

that will appear in Danish, Swedish, Polish, and Russian.

INCIDENTS OF THE DEER'S FEELING.—It is estimated that \$80,000 were paid by the public for seats on the line of the Great Northern Railway. The delay occasioned at the entrance of the Cathedral in getting the coffin removed arose from the necessity of taking down the trophies, in order to have the tier, which rested on a turn table, swung round. The funeral cost £11,000, and was finished in three weeks.

At the conclusion of the service in St. Paul's on Thursday last, 40 of Her Majesty's state trumpeters, under the direction of Mr. Thomas Lewis, sergeant trumpeter, and Mr. J. R. Tutton, first trumpet, and Mr. J. R. Tutton, first trumpet, sounded a dirge at the west door of the cathedral. The guns fired at the same time, and thus ended the funeral pageant.

DEATH OF THE BEY OF TUNIS.—A correspondent of the *St. Paul's*, writing from Genoa on Nov. 17, says:—A letter has arrived here from Cagliari, Sardinia, of the 15th, with the news of the death of the Bey of Tunis. The letter adds that, on this news being received, the English squadron sailed towards Tunis, where the French squadron is cruising. We have not yet received this intelligence at Genoa from any other quarter.

The largest and heaviest boiler plates ever made in England, or in Europe, were rolled last week at Messrs. Hood & Co.'s works, Leeds. Each plate when finished weighed upwards of 10 tons.

PRICES OF PROVISIONS IN AUSTRALIA.—By the last accounts the prices of provisions were, to adopt the expression of a Sydney correspondent, "up and down" like a barometer. On the 11th of August, flour sold at Forest Creek at £12 per ton, sugar at 1s. 6d. per lb.; salt was 2s. 4d., cheese 3s. 6d., lard and salt pork 4s., beef 8s. per lb., biscuits 2s. 6d. per lb. About the same time the quotations in the Melbourne market were:—Flour (No. 1) at 12s. 6d. per cwt., wheat 8s. 6d., and first flour at £24, barley 5s., potatoes 2s. At Hobart Town there was an advance of 1s. generally on the Lancashire prices.

THE MADIAS.—A report by Lord Rolton and the deputation to Tuscan has been published, from which we gather the following facts:—The Madias are not sentenced to the galleys, nor are they confined in chains. They are treated with kindness by the attendants in prison, but their sentence has been not only for a term of imprisonment of unusually long duration, but one which has attached an unjust stigma of infamy to them. Their confinement is solitary, and involves such laborious and painful duties as to render their existence a mere martyrdom. Considering the activity of Francesco Madias's past life as a travelling courier, and the extreme delicacy of his wife Rosa, from spinal disease, it is no matter of surprise that this confinement should have proved injurious to both, and led, as we have already mentioned, to a fatal issue, if it be much further prolonged.

THE CONSTITUTION IN SPAIN.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:—It is very probable that one of the earliest measures to be proposed by the Spanish government after the meeting of the Cortes, as soon as the preliminary formalities are completed, will be the project for the reform of the constitution of 1844. The constitution of 1847—the issue of the military insurrection of La Granja—was modelled on that which was known as the constitution of Cadix, and survived but a very short time for the sake of Espartero in 1843. It was remodelled, not by the constituent Cortes which had framed it, but by an ordinary one; and from it was carefully expunged most of the articles that were supposed to have an excessive democratic tendency. Yet, with all the curtailments inspired by the Queen-Mother and her advisers, and by the constituent Cortes, whose power then stood the highest, it has not been considered by the present Spanish reactionary party as containing sufficient guarantee for the crown; it is again to undergo an ordeal, and will, in all probability, soon be reduced to the limits of the *Estadoto Real* of Martinez de la Rosa, if not to the government system, still more reactionary, the *despotismo ilustrado* of Don Fernand.

PAPAL GENDARMES—HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A horrible affair (says the Roman correspondent of the *Daily News*) took place some time ago near Spoleto. A farmer, returning from a fair where he had sold some produce, opened his purse at a table, and he stopped to refresh himself with the gendarmes. He then set out again with his cart, but soon fell in with a poor man on the road side, shivering in a violent fit of ague. The farmer put him into the cart, and covered him with his cloak and other clothes, presently he was overtaken by the gendarmes, who had seen his gold, and resolved to rob him. The poor farmer, horror-struck at such treachery, gave up his property, and was then murdered by the wretches in uniform, who put his head under the wheel, as if he had been accidentally crushed. The gendarmes then returned back, and the farmer's cart continued towards Rome, and soon met a detachment of Roman dragoons going to Bologna, to whom the man under the wheel, who had been an afflicted spectator of the murder, related the whole scene. The dragoons took the gendarmes, represented them, and galled them on Polignac, where the Austrians had a garrison in that town made an immediate example by shooting them. It is given out by the government that these gendarmes were brigands in disguise; but it was well known that the police corps has lately been augmented by all sorts of characters.

THREATENED DISRUPTION IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—It is stated by the *Weekly Dispatch*, that in consequence of the determination of the Crown not to allow convocation to sit for the despatch of business, the leaders of the High Church party, at a recent meeting, have resolved to secede from the Establishment, and to connect themselves with the Episcopal Church of Scotland, which, while in all main points it agrees with the Church of England, adds to its services an acknowledgment of something very like the Roman Catholic doctrine of Transubstantiation, and regulates its own affairs by the laws of bishops and clergy. The High Hon. W. R. Gladstone, one of the leaders of the movement, has taken the first step.

THE WORKS OF NAPOLEON.—An historical work on the eve of publication, under Government patronage, to be called "The Works of Emperor Napoleon I., complete in 35 volumes, folio." This work, according to the prospectus, is not only interesting and important, and historical, but also, and more especially, in a governmental point of view, being, in fact, the political and military testament of the emperor which France now presents to Europe. It is, we are told, replete with the "l'âme Napoléonienne," and contains an admirable exposition of the Napoleonic institutions, with the sources of the empire, and the future career of the dynasty. The curious part of the announcements, that the greater part of the materials of the voluminous work have been discovered since December, 1848.

