the public peace not been disturbed, but that the proceedings, so far as can at present be ascertained, have been conducted with perfect good humor. The following is the official account of the number and proportion of the votes, as they had been received in London to the 15th ult.:—

Total number of votes 2,396,000. For Louis Napoleon 1,737,000, General Cavaignac 516,000, there are as yet not many official returns from any part of the Provinces, but what matter. It is not only that Louis Napoleon, has the necessary or absolute majority, but he has been, as a Journal says with truth, returned by acclamation, nor does this come on any one by surprise.

The news from Rome is of considerable interest.

POSTAGE.—The London *Times* of the 15th ult. says. "We have much pleasure in announcing that the basis of the postal convention with the United States has been at last finally settled, and a draft of the convention itself will be sent by this day's mail to America, for ratification by the Senate of the United States. By the convention, a considerable reduction will be made on American letters; and we trust that the ill-feeling on both sides which the question had occasioned will be definitely removed.

There has been a terrible gale on the coasts of England and Ireland, in which many American vessels suffered.

Cotton and Corn are up.

The Emperor of Austria has abdicated in favour of his nephew, Archduke Francis Joseph.

From Italy, according to the latest accounts from Rome, the Pope did not leave his apartments in the Quirinal Palace since the murder of Count Rossi, and was actually treated by the Government as a state prisoner, all his own Guards were removed and he was surrounded by persons supposed to be favourable to the new Administration; his chief associates were the Foreign ambassadors, and one of these Count Thore, the Bavarian Envoy planned and effected the escape of the Venerable Pontiff.

The Pope after the funeral on the evening of the 24th, disguised himself as a servant of Count Sphore, and wearing the livery of the Bavarian legation, dressed in the Character of a footman, he mounted the box of the Ambassador's carriage and seated himself by the Coachman, and thus absconded from the Quirinal Palace, and was carried off to Gaeta.

The Count having previously obtained passports for Naples, whither the Pope accompanied him, not in his first disguise, but in that of the Envoy's Chaplain. No one in Rome recognised him, and the illustrious fugitive arrived in Gaeta on the night of the 25th., without experiencing the least danger.

On his arrival there, he informed the King of Naples of his flight, and apprised his Majesty that steamers had been placed at his disposal by the Governments of England and France, so that he was ready to depart, if his presence caused the King the least disquietude. The answer was given by the King in person, who with his family and Court, proceeded to welcome the fugitive.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS, Dec., 16th.

United States wheat flour is quoted at 27s. 6d. @ 28s. Wheat 6s. @ 6s. 3d. Indian Corn white 32s. @ 32s. 2d. Yellow 33s 6d. @ 35s.

Colonial.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, December 23rd, 1848.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :—

John Francis Crost, Esq., to be a Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor in all Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in that part of the Province heretofore Lower Canada.

The Honourable John Beverley Robinson, Chief Justice; the Honourable Robert Sympson Jameson, Vice Chancellor; the Hon. James Buchanan Macauley; the Hon. Archibald McLean; the Hon. William Henry Draper; the Hon. Robert Baldwin Sullivan, Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, Samuel Bealey Harrison, John Godfrey Spragge, and James Grant Chewett, Esquires, to be Commissioners under the Heir and Devizee Act (8th Victoria Ch. 6.

The Honourable Adam Ferguson, Narcisse Amiot, Edward Cartwright Thomas, Robert Bristow, and George Brown, Esqs., to be a Board of Inspectors for the management of the Provincial Penitentiary, under the Act 9 Victoria Ch. 4, in place and stead of the former Board.

John Thompson, Esquire, to be an Associate Coroner for the Niagara District.

Josias Bray and Silas Wright Cook, Esquires, to be Associate Coroners for the Gore District.

James McGibben, Esq., to be Revenue Inspector, for the Durham Division of the Newcastle District.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES.

Receiver General's Office,
Montreal, 22nd Dec., 1848.

Amount of Provincial Debentures payable 12 months after date, with interest at 6 per cent.

Previously issued	£198,727	10	0
Issued during the week ending this day	2,527	10	0
Total issued	£201,255	0	0
Less received for public dues since first issue, 17th July, 1848	£116,482	10	0
In actual circulation	£ 84,772	10	0

(Signed) L. M. VIGER,
Certified, Receiver General.
(Signed) JOS. CARY,
Deputy Inspector General.

House of Industry, Jan. 1st, 1849.

The Superintendent of the House of Industry would thankfully acknowledge the following donations. One fat sheep from the Rev. R. Murray, Prof., &c., &c., and one do. from a Friend.

