

which have taken place between the Representatives of the Church of England Association and themselves, with a view of effecting a junction of the two Associations.

As this subject cannot be commended itself to the wishes of the Stockholders, so it is believed that a spirit of mutual accommodation is all that is required to render it as feasible, as it is, in itself, desirable.

The Church of England Association propose that contiguous lots, in some specified section of the Cemetery, where the benefit of interment in consecrated ground might be secured for those members of the Church of England desiring it, and that adequate provision should be made for the burial of the poor, on payment of the usual rates.

It is conceived that an arrangement of the foregoing kind could be accomplished without detriment to either Association, and without affecting in any way the right of property, or the control and management, necessarily resting with the Association; and as it has been ascertained that the portions of the Cemetery being sections C, F and I, (which might be extended in proportion to existing wants, to be ascertained during the next few months) and lying contiguous to the spot most eligible for the erection of a chapel (which spot, moreover, corresponds with the site already suggested for the Cemetery Chapel) would meet with the approval of the parties interested, the Directors, therefore, beg to recommend the proposed arrangement to the consideration of the Stockholders, and to advise that they be authorized to carry the same into effect.

All, nevertheless, humbly submitted.

Signed, G. O. SERRA, Chairman. Quebec, 13th Decr. 1848.

HIGH SCHOOL, QUEBEC.

The half-yearly private examination of the pupils of this School, took place on Wednesday and Thursday last. The Rev. J. Cook, D.D., the Hon. A. W. Cochran, D.C.L., and the Hon. F. W. Primeau acted as Examiners, and submitted the various classes to a searching examination in the several subjects studied by them, during the past half-year.

We have assisted and taken a part in the preparatory Examination of the Scholars in the High School of Quebec, both yesterday and this day; and in all the branches of scholastic instruction, and in all the classes, we have found a general proficiency, and accuracy of attainment, highly creditable to the system pursued. We would also notice the excellent order and discipline of the School, as shown in the demeanor of the Scholars.

(Signed) A. W. COCHRAN, D.C.L. JOHN COOK, D.D. F. W. PRIMEAU.

Quebec, 21st Decr. 1848.

Yesterday, the annual Public Examination and distribution of Prizes took place. We regret that we were ourselves unable to attend; but, from what we have heard, are enabled to state with confidence, that the School was never in a more efficient condition, and that all present seemed to depart highly gratified with the result of the day's exhibition.

The following is the list of the successful Candidates for Prizes, furnished by the Rector:

FIFTH CLASS.

- William Dean, 1st Prize.
2nd Classical Prize.
3rd ditto.
Mathematics.
English.
French.
Arithmetic.
Writing.
Good Mark Prize.

FOURTH CLASS.

- Latin, 1st Prize.
2d do.
Greek, 1st Prize.
2d do.
Mathematics.
English, 1st Prize.
2d do.
Arithmetic.
Writing.
Good Mark Prize.

THIRD CLASS.

- Latin, 1st Prize.
2d do.
Greek, 1st Prize.
2d do.
English, 1st Prize.
2d do.
French.
Arithmetic.
Writing.
Good Mark Prize.

SECOND CLASS.

- Latin, 1st Prize.
2d do.
English, 1st Prize.
2d do.
French.
Arithmetic.
Writing.
Good Mark Prize.

FIRST CLASS.

- Latin, 1st Prize.
2d do.
English, 1st Prize.
2d do.
French.
Arithmetic.
Writing.
Good Mark Prize.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

- English, 1st Prize.
2d do.
3d do.
French.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Received A. T. W. R. V. R.

PAYMENT RECEIVED.—J. W. Leyscraft, Esq., No. 209 to 260.

Local and Political Intelligence.

This intermission which takes place this week for the first time, by the commencement of the winter-arrangement for dispatching the Mail Steamers from Liverpool, leaves us without the usual amount of European news; it thus offers us time to reflect upon the position of the mighty nations upon whom some of the most startling events of modern history have passed during the year.

France, but in all parts of Italy, in Prussia, and in the Austrian dominions. And the result, so far as our last advices have informed us, has been the preponderance of the sword—in defence of monarchy in most cases, but not less the preponderance of the sword in republican France, where it was not drawn, as in Austria and Prussia, for the re-establishment of a Monarch's tottering throne, but in a combat of republicans against republicans.

