

ed a good degree of order and tranquillity. The disaffected are disarmed, so far as they make themselves known; General Cavaignac seems to act with moderation, and to have gained a large share of public confidence.

The Ministers of Justice and of Foreign Affairs have been obliged by ill health to resign; M. Marie, President of the National Assembly, has been appointed to the former, M. Bastide, Minister of Marine, has taken the other. The presidency, vacated by M. Marie, has been filled by the election of M. Marrast, put forth by the moderate republicans.

The Committee of Finance have unanimously rejected M. Jules Favre's proposal to confiscate the property of Louis Philippe. The following contains a quotation which opens a view into the motives of some who are very anxious for revolutions:

The Assembly has presented again one of those disgraceful scenes which have been occasionally exhibited since its formation. When the question whether the education at the Polytechnic and other schools should be entirely gratuitous, or whether the rich should pay for the education of their pupils, a scene of violent agitation took place, and the Government, although it carried the resolution, was, by the violent opposition made to it, compelled so far to modify it as to defer its being brought into operation until 1850.

The point in dispute was not so important as the "opened and advised" declarations of the speakers, "that the time will soon come for taking from the rich whatever superfluities they possessed." The Government amendment, moved by General Lamoriciere, was carried after a faithful tumult. The President was twice compelled to put on his hat and adjourn the sitting, and the debate was resumed the following day. The French Finances continue to present a very melancholy aspect, and the funds, after an appearance of rallying, have declined to 47 1/2 for 3 per cents, and 71 60 for 5 p. c.

Spain.—The Marquis of Landanero, having seen in the papers a report to the effect that General Alvarez, a distinguished Chief officer, had been condemned and shot, inquired in the House of Lords, on the 18th ult., whether any communication had been received by Her Majesty's Government respecting such was the case or not, and whether it was true that, in retaliation, twelve Chief guards had been shot by a Turkish officer?

The Marquis of Lansdowne replied that Her Majesty's Government had been informed of one Chief guard having been put to death. The recurrence of some of these unfortunate practices which had hitherto prevailed in Spain was greatly to be regretted, but the matter in question was matter over which Her Majesty's Government had no control whatever.

The state of Spain seems to be very wretched. From Portugal, there are rumours of a change of ministry.

Italy.—Nothing of particular interest is reported. The Austrian forces were gaining ground upon the Venetian territory, and it was reported that the King of Sardinia would dispatch a force to Venice.

The King's second son has been elected King of Sicily.

Germany.—The inauguration of the Regent of the German Empire took place on the 12th of July, at Frankfurt, under democratic forms of ceremony on all hands. The Archduke, in the first place, was escorted by a detachment to the National Assembly, by whom the existence of a German Empire is assumed as a fact, though it is hardly known what of what countries that Empire is composed. By whom, however, the office of Regent has been elected, and the Archduke elected to fill it. It is a law on the provincial central power having been read, the Archduke Regent solemnly promised both to keep and to enforce it.

On returning from the Assembly to his hotel, the Regent was invited by a deputation from the Diet composed of the representatives of the various Princes and Free Cities composing the German Confederation to meet that body. An address was made to him in which the functions of the Diet were enumerated; it was signified that these were now resigned into the hands of the Regent, with confident hope that great results would ensue for the unity, power, and liberty of Germany. Their declaration thus made was "the last act of the Germanic Diet, the functions of which were thus at an end."

A ministry for the German Empire was in course of formation, but no official announcement has been made. The Archduke left Frankfurt on the 15th, for Vienna, where he was to open the Austrian Diet. He had expressed his intention of asking to be released of this part of his engagements by the Emperor, his nephew.

The Archduke is allied to the people by marriage; his lady is not of princely extraction, but a daughter of a Postmaster in Styria. A curious state of things exists at once out of the establishment of a Central power for Germany. The Prussian General Wrangel has received instructions from Berlin to observe the armistice agreed upon between the Prussian and Danish cabinets. But the Prussian General being in command of the united forces of several German powers says that he must have his instructions from the Central Government. Suppose that the Archduke Regent did not approve of the armistice, the past negotiations would go for nothing.

