

to Europe. The Bishop of Madras had left on account of the impaired state of his health; his Lordship's arrival at Southampton is mentioned among the news by last English mail, with the addition that his health is likely to be for some time in so delicate a state as to impose upon him the necessity of abstaining as much as possible from mental exertion or bodily fatigue. It is mentioned that the Bishop of Bombay was about to proceed to Calcutta.

**ISLAND OF ACHILL.**—Out-Door Relief under the new Poor Law is now being distributed; it is not, however, yet extended to the whole of the suffering population: there are many cases which it never can reach. Whatever legislative provision may be made, there will still be ample scope for the exercise of individual liberality.

We regret that we cannot give any more favourable report of agriculture in this Island than that which we have published in former numbers. The land remains unsown; the exceptions to this statement are so few that they are not worth mentioning. We have endeavoured to persuade the people to make a large sowing of turnips, and we have offered them the seed at half price or even gratuitously, but we much fear that little will be done. The people should leave the public works to till their land, but their pressing necessities will not suffer them to forfeit the wages.

We are making a large sowing. If God gives His blessing, we shall have in harvest more food than our own people can consume. The whole district might have had the same cheering prospect, but for the disastrous mismanagement of our rulers.

During the last month we daily gave employment to 125 persons, all engaged in agricultural and other useful and reproductive works. The number of children who daily receive two meals in our schools now exceeds seventeen hundred. We need not remind our readers that to try this on we must draw largely on their liberality.—*Achill Herald*, 26th May.

**ACHILL MISSION.**—The subscriber begs to acknowledge the receipt of a donation of five shillings from Mr. R. Gray, for the Achill Mission. C. H. GARRETT.

Quebec, 30th June, 1847.

**MCGILL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.**—At a convocation held on the 26th of May, after admitting a number of students to their medical degree, in the usual course, the Honorary degree was conferred by an unanimous *placet*, on James Douglas, Esq., of Quebec; Christopher Widmer, Esq., of Toronto; and James Samson, Esq., of Kingston.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Received W. B., and transmitted to the friend concerned; G. L., crowded out to-day; next week.

**PAYMENTS RECEIVED.**—Major Lawrence, two copies, No. 150 to 201; Messrs. D. Burnet, No. 157 to 203; T. Cowan, No. 103 to 151.

We beg to draw attention to the Notice contained in our advertising columns—announcing a Sale of useful work, to take place next Tuesday, for a charitable purpose which must commend itself to every mind touched with sympathy for those in want and suffering:—we trust it will be readily supported by those whose means allow of being liberal, or whose wants happen to be of such articles as the Sale will consist of.

## Total and Political Intelligence.

**MEXICO.**—No prospect of peace yet. Mexican guerrillas have captured part of an American escort, on its way from Vera Cruz to the interior, and brought the main body to a stand, waiting for reinforcements from Vera Cruz.

**FAMINE IN NEWFOUNDLAND.**—We are informed by an intelligent and respectable individual who came hither a few days since from New Harbour, Trinity Bay, for a few pounds of flour—which he was obliged to carry over at his back—that the people of that settlement were in the most deplorable condition, having nothing to eat, and scarcely a seed potato to put in the ground. He also assured us that no supplies were expected, and that even if they came the people were so much reduced by long and unavoidable abstinence from nutritious food that some time must elapse before they would acquire sufficient strength to follow their avocations. Accounts no less distressing continue to reach us from other parts of the Bay. We have been repeatedly blamed for not giving greater prominence to those heart-rending narrations, but really we know not what benefit will derive from their repetition either to the sufferers or to the country.—*Harbour Grace Herald*, June 2.

The *Miramichi Gleaner*, of the 15th, states that the steamer *Conqueror*, 120 tons old measurement, built in Europe, and intended to run between the western coast of the Gulf and Pictou, calling at Charlottetown (P. E. Island), had arrived at Quebec. She is said to be a splendid and most powerful boat.

**EXECUTION FOR MURDER.**—The two unfortunate men, TRUCKY, and HAMILTON, who were sentenced to death, some time ago, for murder, suffered the extreme penalty of the law on the 22nd ult., at Toronto.

KINGSTON, June 19th.—Thursday evening several barges loaded with Emigrants arrived at our wharves and during the day a goodly number of Germans also arrived. There could not be fewer than one thousand, and we have pleasure in stating that generally they appeared in tolerable good health, the Germans more especially.

Two of the Emigrants died during the night, but amidst so many, and under existing circumstances of previous deprivation, and in some cases of destitution, and a long voyage, the wonder is rather that more than two were not in a dying condition.—*Chronicle*.