EDWARD PERRY, *Superintendent, &c.*

THE LATE MEETING IN CHINGUACOUSY.—We last week copied from the *Globe* an account of a meeting held lately at Westerfelt's Inn, in reference to King's College and the Clergy Reservet. When we transferred this article to our columns, which we did simply as an item of local news, we overlooked the following resolution, which, among others, was passed on the occesion:—

"*Resolved, that* THE PRESS FAVOURABLE TO THE OBJECTS OF THIS MEETING *be respectfully solicited to publish its proceedings.*"

Now, in order to guard against misconception, we deem it necessary to declare, in the most unequivocal terms, that the objects of the meeting in question meet with our entire and unmitigated disapproval.

We honestly are of opinion that the proposed changes in the University of King's College will go far to destroy the distinguished reputation which it has attained. Its present constitution, moreover, is as liberal as it possibly could be, consistently with its character as a non-infidel seminary. Men of every shade of belief—nay, of no belief at all—can freely avail themselves of all the educational advantages which it embraces; so that to destroy the very slight recognition of Christianity which its charter now makes, would be wanton and uncalled for in the highest degree. It would be a pitiful realization of the dog-in-the-manger fable.

As to the Clergy Reserves, this vexatious question has long ago been finally settled, and on principles sufficiently *liberal* in all conscience. Earnestly do we deprecate the revival of a discussion the certain effect of which will be to re kindle the flame of discord in our Province, and perpetuate the elements of social disorganization and strife. Apply these funds to the "advancement of our Common School education," or to any other purpose, however praiseworthy in itself, other than that to which they have been deliberately and finally devoted by the "Imperial Act," and what would be the necessary consequence? All confidence in Legislative measures would be destroyed, so far as their finality was concerned, and the administration of one year would be mainly employed in stultifying the enactments of their predecessors. Thus our Colony would assume the character of a never-healing ulcer, a ceaselessly running sore, and our prosperity and happiness would be sacrificed to gratify the spleen or administer to the caprice of a few restless, ambitious, cat-witted agitators.

Of course we do not apply these epithets to the parties who composed the meeting at Westerfelt's. Many of them we know to be honest, well-meaning men, and by no means "given to change." We fear, however, that they have been misled, in the present instance, by some crafty, *pawky* politicians, who have contrived by their sophisms to make

"*The worse appear the better cause.*"

— *Streetsville Review.*

EMEUTE IN THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF MONTREAL. —RESIGNATION OF EIGHT OF THE COMPANIES.— We regret to learn that a serious misunderstanding has occurred between the Fire Committee of the Corporation and some of the companies, which has led to the threatened resignation of a large portion of the present active and efficient force. The Council have found it necessary, in consequence of the recent difficulties, to dismiss two of the Captains, Messrs. Muir and Fletcher—a step which has given the greatest offence to a large portion of the force, who immediately determined to resign.

At twenty minutes past seven o'clock on Tuesday evening the bells of the different engine houses were rung simultaneously, and the companies assembling proceeded to the British and Canadian School Room; thence they walked in procession through the streets to the City Hall in Notre Dame Street, preceded by a band of music, playing the dead march in Saul. The men were all in their working dresses, and many of them bore torches. A transparency, with the words "Petition or Resignation" occupied a prominent place.

A great crowd had assembled about the City Hall to witness the proceedings, and every inch of ground open to the public, was densely packed. A deputation, composed of the Captains of six of the companies, were received by his Worship the Mayor. Councillor Snaith was the only other member of the Corporation present. Captain Bertram of the *Montreal* engine, acted as spokesman, and handed to his Worship the Mayor, a Protest, signed by the members of eight of the companies, against the proceedings of the Fire Committee towards the Department since May last. He said, that had there been anything wrong in the external working of the Department, they should not have complained at the interference of the Department; but as there was nothing amiss, they resented the meddling of the Corporation in their internal management. He likewise placed in his Worship's hands, with a request that he would convey it to the Chief Engineer, the legal resignation of the whole of the companies,—in all 339 men. (This resignation cannot legally take effect before the end of fifteen days.)

His Worship replied, that he would bring the Protest under the notice of the Council at its meeting on Friday evening, and expressed a hope that the city would not be deprived of the valuable services of the companies. He also requested them to return to their homes peaceably and quietly, and not disturb the city by any riotous conduct. The deputation then withdrew.—*Pilot.*

GENERAL CONFEDERATION OF THE COLONIES.—The Union of the British North American Provinces under one government was first suggested, we believe, by His Royal Highness the late Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, who resided some time here. A general union of these Provinces, either federal or legislative, with a railroad from Halifax to Quebec, was the first plan that suggested itself to the late Earl of Durham when Royal Commissioner and Governor General of British North America; but in consequence of the difficulties which the then state of Lower Canada seemed to present, and perhaps of some other obstacles that he met with, he recommended as a substitute a legislative union of the two Canadas only. A general confederation of the colonies, with representation in the British Parliament, if we recollect rightly, was proposed some months ago in the Glasgow prpers, by Mr. Isaac Buchanan, formerly of Toronto; and the question is now agitated in New Brunswick, as will appear by the following extract from the St. John *Observer*, of the 5th instant:—

IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.

