

turing and the agricultural districts, on a visit to Liverpool, who never before saw a seaport, a ship, or even the sea.

An English Company has offered to deepen the Tiber, demanding from the Papal Government no other pay than the monuments of antiquity which may be found in the bed of the river.

It is said to be the intention of the British Government to establish steam communication from Valparaiso to New Zealand, thence to Sidney, and from Sidney to Singapore.

Accounts from Rouen state that a large factory was blown down by the hurricane of Tuesday, 200 persons were said to have been killed and wounded.

The Paris Constitutionnel states, that the immense and rich appanage of the Princess de Joinville in Brazil is henceforth to be worked by free labour.

The directors of the Bank of England have contributed £100 towards the National Testimonial to Mr. Rowland Hill, the introducer of the system of penny postage.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending the 9th instate state the amount of notes issued to be £29,141,605, against which in addition to the Government debt and other securities, there is in coin and bullion £15,141,605.

In the banking department the liabilities are set down at £33,166,517, and the assets include £528,049 in gold and silver.

An explosion of fire-damp took place on Thursday, in a colliery at Newcastle-on-Tyne, by which, it is said, upwards of fifty persons lost their lives! These accidents have become fearfully frequent of late.

THE CONTINENT.—Paris and its vicinity were visited on Tuesday the 19th ult. by a tremendous hurricane, which broke or tore up by the roots trees of large dimensions, and did other extensive damage.

The wind was still high on Thursday, but the weather was fine.

GERMANY.—A serious riot occurred at Leipzig on the 12th of August, arising from the excitement produced by the religious movement which is every day gaining ground in Germany.

Prince John of Saxony visited Leipzig for the purpose of reviewing the Communal guards, of which he is Commander in Chief. It seems that the Prince is one of the most determined enemies of the Protestant Church, and in the Council he opposed granting liberty to the German Catholic Church to perform divine service according to its new forms.

At the review, much angry feeling was displayed by the people who were present, but no outbreak took place. In the evening of the same day, a great crowd of the people, and among them many students of the University, assembled in front of the hotel where the Prince had taken up his abode; after a while they proceeded to demolish the windows of the house.

A regiment of infantry was called out to quell the riot, and were ordered to fire, when about thirty persons were killed and wounded. The greatest excitement and alarm still prevailed at the last accounts.

Prince John left Leipzig at day break next morning, and was hoisted out of the town by a great number of the inhabitants who followed him.

THE EAST.—The Overland Mail arrived in London on the 20th August. The cholera had re-appeared at almost every station in Western India, and had committed most frightful ravages on the native inhabitants, although the number of its European victims had been comparatively small.

In the Punjab it had made sad havoc, carrying off at Lahore from 500 to 600 daily. At Lahore from 20,000 to 30,000 had fallen victims to it.

THE LATE FATAL DUEL AT GOSPORT.—Lieut. Hawkey, who shot Mr. Seton in the late duel at Gosport, and Lieut. Pym, the second of Lieut. Hawkey, both of the Royal Marines, of the Portsmouth division, have been removed from the list of officers of the Royal Marine corps.

The following table of the population of the Mexican States, is corrected by a comparison with McCulloch. The census was taken in 1842, we believe:

Table with 3 columns: State, Population, and Total. Includes Chihuahua, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Durango, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tamaulipas, Vera Cruz, Yucatan, Zacatecas, Oaxaca, and a Total of 7,082,070.

Of this population of Mexico, say seven millions of people, one-seventh are whites, the rest are Indians, half-breeds and negroes.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF ENGLAND.

Before the closing of the session of the British Parliament of this year, an important return was presented to the members, from which we extract the following, which will, no doubt, interest our colonial and foreign readers.

An account of the public income and expenditure of the United Kingdom in the years 1843, 1844, and 1845. As this return is only to the 5th of last January, it does not include the results of the tariff alterations of the present session.

The national income, as appears by this return, has been gradually increasing year after year, while the expenditure has remained nearly stationary. Thus the results may be briefly given:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Income. Shows income for 1843 (£51,120,040), 1844 (£56,935,022), and 1845 (£58,590,217). Also includes Expenditure for the same years.

Thus it appears, that in the year ending January 5, 1843, there was £4,076,119 excess of expenditure over income, but there was an excess of income over expenditure in 1844 and 1845—nearly one million and a half in the former, and three millions and a half in the latter year.

