revenue.	1845		1846	
	£	s d	£	s d
Net Customs	411,001	7 84	391,171	1 3
Licenses	21,277	11 64	18,690	8 0
Territories	27,571	5 10	21,236	0 1
Light House Duty	6,59	5 7	5,912	11 1
Brack Imposts	11,029	17 1	15,209	1 1
Public Works	27,291	1 11	25,187	7 4
India Commissioners	51	15 0	15	10 0
Fines and Forfeitures including Sums	1,091	1 91	3,130	1 10
Interest on public deposits	6,959	11 11	2,525	15 5
Contd Revenue	11,481	11 0	5,512	17 9
Total currencies	573,366	16 31	512,931	18 5

The following is a comparative statement of the actual expenditure for 1845 and 1846

Heads of Expen'	1845		1846	
	£	s d	£	s d
Interest on Public Debt	141,287	13 1	115,249	9 3
Civil List Schedule A	7,000	0 0	50,000	0 0
Civil List Schedule B	35,432	6 8	34,431	6 8
Permanent charges under Acts Canada East	5,627	11 7	6,611	5 8
Permanent charges under Acts Canada West	11,051	3 2	9,819	9 4
Charges under Acts of Canada	91,521	19 5	55,241	1 9
Estimate 1845	500	0 0		
Estimate 1846	12	12 0		
Estimate 1845	127,961	13 11	62,857	0 5
Estimate 1846, exclusive of Public Works			101,637	15 8
Unprovided Items	38,691	15 9	17,734	2 8
Total currency	571,389	18 3	475,284	12 5

In his speech on asking the House to vote the supplies the Inspector-General Cayley said:—

It is the intention of the government, to lighten as much as possible the tolls on the St Lawrence Canal; it is also prepared to give increased facilities to the following points connected with the commerce of the country, viz., to extend the Warehousing system in every direction where the requirements of trade and the existence of Ports of Entry and export, with the requisite establishment will permit, to facilitate the transfer of property in warehouse, to simplify the system of the transfer of merchandise in export or warehouse, for exportation, without payment of duty; to lighten the mode of giving bonds for goods in warehouse, or under the guarantee for exportation. I will summarize the usual head—

- To do away with Differential Duties in favour of British Products.
- To Reduce Shipping Charges £5000 a year.
- To Reduce Tolls on the Canals.
- To Extend the Warehousing System.
- To facilitate the Transport and Exportation of Goods, without payment of Duty.
- To simplify the taking of Bonds for Warehousing.

It is not the intention of the Government in any way to depart from the present mode of raising a revenue for the public service viz., that of custom duties, on the contrary, rather to increase it, to enable it to bear the shipping charges just spoken of; the difference of interest on the Quebec loan, and the heavy demands which the migration of this year may be expected to make on the Provincial Revenue—it is confidently expected however, that the cost to the consumer will be reduced, by throwing open to him the cheapest market. I speak now with reference more particularly to the British products—as we are desirous of forwarding the commercial interests, and giving encouragement to the shipping—as it is also the intention of the Government to protect the agricultural interests of the Province; we do not therefore intend to touch the duties on grain flour, or cattle introduced into the country for consumption, but to return them as they now stand on the tariff.

I will not at the present moment, having explained our general principles, enter into the details of the Tariff, further than to point out one or two prominent alterations. We propose to equalize the duty on salt which by the seaboard is admitted at 1s. 3d currency, and from the United States at 74d per bushel—upwards of 250,000 bushels were imported at that duty from the States in the last year. I propose to put the duty generally at 2d the bushel—bar iron, block tin, and boiler plates which enter largely into our manufactures of machinery and hardware, we propose to admit at the minimum duty of one per cent. I will not now dwell further on these points. The schedule of duties and the bill will shortly be before you.

I will now move that a supply be granted to Her Majesty.

After some discussion the motion to vote the supplies was adopted by the House. We hope the opposition will support the Inspector-General's measures with one exception, viz., that portion which relates to the law of copy right. Mr. Aylwin very truly said—"The Copy Right Law was merely intended for the benefit of a few writers of trashy novels, and prevented the Canadians from enjoying the benefits of English literature."

Proposals of peace have been made by the Mexicans, but refused by General Scott. It is thought as the American Army approaches the Capital, offers will be renewed, and that they will be such as the Americans will accept.