It is mentioned in the *Shipping Gazette* that J. D. Anderson, C. E. of the Jamaica dockyard, has been recently surveying and inspecting the naval depot at Jamaica, Antigua, &c., with a view to their being put in a state of defence.

[FROM PAPERS BY THE ARTIST.]

ENGLAND. Per Niagara we had proceedings of the British Parliament to Saturday, Nov. 27. Nothing of any importance transpired in either house on Monday, 26th, except a statement by Lord Derby, that government intended to fulfill the condition promised to the enrolled pensioners, viz. that they should be allowed to draw their pensions in the Commons select committee, was appointed to investigate the charge of bribery at the Derby election, in which Secretary at War Bessford is implicated. On Tuesday, 30th, Earl Derby stated that he was quite ready to agree to a resolution ratifying the present system of commercial legislation, expressing at the same time the determination of the present government to adhere to the principle of free trade. Earl Derby stated that, as soon as the correspondence could be prepared, that had taken place relative to the Canada Clergy Reserves it would be submitted to the House.

It was intended to adjourn Parliament on the 10th instant, for a recess of nine weeks, to the middle of February. Uncertainty still prevailed as to the day on which Mr. D'Israeli would make his financial statement. On Saturday, the 27th ult., expired after a lingering illness of more than a year's duration Lord Adm. Augustus Lovelace, only daughter of the Earl of Byron. Her age was thirty-seven.

On the 28th July, 1837, the poor's daughter was united to Lord G. G. Lovelace, in 1838 created Earl of Lovelace, a connection by which the lineage of John Locke was blended with that of Byron. Much of the interest which attaches to the daughters of Milton and Shakespeare was felt in the deceased lady, who, in the English language is spoken, and a large circle of private friends her death will be a source of sincere sorrow. Highly gifted, and endowed with a large share of her father's vivid temperament, she delighted in intellectual as well as benevolent and kindly pursuits—one of our most accomplished and philanthropic ladies for many years. Her death will be a source of female excellence. Mrs. Jameson. To that lady's pen we should refer the public for a true appreciation of her character.—*London Globe*, Nov. 29.

Monday, 29th, the Poles in London celebrated a festival in honor of the three-year-old anniversary of the Polish revolution of 1830-31. In view of the extraordinary activity that prevails in the French navy, the English government has resolved to call upon Parliament to vote the necessary supplies for an additional 5,000 men to be raised.

Disasters have again occurred in various parts of England, especially along the coast of the Thames, Medway, Trent and their tributaries. There has been much loss among shipping on the east coast of Scotland, from a combination of circumstances. In the list of companies at the Countess of Derby's late reception are the names of the American Minister and Miss Welton. The friends of the proposed London, Liverpool and North American Steamship Company have applied to the House of Commons by a deputation at St. James's, that which (as mentioned last week) had protested against it. The deputation in favor consisted of twenty-four members of Parliament, with ten or twelve other gentlemen, their object being to secure a charter of incorporation for the company, with limited liability to the shareholders.

An arrival from Tenerife mentions that the dispute on some points of official etiquette continues between the recently appointed Spanish governor and the consuls of America, Britain and other nations.

THE AMERICAN FISHERIES. THE DEBATE IN THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF LORDS.

Lord WHARREN.—Seeing the noble earl, the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in his place, I wish to ask him a question on a subject of great importance to the United States, and which I have no doubt will be of great interest to Her Majesty's subjects in a distant part of her dominions and also to the inhabitants of a great and influential State. The question which I desire to put to the noble earl relates to the fisheries on the coast of North America. Your lordship will probably have in your recollection that in the course of the year 1847, intelligence reached this country that the people of the United States, and more especially a certain portion of them, had been greatly excited by the publication of a letter from the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in that country, announcing that negotiations had been instituted by the government of this country for the enforcement of the treaty regulating the fisheries on the coasts of our North American colonies—that it appeared that the government here intended to put a new construction upon some part of the treaty, and warning the population of the United States who were interested in the question to beware from incurring the penalties that were threatened for any infringement of its clauses—and promising to take the whole subject into the consideration of the United States government.—In answer to that letter nothing has yet appeared that has satisfactorily explained the state of the case which induced him to write it. There was published, I believe in an American newspaper, soon after a letter purporting to be written by the British Minister at Washington, (Mr. Crampton), stating that there never was any intention on the part of the British government to put a new construction on any portion of the treaty; and I believe that is the only document that has appeared to throw any light on the subject. Now, my lords, I believe that letter to be a forgery, and that the real state of the case is, that it is difficult, I must own, to comprehend that view of the case how it could happen that the Foreign Secretary of the United States should have been so misled as to suppose that there was such an intention on the part of the British government. I know but two suppositions that could be possible under such circumstances:—one is, that any communication made to the American government was couched in such terms as to convey that impression to the government of the United States; the other is, that no communication whatever of the kind was made, but that an intimation required by the ordinary rules of courtesy was given—but they were left to put their own construction upon the acts of the British government. Now, which of these two explanations is the right one to convey a proper understanding of the state of the question, I am not able to say; but my lords, I think, in this position of the question, it is not unfair to ask that the noble earl should give some explanation to your lordships, to the country, to the colonists, and to the American fishermen who are so deeply interested in the issue. There is one other matter connected with this question which induces me to take an early opportunity of submitting the subject to your lordships. There have been rumors current, especially in the United States and Canada, that some fresh arrangement respecting the treaty connected with the fisheries, is proposed to be made part of a negotiating for improving the commercial regulations between our North American colonies and the United States. Having no documents to refer to, I only speak of this as I know it to be a current rumor in those parts; but I think it affords an additional reason for asking the noble earl to communicate some information respecting the present position of the question. What I now wish to ask the noble earl is, to inform us whether the correspondence and communications which have been going on for some time past are now brought to a conclusion with respect to the fisheries on the coasts of our North American colonies; and if so, whether the Government intend to by any papers connected with the question before Parli-