The sources whence our immense revenue is derived are various. Taking the general

heads for last year, we find them to be as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Customs and Excise (£38,576,681), Assessed and Land Taxes (£4,429,870), Property and Income Tax (£5,329,601), Post Office (£1,705,068), Crown Lands (£441,583), Other Ordinary Revenue (£394,598), and Money from China (£385,008).

On the other hand, the expenditure runs into a great variety of channels. Last year, the mere cost of collecting the Customs and Revenue was £1,406,886; and with the Preventive Service charges, amounted to £1,967,584.

The collection of Stamps, Assessed Taxes, &c. was £2,860,536. Here, then, the mere expense of collecting the revenue amounts to nearly five millions sterling, or about one-twelfth. This is an enormous per centage, and exemplifies the truth of the ancient adage—"the king's cheese is lost in the parings."

The annual cost of the Civil Government of England may be stated at £1,618,265, and may be enumerated as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Queen's Establishment (£371,800), Allowance to the Royal Family (£277,000), Irish Vice-royalty (£26,440), Houses of Parliament (£100,646), Civil Departments (£538,593), For Annuities, &c. (£277,501), For Pensions (£6,285).

Under the expenses for "Justice," we find £559,782 for Courts of Justice; £594,312 for Police and Criminal Prosecutions; and £703,111 for "Correction."

The diplomatic expenses are £380,609 for the year; namely, £181,186 for foreign ministers, salaries, and pensions; £129,303 for consuls' salaries and superannuation allowances; and £70,120 for disbursements and outfit.

The annual expense of the British Army and Navy amount to about £13,961,245, which comprises:—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Includes Expense of the Army (£6,178,714), Navy (£5,855,219), and Ordnance (£1,927,312).

GUERNSEY MEAT MARKET.

"To erect this market, the States of Guernsey voted, in or about the year 1821, four thousand pounds, and issued four thousand one pound notes, not bearing interest. The contractor, at dates agreed upon, received these notes in payment of instalments. With them he paid wages and what he owed for materials used in the construction of the building; and as these notes were sanctioned by a vote of the States, who constituted the parliament of the island, the property of every man in the island, real and personal, was pledged for their validity. The notes consequently obtained free circulation.

"When the market was completed, it consisted of eighty shops, which shops were let at a rental of five pounds each shop, thus yielding an annual revenue of four hundred pounds.

"At the expiration of the first year, notice was given to all persons holding meat-market notes numbered from one to four hundred, both inclusive, to bring them before the President of the States, and the committee of the meat market. Then with the four hundred pounds received from the butchers for the year's rent, this first batch of notes was cancelled, the notes being burnt in presence of the president and the committee. Thus in ten years all the notes were cancelled, and the States left in possession of the building and rental in perpetuity, without the cost of a shilling to any individual. The accuracy of this can readily be tested by a visit to the spot. Afterwards a fish market was erected, and redeemed in a similar manner.

"Since this a much larger operation has been entered upon in the re-erection of a street called Fountain street, some of the notes of which are now current; and other great works in this island have been accomplished by similar monetary means. Concurrently with this, it may be noted—first, that Guernsey sustains a population of eleven hundred souls per square mile, while England and Ireland only sustain two hundred and fifty per square mile; and secondly, that, while we have four millions of paupers out of twenty-eight millions, a beggar is scarcely to be seen in Guernsey. In confirmation of this remarkable fact as regards Guernsey, reference may be had to an article published in the "Examiner" newspaper, under date of September, 1832, and attributed to Mr. Frederick Hill, Government Inspector of Prisons in Scotland."

The above paper has been sent to the Mayor of this city, by the Chairman of a Society in England which has for its object the "Emancipation of Industry." It describes an interesting transaction, and has considerable value as a record; but when the suggestion is thrown out that the creation of a certain amount of legal-tender-money for us to go on with, and hereafter to be redeemed by ourselves, would do better than the proposed Government grant of £20,000, we must certainly demur.

