

THE ESTIMATES.

By the estimate of certain expenses of the Civil Government of Canada for 1852 we perceive that the expenditure is estimated at £774,234, 8s. 9d., and the income at 1,008,520. The usual grants to the different charitable, literary, and scientific establishments are taken into account and very liberally considered, a sum of £50 is to be given, we observe, to the Teacher's association at Quebec for their Library; £2000 is intended for the dissemination of agricultural instruction throughout the Province and facilitating immigration; two clerks are to be employed in the Bureau at a salary of £200 a year each and one messenger with an annual salary of £75. The Receiver General's confidential clerk, Mr. C. E. Anderson, is to receive for additional salary for the year £100; £328 is to be paid to Mr. Turcotte, for having been Solicitor General of Lower Canada from 22nd May to 7th December, 1847; £10,000 is to be appropriated towards the erection of two asylums for the Deaf and Dumb, and for the Blind; £10,000 for the erection of two prisons for Juvenile offenders; £200 for the erection of a Custom House at Stanford; £2500 for collecting and copying documents relating to the Seigneurial Tenure; £150 for the purchase of the building to be used as a Station House by the River police at Quebec; £12,000 for the erection of Post Office Buildings at Quebec and Montreal; £1000 for protection of the Gulf Fisheries; 1,000 aid for a Nautical School; £124 expenses of Honorables Messrs. Hincks, Tache, and Young to Halifax; and £327 expenses of Mr. Hincks to England. The appropriation for the Sinking Fund is £75,000, the interest on the Public Debt £225,000 and the amount of the Civil List £73,884 11s. 4d.—Quebec Morning Chronicle.

The wooden walls of Old England will be rendered useless, ere long, if all that we read of the feats performed by our French neighbors is correct. An aspiring aeronaut at Paris has effected an ascent with a steam-engine attached to his balloon, which enables him to steer his course in any direction he pleases; and a Dr. Payerne, at Cherbourg, has discovered the art of navigating under water with a sub-marine steamer, which may duck under in any of the dockyards of France and not show its nose again till it reaches the English coast!

A religious question of great interest has been brought before the correctional Tribunal of Troyes. A number of persons, having abandoned the Roman Catholic for the Protestant faith, invited a party belonging to the Consistory at Meaux to come and preach among them. They held their meetings under a covered shed. A few days after, they were broken up by the police, under the pretext that the late decree upon assemblages forbids any unauthorized reunions. They pleaded, in defence, that the decree did not apply to religious meetings, and that even if it did, they considered themselves as authorised, as forming a branch of the Consistory of Meaux. The Court did not accept this defence, but fined the proprietor of the shed and two pastors, three dollars and twenty-five cents apiece! They appealed at once, and the case will be heard before a Court of Appeal in Paris.

FISHING ESTABLISHMENTS IN GLOUCESTER.—There are in Gloucester twenty fishing firms fitting out about three hundred fishing schooners, manned by some three thousand men. Some of these concerns carry on a large business, and at their commodious and spacious wharves manage the fisheries on a very extensive scale.—Messrs. Wanson & Son fitted out this year about forty-five schooners. This is probably the largest concern engaged in this business in New England. About 450 men are employed by this enterprising firm in the cod and mackerel fisheries.—Halifax British American.

The English government has put the Maine Law in operation among the miners in Australia. Grog shops are burned down as soon as they are discovered.

Beware of tight boots. A man in Cincinnati has had to have his foot amputated by wearing them.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, Nov. 11, 1852.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased, in conformity with an Act of the present session, intituled, "An Act to Incorporate the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada," to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be nine of the Directors of the Company incorporated by it, and as such to represent the interest of the Province in the undertaking, viz:— The Hon. Francis Hincks, M. P. P. The Hon. James Morris, M. L. C. The Hon. Malcolm Cameron, M. P. P. The Hon. John Ross, M. L. C. George E. Cartier, Esq., M. P. P. Thomas Ryan, Esq. Alexander T. Galt, Esq., and Luther H. Holton, Esq.

New Brunswick may or may not have paid too dear for her Railways. We believe she has. Messrs Sykes & Co. are prepared to construct works equal in every respect for us at £4000 sterling per mile—a difference of £2,500 per mile, or on the whole 270 miles—the enormous sum of £925,000 sterling, only £355,000 less than the estimate for building a Trunk Line to Amherst, with branches to Victoria Beach and Picton.