Report says already, that the Duchies (Schleswig and Holstein) will not agree to the terms of the Armistice, and that hostilities will soon break out again.

HUNGARY AND THE PROVINCES OF THE DANUBE.—The following article from the London Times, of the 15th, shows the connection between recent occurrences in Hungary, and the entrance of a Russian army into Moldavia:

The Hungarian Diet was opened at Pesth on the 5th of July by the Archduke Stephen, Palatine of Hungary, under circumstances of peculiar interest, not only to the internal affairs of that kingdom, but to the power of the House of Austria, and to the whole condition of the East of Europe. Already, before the commencement of the period of general revolution which has since convulsed the Continent, the Hungarian Diet in its last session had very formally and patriotically asserted its rights, and the fall of Prince Metternich was instantly followed by the enthusiastic adoption of those measures which his Administration had steadily opposed. The authority of Vienna being then totally paralysed, a national Government was formed at Pesth, firmly resolved to uphold the allegiance of the nation to the reigning King of Hungary or his family, but equally resolved to restore all the ancient and inalienable constitutional rights of the realm.

Meanwhile several events of great importance had occurred amongst the provinces of the Lower Danube. The Diet of Transylvania met, we believe, for a single day and a single vote, which served to decree its union with the Kingdom of Hungary and the spontaneous and unanimous abolition of its independent rights. This act increased the strength of the Magyars by a million and a half of their countrymen. But what this sympathy of race established a closer connection between Transylvania and Hungary, the antipathy which exists between the Magyars and the Slavonians threatened to detach from the latter Kingdom several of the southern provinces hitherto connected with it. The Slavonian party, which is all-powerful in Croatia and along the Turkish frontier, even to Servia, has loudly protested against the policy of the Magyars. A Croatian Diet was illegally convoked in Agram, and in fact civil war has broken out between the Government and Pesth and the provinces which recognise the authority of the Ban of Croatia, Jellachich. The Slavonian insurgents have already defeated two detachments of regular troops near Peterwarden, and some regiments in the Austrian service have refused to march against them. As these provinces include the military frontiers of the Empire, the whole population is organised in regiments and accustomed to arms, so that their resources for such a contest are remarkably great, and they have been taught to look with confidence to the support of Russia as the head of their religion and their race.

The Hungarians, on the other hand, contend with some reason that the possession of those provinces is indispensable to their national existence. Locating their command not only the Lower Danube but the sole line of communication from the plains of Hungary to the Adriatic and the port of Venice. They are, therefore, resolved to put down this insurrection by force of arms, unless the mediation of the Archduke John should suggest some compromise of the difficulty. The speech delivered by the Palatine from the Throne, slides pointedly to this alarming state of affairs as the motive of opening the Diet, and it implies that the decision taken on this subject, will materially effect the operations of the army in Italy. It is understood to be the intention of the Hungarian Government to raise the effective forces of the Kingdom to 200,000 men.

But while these events are going on within the provinces and dependencies of the Austrian and Hungarian crowns, the movements of the Russian army on the Pruth and in the Turkish provinces have been watched with excessive solicitude. It now seems to be ascertained that a Russian corps of 25,000 men actually did enter Moldavia on the 27th June, and reached Jassy, for the alleged purpose of restoring order in that and the neighbouring principalities; and at this crisis such a movement will produce the greatest excitement, not only in Hungary but even in Germany. It will be regarded, whether rightly or not, as the first open step of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg towards the patronage or protection of the Slavonian provinces on the Danube; and as these territories command the lower portions of that magnificent river which flows through the whole of Southern Germany and connects the vast internal navigation of Hungary with the Black Sea, the question is one of vital importance to all that constitutes the German Empire in common with the Hungarians. It is beyond all doubt that exertions of the Russian clergy and the Russian emissaries have been actively employed for many years to maintain a strong Russian party in the European provinces which have been gradually wrested from the Turkish empire; and the time may be arrived when a more ostensible display of the power of Russia can be ventured upon to counteract the establishment of a powerful Government in Hungary or the formation of an independent Slavonian Kingdom. We are inclined to believe, however, that if Gen. Durnitz has entered Moldavia he will not for the present go beyond that position, and that on the Danube, as well as in other parts of Europe, the policy of Russia will be guided by the same of events rather than by any preconceived scheme of aggression.