The Society maintain, as a fundamental maxim, that "money need not be of intrinsic value under settled governments, but that it is altogether currential." We do not think this altogether correct. Gold-and-silver-money possesses the intrinsic value of the expense incurred in bringing the said article to the market and having it coined for use, like any other commodity, inasmuch as these metals would be used for ornament and convenience, even though they were not applied to the purposes of money at all. The issue of paper with a currential value is safe for the community just so far as it represents property actually in existence; but if we were to issue paper to the value of the houses and goods burned at the late conflagrations, that would not re-create the property lost, and consequently the nominal value of the paper would rest upon no basis; it might bear the signature of the Mayor and Corporation, but these city-fathers represent a constituency greatly reduced in means, which requires some more substantial props under it, to hold it up, than the intended legal tender-notes. The notes of the Bank of England were not sustained in their value during the suspension of Cash-payments, simply because the holders of the pieces of paper which professed to be twenty-

one Pound-notes could not go to the Bank and demand from it twenty Guineas in yellow gold, or the corresponding quantity of coins in white silver. We should be very glad to know more of the Society which takes this friendly interest in our affairs: if they publish their proceedings, or the result of their researches, would they send specimens of them to the Quebec Library Association?

RACES.—The Mercury of Tuesday gives an account taken from the British Whig, of some races which took place at Kingston lately. The quality of the "sport" may be conceived when it is known that three races were run, for each of which the same two horses were entered. As usual upon such occasions, an affray closed the proceedings. Some dispute took place between the soldiers of the garrison and the townspeople present, which ended in a very serious fight. The officers who were on the spot once succeeded in parting the combatants, and were marching the soldiers off the ground when the civilians again attacked them, and the combat was renewed with more fury than ever. At last a detachment of the 71st Regiment was sent out under arms, who succeeded in putting a stop to the disturbance and dispersing the rioters. Several persons were under examination. Many on both sides were severely hurt, though, fortunately, none were killed. The origin of the affray is not stated.

Can the greatest admirer of racing say with truth that the benefits which it confers, by improving the breed of horses, are not far more than counterbalanced by the great evils which are the certain attendants on this sport? Hardly a race-meeting passes off without serious accidents of different kinds, to say nothing of the many ruined by gambling, &c. &c. Well might a Kingston paper, quoted by the Quebec Gazette of last Thursday, say: "The disgraceful scenes enacted on Canadian Race Grounds of late years are fast bringing this kind of 'sport' into disrepute amongst all peace-loving people."

We cannot but regret that, when the sense of the community has this year required the omission of the Races annually got up by residents of Quebec, that sense of the community should be disregarded by the parties who have advertised Garrison Races.

MONTREAL.—The Corporation of this city have decided in favour of a system of registration of voters at municipal elections, which is a very useful and important change for the better.

Mr. Charles Manuel is appointed City Surveyor in the place of Mr. Osell, resigned.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12th.—The weather during the last week has been cold and showery. We regret to say that much wheat is now on the fields cut, and as the Canadian custom is not to bind and stook it, a good deal of it has begun to grow.—Potatoes will turn out a fair crop on the island, although the crop has suffered considerable damage in other parts of the district from the rot.—(Herald.)

We are requested to state that as the Beauharnois Canal—which was to have been ready by the 1st instant—will not be opened to the public until some time in October next, the project of establishing a line of steam tug boats between Kingston and Lachine to commence on the 15th inst., will have to be abandoned this autumn.—Toronto Patriot.

Notice is given by the Government to all parties claiming remuneration for property lying between Hope Gate and Côte-a-Coton, which it is proposed to purchase on the part of Government, that they must send in a statement of their respective claims with the titles to substantiate them, to the Office of the Commanding Engineer, St. Lewis-street, on or before the 24th instant at latest, after which no claims will be entertained.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND.—The following sums have been received by the Treasurer since the last statement: Cornwall, C. W. £100 0 0 Sherbrooke, C. E. 1 6 0 Rimouski, " 1 5 0 Messrs. A. Brookbank & Sons, London 6 7 9 Proceeds of one day's exhibition of Mr. Barnett's Museum at Niagara Falls 9 5 0

The Marquis de Talarn, Peer of France, by the hands of the R. C. Archbishop of Quebec 25 11 0 Township of Osnabruck, C. W. 48 0 0

At the Meeting of the General Committee held on Monday last, the following was moved by J. Bonner, Esq., seconded by J. Hale, Esq., and adopted as an instruction for the guidance of the Committee of Distribution in the final disposal of the funds:

PRINCIPLE AND MODE OF DISTRIBUTION. LOSS AND DISTRESS COMBINED TO FORM THE PRINCIPLE. 1.—That the basis on which relief is to be granted shall be the loss parties have sustained, combined with the amount of distress occasioned by that loss; and that the intentions of the contributors to the funds be considered to be, that distressed sufferers alone are 'sufferers to be relieved.'