Accounts from the Western States still represent the wheat as being generally injured by the Fly.

INTEMPERANCE AND DEATH.

Last Lord's Day three young men named Wm. McMullan, Peter Malloy, and Patrick Halford, together with the wife of Malloy, went over to the peninsula in a skiff, and spent a considerable part of the day in drinking at the tavern or grog-shop established there under the auspices of our Corporation. Malloy and Halford became so intoxicated that Mr M. refused to re-cross with them in the skiff, and returned by the horse-boat, which, with the small steamer, affords, we regret to say, strong temptations and facilities for the desecration of the Christian day of rest. The other parties crossed in the skiff safely until they reached a point between the end of Small's Wharf and the shore, when the boat upset in about five feet of water, and, melancholy to relate, both the men were drowned, (yet one of them, when sober, was an expert swimmer,) and the woman was rescued with great difficulty by the activity of a coloured man who witnessed the accident. Both parties were in the prime of life—the one a carpenter, the other a miller—and one of them (Halford) had but a few days before arrived here from Ireland with his mother, who is now left childless and a stranger in a strange land. The scene was heart-rending when the widow was called to witness the dead body of her only son, the support of her old age; and was rendered more deeply affecting by the innocent playfulness of an infant child of Malloy, putting the clay-cold features of its dead parent, and pronouncing his familiar name, while the mother, half-drank and half-drowned, was lying in a state of insensibility in an adjoining room. Who are the criminal participators in the untimely death of those men? The Corporation is criminated by licensing any Grog-Shop or Tavern on the Island, for public convenience requires nothing of the kind; the proprietor of the Tavern is criminated in furnishing the alcoholic poison which first brutalizes and then destroys; all, indeed, who engage in ministering to the vices of Society are in some degree answerable for its crimes. Who can estimate the wretchedness and misery—the amount of disease and crime which annually results from our 200 City Taverns and Grog-Shops? When will our Legislators, our Judges, and our Magistrates awaken to the importance of giving the weight of their example and influence to stay the progress of this evil by advancing the cause of the Temperance Reformation! The welfare of Society imperatively demands it.—[Examiner.

EXECUTION OF TURNEY AND HAMILTON.

Yesterday these wretched men underwent the extreme penalty of the law. As early as three o'clock in the morning, people from the country, including women and children, began to pour into the city, and before the hour for the execution arrived, there was a larger concourse of people in the city than on any previous occasion for several years. Indeed it was generally remarked that no other event could have attracted so large an assemblage of people; a circumstance which shows the extent to which a morbid and depraved appetite for horrors pervades the community.

The gallows was erected on the west side of the stone wall which encloses the jail. To the west there is a field of several acres enclosed with a board fence, one line of which, that running parallel with the wall on which the gallows was erected, was crowded with spectators eager to feast their eyes upon the horrible scene, and in the field, as also in the immediate vicinity of the gallows, was a large assemblage of persons, amounting altogether to many thousands.

About a quarter past ten o'clock the culprits appeared on the scaffold, accompanied by the sheriff and his deputy, the hangmen, the Rev. Mr. McGeorge, Episcopal minister, and the Rev. Mr. Kerwin, Catholic priest. There were also present two or three reporters, and a few other persons, on the scaffold.

The culprits had white caps on, and the faces of the hangmen were concealed. Turney bowed to the crowd, walked with a firm step to the front of the scaffold, and addressed the assemblage in a firm voice, uttering his words deliberately and with great distinctness. The following is the material part of what he said:—

"I wish to say a few words to all those before me about the charge which I made against Biggins with respect to this affair; the devil, I suppose, tempted me to make the

charge; and I say now to all before me, that Biggins had nothing to do in the affair, and no one else but myself was concerned in it; I alone murdered McPhillips. I hope that God will forgive me for that deed, and I hope that God will forgive me for accusing Biggins, for my false accusation might have brought him here. I am guilty of many other things, which I have confessed, and I suppose they will be published for the satisfaction of the public. I am now going to die, and I beseech God to forgive me. The first thing I stole was from my mother; the next was a shilling from my aunt, for which I was severely punished by my friends. I stole many things from my relations that were not missed, and thus commenced a course of crime that has brought me to the gallows. I hope all here assembled will take warning by my fate, and behave well to their parents and friends. Lord have mercy on my soul; and may God protect my wife and my child, and may they at last rise to everlasting happiness. I have nothing more to say."