CHOLERA.—Lettres from St. Petersburg, dated June 6, announce the frightful ravages of cholera in Russia. Of 171 attacked between the 23rd and 29th May, 295 died. The number of new cases on the 29th, amounted to 89, and deaths, 12. It has broken out with great intensity at Jerslaw, Robinsky, and Raloug, and thus appears to be gradually advancing westward. A letter from St. Petersburg, of July 14, gives the following report of the cholera in that city:—On the morning of the 23rd ult., there existed 1029 cases. In the course of the same day, 109 new cases were declared. The number of cured was 400; and the number of deaths, 356. On the morning of the 30th, the total number of cases reported was 1451.

Successful treatment in Circassia. At a late meeting of the medico-botanical Society, Mr. Guthrie read three letters which had been received from Prince Woronzow, the commander-in-chief of the Russian forces in Circassia, and from Dr. Androsky, his physician, detailing a new and successful plan of treating cholera. Dr. A., finding that naphtha constituted the chief ingredient in a great medicine used by a Cossack troop which had suffered but slightly from the disease, determined to try naphtha by itself; he first used it in mild cases of cholera and of choleric diarrhoea; proving successful with these, he administered it in the more severe cases with equal advantage, and finally found it effect a cure, even during the most extreme collapses. The dose which he gave was from 10 to 15 and 20 drops in a glass of wine, repeated if the first dose did not remain on the stomach, or if the symptoms required it, which was not often the case. The naphtha used in the Russian army, is the mineral naphtha, obtained from Bekker on the shores of the Caspian. It should be used without previously undergoing the process of distillation. Mr. Guthrie stated, in conclusion, that he had sent to Circassia to procure a bottle of this naphtha, of a white or rose colour, and when he had received it he would place it in the hands of the secretary, that the members might be able to ascertain precisely what are its properties.—Globe.

The following communication respecting successful treatment of this disease was cut some time ago from the Naval and Military Gazette:

"By the simple mode of treatment employed by the late Medical Superintendent at Woolwich (that once cholera charnel-house) it is on record official, that Surgeon Hope preserved near 3,000 persons in the Government establishments, during the ravages of this appalling disorder, and only lost about five persons, who had other diseases combined!

"I fearlessly assert that the above can be ascertained to be fact by the 'Returns' at the Home-Office; and the following was the remedy that proved so efficacious:—

One dram of Nitrous Acid.
One ounce of Peppermint Water.
40 drops of Tincture of Opium.
Mix.
Let a fourth part of the above be administered every three or four hours, in a cupful of thin gruel. The belly should be covered with a succession of hot dry cloths. Bottles of hot water to the feet when obtainable. Constant and small sippings of finely strained gruel, or sago, or tapioca.

"No spirit, wine, or fermented liquor, until quite restored!
"Remember, it is nitrous, not 'nitric' acid,

that is particular; but the other two ingredients are not absolutely necessary. It is the nitrous acid that, in this case, is the elixir of life; and the greater the state of collapse, the sooner does the remedy exhibit its powers."

It must be allowed to be difficult to make out, among the various modes of successful treatment, which is the one that promises the most certain and complete success.

STREZEMSKO.—A letter from Rome, of the 10th instant, announces that the Diet had on that day definitively transformed the principality of Neuchâtel into a Republic, forming the twenty-first canton of the confederation. The deputy from Schwyz was the only member who made any objection to the resolution of the Diet, and he merely reserved his opinions until he should receive further instructions.