A Mission to England on the "Union of the Colonies."

We were pleased to hear a few days ago of a suggestion, emanating from an able and influential professional gentleman of this community, to send with all possible despatch a deputation from New Brunswick to England, to bring under the notice of her Majesty, the ministry, the Imperial Parliament, and the British Press, the unfortunate position in which we are placed as regards Trade and Colonial Government policy—and to introduce, explain, advocate and urge upon them the necessity of a great parliamentary measure, that will effect,—

1st—A union of the entire British Colonies and Dependencies; Free Trade, and parental and filial *Annexation* between them and the Mother Country.

2nd—Colonial representation in the British Ministry and in Parliament.

3rd—A wide plan of emigration of labourers and capital; and an abolition of the obnoxious Colonial Office policy.

Two fearless and independent gentlemen, possessing a spirit of determination to overcome all obstacles, and to bring the matter before the people, through the medium of the press, could be found in New Brunswick, who would undertake the mission from motives of patriotism, and we understand that ample funds could be raised to defray the expenses of such a delegation. To be successful in either or any one of the objects before mentioned, would, we conceive, be attended by a revival of every branch of Colonial Trade, and an opening of our vast resources to the capital and labour of the British Empire.—Surely there are none among us possessing real or personal property, who would refuse to contribute to this measure, by their means and cordial support. The broad proposition is one of such vital importance to every man among us, who claims to be loyal and patriotic—without reference to minor political differences of opinion—that we would feign hope the gentleman from whom the suggestion has emanated, will use his influence for convening a meeting of our influential citizens, for the consideration and discussion of the project. We do not entertain a doubt but that our neighbouring colonies will gladly fall in with the proposition (if we entertain it favourably), and act upon it.

The most of the British Colonies are in a wretchedly unprosperous condition—*in a middle state*—suspended between Great Britain and the United States; *both the Mother Country and the United States are taxing our produce*—and the colonies taxing the little trade there is between one another. There is no remedy, apparent to us, but in a parliamentary bill for a "Colonial Confederacy;" and we think this bill can be obtained if the colonies will now severally send deputations, authorised to go to each member of her Majesty's government—to each member of the Imperial Parliament, and explain our unfortunate position—urging, at the same time, by means of the press, and every other honourable method, upon the nation at large, how much to their interest it will be to make the whole of the British possessions abroad integral parts of the empire at home.

There is so much respect for monarchy and monarchical principles in New Brunswick, that the idea of separation from England cannot, without great and cogent reasons, be entertained by the Province; but our trade is prostrate—our population is gradually removing to the neighbouring republic, and it is hard to say what men may be forced to do in self-defence; the ruin of the British empire, if they wish to retain the affections of the colonists, must unite them under a common head, and draw them together by ties of sympathy and common interest; and it now becomes an imperative duty of every loyal colonist to fasten this truth on the minds of the rulers and people of the mother country. Whoever will act, to carry out the project of a delegation for such a noble purpose, will counteract and aid one of the most important practical measures of relief for the colonists and the overgrown numbers of the population of Great Britain, that has ever yet been conceived; and also benefit themselves, their interests and posterity.—*Quebec Gaz.*

We are pleased to notice a movement—and we wish it every success—to open a road communicating between the Junction and St. Catharines. This would do more to increase the trade of this town than anything we know of. It would likewise remove considerably the objection raised by some interested parties against our claims to the district buildings being situated here—namely, that we are not the geographical centre of the district. We are, at the present time, the business centre, and the more roads we open up, leading to the district emporium, the more ridiculous we make the puny objection above stated.—*St. Catharines Journal.*

THE DECREE.—The town was thrown into great consternation on Wednesday last, by the news that the Commercial Bank, pending the negociations with the City Council, had obtained a Decree in Chancery for the re-payment of the English loan, with the current and back interest. The terms of this decree are very stringent, and those who are elected to the City Council next January will have their hands full.—There is no doubt whatsoever that the Bank should be paid, at the same time, they ought not to have a preference over other persons holding the city debentures.—*British Whig.*

The Executive Government, in the name of the "Queen," has appointed the quondam rebel, Duncombe, to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of a Battalion of Militia in Canada West. This man's appointmentt is a burning disgrace to Canada, in more ways than one. In the first place, he was a rebel, for whose head a large reward was offered; and such a circumstance should, alone, prevent him from being appointed to an office of trust and honour; and it is absolutely ridiculous to see such men, under the authority of the Queen's name, invested with honours and rewards in Canada, while in and by the authority of the same name, intending rebels in Ireland are sentenced to death or banishment.