Hamilton, who appeared much more feeble, stated that he alone was guilty of the crime for which he was about to suffer. "Christ who died to save sinners," said he, "has my soul, and I am prepared to die. I never committed any other crime."

The caps were then drawn over the faces of the culprits; they knelt; Turney said a few words to the Priest; the unhappy men both prayed a few words; the hangmen performed their fatal work; the drop was withdrawn, and the unfortunate men were launched into the presence of their God.—Hamilton appeared to die instantly; Turney struggled for a few minutes; the rope having been put very clumsily about his neck.

Previous to the appearance of the unhappy men on the scaffold, the demeanour of the assemblage was such as characterizes an ordinary crowd. When the culprits spoke all below was silence; and when the drop fell a groan of deep emotion reverberated through the crowd.—[Examiner.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE REV. DR. CHALMERS.—A very great sensation was created yesterday throughout the city, by the intelligence of the sudden death of Dr. Chalmers. He had intended yesterday to present the report of the College committee to the Assembly, which had been drawn up by Professors Cunningham and McDougall. Being desirous to see the latter gentleman, with the view of making some slight alteration in the report, Mr. McDougall called upon him for that purpose about 9 o'clock yesterday morning, but was informed that Dr. Chalmers was in bed, and had not rung his bell. Being beyond his usual time, the servant then proceeded to see if any thing was wrong; and on entering the room she perceived the doctor in a reclining position in bed, dead, and the body quite cold, indicating that he had been some time extinct. The immediate cause of his demise is said to have been apoplexy, or the bursting of a blood vessel in the head. He was in his 69th or 70th year, and had been in the ministry about 45 years.—[Edinburgh Advertiser.

MARRIAGE IS HIGH LIFE.—The Boston Transcript says that Tom Thumb, following other illustrious examples, has "wived a little maid," who has agreed to "wed, wed," and in a short time they are to be married. She is in her 16th year, weighs 194 pounds, and is 30 inches high. The united weight of the couple is fifty pounds.

DEATH IN CAPE BRETON BY STARVATION.—Of late the accounts from Cape Breton are very distressing from the want of food among the inhabitants, and fodder for the cattle. A girl at Mira is stated by a coroner's jury to have died of starvation, and it was feared that many more deaths would ensue from the same cause. There was not a barrel of flour to be had at any price in the town of Sydney or its neighbourhood a week or two ago—supplies which had been sent from Nova-Scotia having been delayed by adverse winds. Two or three hundred head of cattle are said to have died from want of fodder.—[St. John's N. B. Courier.

It is stated that there were no less than six candidates for the office of hangman to Turney and Hamilton. A horse was stolen at Thornhill, on the morning of the execution, by some person, it is believed, who was on his road to witness the "terror-striking" exhibition!

Weekly return of sick in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec from June 13th to 21st, 1847.

Decryst	Rem	Sinc adm	Total	Disch'd	Died	Rem
Men,	280	213	473	109	11	351
Women,	14	96	110	22	7	111
Children,	13	21	37	7	3	28
Total,	307	330	630	138	19	523

(Signed) Jos. PAINEAUX, Junr. House Surgeon.

Anthracite coal ashes will effectually protect melon and other vines from the depredations of striped bug and other insects, if freely sprinkled over them.

The London (C. W.) Times, of the 25th, states that only four families of emigrants have reached that place.

THE SEASON IN NEW BRUNSWICK.—The advance of vegetation in New Brunswick, particularly on the St John, is said to be very rapid, although the season has been very backward.

A new Order, the Sons of Temperance, has been established in New Brunswick.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS IN NOVA SCOTIA.—The Halifax Sun says—The fields look charming, the late heavy showers having well moistened the earth, and with the warm sun given a fine start to vegetation. The crops are promising thus far, and we look forward, anticipating a fruitful harvest.

MORTALITY AMONG EMIGRANTS.—A vessel bound for Quebec, with passengers, has put into the Marimachi river, with her crew in a weak and disabled state, and many passengers sick, seventy of the latter having died on the passage, and a large number since her arrival.