ment; or if not, whether it is the present intention of the government to object to the production of the papers on a motion being made for them? THE EARL OF MALMESBURY.—The noble Lord has in no way exaggerated the importance of the question to which he refers. It is one that within the last few months has occupied Her Majesty's government as much as it deserves. The noble Baron has alluded to a letter written by the late Mr. Webster, Secretary of State for the United States, complaining of the conduct of Her Majesty's government, when Her Majesty's government issued a new description of vessels and a greater number of vessels, to protect the North American fisheries. The noble Baron has attempted to account for that letter by supposing it to have originated from the orders having been given by Her Majesty's government in such terms that they were not pleasing to the United States, or that the letter of Mr. Webster was written in the supposition that Her Majesty's government gave some new construction to the treaty of 1818. I will undertake to answer that Her Majesty's government, neither to the officers in Her Majesty's colonies nor to the United States government used any language that was not entirely befitting it to employ on such an occasion. I can add also that Her Majesty's government gave no new construction to the treaty of 1818, either on the subject of the American government; they asserted no new claim for themselves; they added nothing to the material force already existing on the station, it was a police regulation more than anything else. New and more useful vessels were to be employed, and greater numbers added. I repeat, the material force was diminished and there is nothing in that respect to excite jealousy on the part of the Americans. I don't know what gave rise to that letter; but the noble Baron has not done justice to the country and well acquainted with the periodical occurrence of events that take place there may account for a correspondence that, at another time perhaps would not have taken place. Her Majesty's government are in no way to be blamed on either side of the Atlantic or on either of the other two continents. With respect to giving notice to the American government, I can only say, that as soon as this change in our naval arrangements was settled by the government, I gave notice to the American government that such a change was about to take place, and that the American government was obliged to do so from the custom prevalent between nations, or from the diplomatic relations of the two countries—I did so out of mere courtesy; but if any person thinks I ought not to have done so, or that those new regulations should have been brought to the notice of the government had longer notice, I think it would not have been a compliment to the American government to suppose that they were privy to the acts of aggression on our shores which some of the American subjects had been long accustomed to witness, and in the present state of the negotiations which these events have been the cause of producing between the two countries, they are in that state that obliges me to refuse the noble lord when he requests that I would lay the papers on you, but just again, and Mr. Webster, before his death, had earnestly entered into our proposal for conducting the negotiations on a large and wide field that would include all the disputed questions, not only with relation to our fisheries, but to the trade of the Canadas and our other colonies. Mr. Webster, before his death, had earnestly entered into our proposal for conducting the negotiations on a large and wide field that would include all the disputed questions, not only with relation to our fisheries, but to the trade of the Canadas and our other colonies. Mr. Webster, before his death, had earnestly entered into our proposal for conducting the negotiations on a large and wide field that would include all the disputed questions, not only with relation to our fisheries, but to the trade of the Canadas and our other colonies.

Our contemporary, says the *Mercury*, "while cautiously avoiding a reply to what we said, vigorously replies to that which we did not say." Indeed, let us see how far the assertion is borne out by fact. In our last we said—"with the *Mercury*, a man convicted of felony must either be hanged, or he must be discharged from custody, and allowed to go free of all punishment." In answer to this we have as follows:— "Now, we never said anything of the sort; what we did say is, that there were no mitigating circumstances in the case in question, the prisoners must either be hanged or discharged; if illegally convicted, the latter, if otherwise, the former; and what we said, and we dare the *Gazette* to contradict the statement without sacrificing his reputation for veracity as a public journalist."

We neither desire, nor have any intention of sacrificing our reputation for veracity as a public journalist, nor are we prepared to let the statement of the *Mercury* go uncontradicted. But we presume our readers—however much the writer may like such a style of warfare—would prefer that the contradiction be offered in his own words. Here they are:—

"The conduct of the Government in reference to the *Bérubés* case, is one of those half-measures which betray the weakness of administration. If the prisoners are both legally convicted, they should both be hanged; if not, they should both be discharged from custody; but the Government has between an execution and a false imprisonment."

In the article, of which the above is an extract, there is not a single reference made to "mitigating circumstances." The gentleman has been oblivious, and although we dare say it may be very disagreeable to him to have literally to eat his own words, he should not from memory—which oft times proves treacherous—make such assertions. No, no, Mr. *Mercury*, however opinionous you may be of disgusting such matters which betray the weakness of administration, the just opinion which the expression of such sentiments is calculated to bring upon you, they nevertheless admit the animus which suggested the language contained in your first article. "Let there be blood enough," says Rengnault of the *Mercury*! Away with him, boys, to the Tarpeian rock, away! Mercy shall no longer have a place in our land, nor the prerogative of mercy longer be wielded by the Sovereign!