CUBA.—There are accounts of revolutionary outbreaks; the Government troops forced the insurgents to retreat to the mountains.

St. Croix.—An insurrection of the slaves broke out on the 2nd ult., which was connected with extensive destruction of property and loss of life. A Danish fleet of War armed two days after the outbreak, and 600 Spanish soldiers from Porto Rico. The island was under martial law.

MEXICO.—An arrival at New-Orleans brings dates from Vera Cruz, reporting a defeat of the insurgents under Paredes. The government forces under Bustamante marched into Guanajuato in triumph, and the insurrection was considered perfectly put down.

Scientific Expedition to Lake Superior.—The Lake Superior News of the 30th June, announces the arrival at the Sault, of Prof. Lewis Agassiz, accompanied by the Superintendent of the Mineralogical Cabinet of Paris, Dr. Keller, from Germany, Dr. John Leconte, of New York, Entomologist, Dr. Cabot, Editor of the Massachusetts Quarterly Review, Dr. Stout, of New York, and several students from the University of Cambridge, (per coasting boat from Mackinaw), on a scientific expedition to Lake Superior. Having perfected their arrangements at that place in procuring canoes and guides, they were to leave on their voyage around the lake taking the north shore first, and anticipating a large collection of animals, birds, and fishes, as zoological and mineral specimens. From the Sault they return by way of Lake Michigan and Erie, visiting Niagara and Trenton Falls.

This is perhaps the largest body of scientific men ever sent out on an expedition of this character, and as they are to visit regions hitherto little explored, the journal of it will be very interesting. There is a vast field, as yet unexplored, before them, and we doubt not but that their labours will result in much good to the scientific world, as well as in developing the immense mineral resources of the Lake Superior region.—Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

COSTA'S SOLID GAS LIGHT.—This new and beautiful light has just been introduced into the Avenue-House, New York, where its superiority in brightness and duration have been universally admitted by those who witnessed it.

This gas is made purely from iron, and the apparatus being of an entirely new principle, it operates with the greatest simplicity, while in point of economy it is said to be the cheapest light known at the present time. Application has already been made to the proprietors for lighting other public buildings in that city. This light it is believed will eventually supersede the ordinary gas.—Kingston Chronicle.

NAVIGATION.—We are glad to notice that a new vessel for the route between Hamilton and Quebec, has just been finished at Kingston, and may be expected at the head of the Lake immediately. She is highly spoken of, and will doubtless become a favorite.

The Queen will be ready for service again about the 1st proximo. In the meantime, the British flag is doing an excellent business, and making her trips with a regularity which would be the mark of a shorter route. The rapid influx of vessels of this class proves satisfactorily that Quebec and Hamilton are destined shortly to become the chief depots of Canadian Commerce.—Hamilton Spectator.

NIAGARA SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The first crossing, with horses and a carriage, has been effected.

TORONTO AND LAKE HURON RAILROAD COMPANY.—At the Annual General Meeting, C. Planks, Esq., in the chair, a report was adopted which recommended a delay of further operations, until the plans for completing a line through Brit. North America, from Halifax to Quebec, through Montreal to Toronto, and thus bringing the whole into connection, should be better understood, keeping it open to call the proprietors together as soon as it may seem expedient to proceed further.

THE ARMY.—We learn that Major General William Rowan, formerly on the staff of Sir John Colborne, succeeds Sir Richard Armstrong in command of the forces in Western Canada.—Kingston Chronicle.

THE CONFESSIONS.—The Sherbrooke Gazette denies that there has been any attempt to rescue prisoners, either before or after being committed to jail. Neither have our magistrates asked for any protection, nor do they require any.

It is, however, true, that owing to an attempt by the prisoners charged with counterfeiting to break jail, and the insensate state of the building, Sheriff Baynes, who alone has the care of the prisoners, not wishing to keep them in manacles, represented the case to the Government, and the result was that a detachment of the Royal Montreal Cavalry was sent out to guard the jail, which they are doing very efficiently.