There is another great objection to this appointment, Duncombe was not even a valient rebel; he led a rabble rout to attack the Queen's subjects, and he was the first to run ingloriously from the field! What can we expect from such a cur, but that he would either run away or desert to the enemy, if he ever was ordered to take his Battalion into action? What on earth can the Governor-General be about, to permit the Militia of the Province to be disgraced by the appointment of such a cowardly rascal to a Colonel's command.—*Courier.*

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.—The *Pilot* has lately made great efforts in defence of his patrons, the present ministry, to justify the wholesale issue of provincial debentures since the last three months, notwithstanding the loud and just, but unavailing, complaints of a portion of the Canadian press, and has even appealed to an Act of the Provincial Legislative as justifying this novel and unprecedented piece of Colonial Government Administration. The 11th Victoria, chap 9, must be the authority relied upon, and on a reference thereto it will appear, that the Governor in Council is thereby authorized to raise by way of loan, on the Credit of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of this Province, a sum not exceeding £125,000 currency, for the purpose of meeting the contingencies of the public service, *connected with the public works.* We would call particular attention to the concluding words of this enacting clause, and the whole act only contains four more, having all reference to this first; we are therefore at a loss to conceive how these debentures can be considered as being issued under the authority of Parliament as they profess to be on the face of them, if there is no other law on the subject than the Act just quoted.

If previous administrations had attempted to "raise the wind," when hard pressed, by pledging the financial credit of the Province, under the assumed authority of Parliament, contained in four Provincial Statues enacted since 1841, authorising the Governor to issue debentures to carry on the public works of the Province, would the last of the grumblings of their lynx-eyed censors now in power have ever been heard, and yet these paper securities so confidently given in payment to the government creditors have no better legal foundation than the others would have possessed. The *Pilot* is unable to discover why any comparison should be instituted between Provincial Debentures and Exchequer Bills, except that both are obligations of a government payable at a future day, with interest. We know comparisons to be very often odious, and there could never be one more justly characterised as such, than the present; as well might you assimilate our Responsible Government to the British Ministry; still the *Pilot* does not hesitate to bring them occasionally in juxta-position, and a sorry figure the former cut by the approximation.—*Quebec Mercury.*

United States.

CALIFORNIA GOLD MINES.—Twenty-two vessels have sailed and are advertised to sail, for San Francisco, from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, during the months of November and December. The population of San Francisco and the gold region for a hundred miles around, was in July last, about 5,000 souls, including men, women and children. The emigration from other parts of California, of the disbanded soldiers of Col. Stevenson's regiment, and of the runaway sailors from ships, will increase this population to 1500 more. Our Government has sent out 1000 soldiers, and these twenty-two ships will carry more or less passengers. There crews will be about two hundred men. Some expeditions have gone by land across the continent, so that by ships and by other means 2,500 more will be added to the population by the 1st of June next, making a total population of 9,000.

The vessels bound for California vary in tonnage and equipment, from a ship of 800 tons to a Baltimore clipper of 200. Their cargoes also are various. Some of them take out Government stores, some coal, some flour; nearly all carry more or less dry goods, as "ventures" of the owners or passengers. One vessel from this port has as portion of her cargo, 3000 pieces of Calicoes. Supposing the population of the country to be 12,000, which exceeds by 3000 the above liberal estimate, there may be 4,000 women, every one of whom could be supplied with a calico dress from this single shipment. Letters from Guayaquil mention the shipment from that port, of 1000 dozen Panama hats to San Francisco; so that the men, women and children there will have each a hat. Vessels from Boston and this city have taken five thousand dozen chip hats, (some of these can be used as strainers,) besides fur hats, cloth caps, glazed caps, &c.

Boots and shoes were scarce; and to meet the exigency 30,000 pairs have been included in different invoices, which will be likely to suffice for some time to come, as most of the Californians generally glory in the luxury of going bare-foot. Of domestic cottons 1500 bales have been shipped, which will give to each person some hundreds of yards to wear; and of broad cloths sufficient have gone to clothe all in the country for five years to come. New York jobbers having old stock have many of them made shipments of their unsaleable goods—silks, satins, rich shawls and poor ones. One house sent out one hundred dozen lace veils. By being laid over a sieve these may await in gold-washing; but unless the beauties of California have much improved in modesty of late, they will not be much in demand for the purpose for which they were made.—Hoes, shovels, pick axes, and wire sieves have been a favourite investment; and from the quantity on board each vessel, one would think that Whitney's Railroad must certainly reach the Atlantic from the Pacific in a very few months. Two very valuable cargoes have already sailed from Liverpool to California, either one of which would supply the market for one year;—several also have been despached from Hamburg and other ports. Shipments of provisions promise better than of dry goods; but from Oregon large supplies will be drawn; and at last accounts several vessels were loading and loaded at Valparaiso with wheat and flour, where it can be now purchased cheaper than here.