We suspend our notice of the merits of the trial of the *Bérubés* (which will appear in our next), while we remark upon the singular dogmas held by the "hired scribe" of the *Mercury* upon the prerogative of the crown and its limitations. Our contemporary still persists in his assertion that the prerogative of mercy belongs to the Sovereign personally. He says:—"Her advisers have nothing to do with the matter; if they tender her advice, it is as one human being to another, and not as constitutional ministers of a constitutional Sovereign." The writer's supposition as to the manner in which affairs of state are conducted under the Constitution, which is the glory of every British subject, the envy and admiration of every other subject, is both curious and ludicrous, and betrays a really monstrous ignorance of the very rudiments of all constitutional knowledge. The gentleman who figures in the *Mercury* as the familiar student of *Coke* (Coke, we beg his pardon, is evidently unacquainted with the pages of any writer upon the History of England. Hume, Hallam, MacIntosh, Montesquieu, Rapin, Goldsmith, with some ten or twelve others, whose names have never reached his ears, are evidently sealed books to our Theban. Nay, we doubt much if he has even made himself acquainted with the mere school-boy version—Pinnoke's catechism, for instance. When he talks about her advisers having "nothing to do with the matter," that is, in the matter of advising Her Majesty, upon one of the most delicate and important duties which she has to perform, he denies the main principle of responsibility which runs through every department, office and channel of English judicature and government. If the Constitution of England says, with apparent constancy, that the King can do no wrong, it means that the King can do no one act as King, upon his own personal responsibility. That the Sovereign may go free from that personal responsibility which threw the country into the convulsions of civil war, and once brought a crowned head to the ignominy of a public and shameful execution upon the scaffold, she has been wisely relieved from all responsibility, by being made emphatically irresponsible.

Thus he is surrounded by advisers, known to the country, who while upon their part they can do no act as ministers, without the knowledge and concurrence of the sovereign, so neither can he be sovereign, do one single act for the doing of which he has not had their counsel, and for the doing which they (not the sovereign) are responsible to the country. Hence the phrase that the King can do no wrong. Whilst on the other hand no wrong can be done to the country, emanating from the royal power and authority, for which the country cannot have all the redress and all the accountability, which human punishment of human delinquency can afford. All this is the motto A B C of English history and law. But if, as the *Mercury* would have it, the sovereign of England may have advice tendered to her upon no higher footing of right than that which "one human being" has to tender advice to another, that of course must include the whole human race. It was this, as our friend, if he will read English History, will see, that Charles the Second received as advice from the great enemy and rival of the country he governed, the King

of France. And being advised by His Most Christian Majesty to become the paid pensioner of a foreign and hostile power, he will find the name unjustly spelt "Coke." In his famous "Institutes" and "Reports," he places his own name on the title page as "Coke." Lord Campbell in his "Lives of Chief Justices," spells the name "Coke"; and in some hundred volumes of the Term Reports, the quotations from his arguments and decisions by every lawyer in Westminster Hall, spell his name without a single exception "Coke." That it was always pronounced as Coke, is undoubted; but this is no excuse for the ignorance of a person so much dogmatical pretension as the professor of the *Mercury*, in a matter so familiar to every law student, and Attorney's Clerk.

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ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. UPPER CANADA.—Salary of the Bishop—old sales first six months, 1851, £277 15s. 7d.; stipends 22 Priests, do. do. £740 13s. 4d.; do. do. new sales, £748 4s. 5d.—Total, £1,666 13s. 4d. WESLEYAN METHODISTS, UPPER CANADA.—Salaries of Missionaries—old sales, 2574 0s. 10d.; new sales, £203 14s. 8d.—Total, £2,777 15s. 6d.

From the return relating to the Finances of the Province, it appears that the gross sum of public monies in the Bank, on the 1st August, 1851, was £202,520; of which £119,810 bore interest from three to four per cent. The total amount of deposits in the various Banks, at the same date, was—Bank of Upper Canada, £220,085; Bank of Montreal, £119,428; Bank of the Province, £177,850; People's Bank, £69,886; Commercial Bank, M.D., £54,854; Quebec Bank, £15,098; City and District Savings Bank, Montreal, £11,000; Gore Bank, £3,097; City Bank, £1,316.

In London, at the same date, was the sum of £27,924 sterling, not bearing interest. With the Bank of England, £188; with Baring, Messrs. Frank & Co., £32; with Glyn, Mills & Co., £29,473; with Baring, Brothers & Co., £28,100.

TEMPERANCE BAZAAR.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of this Bazaar, which opens to-morrow at one o'clock P.M. in the City Hall. We have inspected some of the articles, and can assure our friends, that they will get value for their money.—This is decidedly one of the best methods of contributing to a good cause, and we advise all who desire the advancement of temperance and morality—and where is the person who does not—to attend the bazaar, and thus aid in those benevolent objects.

Mr. Howe, from Nova Scotia, had an interview with the Earl of Derby, on the 24th November, at his official residence in Downing street.

SHERBROOKE ELECTION.—Two candidates have offered themselves for the suffrages of this borough, Mr. Galt and Mr. Felton.

THE NEW GAZZLA-LADRA (THEYEVISH MAGPIE).—The following squib on Mr. Disraeli's late literary pilferings is not so bad:— In sounding great Wellington's praise, Disraeli's grand and high thoughts appear, For a great flood of tears (Thiers) he lets fall, Which were certainly meant for sincere (Saint-Cyr).

RECIPROCITY WITH THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—The correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* writes as follows, on the subject of meeting the President's suggestions in reference to a reciprocity treaty, by an act of legislation:— "Mr. Seymour, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce of the House, will bring the subject of reciprocal commerce with the British Provinces before the Committee at their meeting on Monday. If he should report a bill, it will be somewhat different from that which he contemplated at the last session, and more acceptable, perhaps, on this side of the line. The mode of reaching the object of this project is changed by the President in his late message. At the last session, the mode proposed was to begin with a legislative Act, and then carry it out by treaty. The mode proposed now is to begin with a treaty and then carry out its provisions, so far as they may affect the revenue, by legislation.—President legislation, if attempted now, will only serve to embarrass the pending or proposed negotiation. Besides, though the principle of reciprocity will be recognized by Congress, the details of a bill will not be easily shaped to suit a majority of both houses. Besides, the project will invoke some slight change of the Tariff, and the majority of Congress are determined to avoid any change,—and will even refuse, perhaps, to entertain a proposition for a change."

