

NEWS.

The Emigrant Committee, at the suggestion of the Mayor are, we understand, about to erect a soup kitchen for the benefit of the emigrants. This will be of great importance, as ship biscuit, oatmeal, &c., are not at all suitable for the debilitated state of many of them. Two additional physicians have been appointed by Government; and everything that is practicable will, we trust, be done for the welfare of the poor sufferers. The number of sick is about 500, chiefly dysentery, and the deaths per diem from 20 to 30. This is truly an awful state of things; but the physician of the sheds assures us that there is nothing of a malignant kind about the cases, the mortality being caused by the extreme exhaustion of the patients. There is, however, a decided improvement in the appearance of things yesterday. Dr. Douglas has sent a letter to the Emigrant Agent, of which the following is an extract. We would call the attention of the Mayors of Kingston and Toronto to it. Let not those cities have every thing to prepare after the emergency comes. Bytown, and in fact every place on the route, should also be prepared:

“GROSSE ISLE, Tuesday, 9 A.M.

“Out of 4 or 5000 that left this since Sunday, at least 2000 will fall sick somewhere before three weeks are over. They ought to have accommodation for 2000 sick, at least, in Montreal and Quebec, as all the Cork and Liverpool passengers are half dead from starvation and want before embarking, and the least bowel complaint, which is sure to come with change of food, finishing them without a struggle. I never saw people so indifferent to life—they would continue in the same berth with a dead person until the seamen or captain dragged out the corpse with boat-hooks.

“Good God! what evil will befall the city wherever they alight! Hot weather will increase the evil.

Now, give the authorities of Quebec and Montreal fair warning from me. I have not time to write, or should feel it my duty to do so. Public safety requires it!

“Yours, &c., “G. M. DOUGLAS.”

We understand that in three weeks the electric telegraph line will be completed, from this city to Quebec, and in full operation. A new line is projected to Troy; it will be carried over the St. Lawrence on two pillars erected, one on St. Helen's Island, and one on this side, sufficiently elevated to allow a wire to be suspended high enough to be clear of the shipping.—Gazette.

EMIGRATION.—We learn from a source, upon the authenticity of which we can fully rely, that official information has been received by the Emigrant Agent in Chief in Quebec, of the arrival of about 40,000 emigrants previous to the departure of the steamer of the 19th May, and it may be taken for granted that at least 5,000 more have sailed from ports from which no official advices have been received. The arrivals at Grosse Isle, up to the 5th June were 25,400, of this number there died at sea 1,097; the number of deaths at Grosse Isle, on shipboard and in the Hospital, up to the same date, were 900; the number of sick in Hospital up to June 4th, was 1,500, and on board the ships at the Station at the same date, 1,200. There were also eleven emigrant vessels which had not been boarded up to the evening of June 5th, and the estimated number of sick on board them was 350. Total number at present sick at Grosse Isle, 2,700. We are not alarmists in this matter, but these figures show a fearful state of things.—

The sickness of seamen and mates of vessels, on board the emigrant ships, is very extensive and fatal, and the number of deaths on board the steamers between Grosse Isle and Montreal, is even greater than we supposed. The greatest care must be used to avert the spread of the pestilence which is now at our doors. We understand the Government has decided to increase the accommodation at the Emigrant sheds, by the erection of a new one, capable of accommodating five hundred persons.—Gazette of 10th inst.

FOOD AND MEDICINE WITHOUT MONEY.—At this season of the year, young nettles, when boiled, are a most excellent table vegetable, and as a purifier of the blood they are unequalled; they are more nutritious than most of the greens in common use.—Courier.

LIVERPOOL.—Fever is very prevalent in Liverpool, Manchester, and Rochdale. In Liverpool another clergyman has fallen a victim to it, viz. Mr. Parker, a Roman Catholic priest. At Rochdale, one of the union district surgeons, has died of it. In Manchester, the people call it the “Irish fever.”

PARLIAMENT.—Ministers had been defeated in the House of Lords on the Irish Poor-law Bill. This looks ominous.

The Ten Hours Bill has triumphed over all opposition, and is now on its way to the upper house, where it will, in all probability, be dormant until another parliament, and better times resolute to its passage.

The Irish Incumbered Estates Bill had been read a third time in the House of Lords. This will enable holders of mortgaged property to sell part of their estates to pay off incumbrances. This will raise up an independent middle class of Irish land-owners—men cultivating their own grounds.

IRELAND.—Deaths by famine in Ireland are happily becoming rare, but fever, in Kerry, Galway, Roscommon, and Lurgford, is thinning the population. In Enniskillen, Lurgan, and Belfast, fever is making fearful ravages.