But it may be said, as it has been said, no matter what the cost if the Road yields enough to pay the interest on the Provincial loan. This is a great mistake. The Company in charge of the Road will so regulate their Tariff as to pay dividends to English Stockholders as well as to the Government. If the Road was built at £4000 instead of £6000 per mile, the rates of transit and traffic would be proportionally lower to those who use the Road—the people of New Brunswick.

New Brunswick is in advance of us—so far as Legislation is concerned, but still we occupy the vantage ground. We have signed no contracts, and it is well that we have not.—Almost every day's experience confirms the long formed impressions that our Railways can be built at £5000 currency per mile, and if by any stroke of diplomacy or good fortune we shall obtain the money to construct them, at one half the usual rate of interest, we may well congratulate the country that our Government have not acted as precipitately as that of the Sister Province.—Nova Scotian.

THE (POTATO) GARDEN OF NOVA SCOTIA! —It is said that at a moderate estimate, there are not less than one million bushels of potatoes to spare in Cornwallis this season! Cornwallis may well be styled the potato garden of Nova Scotia.—Ib.

A large number of fugitive slaves arrived in Sanduskey on Wednesday, from Kentucky, and were escorted by friends to the steamer Arrow. Just as the boat was leaving, the fugitives were arrested by some persons who attempted to take them ashore, but a number of blacks and whites interfered, and after a sharp struggle, rescued them from their grasp, and they are now rejoicing on their way to the Canadas.—Eastport Sentinel.

The New York Herald has a long account of an attempt to blow up that establishment in general, and the editor in particular. The instrument was a torpedo on a large scale, or infernal machine on a small scale. It was sent to the editor marked "private," and professed to contain dispatches from Cuba. It was to explode during the process of opening. "The Napoleon of the press," being a man of destiny, escaped almost by a miracle.—Republican Journal.

MEXICO.—Judge Conklin has reached Vera Cruz, as have also the commissioners to investigate the Gardner claim affair. A plot to assassinate General Arista has been discovered. It is thought that Mexico is on the eve of a general revolution.—Ib.

GOLD IN PERU.—Great excitement has been produced throughout Peru, owing to the discovery of gold in the mines of Huacho, some 20 miles north of Lima, on the sea coast. Large numbers of gold-seekers have already gone to the diggings. A private letter speaks of the yield of metal as greatly exceeding that of California.

The New York Tribune thinks that the advent of the Democratic party to power, in the United States, is the forerunner to a large addition of territory to that country; and it therefore advises the most proper course to be pursued under the circumstances. In the first place, it recommends the abandonment of all bucaneeering designs on Cuba as worse than hopeless, and urges that the Island be quietly purchased from the Spanish Government, as the only possible way of obtaining it. It gives a list of several countries that can be easily annexed to the United States. In this list the British Provinces are omitted; but great freedom is taken in the proposed disposal of the French and Spanish territory along the United States frontier. The disposal of Mexico is also spoken of with certainty. In the most business way possible, the Northern part of that country is parcelled out into three states, which, it is asserted, can be added to the U. States in less than a year, without difficulty.

COMPOSITION OF THE MOON.—Every object on its surface of the height of one hundred feet is distinctly seen through Lord Rosse's telescope. On its surface are craters of extinct volcanoes, rocks and masses of stone almost innumerable. But there are no signs of habitation such as ours, no vestige of architectural remains, to show that the moon is or ever was inhabited by a race of mortals similar to ourselves. No water is visible, no sea, no river—all seems desolate.

Our Crystal Palace has been taken down and removed. Its glories of architecture and banners only survive on the frontispiece of the Song, and in the pages of the International.—Head Quarters.

It will be observed that the spirited lessees of our new Hotel (Messrs. Robinson & Ormsby) are already on hand for our fast friends. We have examined their carriages and stables, and find everything in the sleigh line, from a tele a tele single for gal and feller to the huge caravansary, big enough to accommodate an itinerant parson and congregation. It is a luxury even to look at their furs.—Ib.

THE SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The works at this bridge are proceeding rapidly to completion. All the Wire cables on the lower side, five in number, have been run across and secured in their places. Next week the cables which pass over the Northern towers will be put across, and then the roadway will soon be set up, all the parts being in a state of readiness. The last of the cables is now being laid up—and those of our citizens who feel a curiosity about such matters should visit Split Rock and witness the highly interesting engineering operations going on there.—New-Brunswick.