REMOVED RETROTHMENT OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The *European Times* publishes the following:—"The report gains consistency that Prince Frederick William, the heir of the Prussian Crown, is betrothed to the Princess Royal of England. The Prince of Prussia, mother of the Princess, will make another visit to England next spring.—(Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung.) Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the Prince of Prussia, and nephew of the reigning monarch, was born October 18, 1851. The Princess Royal was born November 21, 1840."

FATAL AND DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon last, we regret to learn, one of the Richmond Railroad policemen, named Henry Partridge, was killed while on patrol near the Chaudiere by a blast. A large stone thrown upon the air when the explosion took place, fell upon his head and fractured his skull so that he died instantly. The unfortunate man, a native of England, was 28 years of age, and leaves a family to mourn their loss.—(Chronicle).

MURDER.—On Thursday evening, a habitation of St. Ambrose, (Lorette,) named Rouleau, shot a fellow-crowder under the following circumstances:—Another habitation, named Cantin, alias Martel, whom Rouleau suspected of having paid more than ordinary attention to his wife, came to Rouleau's house with a stick in his hand to thrash Rouleau, when that individual ordered him away, and on his refusing to go raised a gun, fired and shot him dead.—Rouleau, who is a man rather advanced in years, immediately surrendered himself to Mr. Falardau, a Magistrate in the village, stating what he had done; and after enquiring into the circumstances, Mr. Falardau committed both Rouleau and his wife to the goal at Quebec, to stand their trial, the man as the principal offender, his wife as accessory to the offence. (Ibid).

CLERGY RESERVES.—The following is from the published return to an address to parliament relative to the Clergy Reserves. The figures show the amounts paid to the different denominations, since the return of last year, and up to as recent a period as the records of the Inspector General's office will permit:—

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, UPPER CANADA.—Salary of the Archbishop of Kingston, £233 6s. 8d.—Salary of the Venerable G. D. Stuart, as Minister of the Church of England, £211 2s. 2d. Salaries and Pensions of Missionaries and Widows, £5109 0s. 7d. Surplus Revenues, Paid to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rev. J. A. Gramset, and Thomas G. Hilton, Esq., Treasurers to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts, (old sales), £337 5s. 4d.; new sales, £3185 13s. 2d.—Total, £12,640 7s. 11d.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, LOWER CANADA.—Surplus Revenues, Paid Thomas Trize, and B. Anderson, Esqrs., agents to Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts, (old sales), £2,022 9s. 7s.; new sales, £1517 11s. 2d.—Total, £2,173 17s. 6d.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, UPPER CANADA.—Salaries of the Ministers of the Presbyterian Synod in Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, Old sales, £430 13s. 4d.; Salary of the Rev. W. Bell, Presbyterian Minister at Perth—old sales, £111 8s. 2d.; Surplus Fund—To Hugh Allan, Esq., Treasurer to the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Synod, Old sales, £430 5s. 1d.; new sales, £1,742 16s. 7d.—Total for Church of Scotland, Upper Canada, £7,114 17s. 2d.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, LOWER CANADA.—Salaries of Ministers, Old sales, £738 9s. 3d.; Surplus Revenues—To Hugh Allan, Esq., Treasurer to the Board of Commissioners of the Synod of Canada, Old sales, £738 9s. 3d.; new sales, £75 14s.—Total, £1,080 18s. 9d.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. UPPER CANADA.—Salary of the Bishop—old sales first six months, 1851, £277 15s. 7d.; stipends 22 Priests, do. do. £740 13s. 4d.; do. do. new sales, £748 4s. 5d.—Total, £1,666 13s. 4d. WESLEYAN METHODISTS, UPPER CANADA.—Salaries of Missionaries—old sales, 2574 0s. 10d.; new sales, £203 14s. 8d.—Total, £2,777 15s. 6d.

From the return relating to the Finances of the Province, it appears that the gross sum of public monies in the Bank, on the 1st August, 1851, was £202,520; of which £119,810 bore interest from three to four per cent. The total amount of deposits in the various Banks, at the same date, was—Bank of Upper Canada, £220,085; Bank of Montreal, £119,428; Bank of the Province, £177,850; People's Bank, £69,886; Commercial Bank, M.D., £54,854; Quebec Bank, £15,098; City and District Savings Bank, Montreal, £11,000; Gore Bank, £3,097; City Bank, £1,316.

In London, at the same date, was the sum of £27,924 sterling, not bearing interest. With the Bank of England, £188; with Baring, Messrs. Frank & Co., £32; with Glyn, Mills & Co., £29,473; with Baring, Brothers & Co., £28,100.

TEMPERANCE BAZAAR.—We would direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of this Bazaar, which opens to-morrow at one o'clock P.M. in the City Hall. We have inspected some of the articles, and can assure our friends, that they will get value for their money.—This is decidedly one of the best methods of contributing to a good cause, and we advise all who desire the advancement of temperance and morality—and where is the person who does not—to attend the bazaar, and thus aid in those benevolent objects.

Mr. Howe, from Nova Scotia, had an interview with the Earl of Derby, on the 24th November, at his official residence in Downing street.

SHERBROOKE ELECTION.—Two candidates have offered themselves for the suffrages of this borough, Mr. Galt and Mr. Felton.

THE NEW GAZZLA-LADRA (THEYEVISH MAGPIE).—The following squib on Mr. Disraeli's late literary pilferings is not so bad:— In sounding great Wellington's praise, Disraeli's grand and high thoughts appear, For a great flood of tears (Thiers) he lets fall, Which were certainly meant for sincere (Saint-Cyr).

