

NEWS.

EMIGRANT HOSPITALS—POINT ST. CHARLES.

18 August, Died	25
19 " " "	15
20 " " "	38 *
21 " " "	30 †

* Nine were admitted in a dying state from the steamboats.

† Three died a few hours after being admitted. Seventeen were received from town, two of whom had been many years resident in the city.

Whole number of Patients 1359.

Hospital Return at Grosse Isle.—From the 8th to the 14th August, 1847

Remaining on the 8th,	2116
Admitted since,	694
Discharged,	425
Died,	234
Remaining,	2151

Number of deaths at the Tents, where the healthy passengers are landed, during the same period, 84
Total deaths on the Island, from the 8th to the 14th August, 322

The mail Steamer *Cambria*, brings news to the 4th August, the chief items of which are a heavy fall in bread stuffs—lightness in the money market, and the result of some of the most important elections. Lord John Russell has been returned for the city of London, but the same success has not attended other leading members of the Whig government. The president of the Board of Control, Sir John Cam Hobhouse, has been rejected at Nottingham. The Paymaster of the forces, Thomas Babington Macaulay, at Edinburgh. The under Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Hawes, at Lambeth; and the Surveyor General of the Board of Ordnance, in the Tower Hamlets. With most of these elections, the Education question and the endowment of Popery, were disturbing forces,—causing many nonconformists and evangelical Christians who would otherwise have been friendly, to stand aloof from, or oppose the government candidates.

In addition to Lord John Russell, the city has returned Mr. Pattison, Baron Rothschild, and Mr. Masterman; all, it is said, Free Traders. Liverpool has returned two Free Traders, Mr. Cardwell, and Sir Thomas Birch. Mr. Cobden has been re-elected for Stockport, and Mr. Bright is unopposed in Manchester. Birmingham has returned Mr. Muntz, and Mr. Scholefield. Mr. Roebuck has been rejected at Bath, and Lord Ashley, the philanthropist, returned in his stead. Mr. John Walter, son of one of the proprietors of the *Times*, and Feargus O'Connor, chartist, are the successful candidates for Nottingham. The Tower Hamlets have returned Mr. George Thompson of Anti-slavery celebrity.

The *European Times* adds: "Upon a review of the result of the elections, as far as they have yet been determined, we still think that the relative strength of parties in the new House will not be materially affected. In many of the changes which have taken place, the new members, although they have displaced Liberals, as at Nottingham, the Tower Hamlets, Lambeth, &c., still they will be found in almost all important questions to vote on the side of the present government, only withdrawing their votes or opposing it when the domestic question of the Poor-law, or of the Education Grant, and some minor topics, may be brought forward. The apprehension which exists that Mr. Wyse and Mr. Shiel will lose their seats for Waterford and Dungarven, the vacancies to be supplied perhaps by violent members for Repeal, without any other qualification for legislation, is one of the painful indications of the times in Ireland.

A conspiracy against the Pope has been detected and frustrated at Rome.

REV. MATTHEW RICHEY, D.D.—At the recent commencement of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on the Rev. Matthew Richey, A.M., of this city.

The Grand Jury, in their presentation to the Court at the close of their labours, lament the increase of crime in this District, and declare their opinion that it is only partially ascribable to the influx of immigrants, and that criminal propensities are fostered by the facilities sometimes proceeding from corrupt influences for obtaining licences to keep taverns; and they again renew the complaint against the public authorities in this respect, which they have so often made in vain.—*Transcript.*

DISCOVERY OF IRON AND COAL MINES.—We learn from the *Journal de Quebec*, received this morning, that Dr. Boudreau, of Baie St. Paul, has made two rich discoveries—one of an Iron Mine, at a short distance from the shores of the Bay, and on the banks of the river Gouffre, navigable by schooners to within a third of a league from the spot—the other is of a Coal Mine, still more advantageously situated on the banks of the same river, and only two miles from the shores of the Bay. The *Journal* invites our Geologist, Mr. Logan, to go down to Baie St. Paul, and examine the nature of the soil in that neighbourhood.—*Minerve.*

The accounts from different places in all the North American Provinces show deaths from the typhus fever, among those whose duty it has been to have intercourse with them; particularly clergymen, medical men, nurses and others. Loud complaints are continually made in the newspapers of want of proper management. Nearly a hundred thousand emigrants, sick or liable to contagion, to be looked after and provided for in Quarantine and otherwise, is more than can be well attended to, at the places of their arrival, and there is no doubt room for complaint. Those who make the most noise are safe at home, and perhaps would be very unwilling to share in the sacrifices and dangers of those who are employed.—*Quebec Gazette.*

SHREBROOKE, Aug. 12.—THE FEVER.—There have been five or six cases

among emigrants in this town, but no deaths, and we are happy that all have now recovered. We are not aware that any of our people have taken the complaint, although the emigrants were well provided with medical attendance and nurses, through the instrumentality of the Commissioner of the Land Company. We have heard reports of deaths from the emigrant fever and sickness among the inhabitants, at Durham, Compton, and Hailey, but presume much exaggeration has prevailed on the subject.