The duration of the voyage will be about five months; so that vessels will arrive in the spring and summer, when the fashionable costume of the gold region, for the men, will be a cotton shirt, a pair of drawers, and a chip hat. If every man in the country was a working tailor, they could not make up the dry goods shipped from here, into clothing, in one year; and the shipments of ready made clothing have been in proportion. This last article will sell first; for according to reliable accounts, a man may gather from the soil fifty dollars worth of gold, in less time than he could make a garment which five dollars would purchase ready made.

The emigrant to California, if he has any money, should take it with him in half dollars, and when there, purchase what he may want (which will be very little in the shape of clothing,) to enable him to dig gold in summer. When in the gold region, as he may probably have to sleep on the ground, let him sleep with two thick blankets under him, eat plenty, drink cold water and he will do well. But take no "ventures" for you will have to wear out and use yourself every thing you take.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—The gold fever continues unabated. According to the last accounts seventeen vessels were lying in the harbor of San Francisco deserted by the crews who had gone off on a gold hunt. One vessel has just sailed from Boston for that region, and three others are fitting out. A large meeting has been held in Boston with a view to organize a a mining expedition on a grand scale. An expedition is talked of from this city, (Hartford.) The *Plymouth Rock* mentions that a vessel is to sail from that port freighted with adventurers. Three or four vessels are fitting out in New York, three in Philadelphia, four in Baltimore, and one or more in New Orleans, all for the same destination. The principal cargoes of these vessels are breadstuffs and provisions.

It will follow, of course, since men have abandoned the common occupations of life that breadstuffs will soon be enormously dear. We are not surprised to hear that flour is already selling at fifty dollars per barrel; so that the farmers of the North are likely to get nearly as deep into the mines as their more adventurous brethren. We believe after all that New England with its granite hills will yield more gold than California.

The spiritual interests of the Californians are receiving a share of attention. We have already advertised our readers of the Mission of Dr. Ver Mehr, who has received an appointment from the Domestic Committee of our Board. We observe that two Presbyterian and one Baptist Missionaries have sailed, or are about to sail for that distant country.—*Calendar.*

SLAVERY.—The New York papers assert that there is in existence a letter from a member of Congress, in which it is stated that General Taylor has positively declared, that should the Northern States attempt to interfere with any of the slavery institutions of the South, he should be in favour of drawing the sword and throwing away the scabbard. If this be true, it is certainly rather an ominous declaration, but it is, most probably, a device on the part of the Southern democracy to render Gen. Taylor's future Government obnoxious to the people of the Northern States. But what would constitute such an interference on the Northern States as would justify a civil war?

Any actual interference with that pet institution of the South, which holds in worse than Egyptian bondage some four millions of human beings, we should imagine is not contemplated even by the most ultra Southrons; and we would scarcely suppose that the sensible politicians; and we would would resort to hostilities against their Northern brethern States constructive interference, such as the provision by which it is forbidden to extend Slavery into Oregon, or a law to abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia, or even by the enactment of the Wilmot provisio with regard to California and New Mexico.

The people of South Carolina, who appear to be the most violent on the subject of Slavery, have recently been holding meetings on this question, in which they have gone so far as to declare the Act prohibiting Slavery in Oregon an interference with their rights, but it is well known that these ultra-resolutions will not, generally, be supported in the South, and that a majority of the Southerners are inclined to let the inhabitants of these new territories settle the question of slavery or no slavery for themselves.

There is no doubt but that the Slave question is the great problem which the people of the United States have to solve, and that, however its solution be procrastinated, it must some day be dealt with in earnest, but that it should ever cause a civil war, we cannot bring ourselves to believe.

It is rumoured in Washington that Gen. Taylor will offer the Secretaryship of the Treasury to Mr. Abbot Lawrence, of Boston.

It is now distinctly stated that Gen. Taylor will go with the North on the Tarriff and Internal Improvement questions, but with the South on the Free Soil question. The Yankees are not such abominable fools as to desire the removal of protection to native industry and products.—*Montreal Courier.*

CHOLERA AT NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 19—3 P. M.

Saturday's report of Board of Health says 4 cases have occurred among the German passengers of the ship *New York* since the report of yesterday. A man who had the Cholera at the Quarantine, and who eloped to the city in a small boat on Friday night, returned to the Hospital yesterday in a state of relapse, and died in one hour after admission. Twenty cases of Cholera remain in the Hospital. Dr. Whiting reports today five new cases and two deaths. No cases in the city.