RECIPROCITY WITH THE BRITISH PROVINCES.—The correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* writes as follows, on the subject of meeting the President's suggestions in reference to a reciprocity treaty, by an act of legislation:— "Mr. Seymour, Chairman of the Committee on Commerce of the House, will bring the subject of reciprocal commerce with the British Provinces before the Committee at their meeting on Monday. If he should report a bill, it will be somewhat different from that which he contemplated at the last session, and more acceptable, perhaps, on this side of the line. The mode of reaching the object of this project is changed by the President in his late message. At the last session, the mode proposed was to begin with a legislative Act, and then carry it out by treaty. The mode proposed now is to begin with a treaty and then carry out its provisions, so far as they may affect the revenue, by legislation.—President legislation, if attempted now, will only serve to embarrass the pending or proposed negotiation. Besides, though the principle of reciprocity will be recognized by Congress, the details of a bill will not be easily shaped to suit a majority of both houses. Besides, the project will invoke some slight change of the Tariff, and the majority of Congress are determined to avoid any change,—and will even refuse, perhaps, to entertain a proposition for a change."

REMOVED RETROTHMENT OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL.—The *European Times* publishes the following:—"The report gains consistency that Prince Frederick William, the heir of the Prussian Crown, is betrothed to the Princess Royal of England. The Prince of Prussia, mother of the Princess, will make another visit to England next spring.—(Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung.) Prince Frederick William, eldest son of the Prince of Prussia, and nephew of the reigning monarch, was born October 18, 1851. The Princess Royal was born November 21, 1840."

FATAL AND DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—On Thursday afternoon last, we regret to learn, one of the Richmond Railroad policemen, named Henry Partridge, was killed while on patrol near the Chaudiere by a blast. A large stone thrown upon the air when the explosion took place, fell upon his head and fractured his skull so that he died instantly. The unfortunate man, a native of England, was 28 years of age, and leaves a family to mourn their loss.—(Chronicle).

MURDER.—On Thursday evening, a habitation of St. Ambrose, (Lorette,) named Rouleau, shot a fellow-crowder under the following circumstances:—Another habitation, named Cantin, alias Martel, whom Rouleau suspected of having paid more than ordinary attention to his wife, came to Rouleau's house with a stick in his hand to thrash Rouleau, when that individual ordered him away, and on his refusing to go raised a gun, fired and shot him dead.—Rouleau, who is a man rather advanced in years, immediately surrendered himself to Mr. Falardau, a Magistrate in the village, stating what he had done; and after enquiring into the circumstances, Mr. Falardau committed both Rouleau and his wife to the goal at Quebec, to stand their trial, the man as the principal offender, his wife as accessory to the offence. (Ibid).

CLERGY RESERVES.—The following is from the published return to an address to parliament relative to the Clergy Reserves. The figures show the amounts paid to the different denominations, since the return of last year, and up to as recent a period as the records of the Inspector General's office will permit:—

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, UPPER CANADA.—Salary of the Archbishop of Kingston, £233 6s. 8d.—Salary of the Venerable G. D. Stuart, as Minister of the Church of England, £211 2s. 2d. Salaries and Pensions of Missionaries and Widows, £5109 0s. 7d. Surplus Revenues, Paid to the Rev. A. N. Bethune, Rev. J. A. Gramset, and Thomas G. Hilton, Esq., Treasurers to the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts, (old sales), £337 5s. 4d.; new sales, £3185 13s. 2d.—Total, £12,640 7s. 11d.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND, LOWER CANADA.—Surplus Revenues, Paid Thomas Trize, and B. Anderson, Esqrs., agents to Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign parts, (old sales), £2,022 9s. 7s.; new sales, £1517 11s. 2d.—Total, £2,173 17s. 6d.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, UPPER CANADA.—Salaries of the Ministers of the Presbyterian Synod in Canada, in connection with the Church of Scotland, Old sales, £430 13s. 4d.; Salary of the Rev. W. Bell, Presbyterian Minister at Perth—old sales, £111 8s. 2d.; Surplus Fund—To Hugh Allan, Esq., Treasurer to the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Synod, Old sales, £430 5s. 1d.; new sales, £1,742 16s. 7d.—Total for Church of Scotland, Upper Canada, £7,114 17s. 2d.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, LOWER CANADA.—Salaries of Ministers, Old sales, £738 9s. 3d.; Surplus Revenues—To Hugh Allan, Esq., Treasurer to the Board of Commissioners of the Synod of Canada, Old sales, £738 9s. 3

I have been introduced to a single gentleman who mounted his horse during the fire, and while his horse was in flames, started for a distant saw mill, where he bought an immense amount of lumber. His loss by the fire was about \$10,000, while by the speculation he realized about \$20,000, which he put for promptitude and action in time of trouble.

BY TELEGRAPH. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AFRICA. Four days later from Europe.

MONTREAL, Dec. 18. The Africa arrived at New York yesterday afternoon. Flour has advanced 1s, and Wheat 3/4 to 6d. Money quotations, western flour at 24s @ 28s; Wheat 7s to 7s 6d.

On Friday the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid the budget before the House of Commons. The estimated surplus of the year is £1,400,000. The duties on hops and malt are to be reduced one half, and the duty on tea very considerably reduced.

FRANCE. The proclamation of the Empire took place on the 3rd instant. Napoleon entered Paris at one p. m., amid the acclamations of the people, the National Guard, and the Army.

Second Report. NEW YORK, December 17th. Cotton declined 1/4. Sales of the week 47,000 bales, of which 16,000 were on speculation, and 2,000 for export.

ENGLAND. It was rumored in London that a break had occurred in the ministry, but it was afterwards contradicted.

FRANCE. Among the first acts of the new empire was the appointment of Desastres and the Duchesne Marshals of France; also, the free pardon of all persons found guilty of offences to the press.