France, under her President Cavaignac, and in the person of her Envoy, M. D'Harcourt, frowns upon that course in the people of Rome which, in the multitudes by whom the throne of Louis Philippe was overthrown, she applauds and consolidates. The French Envoy, in reporting the late events at Rome, states that "it is difficult to conceive a sadder spectacle for the nation than that of which he and the other members of the diplomatic body have been witnesses. But he does not explain the essential difference which distinguishes the insurrection of November in Rome from that in February at Paris, and why in the one case the assaults of the Sovereign's palace are "a mob," while in the other they are recognised as the exponents of the national will.

It is satisfactory, however, to find that those who now wield the power in France do not, like the United States' Ambassador in Paris, backed by Congress at Washington, consider the mere circumstance of a nation's coercing or chasing away its Sovereign as a subject of congratulations. Well may she bid foreign nations pause before they plunge into a sea of perils like those on which France is now tossed. Splendid military fetes are a poor covering to the embarrassments of the commercial community, the empty tills of shop-keepers, and the thin purses of house-owners and artisans.

If France acquires so much stability, under her present institutions, as to exercise a restraining influence in the councils of Europe under the approaching reconstruction of governments in Germany and Italy, and to add weight to the demands of subjects upon their Sovereigns for an effective control over public affairs by a just and equitable share of legislative power, we shall be glad and thankful; and it will matter little to us whether he that rules her be called President, King, or Emperor, provided that individual liberty be secured, intellectual and commercial progress favoured, and freedom be given to the word of God to be offered, and the blessed Gospel of our salvation to be made known, to her millions, among whom, of all sorts of liberty, that seems to be least sought and understood with which the Redeemer alone can make sons and nations free.

It is with much satisfaction that we see it officially announced that Austria has accepted the offer made by the mediating powers to hold the conferences for the pacification of Italy at Broscio. This acceptance was the last act of the Wessemburg Cabinet, and Prince Schwartzemberg, on accepting the Government, immediately ratified it, and expressed at the same time to the representatives of the mediating powers the strongest desire to enter immediately on the negotiations. M. Bastide, however, objected that it would be more advisable to wait until the President of the Republic is named. Lord Palmerston has acquiesced in this. The mediating powers have also agreed that the armistice should be prolonged throughout the winter, and in consequence Austria has engaged not to attack Venice by land or by sea. The Sardinian Government has, at the same time, engaged to retain Admiral Aibini with the Sardinian fleet, at Ancona.

The Gen-Correx Cera.—It is not a little singular that this substance, which gave such fearful proof of its tremendously destructive powers on its first discovery, and threatened to become a terrific agent in the destruction of life, should, under the control of science, become a manageable and submissive aid in the cure of disease. The author of a paper, in the Lancet, entitled "Observations on Collodion in the Treatment of Diseases of the Skin," by Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S., observes that he has used a solution of gun-cotton in ether, technically called collodion, somewhat extensively in the treatment of diseases of the skin, and with very satisfactory results. He reports that he finds it to possess four important properties, namely:—1, That of a mild stimulant; 2, That of an efficient substitute for the natural searfskin; 3, That of a mechanical compress; 4, That of an adhesive glue, from which property it derives its name. As a substitute for the absent searfskin it is transparent, pliant, and more or less impermeable, according to the thickness of the layer used. Its most remarkable property is that of the contraction which takes place during drying. Thus Mr. Wilson succeeded in removing a permanent redness of the nose by means of the contractile power exerted by a thin film of this substance, painted on the skin with a camel hair brush. The glue-like property of the collodion is evinced in its power of causing the adhesion of cut surfaces. When employed with the purpose of keeping together the edges of an incision, a piece of cambric or thin linen rag should be dipped in the solution and placed along the line of incision, after the cut edges have been adjusted and thoroughly dried. In chapped hands, the collodion acted not merely as a protective covering, but also promoted the healing of the cracks. In chapped nipples, it was even more efficient in its protective and curative action, and seemed to work a charm upon the painful skin; the gaping cracks were instantly drawn together and almost obliterated by the contracting power of the remedy, and were effectually shielded from the influence of moisture and the pressure of the gums of the infant, and all this in consequence of the rapid evaporation of the ether in an instant of time. Mr. Wilson further observes that this remedy is likely to prove invaluable to mothers suffering under this inconvenience, as being in no wise injurious to the infant, from offering nothing which can be removed by the lips during the act of suckling.