**THE TELEGRAPH.**—We are extremely gratified to learn that the erection of the Montreal and Toronto Telegraph line is rapidly progressing under the contractor, Mr. Daniel H. Hawes, of Buffalo, who constructed the line from Queenston to this city, which has proved far superior to those on the American side. Its strength has been proved in the fact, that almost all the breaks which have interrupted communications between this and Buffalo, have occurred between that and Lockport.

The line from hence to Kingston, is formed of iron wire of adequate strength, and affixed to the glass cups by copper wire. The mode by which the wire is bound to the cup, and the cup itself, are inventions of Mr. Hawes. In the construction of the line, great difficulties have been surmounted:—for 25 miles the poles have been erected on the solid

rock. This has been accomplished by halving two pieces of timber into each other, placed transversely, through which the pole is footed; and from the extremities, braces support the pole from the four angles. Where no other support could be obtained, the space between the braces and the pole on which the wire is elevated, has been loaded with heavy stones. Notwithstanding these difficulties, we learn that the line to Kingston will place us in communication with our eastern friends on or about the 20th of July; and about the 1st of August, we shall be enabled to exchange courtesies with our friends and brethren of the quill at Montreal.—*Colonist*.

**PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.**—A want-of-confidence vote, brought forward in the House of Assembly by Mr. Scott, was decided on Wednesday of last week by a vote which gave ministers a majority of 4: there being 37 ayes and 41 nays.—A motion of Mr. Aylwin's, for an address to the Governor General asking information respecting the Civil Secretary's office, was also rejected by 33 nays against 32 ayes.

An address to the Governor General has been voted, on motion by Mr. Moffatt, for a very full return in matters connected with the Post Office.—Mr. Cayley produced his financial *exposé* on Tuesday of last week; the Quebec *Gazette* describes in the following terms: “The policy ministers were prepared to adopt on the subject of the tariff. He said they intended to propose the abolition of the whole of the differential duties, with the exception of that on reprints of new works copyrighted in England, on which a duty of 17½ per cent was to be levied. This will still amount to nearly a prohibition.”

Strange to say, while some people talk of a threatened famine in this country, and some go even so far as to insist on the necessity of a law authorising the Government to prohibit the exportation of articles of food, the Canadian ministry, at the same time that they adopt the system of ‘free trade’ in other respects, propose to ‘confine the duties on agricultural products, similar to our own, as a protection to the farming interest.’ Mr. Cayley proposed to make no changes in these duties, with the exception of that on timber, which at present yielded little revenue while it was collected at a very great expense, and gave very considerable annoyance to persons who, living close to the frontier, found it necessary to send their saw logs to the other side, for want of mills on this, and to pay the duty upon them being returned. At the same time, every facility would be given for the passage of merchandise through the Canadian waters for exportation.

In addition to these changes, it was intended to reduce the tolls on the canals, and to remove the tonnage duties now charged on vessels coming to Quebec and Montreal, likewise payable for the improvement of the St. Lawrence below Quebec.

An address to Her Majesty has been unanimously adopted, on motion of Mr. Sollier, General Cameron, setting forth the injurious effect upon the prosperity of this Province calculated to arise from a continued emigration of a similar character to that which is now taking place, unless conducted upon some more systematic principle—humbly praying that measures may be adopted by Her Majesty’s Government “that the Emigrant Ships may be large and airy, that ample space may be allotted to the Emigrants, and that a larger allowance of better food than is now furnished, with sufficient medical attendance shall be always provided on board.” The address, in conclusion, represents “that, in the opinion of this House, an unusually large expenditure must be made in this Province in the present season to meet such unexampled destitution and distress”; and assures Her Majesty of the confident belief entertained by the House, that “the justice as well as the liberality of the Imperial Government will provide for this expenditure from the Imperial funds.”

We regret to state that S. Yarwood, Esq., the Emigrant Agent at Montreal, has fallen a sacrifice to the arduous duties which have devolved upon him at this trying season. He caught the fever, and sank under it. The body was brought down this morning to Quebec for interment.

**QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS’ BANK.**—This institution, we find, has made a very successful beginning. It has been in operation little above a month, and the amount deposited, to yesterday, is £9,353. 13. 4. of which sum there has been withdrawn £201. 3. 2. leaving balance to the credit of Depositors £9,155. 10. 2. The Bank is incorporated by the provisions of an Act passed some years ago [4 & 5 Victoria cap. 32.] having for its object the encouragement of these useful institutions; and the central situation of the office in Freemasons’ Hall, just this side of the Post Office, together with the convenient hours of attendance at the office, afford every reasonable accommodation to the public who have money to deposit. We subjoin the abstract of the Regulations:

I. Deposits shall be received from parties themselves, or their representatives; and a Pass-Book shall be furnished to each Depositor, in which all sums deposited and withdrawn shall be entered. No money whatever will be received or paid at the Bank, without the production of the Pass-book; unless it be destroyed by fire or otherwise.