FRANCE. The formal proclamation of the Empire was made at the Hotel de Ville at 10 a. m. The vast concourse, and the more completely announced, the Emperor addressed the Chambers as follows:

Messieurs:—"The new rights which you this day inaugurate, derive not its origin as so many others recorded in history, have done, in violence from conquest or fraud. It is the legal result of the will of the whole people, who considered in one, that which they had found in the midst of agitation. I am penetrated with gratitude towards the nation, which three times in three years sustains me by its suffrages, and each time has only augmented its majority. The more that you increase in extent and vital power, the more does it lead to the grandeur of the nation, and every day surmounts me—independent men—such as those whom I address—to guide me by their counsel, and bring back my authority within proper limits, if it ever could leave them. I take from this day, with the Crown, the name of Napoleon the 3rd, because the whole people has bestowed it upon me—because the whole nation has ratified it. It is, then, to be inferred that, by accepting the title I fall into the error imputed to the Prince who, returning from exile, declares null and void all that had been done in his absence."

Receive then my thanks gentlemen of the chamber of deputies, for the great joy you have given to the manifestation of the general will, by rendering it more evident by your supervision and imposing by your declaration, I thank you also, gentlemen of the Senate, for being the first to express your congratulations to me, as you were the first to give expression to the popular will, and to all of you to aid me to set up firmly in the land upon my too many revolutions, a stable government which shall have for its basis, religion, probity, and love for the suffering classes. Receive here my oath, that no sacrifices shall be wanting on my part, to elevate the prosperity of my country, and while I maintain peace, I will yield to nothing which may touch the honour or dignity of France."

The Empire will be proclaimed in all the Departments, on Saturday the 25th.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Maritime Items. The steamer Rowland Hill, which left here on Wednesday last, the 15th, arrived at Montreal on Saturday afternoon at one o'clock, all safe.

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM QUEBEC. Liverpool, Nov 25—Montreal. Greenock, Nov 25—Donohue, P. V. Bristol, Nov 25—Talent, P. V. New York, Nov 25—Sarah Louisa, Peake. Newry, Nov 23—Brothers, Doran. Whitehaven, Nov 23—Princess Royal, Coffey.

By the Arctic. Aberystwith, Nov 27—Credo, Griffiths. Bristol, Nov 27—Woodbine, Skelton. 28—Ant. Williams. 26—Joseph Canard, Williams. Cardiff, Nov 26—Eldon, Symons. Deptford, Nov 27—Bliss, Harris. Fleetwood, Nov 27—Lady Gordon, Brown; Bows, Ellwood. Greenock, Nov 26—St. John, Blyth. Glasgow, Nov 26—Mary Sharp, Martin. Liverpool, Nov 27—Niagara, Jane Hunter. Maryport, Nov 26—Dykes, Peters; St. George, Scott.

Queensdown, Nov 27—Pallas, Young. Sunderland, Nov 27—Radical, Warner. Weymouth, Nov 27—Alderman, Blanford. Greenock, Nov 27—Henrich Wegeland, Branson.

On the 19th instant, Mrs. J. Mountain, of a daughter. At Lowestoft, Suffolk, England, on the 20th ultimo, the lady of Captain Reeve, late 79th Highlanders, of a son.

On Saturday morning, the 18th instant, after a short illness, George Ross, Engineer, aged 35 years.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber has received FIFTY TINS of very superior BUTTER, of about 40 lbs. each, put up for family use. Quebec, 20th Dec., 1852. T. RUSTON.

Canada Western Fire & Inland Insurance Company. NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER has been appointed AGENT for the WESTERN FIRE and INLAND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of TORONTO, vice TIOS. MORKILL, Esq., resigned. The office has been this day removed to DEAN'S BUILDINGS, St. Peter Street. JOHN LAIRD. Quebec, 20th Dec., 1852.

NOTICE. A subscription list for non-performing members will be left open at the Office of the QUEBEC MERCURY, until the 1st January, 1853. ARCHD. CAMPBELL, President. Quebec, 17th Dec., 1852.

Harbour Master's Office. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the LEADING STAR UNION, that several ANCHORS and CHAINS, lately picked up in the Harbour of Quebec, are now at the CUL-DE-SAC for INSPECTION; and any persons having LOST THE SAME, must apply to the HARBOUR MASTER. In the event of their not being owned within the time prescribed, THEY WILL BE SOLD, according to law. EDWARD BOXER, Harbour Master, and Captain of the Port. Quebec, 24th Nov., 1852.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the extensive water power on the LACHINE CANAL, at COTE ST. PAUL, with the LAND thereunto attached, will be leased by public Auction at the LACHINE CANAL OFFICE, at MONTREAL, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST DAY of DECEMBER next, at the hour of ONE o'clock, P. M.

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SALES BY AUCTION. EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED IN ST. ROCH.

TO BE SOLD, by Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the FIFTEENTH DECEMBER NEXT, at ONE o'clock, P. M., at the Office of ARCHD. CAMPBELL, Esq., in the Hall of the Court House, the following lots of land, with the buildings thereon erected. Lot 1.—All that Block comprised between St. Roch Street on the east, St. Dominique Street on the west, King Street on the south, and Queen Street on the north, containing about 95,000 feet, French measure, with the buildings thereon erected. Lot 2.—The Block immediately to the north of the above, containing about 63,500 feet, French measure, bounded on the east by St. Roch Street, and on the other three sides by Queen Street, St. Dominique Street, and Prince Edward Street, with the buildings thereon erected. Lot 3.—The Block immediately north of No. 2, containing about 117,000 feet, French measure, bounded on the north by the River St. Charles, and on the other three sides by St. Roch Street, Prince Edward Street, and St. Dominique Street. The whole of the above is held in free and common socage, and forms, altogether, one of the most valuable properties ever offered for sale in Quebec. Its extent along St. Roch Street, with an open front to the river, is as follows:—Lot 1, 173 feet; Lot 2, 255 feet; Lot 3, 463 feet. The Corporation are about extending this street, and building wharves along its whole extent, in front of the property, which will add greatly to its value. Part of the purchase money may remain on the property. For further particulars, enquire of the proprietor. JOHN MUNN. Quebec, 2nd Dec., 1852.

POSTPONEMENT. THE above sale is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY, 29th DECEMBER. Quebec, 13th Dec., 1852.