UNEXPECTED DISPATCH.—On Saturday morning, the 7th instant, the River Mail steamer *Gildersleeve*, Captain Maxwell, left Kingston for Lachine at 4 o'clock, a.m., and arrived at the latter port at a quarter past 6, p.m., having called three times on the route to take in wood. The trip was made, too, against one of the strongest easterly gales experienced this season, which delayed the boat fully an hour. This experimental trip of the *Gildersleeve* shows plainly that instead of 24 hours being occupied on the passage from Kingston to Lachine, as at present, the distance can be easily made in fourteen hours and a quarter; thus affording passengers an opportunity of viewing the whole of the splendid scenery of the St. Lawrence by daylight.—*Kingston News.*

The *Toronto Globe* says new wheat has already come to market in this neighbourhood. A merchant, a few miles west of Toronto, had purchased 400 bushels up to Wednesday, at from 3s. 9d. to 4s. per bushel. The accounts of the harvest from almost every quarter of the Province are generally of a very favourable kind.

The *Atlas*, speaking of the reported marriage between the Duke of Wellington and Miss Burdett Coutts, says, "There is no longer any doubt that the preliminary arrangements are nearly completed." The London correspondent of the *Inverness Courier*, in reference to the same, observes, "A ridiculous rumour is in circulation that the iron Duke is to be married to Miss Burdett Coutts, which will be a curious amalgamation of iron and tin."

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD AND HIS PEOPLE.—A correspondent of the *Waterford Chronicle* says:—"The townland of Whitesown, parish of Newtown, is now made the theatre of many a melancholy and heart-rending scene, the whole townland, at the time that I write, presents the appearance of a battle field the day after the fight, nothing to be seen but the shattered ruins of what were so lately the abodes of men. No less than twenty-seven families, numbering in all one hundred and fifty-five human beings, have been thrown on the wide world, within these few days, by the agent of Lord Waterford, and that without any assignable cause."

LORD CLARENDON AND IRELAND'S EVILS.—The Lord Mayor, and a deputation from the Corporation of Dublin, have presented an address to the Lord Lieutenant. The address attributed most of the evils of Ireland to British misgovernment. Lord Clarendon's reply, is an admirable piece of advice to Ireland and the Irish:—"To bad laws, most of them happily repealed, many of the evils of this country are doubtless attributable, but, towards bringing about a state of things now most to be desired for Ireland, neither laws nor the action of the executive government are indispensable. They may indirectly assist, but they should not, in my opinion, alone be relied upon for rendering the land and the sea more productive; they have hitherto been; for promoting habits of order and industry; for giving security to capital; stimulus to trade, and encouragement to manufactures, which, to judge from the specimens exhibited at the Royal Dublin Society, might, I am convinced, successfully compete with the manufactures of England, both in the home and the foreign markets. National benefits, such as these, depend but in a small degree upon the government; they must, in reality, be the work of the people of all classes determined to unite for the common good, laying aside, with true patriotism, those political dissensions which have so long blighted the prosperity of Ireland, and remembering the past only as a warning for the future."

ALGERS.—The extent to which building is going on in Algiers is scarcely understood in England. This country is associated in our minds with little but barbarism. Christian slaves and bombardments; and we are scarcely prepared to hear of a cathedral, churches (some for Protestants), abattoirs, schools, covered markets, banks, custom-houses, &c., on which many thousands of pounds sterling have been expended by the French. Yet such is the case, and the erection of private houses keeps pace with the constant increase of the population. In the mixed or Arabian districts of the three provinces, no less than 842 private houses have been built, the value of which is estimated at £176,000, besides thirty-eight industrial establishments, estimated at nearly £9,010 more.—*The Builder.*

PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT—MONTREAL, August 23, 1847.

ASHES—Provincial duty 1 per cent. Pots, per cwt 23 6 a 23 9 Pearls, do 29 0 a 29 6	PROVISIONS—Provincial duty 2s per cwt. Beef, Mess, bbl 200 lbs 00 0 a 60 0 Prime Mess, do 00 0 a 67 6 Prime, do 62 6 a 65 0 Cargo, do 00 0 a 00 0 Prime Mess, per tierces of 304 lbs 100 0 a 00 0 Pork, Mess, bbl 200 lbs 95 0 a 100 0 Prime Mess, do 00 0 a 80 0 Prime, do 00 0 a 67 6 Cargo, do 00 0 a 60 0
FLOUR—Provincial duty 1 per cent. Canada Superior none Do Fine do Do Middlings none Do Pollards none	MEAL—Provincial duty 2s per 196 lbs., Imperial 2s per bbl. Indian Meal none Oatmeal .. 26 3 a
GRAIN—Provincial duty 3s per quarter on all except Oats 2s. Wheat, U C best 60 lbs nominal Do do mid. do do Do Red do do Barley per minot do do Oats do do Pease do do Indian Corn, 68 lbs none	BACON, &c.—Provincial duty 5s per cwt.; Imperial, 3s per cwt. Bacon, .. none Hams, .. 00 0 a 00 7 BUTTER—Provincial duty, 2s. Imperial, 8s per cwt. Prime .. 0 6 a 0 0 Grease .. none

THOS. M. TAYLOR,
Broker.

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