The second detachment sent out was in answer to a requisition from Lieut. Ross. The Magistrates certainly deserve credit for their patient and persevering labours in examining and committing the prisoners, but the credit of their safe keeping belongs to the Sheriff.

SETTLING THE WASTE LANDS.—The Hon. R. B. Sullivan, Provincial Secretary, has directed a very long letter to the Rt. Hon. the (Roman) Catholic Bishop of Montreal, on the Government Plan of Settling the Waste Lands. As the letter is too long for insertion, we must be content to give the substance. How to promote the actual settlement of the great tracts of wild land in this Province, is a subject of much importance, and deserving the consideration and action of the Government. The letter is in reply to a Memorial from an Association for promoting the settlement of the Eastern Townships in Lower Canada.

The plan of the Government seems to be as follows:—

First, to open a passable road through a certain tract, leaving the settlers to make a good road.

Next, to survey a double line of 150 acres on each side of the road, and these will be open for settlement.

A 50 acre lot to be granted to every male settler who is 21 years of age.

Those who wish, may purchase to the extent of 150 acres adjoining, at the rate of 4s. per acre.

Sites are to be reserved for villages, churches, mills, schools.

Settlers who have families containing several males above the age of 21 may have their lots adjoining each other.

The settler will receive a location ticket, under "the most strict condition of occupation."

The settler to receive his patent, on the certificate of the Government Agent that he has cleared and made fit for cultivation 16 acres of land.

The time allowed for the clearance will be 4 years from the first occupation by the settler. Persons who buy land must clear and make fit for cultivation one tenth of the quantity purchased within four years.

If families containing several settlers choose to live on one lot, this will be accounted as occupation, but the clearing must be on each lot as granted.

After the first settlement on the leading lines, the land in the neighbourhood will have acquired a certain value, and therefore a fixed price will be set on it.

This then is the Government plan for settling the waste lands both of Upper and Lower Canada. The plan is grounded on some experience in U. C., and seems likely to work well.—Brookville Statesman.

FIRES AT MONTREAL.—It is reported, from the seat of Government, that since May there have been 31 fires, "many of them the work of incendiaries." A meeting of the inhabitants was held in the Bonsecours Market last Monday evening, at which it was resolved that patrols of individuals, sworn in as special Constables, should guard the property of their respective districts.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.—Private John Jones, of the 19th Regiment, was found guilty of the murder of Corporal Fitzgerald, of the same corps, on Monday last. Sentence of death, to be executed on the 5th of next month, was pronounced by Chief Justice Robitaille.

THE EMERALD DISCOVERY.—Dr. Morton has been presented with a silver box containing \$1000; the following inscription was engraved on the lid:—This box, containing one thousand dollars, is presented to Mr. Thos. Green Morton, by the members of the Board of Trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital, and other citizens of Boston, May 8, 1848. He has become poor in a cause which has made the world his debtor. Testimonial in honor of the other discovery of Sept. 30, 1845.—Dr. Am. Journal Med. & S. Science.

PRESERVATION OF TIMBER.—The British Navy have completely adopted Burnett's solution of chloride of zinc for the preservation of timber for ship-building, &c., and it is ordered to be brought into full use in all the dockyards, and to have large iron cylinders, 85 feet long and 6 diameters, worked by appropriate steam engines for injecting the timber. Such a process would make Canadian pine superior to the best Baltic.—Id.

PROVINCIAL DEBENTURES.—The amount of the new kind of paper-money, payable 12 months after date, with interest at ten per cent, was on the 4th instant, £18,302 10s.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH TO RIVER DU LOUP AND FATHER POINT.—We have had pleasure in stating that the line of Electric Telegraph between Quebec and Father Point is now being worked, and that communications can be transmitted between the respective stations. The tariff of charges, as at present established, is extremely moderate, viz:—

To River du Loup, for 15 words, 1s. 10d. And for every additional 10 " 7d.
To Father Point, for 15 " 2s. 6d. And for every additional 10 " 1s. 6d.