The Bishop of Montreal has gone to visit the sick at Grose Isle.

The brig Crickets, Thompson, of Sunderland, from Sigo, bound to Quebec, with 160 passengers, was wrecked at Gaspe on the 22nd of May, 132 of the passengers and one seaman were drowned.

IRISH LANDLORDS AND EMIGRANTS.—The Quebec Freeman's Journal states that several families were induced to leave Ireland under the promise that sums of money, varying from £1 to £10 should be paid to them on their arrival; but on landing in Quebec, and remaining there two weeks, they had not even got a letter from their pretended benefactor. The Journal calls this wilful deception, and says the poor victims were living God knows how.

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.—A large number of visitors have already reached the Springs, to partake of the health-restoring waters, which are becoming so famed for their medicinal virtues.

The Montreal Register states that the number of deaths in that city among the emigrants is about twenty-five per day. Our cotemporary adds that there is little cause for alarm in Montreal on the ground of contagion.

An Emigrant Society has been formed at Quebec to afford advice and assistance to the destitute emigrants who reach that city.

The Hamilton Gazette states that on the 24th instant there were about 100 sick emigrants under the Doctor's care in the emigrant sheds of that city. 1,668 emigrants had arrived at Hamilton up to the 18th instant, 749 of whom were in a state of indigence.

The Corporation of Hamilton have expended £325 in providing accommodation for distressed emigrants.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—Three persons were killed at Rochester by lightning on the night of the 22nd—Mr. Matthews, No. 23, Wilder-street, and his wife and daughter. The shocks made the houses tremble as if moved by an earthquake.

POSTAGE REGULATION.—By a new regulation casual papers, or papers sent by other persons than the publishers from Canada to the United States, are subject to a charge of 3d; and Canada papers sent to Europe via the United States are subject to a charge of 5d.

By a proclamation of the 3rd instant, the duties on grain and vegetables passing through the Lachine canal are equalized, and the duty on each bushel of oats, potatoes, peas, beans, seeds and vegetables is reduced from 4d. to 3d., at which the duty on wheat, barley, rye and Indian corn had already been fixed by the proclamation of the 23rd August, 1846.

The collections of the United States in favor of Ireland, amount thus far, it is estimated, to more than \$400,000.

The District School Libraries of New York State contain upwards of 1,200,000 volumes, besides, almost every school has its maps, globes, and other instruments adapted to convey instruction to the youth.

The emigration has brought a large flood of mendicancy into Montreal.

EMIGRATION—120,000 persons has been provided by the English Government with the means of emigrating to the United States and Canada this year.

The potatoe disease has again made its appearance in Ireland.

Toronto Market Prices.

June 29.		s.	d.	s.	d.
Flour, per barrel, 196 lbs....	30	0	a	32	6
Oatmeal, per barrel, 196 lbs....	25	3	a	27	6
Wheat, per bushel, 60 lbs....	5	10	a	6	6
Rye, per bushel, 56 lbs....	2	9	a	3	4
Barley, per bushel, 48 lbs....	2	4	a	2	8
Oats, per bushel, 34 lbs....	1	10	a	2	2
Peas, per bushel, 60 lbs....	2	8	a	3	4
Potatoes, per bushel....	3	6	a	4	0
Onions, per bushel....	3	9	a	4	0
Butter, per lb....	0	6	a	0	7
Fresh Butter, per lb....	0	6	a	0	7
Eggs, per dozen....	0	5	a	0	6
Beef, per cwt....	17	6	a	22	0
Beef, per lb....	0	2	a	0	3
Pork, per 100 lbs....	20	0	a	22	6
Hay, per ton....	35	0	a	40	0
Straw, per ton....	25	0	a	30	0
Timothy, per bushel, 60 lbs....	5	0	a	6	3
Mutton, per lb., by the qr....	0	2	a	0	3
Veal, per lb., by the qr....	0	2	a	0	3
Turkeys, each....	0	0	a	0	0
Geese, each....	2	6	a	3	0
Ducks, per couple....	2	0	a	2	6
Fowls, per couple....	1	6	a	2	0
Chickens, per couple....	1	0	a	1	6
Bacon, per lb....	0	4	a	0	6
Hams, per cwt....	35	0	a	50	0
Lard, per lb....	0	3	a	0	5