Dr. Whiting reports two new cases of Cholera and two deaths among the German passengers of ship *New York*, during the last 24 hours.

TORONTO MARKETS.

TORONTO January 3rd, 1849.

	s	d		s	d
Fall Wheat, per 60 lbs.	4	0	a	4	3
Spring do. do.	3	0	a	3	6
Oats, per 34lbs	1	0	a	1	1
Barley, per 48lbs	1	6	a	1	9
Peas	1	9	a	2	0
Rye	2	6	a	2	9
Flour, superfine (in Barrels)	23	0	a	0	0
Do. fine (do Bags)	21	3	a	0	0
Market Flour, (in Barrels)	19	0	a	20	0
Do. (in Bags)	15	0	a	17	6
Oatmeal, per barrel	17	6	a	19	0
Beef, per lb.	0	2½	a	0	3½
Do. per 100 lbs.	15	0	a	20	0
Pork per lb.	0	2	a	0	3½
Do. per 100 lbs.	12	6	a	16	3
Mutton per lb	0	3	a	0	4½
Bacon per lb	0	4	a	0	0
Hams, per lb	0	4½	a	0	0
Lamb, per quarter	0	0	a	0	0
Potatoes, per bushel	2	4	a	2	6
Butter, fresh, per lb	0	8	a	0	9
Do. salt, do.	0	6	a	0	6½
Cheese, per lb.	0	3	a	0	4½
Lard, per lb	0	4	a	0	4½
Apples, per barrel	4	6	a	6	3
Eggs, per doz.,	0	8	a	0	0
Turkeys, each	2	0	a	4	6
Geese, do.	1	3	a	2	0
Ducks, per pair	1	10½	a	1	3
Fowls, Do.	1	0	a	1	3
Straw, per ton	25	6	a	30	0
Hay, do.	45	0	a	55	0
Fire Wood	10	0	a	11	3
Bread, per loaf	0	4½	a	0	5½

NOTICE.

The Clergy and Lay Members of the Church, in the Gore and Wellington Districts, are hereby notified that the Parochial Meetings of the Church Society will be held agreeably to the following appointments:—

Elora	Monday, 8th Jan.,	11	a. m.
Guelph	" "	7	p. m.
Galt	Tuesday, 9th Jan.,	11	a. m.
Paris	" "	7	p. m.
Mount Pleasant	Wed'day, 10th Jan.,	11	a. m.
Brantford	" "	7	p. m.
Ancaster	Thursday, 11th Jan.,	11	a. m.
Dundas	" "	7	p. m.
Stoney Creek	Friday, 12th Jan.,	11	a. m.
Wellington Square	" "	7	p. m.
Oakville	Thursday, 8th Feb.,	6	p. m.
Hamilton—Annual Meeting	8th March,	7	p. m.

J. GAMBLE GEDDES,
Secretary.

To the Members of the Home District Clerical Society.

Rev'd. Brethren,—The next Meeting of this Association will take place (D. V.,) on Wednesday the 10th of January, 1849, at the Rectory, Toronto.

RICHARD MITCHELL, B.A.
Secretary pro tem.

Toronto, Dec., 14th, 1848.

Organ For Sale.

A VERY NICE CHURCH or CHAMBER ORGAN, warranted, with four Rows of Pipes, to be sold cheap for Cash or approved credit.

For particulars apply to *The Church* Office.
Toronto, January 3d, 1849. 23

To be Sold or Let,

ON reasonable Terms, a PEW, No. 37, in the West Gallery of St. James's Cathedral Church, handsomely lined, cushioned, and carpeted.

For terms apply to Mr. Turner, Brewer, Toronto, Palace Street East.
Toronto, January 3d, 1849. 23-6i

Wanted,

BY A YOUNG LADY, a situation as Daily Teacher in Toronto, or as Resident Governess in town or country. She will give instruction in the English branches of Education, with Music.

Address (post-paid), T. C. W., at the office of this Paper.
Toronto, 2d January, 1849. 23-3i

The Home District Grammar School.

THE business of this School will be resumed, after the Christmas Recess, on Monday, the 8th Instant, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

M. C. CROMBIE, *Head Master.*

The Classes of MRS. CROMBIE'S **Young Ladies' Seminary** will also resume their Studies on the same day.
Toronto, January 3d, 1849. 23-2i

THE MISSES MACNALLY

BEG to announce that the Classes **will be resumed**, after the Christmas Recess, on the 8th of January, 1849.