LOSS DEFINED. 2.—That the loss sustained shall be understood to mean the value of property destroyed after deducting the amount of Insurance if any.

DISTRESS DEFINED. 3.—That the amount of distress be determinable on the age, state of health, sex of the family, remaining means of maintenance, &c. &c.

MODE OF ASCERTAINING BOTH. 4.—That the amount of loss and distress of each case, and the consequent admissibility of parties into the class of 'sufferers to be relieved,' shall be the subject of immediate consideration and decision by the Committee of Distribution.

DISTRIBUTION—PERCENTAGE ON LOSS. 5.—That, (assuming that the funds will ultimately afford a dividend on the losses of 'sufferers to be relieved' of between 3s. and 4s. in the pound), a dividend of 2s. in the pound be now declared and paid to the proprietors of moveables, and a like dividend to the proprietors of immovables, deducting the amount they have already received.

RESERVE FUND TO EQUALIZE DISTRESS. 6.—That the remaining funds be reserved for further relief in such varying amounts as

shall be adjusted according to the various degrees of distress, and that the work of ascertaining the amount of distress in each case be the leisure task of the Committee of Distribution.

DORCHESTER ELECTION.—Mr. Solicitor General Taschereau is elected member of Parliament to represent this county by a large majority over his opponent H. N. Patton, Esq.

A public meeting was held in the Mansion-house, DUBLIN, on Tuesday the 19th, the Archbishop of Dublin in the chair, to organize a subscription for the relief of the sufferers at Quebec. Resolutions in favour of that object were passed unanimously.

If H. M. Emerson, Travelling Dentist, will call at this office, or send five shillings, he will learn something to his advantage. Printers, copying the above, may do a kindness to the young man, and serve the cause of honesty.—Shevbrooke Gazette.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

N. B.—It will be observed that the shipping report below only gives the names of vessels arriving with cargo.

Sept. 11th. Schr. G. O. Bigelow, Jones, Halifax, Knapp & Noad, general. Ship European, McBride, Glasgow, A. Burns, general.

Bark Great Britain, Wilson, Belfast, Muckle & Kelly, general. Schr. Queen Victoria, Babin, Arichat, Knapp, & Noad, fish.

12th. Bark Wm. Fisher, McLean, Liverpool, G. B. Symes, general. Ship Britannia, Hamilton, Liverpool, G. B. Symes, general.

Brig Prince George, McFarlane, Alloa, Dean, & Co. general. — Wm. & Joseph, Crisp, Swansea, Atkinson & Co. coals.

Schr. Gaspé Packet, Brulotte, Antigonish, order, plaster. — Medora, Marshall, Halifax, for Montreal, sugar.

13th. Brig Neptune, Beren, Nevis, Gillespie, & Co. rum, &c. 14th. Bark Ireland, Matthews, Gloucester, Gilmour & Co. Bricks.

17th. Ship Sarah, Barclay, Liverpool, Shaw & Torrance, gen cargo.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

The bark June Blain, Rae, took the ground in hauling out of Tibbit's Cove on Friday evening, and leaks badly. She will have to unload and go in the dock for repairs.

The brig Ocean, Jobson, hence on the 10th instant, was run foul of, off Goose Island, by a bark, which carried away her main-mast. She has returned to port.

The brig Lancer, of Sunderland, was passed on the 22nd ult. in lat. 45. N. long. 52, 60, W. water-logged and abandoned, by the bark Ireland, Matthews, arrived here.

The ship Cœur de Lion, was spoken on the 22nd ult., out 12 days, all well, by the brig Romance, McKinnon.

The master and six of the crew of the Osprey, previously reported wrecked on Anticosti, arrived here on Friday evening last, in the brig Pembroke Castle.