The same rates apply to communications transmitted from Father Point and River du Loup.—Mercury.

His Excellency, the Governor General returned from Montreal, in the Quebec, on Friday last, and went down immediately to Beaumont.

His Excellency the COMMANDER OF THE FORCES in Canada is on a tour of inspection in the upper part of the Province.

REMOVAL OF FARE.—The Queen also has reduced her cabin passage to 7s. 6d., meals included.

H. M. Troop-ship Resistance, which sailed on Tuesday last week, with the 33rd Highlanders, passed Bic on Wednesday afternoon with a fine westerly breeze, having made the run to that place in the respectable space of 18 hours, including 3 hours at anchor off Cape Island.

The U. S. Revenue Steamer Jefferson sailed from this harbour on Friday last about 3 p. m.

CITY COUNCIL.—From the Report of proceedings on Friday last, in the Morning Chronicle, we learn that the City Treasurer has addressed to the Council a letter calling attention to the necessity of enforcing the laws with regard to the licenses of Tavern-keepers, &c., and showing that a large number of retailers of Spirits, Butchers, Carters, &c., are without licenses, to the great loss of the city.

With reference to a note for £2300, now becoming due at the Quebec Bank, it was resolved that the Mayor be authorized to renew the same, and that the City Treasurer be instructed to deposit in the said Bank, one-fourth of all monies coming into his hands, in order to make a sinking fund, by which payment of the different notes may be met."

THE CROPS.—In our last we stated that a good crop in Canada this year would go far to improve the circumstances of the country, and we rejoice to say that, from present appearances, there is every reasonable hope that we shall realize an ample crop, with the blessing of favorable harvest weather to save and secure it.—Agricultural Journal.

LAST YEAR'S EMIGRATION.—With reference to the Chief Emigrant Agent's Report for last year, Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies—Earl Grey—has expressed his approbation by the following letter addressed by His Lordship to His Excellency the Governor General:

"Downing-street, May 29, 1848.
"My Lord,—I have the honour to acknowledge your Lordship's Despatch, No. 43, of the 20th April last, accompanied by the Annual Report of the Chief Emigrant Agent for the year 1847.

"You will be acquainted Mr. Buchanan that his usual punctuality, and the great labour of the past year, as well as the illness into which I was sorry to hear that he suffered himself, in consequence of the sickness with which he was brought in contact, form an ample apology for his Report's arriving somewhat later this year than on former occasions. And I request that you will take this opportunity of acquainting Mr. Buchanan that the care with which he annually prepares his statement is fully appreciated, and that I attach much value to a document which not merely affords to the Government the intelligence they most desire to possess on the condition and distribution of such large bodies of Her Majesty's subjects, but also lends assistance, by supplying accurate information, towards any improvements which it may be desired to introduce for the benefit of emigrants generally.

"I have, &c.
(Signed) EARL GREY.
"The Right Hon. Earl Elgin, &c., &c."

At Toronto, on the 30th of July, in the 58th year of his age, the Hon. JAMES JONES, one of the Judges of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in Upper Canada.

On the 2nd June, at Boeking, Essex, England, WILLIAM MACINTOSH, Esq., Surgeon, in his 37th year.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THIS DAY, the 10th of AUGUST.

PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received to SEVEN o'clock, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M. Post-Office, Quebec, 21st June, 1848.

Attention! Attention!!
TO THE PROPRIETORS, SUFFERERS BY FIRES ON MAY AND JUNE, 1845.

RESOLVED, that inasmuch as it appears that a great number of Proprietors, sufferers by the Fires of May and June, 1845, in whom PREMIUM NOTES have been granted by the Committee of Distribution conditional upon their erecting buildings conformable to the regulations of the Committee on or before the intended day of the FIRST AUGUST NEXT, have not fulfilled the said condition, the said several Premiums be declared forfeited unless such persons give good and sufficient reasons to the satisfaction of this Committee for such omission, to be furnished in writing to OLIVER ROBITAILLE, Esq., M. P., Secretary of the Committee, on or before the TENTH AUGUST NEXT, and that in default thereof the amount of such PREMIUMS be distributed in such manner as may hereafter be determined upon by this Committee, and that to this end the said delay be further enlarged from the said FIRST AUGUST NEXT, to the FIFTEENTH DAY of the same month of AUGUST NEXT, and that notice of this resolution be twice published in all the Newspapers of this city.