MISS MACNALLY has had many years' experience as a finishing Teacher, and begs to state, in reference to her qualifications that she has obtained introductory letters from the Rev. Dr. Singer, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin; the Rev. Robert James McGhee, Rector of Holywell and Nudingworth, Huntingdonshire; Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., and several eminent persons of learning and distinction, whose daughters she has educated, bearing testimony to her capability as an instructress, and to her zealous attention to the advancement of her pupils.

The plan of education which MISS MCN. pursues, is based upon the most approved modern European system, and the Young Ladies entrusted to her care enjoy the advantage of being at all times under her immediate superintendence, or that of her Sisters, who having been early accustomed to the tuition of Young Persons, feel happy in devoting their time exclusively to their improvement.

Pupils studying Italian, German, and French, have the advantage of *frequent conversation* in those languages; and to facilitate an attainment now felt to be indispensable, a class for the exclusive purpose of practice in *French speaking* is held on Tuesdays and Fridays. They also have access to a well-assorted library, comprising the most approved modern publications in English, and the continental languages, with which, as also Globes, &c. &c., Miss McN. has taken care to provide herself.

Separate hours and apartments are allotted to the various branches of study, by which method the rapid progress of the pupil in each department is secured.

Terms:

	Per Quarter.
French Language	£1 15 0
German	2 0 0
Italian	2 0 0
Piano Forte and Thorough Bass	1 10 0
Drawing	1 10 0
Geography, History, Astronomy, and Use of Globes	1 0 0
Fancy Works	0 15 0
Dancing	1 15 0
English Language, Writing, Arithmetic, & Plain Work	1 5 0
Board, including the last-mentioned acquirements	7 10 0
Use of Piano	0 10 0
Washing	1 0 0

Each Young Lady to provide her own bedding and blankets, two counterpanes, two toilets, six towels, two pair of sheets, and a silver fork and spoon.

Number of Boarders limited to twelve.

Payments to be made quarterly, and in advance.

A quarter's notice to be given previous to the removal of a pupil.

MISS MACNALLY gives private tuition at her own residence in the French, Italian, and German languages, to which last branch of study she has devoted peculiar attention, and is authoress of an improved German Grammar, now extensively used.

Her Sister will be happy to give Private Lessons in Drawing, including Pencil and Water Colours, Landscape and figure.

References:—The Hon. & R't. Rev. the LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO; the Rev'd Dr. McCaul, *President, K. C.*; W. A. Baldwin, Esq.; the Rev'd D. E. Blake, *Rector of Thornhill*; William Hume Blake, *Solicitor General*; the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, *Rector of London.*

36, Wellington Street West, next door to the residence of the late Hon. Mr. Justice Hagerman.

N. B.—Hours of attendance for Day Pupils (Saturdays excepted) from ten to three o'clock; on Saturdays, from ten to half-past twelve.
Toronto, January 3rd, 1849. 23-tf

MRS. COSENS,

IN consequence of the new arrangement made respecting the management of Upper Canada College Boarding House, has taken a house in St. George's Square, where she proposes to receive, after the Christmas vacation, a limited number of **College Boys to Board** with her.

The Council having conveyed to MRS. COSENS their assurance that the duties of her situation had been uniformly discharged to their satisfaction, and that her removal was caused only by the necessity of making essential changes in the Institution, she hopes the confidence she has experienced for ten years, will be continued to her.

MRS. COSENS'S SON, who has been for some time in England, will immediately return, and will undertake the supervision of the boys during the evening, and evening undertake the supervision of the boys during instil religious and moral precepts and kind means will be used to to unite the comforts of home comfortable into the minds of the boys, and

The house MRS. COSENS has taken is of necessary discipline and order. the College, is a spacious, comfortable, and healthy part of the

References are kindly permitted to the LORD BISHOP; the Chief Justice; the Hon. Mr. Justice Draper; the Solicitor Gen. Dr. McCaul; Dr. Beaven, and the Rev. H. J. Grasett.
Dec. 26, 1848. 22

King's College, Toronto.

UNIVERSITY, U. C. COLLEGE, AND DISTRICT SCHOLARSHIPS;

ESTABLISHED BY THE COLLEGE COUNCIL, OCTOBER, 1846.

AT an EXAMINATION, held on OCTOBER 18th, 19th 20th and 21st, the following candidates were elected Scholars:—

Names.	Scholarships.	Where Educated.
1. GRIER (J. G.)—	University Classical	U. C. College.
2. FITZGERALD (E.)—	University Mathematical.	London District Gram. School
3. Freer (Cortlandt)—	U. C. College	U. C. College.
4. Tyner (R.)—	Home District.	U. C. College.
5. Clark (A. M.)—	U. C. College	U. C. College.
6. Elliot (C. F.)—	Western District	U. C. College.

SUBJECTS OF EXAMINATION FOR 1849.