LOCHMADRY, August 15.—The John White, Robinson, from Quebec to Newborough, got on a rock on a small island to the Westward of North Uist, during the night of the 11th inst., but was assisted off on the following day, and brought into this harbour; she is very leaky, and must be laid on the beach for examination, after discharging her deck load.

PASSENGERS.

In the steamship Great Western, from Liverpool—W. F. Coffin, Esq., Sheriff of Montreal; Mrs. Coffin, two children and two servants.

BIRTH.

At Montreal, on the 13th inst. the lady of the Rev. Charles Bancroft, of St. Thomas' Chapel, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Montreal, on the 10th August, Capt. Griffin, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, to Georgina Augusta, eldest daughter of Capt. Wedderall.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 16th Sept., 1845.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and Unit. Includes Beef, Mutton, Duro, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Eggs, Potatoes, Maple Sugar, Oats, Hay, Swast, Fine-wood, Cheese, Butter, Duro, salt, Pot Ashes, and Pearl do.

ENGLISH MAIL.

LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office, till SATURDAY, 27th inst.—PAID LETTERS to THREE o'clock, and UNPAID to FOUR, P.M.

RECEIVED FOR SALE EX "BRITANNIA." 500 B BOXES CANADA PLATES. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, Quebec, 15th Sept. 1845.

LOCH-PINE HERRINGS, Souse Salmon, &c. 20K EGGS Lochpine Herrings } Just received 25 Kitts Soused Sal- } & in prime mon, } & in prime order.

ALSO, Adamantine and Composite Candles, in Boxes of 12 lbs each, a new article, And daily expects his usual supply of Indian Corn Meal and Buck-Wheat Flour.

M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 13, Fabrique-st. Quebec, 18th Sept. 1845.

FOR SALE.

MUSCOVADO and White Bastard SUGAR, Jamaica Coffee, Ginger, Arrow-root, high flavored Spirits, Logwood, Mahogany, Tamarinds, Molasses. J. W. LEAYCRAFT, Quebec, 8th September, 1845.

TEACHER WANTED.

AN Assistant for a respectable Boys' School; he should be fully master of the English branches and well acquainted either with French or with the Junior Classics. Enquire at the Publisher's. Quebec, 8th May, 1845.

Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles.

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

JUST RECEIVED, FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

BEST Window Glass, in Boxes and Half-Boxes, a great variety of sizes from 6 1/2 x 7 1/2 assorted, to 36 x 40 in. C. & W. WURTELE. Quebec, 14th July, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Ct., and is now prepared to take risks against Fire.—This office has now an Agency in Montreal, which has been in operation for the last 20 years, has been always prompt and liberal in settlement of losses. Such being its character, the undersigned looks for a portion of the public confidence and patronage.

DANIEL MCGIE, Hunt's Wharf. Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

COALS.

NEWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate & Smith's Coals, for Sale by H. H. Porter & Co. Porter & Co's Wharf, Late Irvines. Quebec, 29th May, 1845.

RECEIVING AND FOR SALE.

BEST Black Lead, Nos. 1 and 2, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Yellow, Green and Blue Paints, Genuine White Lead, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, Dry, White and Red Leads, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe and Patent Shot, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.

—ALSO— Best Refined Borax. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 5th June, 1845.

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, GLASS-WARE, &c.

RECEIVING for "Auckland" & "Aurora," a general assortment of the above, and expected by other vessels, a further supply, selected by the subscriber during his visit to England, the last winter. THOMAS BICKELL, Agent for Grimstone's Eye Snuff. St. John Street, Quebec. uebec, 12th June, 1845.

ÆOLOPHON FOR SALE.

A BARREL ÆOLOPHON by MYERS. A London, playing eight tunes of different Metres and two chants for singing the Gloria Patri. A finger-board has been also constructed by which the number of tunes can be greatly increased.

It is offered for sale in order to replace it by an instrument of greater compass. For particulars apply to the Rev. R. Knight, Frampton, or at the office of this paper. Quebec, 9th July, 1845.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

TO THE PRINTERS AND PROPRIETORS OF NEWSPAPERS IN CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, &c. &c. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance of the Patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foundry.

Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent. The services of an experienced practical man, from New York, have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers, in this City are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type cast in this Foundry.

A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their support. Old Type taken in Exchange at 6d. per Pound. Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. in advance. CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE. June 12th, 1845.