II. For parties wishing to make deposits, but who are unable to attend personally, Forms will be given at the Bank, which, when filled up and signed, shall enable the person therein named to make deposits for such parties; and parties who have once appeared in person, need not again attend, but may send any future deposit, always taking care to send the Pass-Book along with it.

III. No sum exceeding £100 shall be received from any one Depositor at one time, except under special circumstances, of which the Bank shall be the judge: nor shall any one Depositor have more than £200 in the Bank. All demands on the Bank shall be paid in the Bills of any of the Chartered Banks of the City. When not exceeding £10, they will be paid immediately; but if above that sum, ten days’ notice must be given; and the Interest shall be reckoned to the date of such notice. Under special circumstances, the Bank may dispense with this notice; but not with the regulation as to interest. When a Depositor, wishing to withdraw money, does not apply personally, an order, signed or marked in presence of two sufficient witnesses, must be produced along with the Pass-book.

IV. Interest at the rate of 4½ per cent, shall be allowed on sums not exceeding £50, and of 4 per cent. on sums over £50, up to the maximum of £500. On £10 and upwards, it shall be calculated from the next lawful day after the deposit; and under £10, from the last day of the current month; but no interest shall be allowed on deposits under £1, until, by subsequent deposits, they shall amount to £1, or upward.

V. The Bank shall decline or return any Deposits—in the latter case with interest to the period of such return.

VI. The Bank shall be open every lawful day from 10 to 1 past 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

VII. No Member or Trustee shall receive any pecuniary advantage whatever from the funds of the Bank; but any surplus shall go, after paying expenses, to provide a reserve fund against losses, and to increase the rate of interest on deposits.

**JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY.**—This Society—principally composed of French Canadians—held its annual festival on Thursday last. “The day was beautiful, the streets through which the procession was to move were lined in many places with maple and evergreen trees and overhanging with flags and other devices, and the shops and offices of the French Canadians generally closed. Between 8 and 9 o’clock, the different sections assembled on the Esplanade, where having been marshalled in the order they were to follow, with their gorgeous banners and flags and the colours of the Quebec militia of 1775, they took up the line of march, walking three abreast, the first division headed by the excellent band of the 93rd Highlanders, and Mr. Sauvageau’s Canadian Amateur Band, in a new and handsome uniform, being placed in the middle of the procession, preceded by a long line of pupils of the Seminary, of the Ecoles Chrétiennes and other schools, and followed by the Voltigeur Company of Fife-men, also in uniform, with their beautiful ensign. The preceding was followed by a small printing press, throwing off copies of an ode in honour of the day.”—*Gazette*.

They attended High Mass, and a sermon, at the French Cathedral, afterwards marched in procession so as to pass the residences of the Presidents of the St. George’s, St. Andrew’s, and St. Patrick’s Societies, at each of which they halted, cheered and struck up the national anthem; and dispersed after similar manifestation of good will, at the residence of their President, the Hon. R. E. Carton.

**HEALTH OF TOWNS.**—Our fourth page contains extracts from suggestions made by the Irish Board of Health, which we shall recommend for perusal and consideration by our readers. It was alarming to hear, during the course of the week, of the want of room for burying those who die in the Marine Hospital—the burying ground belonging to that establishment having for some time been exhausted—and the refusal of the Roman Catholic Clergy to let the bodies in future be buried in any one of the burying grounds in St. Roch’s or on the St. Lewis road, belonging to their Church. The following announcement, in the *Mercury*, affords some relief: “It is reported that proceedings will be taken on the part of the Government to obtain a site for the burial of the patients dying in the Marine Hospital.”

**POST-OFFICE.**—Commencing from the 6th of this month the Post will travel twice per week by the South shore, between Quebec and Nicolet, and the Mills for and from the following Post Offices, St. Antoine, St. Croix, Lethbridge, St. Jean des Chalons, St. Pierre les Beaucamps, Gentilly and Becancour, during Summer.

**ELLECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—Information has been received from the leading members of the Halifax Company—connected with the projected line of telegraph between this city and Halifax—of most encouraging character. The Committee themselves have subscribed £700 to start the stock, and the most sanguine expectations are evinced in favour of the immediate assumption of the necessary responsibility.

The Halifax Committee have bestirred themselves as regards their influence in New Brunswick, and a circular from the Quebec Board has been sent to the leading men in the different sections of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.—*Mercury*.

**QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE.**—We are happy to learn that the state of affairs at Grosse Isle is of the same encouraging character as when we last referred to the station.

The latest accounts from the Island are up to Sunday. On Saturday at noon the following was the number of—

**PATIENTS IN HOSPITAL.**

Men,	- - - -	638
Women,	- - - -	642
Children,	- - - -	458
		1758

**DIED DURING THE WEEK.**

Men,	- - - -	46
Women,	- - - -	59
Children,	- - - -	50
		235

**DISCHARGED DURING THE SAME PERIOD.**

Men,	- - - -	73
Women,	- - - -	89
Children,	- - - -	64
		228

Subsequent to the above being written, 92 additional patients had been admitted into hospital, being all the sick afloat on Saturday evening.

From the above statement, it will be seen that the number of deaths reported in last night’s *Gazette*, to have taken place there on Friday last (110) is incorrect.

The late fine weather had been of great service, as the sick in tents suffer from the rain, although the tents are all boarded.

The following is a list of the medical men now employed at the station: Dr. Geo. Douglas, Medical Superintendent, Drs. Jaques, Fenwick, Dickenson, Maliboit, LaRoque, Watt, Jackson, Jr., Dumaine, Fleet, Jameson, senr., Robillard, and Deuse. Each of these gentlemen has charge of a certain number of patients, in a particular hospital, said, church, marquis or tent, and have their own staff, of steward, cook, and nurses,—administering their own medicines. The superintendence staff consists of 8 stewards, 15 cooks and assistants, and 52 orderlies and nurses. We are pleased to learn that the necessary arrangements have been reduced to order and system; no easy task, when the overwhelming press of business crowding upon the officials in charge is taken into account, and the necessity of foreseeing days before hand what may be required in every department thereof; owing to the distance from town. The establishment on the Island may be said to be the most extensive of its kind on the continent.—*Herald*.

I. Deposits shall be received from parties themselves, or their representatives; and a Pass-Book shall be furnished to each Depositor, in which all sums deposited and withdrawn shall be entered. No money whatever will be received or paid at the Bank, without the production of the Pass-book; unless it be destroyed by fire or otherwise.

II. For parties wishing to make deposits, but who are unable to attend personally, Forms will be given at the Bank, which, when filled up and signed, shall enable the person therein named to make deposits for such parties; and parties who have once appeared in person, need not again attend, but may send any future deposit, always taking care to send the Pass-Book along with it.

III. No sum exceeding £100 shall be received from any one Depositor at one time, except under special circumstances, of which the Bank shall be the judge: nor shall any one Depositor have more than £200 in the Bank. All demands on the Bank shall be paid in the Bills of any of the Chartered Banks of the City. When not exceeding £10, they will be paid immediately; but if above that sum, ten days’ notice must be given; and the Interest shall be reckoned to the date of such notice. Under special circumstances, the Bank may dispense with this notice; but not with the regulation as to interest. When a Depositor, wishing to withdraw money, does not apply personally, an order, signed or marked in presence of two sufficient witnesses, must be produced along with the Pass-book.

IV. Interest at the rate of 4½ per cent, shall be allowed on sums not exceeding £50, and of 4 per cent. on sums over £50, up to the maximum of £500. On £10 and upwards, it shall be calculated from the next lawful day after the deposit; and under £10, from the last day of the current month; but no interest shall be allowed on deposits under £1, until, by subsequent deposits, they shall amount to £1, or upward.

V. The Bank shall decline or return any Deposits—in the latter case with interest to the period of such return.

VI. The Bank shall be open every lawful day from 10 to 1 past 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8.

By the official statement made up to last Saturday, there had arrived at this port since the opening of the navigation, 32,335 emigrants, being 16,596 over the number arrived to the same period last year.

**APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.**—The Honourable WILLIAM HENRY DRAPER, to be one of the Judges of the Court of Queen’s Bench in Upper Canada, in the place of the late Judge Hagerman.

The Army.—69th Regt: Quarter-master Sergeant Power to be Quarter-master, vice John Branham, who retires upon Half-Pay.

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—Arrived among others:

Schr. Victoria, Ellis, Halifax, D. Fraser, sugar and rum, 3 passengers.

Brig Union, Thompson, Cuba, Gillespie & Co., sugar, coffee, &c.

Brig Peruvia, Boyd, Silgo, A. Burns, general cargo, 43 passengers.

Schr. Vigilante, Jocas, Antigonish, order, plater.

Schr. Tweed, Hall, Halifax, R. Hallowell, general cargo.

**PASSENGER VESSELS.**

Achab, From Liverpool 172 passengers

Pursuit, Liverpool 472 "

Lotus, Liverpool 515 "

Helena, Liverpool 153 "