Homer, Iliad, B. I.	Arithmetic.
—— Odyssey, B. IX.	Euclid, B. I. II. III, IV.
Xenophon, Anabasis, B. I.	Def. V. and B. VI.
Lucian, Vita, Charon and Timon.	Algebra, to Quadratic Equations [inclusive.
Virgil, Æneid, B. II.	
Sallust, Bell. Catilin.	
Horace, Odes, B. I.	
Ovid, Fasti, B. I.	
Translation into Latin Verse and Prose.	

ADDITIONAL FOR 1850.

Homer, Iliad, B. VI., and
Virgil, Æneid, B. VI.

The number of vacancies will be Twenty-four—one for each District, two for U. C. College, and two for the University. The U. C. College and District Scholars are entitled to exemption, from all Dues and Fees during three years from the date of their election; the University Scholars enjoy, in addition to the above, the privilege of rooms and commons without charge during the same period. The only qualifications for election are stated in the subjoined extract from the Regulations.—

"1 The Candidates for the District Scholarships to be required to produce certificates of the residence of their parents or guardians in their respective districts during the year previous to the Examination—of their having themselves received instruction within the District whose Scholarship they desire to obtain, during the same period; and of good conduct, signed by the Principal, Head Master, or Tutor, under who-e charge they have been. The Candidates for the Upper Canada College Scholarships, to be required to produce certificates of attendance at that institution during the year previous to the Examination, and of good conduct, signed by the Principal. The above certificates to be lodged with the Registrar at least one fortnight before the day of Examination."

"2. No Candidate to be elected Scholar, unless he shall have been placed in the first class in one department (either Classics or Mathematics), and not lower than the fourth class in the other (either Mathematics or Classics.)"

H. BOYS, M. D.,
22 *Registrar, King's College.*

SCHOOL.

MISS SCOBIE,
(LATE ASSISTANT TO MADAME DESLANDES.)

RESPECTFULLY intimates to her Friends and the Public, that she has opened a Preparatory School in Adelaide Street, second door west of York Street, where she hopes by continued strict attention to the Morals and general improvement of the Pupils committed to her charge, still to merit and retain the very kind patronage she has so liberally received; and for which she desires to offer her most grateful thanks. Studies will be resumed on the 8th of January.

Terms for Boarders.

Including all the branches of a sound English Education, Writing, Arithmetic, and all kinds of Needlework, and Washing, &c., £30 per annum.

Day Pupils £1 per quarter; Music, French, and Drawing, on the most moderate terms.

Adelaide Street West,
Toronto, 27th December, 1848. 22-3m

Diocesan Press.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Diocesan Press will be held at The Church Society's House, at Toronto, on Thursday, the 4th January next, at 10 o'clock, A M.

T. CHAMPION, *Manager.*

Toronto, December 12th, 1848. 20

MRS. JAMIESON

RESPECTFULLY notifies her return to Toronto, and will resume her instruction in

WRITING,

And in the use of
THE FRENCH ACCORDEON.

In Writing,

Whether in Classes or in Private, the attention would be direct atone, in the Lessons given, to the speedy acquirement of a neat and graceful style of Writing—an accomplishment which all know how to appreciate, and which, by strict attention on the part of the Pupil, under the system pursued by Mrs. J., may be imparted in TWELVE LESSONS; as will be satisfactorily shown by a number of her former Pupils, in the British American Provinces and United States.

The French Accordeon,

An instrument now in general use, is also taught by Mrs. JAMIESON Simple in construction, and sweet in melody, its use is readily acquired—TWELVE LESSONS being deemed sufficient to impart a competent knowledge of it to those who are lovers of the art.

In the arrangements for Tuition, the convenience of the Pupils will in every case be consulted, both as to time and place; Ladies being waited on at their own residences, or received at that of Mrs. J.

An Evening Class for the instruction of Young Ladies and Gentlemen in Writing Will be open at Mrs. J.'s, from seven to eight, and from eight to nine o'clock every evening.

MRS JAMIESON will also attend Ladies at their own residences.

MRS. JAMIESON respectfully submits that she is prepared to afford the most satisfactory references, and is kindly permitted to mention the names of the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., and the Rev. Hy. Scadding, M.A., and can furnish testimonials from many of her Pupils, who, under her guidance, have attained a proficiency in Writing and Music in a comparatively brief period.

Communications from Parties who may desire to enter on one or both of these Studies, will be addressed to MRS. JAMIESON, at her rooms, 47, King Street, West.
Toronto, Nov. 1848.

THE CANADIAN ANNUAL.

The Subscriber begs leave to announce that

The Maple Leaf, for 1849,

is now ready for delivery. The Work is splendidly bound in gilt embossed Morocco, and is embellished with

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