OL. ROBITAILLE, Secretary.
Quebec, 2nd August, 1848.

To be Sold by Auction, on the Spot, on the 21st day of AUGUST, inst., at ONE o'clock, P. M. —

A NEW EMBLEMMENT, situate, lying and being in the St. John Parish of Quebec, ST. JOACHIM STREET, containing 40 feet in front, and 60 feet and 5 inches, or thereabout in depth, bounded to the East by the heirs, Michel Tessier, and to the West by Widow R. Robitaille. Valid title deeds to be given. For particulars, apply to R. G. BELLEAU, N. P.

C. L. F. HANSELMAN.
Quebec August 7, 1848.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.
The Council of Bishop's College beg to announce to the public that Michaelmas Term commences on the 1st of SEPTEMBER next.

CANDIDATES for Matriculation are requested to present themselves to the Principal on that day. For further particulars, apply to the Rev. J. H. NICOLAS, Principal, August 1st, 1848.

CABIN PASSAGE TO BRISTOL.
THE Barque "MARY ANN PETERS," J. BROWN, Commander, will sail early in August, and has superior accommodations for Cabin Passengers.—Apply to the Master, on board, at Jackson's Rooms, or to C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.
Quebec, 28th July, 1848.

SMOKED SALMON.
BEST RECEIVED, a small lot, in excellent condition, and for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, July 6, 1848.

St. MAURICE IRON WORKS.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above named WORKS, have now on hand for sale a General Assortment of these well known WARES, consisting of:—

Single and Double Stoves, Cooking Parlour, and Office Stoves, Camp-ovens, Coolers, Holloware, and other Castings.
Flough Moulds, and Bar Iron.
Orders received for any description of CASTINGS.
C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.
Quebec, 13th July 1848.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY
OF THE
Church Society,
AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTAMENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS AND TRACTS, are on SALE.
Montreal, May 26, 1848.

A YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who has a few leisure-hours, would be glad to devote them to the instruction of pupils. Inquire at the Publisher's.
Quebec, 8th June, 1848.

FAMILY RESIDENCE
AND FARM,
To be Let or sold,
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS,
Between the Sherbrooke and Lennoxville.

THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a General Family; 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Stable Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House and very complete Out-buildings.

THE FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land—100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—1 1/2 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 2 1/2 from Bishop's College.

Terms easy—price moderate.
The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay.
Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esq., Sherbrooke.

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Quebec August 7, 1848.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.
The Council of Bishop's College beg to announce to the public that Michaelmas Term commences on the 1st of SEPTEMBER next.

CANDIDATES for Matriculation are requested to present themselves to the Principal on that day. For further particulars, apply to the Rev. J. H. NICOLAS, Principal, August 1st, 1848.

CABIN PASSAGE TO BRISTOL.
THE Barque "MARY ANN PETERS," J. BROWN, Commander, will sail early in August, and has superior accommodations for Cabin Passengers.—Apply to the Master, on board, at Jackson's Rooms, or to C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.
Quebec, 28th July, 1848.

SMOKED SALMON.
BEST RECEIVED, a small lot, in excellent condition, and for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, July 6, 1848.

St. MAURICE IRON WORKS.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above named WORKS, have now on hand for sale a General Assortment of these well known WARES, consisting of:—

Single and Double Stoves, Cooking Parlour, and Office Stoves, Camp-ovens, Coolers, Holloware, and other Castings.
Flough Moulds, and Bar Iron.
Orders received for any description of CASTINGS.
C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.
Quebec, 13th July 1848.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY
OF THE
Church Society,
AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

WHERE PRAYER