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AUSTRALIA. PIONEER LINE. The following Vessels have sailed: Ship Revenue, 1800 Tons burthen, 3rd July. do. Epimaniado, 1400 do do 10th Aug. do. Ocean Eagle, 1450 do do 10th Sept. do. Scotia, 1400 do do 15th Oct. do. Scargo, 1450 do do 30th Nov.

The noble New-York built Packet Ship BALTIMORE, F. B. NORTHROP, Commander, (insuring at the very lowest rates,) having all her cargo on board, and now in her berth, at Pier 12, E. R., will succeed the SCARBO, as Sixth ship of this Line, and will sail positively, for Melbourne, Port Phillip, On the 20th of DECEMBER.

IT is well known that the New-York Packet Ships are the finest and fleetest Passenger Ships in the world. The BALTIMORE, the first of the New-York and Havre Line; her bottom decks are 8 1/2 feet in height, and for spacious accommodations and ventilation, she is certainly unequalled by any Ship advertised for Australia. From the well-known reputation that this Line has established, a decided preference is now given by passengers, even at higher rates. A Surgeon and proper attendants provided. Apply to JOHN GARDEN, or ROBERT W. CAMERON, 115, Wall Street, N. Y. JOHN ANDERSON, Hunt's Wharf, Quebec. 3rd Dec., 1852.

FASHIONABLE DANCING. Under the Patronage of Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin. MISS H. McCAFREY begs to inform her friends and the public, that she has opened her CLASSES, that she has leased that commodious and well-situated house, No. 9, URISULE STREET, where she will be happy to attend to ladies and gentlemen who may favour her with their patronage. Lasting and really imparted to OUTLIVES OF 70 YEARS OF AGE and upwards. THE FIRST QUARTER will OPEN on TUESDAY EVE 18th, 19th inst. Quebec, 13th Oct., 1852.

STOVES FOR SALE. COOKING: COUNTERS PATENT SUMMER AND WINTER AIR-TIGHT. Jefferson, and Mechanicsville Air-tight, Pacific, Yankee, and Annexation or Troy. Montreal, Forest, and Eagle Premium. Golden Age or Parlor, & Northern Farmer. FANCY: Six Plate Box, Gothic and other Patterns, Floral, andian, Fruit, and Cottage Parlor, Chandler, or Drum, Hot-air Furnace, &c. JOHN ANDERSON, Hunt's Wharf. Quebec, 30th August, 1852.

ST. MAURICE FORGES. THE undersigned having been appointed AGENT for the SALE of the WARENS manufactured at the above well-known Works, have now in store: STOVES, Double and Single, of all sizes, Do Cooking, of various patterns, Sugar Cookers, Cast Irons, Bake Pans, Car Boxes and Crible Wheels in sets, Register Grates, Stone Pipe Holes and Soot Doors, Stoves of Stann, Dumb Hells, Plumb Moulds, Soot Plates, Horse Shoe, Axe, and other Bar Iron. W. HUNY, Esq., Hunt's Wharf. Quebec, 15th June, 1852.

FOR SALE. 250 BOXES CANADA PLATES, &c. "NIAGARA," from Liverpool. W. S. HENDERSON. Quebec, 13th Sept., 1852.

MR. ELLISON, Daguerreotypist, having OPENED his PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS again, he now calls the attention of the Citizens of Quebec to his entirely new Stock of Goods of the latest styles. E. has procured a very superior quick instrument for the purpose of taking CHILDREN'S LIKENESSES, which has lately been discovered in the United States; it will take a much superior likeness than any other of the kind. He has likewise procured many other improvements which have been made in Daguerreotyping. His stock consists of PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL CASES and FRAMES, GOLD LOCKETS in great variety, GENTLEMEN'S STALS, KEYS, PINS, and RINGS, for Likenesses, all of which he offers at very low prices. N. B.—Mr. E. will continue to take Likenesses for TEN DAYS at the VERY LOW PRICES, after which parties will be charged the USUAL RATE. Mr. Ellison likewise wants a young lad, 13 or 15 years of age, who is desirous of learning the art. G. W. ELLISON. Quebec, 4th Oct., 1852.

QUEBEC BANK. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a dividend of THREE AND A-HALF PER CENT. has been declared, on the amount of the capital stock, for the current half year, payable on or after the FOURTH DECEMBER next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst., till the 3rd December. By order of the Board, C. GETHINGS, Cashier. Quebec, 1st Nov., 1852.

FOR SALE. BRIDGEWATER PAINT! MANUFACTURED BY THE BRIDGEWATER PAINT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Chartered by the State of New Jersey, Capital \$200,000. For Wood, Brick and Iron Buildings, Steamers, Railroad Cars, Bridges, &c. JOHN ANDERSON, Hunt's Wharf. Quebec, 1st Dec., 1852.

FOR SALE. 25 SHARES QUEBEC and UNION BUILDING SOCIETY'S STOCK. Apply to H. C. AUSTIN, Notary, St. Peter Street. Quebec, 10th Dec., 1852. 42-a-w.

NEW BOOKS. THE SUBSCRIBER has received a few copies of the LIFE OF WASHINGTON, by the Rev. CHARLES W. UPDEGROVE, author of the "Life of St. Henry Yane." The work is in the form of an Autobiography; the narrative being, to a great extent, conducted by Washington himself, in extracts and selections from his own writings.—Price, 7s. 6d., complete in 2 vols. cloth. MIDDLETON. Quebec, 27th Nov., 1850.

THE Subscriber begs to intimate to his friends and the public, that he intends to keep always on hand a CHOICE ASSORTMENT of every article in the above line. Every attention will be given to the PRINTING and BOOKBINDING branches of the business; and it is his determination to execute all orders in either department with promptitude and on reasonable terms. R. MIDDLETON. Quebec, 25th Nov., 1850.

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