The Earl of Auckland and Lord Morpeth are both mentioned as likely to undertake the Lieutenancy of Ireland, vacant by the death of Lord Bessborough. The Duke of Bedford is also named.

STATE OF BUSINESS.—At no period during the late few years (says the Birmingham Journal) has trade been in a more depressed state than at the present time.

SOUTHERN FEROCITY.—The Richmond Whig of the 26th ult. states that the county of Goochland was, last Friday, the scene of one of the most

shameful transactions that has ever occurred in this State. The circumstances, as they have been related to us, were nearly as follows: Two negroes were, some time since, condemned to death for the cold blooded and atrocious murder of a boy not ten years old, who kept a store for a Mr. Hogan, living on the “Three Notched Road, near the Louisiana line. One of the Court, believing that the spectacle of a public execution was calculated to produce a very detrimental effect upon the public in general, and could be of no benefit in deterring the slave population from imitating the crime of the evil, proposed to erect the gallows within the wall built around the jail. His proposition was readily agreed to by his brethren, and the gibbet was erected in the place proposed. On last Friday, the day of the execution, a large crowd assembled for the purpose of witnessing the exhibition; and when they found that measures had been taken to baffle their curiosity, their rage knew no bounds. They assembled to the number of six or eight hundred persons, and threatened to tear down the jail unless their demand; of a public execution, was complied with. The Sheriff, being unable alone to breast the storm, was compelled to comply with their wishes—the gallows was removed, and the amiable desire of the multitude to witness the last agonies of their wretched and guilty fellow creatures was complied with. However, AND TONIGHT—The President has seen fit, for some good reason, we hope, to pardon Capt. Florey, who, it will be remembered, was convicted in May, 1845, of fitting out the schooner Spittiro for the slave-trade, and was sentenced to a fine of \$200, and five years imprisonment. The principal reason given by the President in his proclamation, is, the health of the prisoner has become impaired, and should his imprisonment continue, death, or incurable disease, may be the result. Perhaps the President's humanity is not to be blamed, but who can help contrasting the barbarous cruelty with which the same claims were disregarded in the case of Torrey, imprisoned, not for enslaving, but for liberating men. The Boston Recorder, commenting on this case, which suggests many other reflections—About the time Florey was convicted of fitting out the unlawfully engaged in the slave trade, Charles T. Torrey was convicted of being illegally engaged in the liberty trade, and sentenced to be imprisoned for six years. His health also became impaired, and death or incurable disease became probable. But, alas! in the estimation of the Slave Power, “the ends of public justice” had not been obtained—his blood was the only sufficient satisfaction—for him there was no pardon. Freedom remember these things; the reckoning day with slavery fast approaches; let nothing be subtracted from the fearful account the bloody power must render. Soon will men not only hate slavery, but in the words of Dr. Bond, they will “Love to hate it!”

The accounts from the wheat markets of the French departments are again becoming each day more serious. In almost every district has a rise of prices occurred.

The Royal Government of Prussia has decreed that the Jesuits shall not be permitted to reside in the capital of that kingdom.

Food riots have taken place in Wurttemberg and Ulm. The health of the King of Holland is hopeless.

The amnesty in Spain is to be extended to Espartaco. Mr. O'Connell left Avignon for Arles on the 28th ultimo.

General Narvez was to have received a letter on the 7th, as Spanish Minister. On the 4th of April, one of these deceitful fires which are the curse of the age broke out at Bucharest, the capital of Wallachia. The fire, after raging most intensely for 21 hours ceased for want of fuel, having consumed in its progress upwards of 2,000 houses and 27 public establishments. The loss of property is immense, and has been variously estimated at from £100,000 to £250,000.

The King of Spain is said to intend sending a frigate laden with sugar to England, where he hopes to make a large profit upon her cargo.

A Mexican privateer, the Union, has captured an United States merchantman in the Mediterranean, and carried her into Barcelona.

Table with columns: PRODUCE PRICES CURRENT, MONTEAL, June 12, 1847. Rows include ASHES, FLOUR, MAL, GRAIN, and BACON, with various sub-items and prices.

Monday Morning, June 14. There was some business done on Saturday at the rates above noted, there is therefore no change to report.

THOS. M. TAYLOR, Broker.

Monies Received on Account of PEOPLE'S MAGAZINE. Isle Verto: J. J. 18s. Litchfield: D. M. L. 3s. Manningville: E. M. 2s. 6d. Three Rivers: J. K. 3s. 9d. Sandwies per Mr. A. Gemmill, editor, Agent. Toronto: R. Y. 3s 9d; Rev. R. C. 3s 8d. Napawan: W. P. 2s 6d.

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