British clipper ship Chrysolite was off the port of Liverpool 23d ult., in 105 days from Whampoa, bringing the first cargo of new teas. Bets were pending on the passage of this and several American clippers—among them the Surprise and Race Hound, built in Boston.—The latter vessels did not leave China until after the Chrysolite, so that it is not known as yet who will win.—Boston Post.

STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE ON LAKE ERIE.—Lake Erie has been visited by a tremendous storm, which has caused the loss of a number of vessels, attended with great sacrifice of human life.

There is a vessel ashore at Long Point. Nothing is known of the crew, but from a visitation of the vessel it is supposed they are all lost.

The schooner R. C. Smad went to pieces yesterday, a few miles below Bradbone, loaded with coal. Two hands were supposed to be lost.

Barque Myers left Cleveland on Saturday, loaded with 600 tons of coal. When off Grand River she sprung a leak, and lost one man overboard. She was headed for shore, and struck at 5 o'clock Sunday morning at Walnut Creek. The Captain and one man swam ashore. The balance of the crew, nine in number, were, it is feared, lost.

The U. S. steamer Michigan went to the rescue, but is supposed to have been too late to render any efficient assistance, though it is

hoped that she may at least be enabled to save the mate, who was last seen clinging to the rigging. Several bodies have already been washed ashore. The barque and her cargo will probably prove a total loss.

The U. S. steamer Michigan has returned from the wreck of the steamer Rochester; could not find any portion of the vessel, she having gone entirely to pieces. Every soul is reported lost except the captain and a boy.

A brief programme of the order to be observed at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington has been published. The ceremony, it is stated, will take place between the 17th and 19th of November, and will be essentially of a military character—one of the main features of the procession being the presence of a number of veterans, the Duke's companions in arms. The Marquis of Anglesey will bear the late Duke's baton, and the procession, as far as may conform with the solemnity of the proceedings, will be a walking one. Six regiments of infantry, eight squadrons of cavalry, and seventeen guns, will attend the funeral, as well as deputations from the armies of Spain, Austria, Russia, Belgium, Hanover and Prussia. The Emperor of Austria will send General Baron Hess and two other generals, besides an officer of each grade from the regiment "Wellington." Prussia will be represented by a deputation from the 27th regiment of her infantry, of which the late Duke was colonel.

OPIUM EATING IN NEW YORK.—Dr. Schofield, in a letter to the "Daily Times," asserts that 1000 lbs. of opium are sold by retail, weekly in New York. This amounts to 52,000 lbs. per annum, and does not embrace the quantities that may be purchased wholesale by some of those who use it. He states that "its use is fearfully on the increase in this city, and it is constantly receiving recruits from the alcoholic ranks as a cheap means of producing intoxication." Opium inebriation is productive of the greatest evils; it is a fearful species of drunkenness. It drowns care for a while, and is therefore very seductive in its influence, but it brings forth tears, disease, and death. It is to be regretted that its use should be on the increase among us; something should at once be done to meet and arrest the evil.—Scientific American.

LATER FROM AUSTRALIA.—Files of Sidney papers to July 7th have been received in New York. The gold discoveries are reported to extend in surface and increase in richness of deposit. Fortunes are being made with great facility. Hundreds of English emigrants are arriving daily from all parts of the world. Business was brisk, and provisions generally high. The rains had been heavy, and a village, Gundalgar, on the north bend of the Murrumbidgee, was destroyed by a freshet on the 29th of June, and between 60 and 80 lives lost. The town was completely ruined.

CUBA AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Madrid correspondent of the Kölnische Zeitung writes under date of October 3, that he knows from a sure source that the American Ambassador at that Court has lately renewed the offer of \$180,000,000 made under Mr. Polk's administration, for the Island of Cuba.

The Ministry, after having made the matter the subject of special deliberation, replied that Spain no longer thought of parting with the island, but would employ her utmost power to keep it. As for the attempts of the filibusters to which the Ambassador had alluded in making his proposal, he no longer feared them, but was ready to suppress them as they should be made. The army in the island was strong, loyal and trustworthy, and the civil officers would prove faithful to the last. The reply concluded by requesting the Ambassador not to renew the proposal. The general belief at Madrid, says the writer, is that the filibustering reports are got up by the American Government, in order to induce Spain to sell the island. Accordingly, this reply of the Minister gives general satisfaction to the public of that city.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE CHINESE.—While the Governor of California is trying to drive the Chinese out of that State, the government of British Guiana offers a bounty of \$80 on their importation.

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