Mr. Wilson remarks that he has also experimented on gutta serena dissolved in chloroform and other solvents, but finds them much inferior to the solution of gun-cotton.

The New Electric Light on a Railway.—On Saturday night an experiment was made on the Great Western Railway, to test the power of a new species of light produced by electricity. The light is produced by an apparatus invented by M. Le Moit, a French gentleman who has been for several years employed in electric experiments in Russia. At half-past six a truck, containing a wooden square box, about the size, though not the shape, of a sentry-box, and having a galvanic battery of some sixty or seventy small jars disposed around it, was attached to the last carriage of the train then about to proceed from Paddington. The light was produced inside the box, and the rays, condensed and heightened by a powerful reflector, were emitted by an aperture contrived for the purpose. The light was produced before the train left Paddington, when a dazzling blaze filled the spacious station, casting the numerous gas lamps completely into the shade. As the train proceeded, the reflection left a long train of clear bright light for the distance of a mile and more behind it. The reflection, as seen from the carriage, was very beautiful, the prismatic colours being distinctly and vividly delineated along the outer edge of the circle of radiation; and as these fell upon the dense column of smoke ascending from the engine, the effect was striking. Objects, such as a bridge, were rendered distinctly visible at the distance of about two miles. The experiment was made as far as Slough, and while there, the light was turned in the direction of Windsor Castle, as it was the expectation of M. Le Moit that it would be seen from thence. A gentleman then stationed himself at the distance of 200 yards or so from the apparatus, and read a newspaper by the light being perfectly easy. The apparatus was used on the return to town in the same manner, the light being continuously intense the whole time. The ingenious inventor stated that there could be no difficulty in keeping it up the whole night.—English paper.

Origin of Fashions.—The origin of a mysterious, meaningless fashion which sprang up among ladies some months ago, is revealed in a recent number of "Frazer's Journal," in an article on "Frolics of Fashion." "When the Queen," says the writer, "was on the Clyde last year, finding her face visited too roughly by the air of our Scottish hills, she tied her veil under her chin. The action was natural, and the effect, no doubt, in the circumstances, becoming. However that may be, before the day was out, there were hundreds of other cheeks in the same predicament. The rage of imitation spread. In the shadiest walks—in the closest streets of the town—in the calmest and hottest days of the season—the veil was fashionably tied under the chin. The fashion, however, was in reality made a fashion through misapprehension.

The above may be matched by the origin of the practice, which is not uncommon in the coast of Africa, of chewing snuff. When the negroes first saw the white men taking his pinch of snuff, they did not exactly perceive the place where the aromatic dust was deposited; and, imitating the white man's fashion, they were naturally enough led to consign the pungent matter to their mouths; that became the fashion with them so commonly, then, that even those who have discovered the right mode, and are now treating their noses instead of their gums to the delicacy, are still in the habit of designating it as "snuffing snuff."

Improvement of Ireland.—In two years more, it is we think so much time, Ireland may present an aspect superior to that which she must sanguine fancy could have painted some few seasons past. When the first shock of famine fell upon the land, our wisest cogitators calculated that five years must elapse, some extended the period to ten, before our country could rise from the direful disaster which the hand of Providence had inflicted. In the actual, we incline to think that an omission was made, of what might be done by doubled efforts, and improved agriculture to remedy and prevent our misfortunes.

al minister responsible for carrying out the doctrines or discipline instituted by his superiors, so also would we shrink from censuring that church for the unauthorized acts of one of its ministers.

The hope was vain. Rumors and statements which may or may not be true have reached us, but that is all; and with respect to the point upon which the whole matter hangs—namely, whether the Rev. Mr. Carroll was obeying the canons of his Church, or merely exercising authority according to his own views of the fitness of things, we are as much in the dark as ever.

We are, however, credibly informed, that an Odd Fellow, who was also a Mason, and in religion a Roman Catholic, recently died in Toronto, and neither on his sick bed was he denied the consolations of his creed as imparted by its ministers, nor was his own memory insulted, nor the feelings of his surviving friends wounded, by the absence of clerical rites when dust was returned to dust. True it is that in the Toronto case the departed was an influential and wealthy member of society, while in that at Niagara the deceased was a poor mechanic—but it is impossible to suppose that Roman Catholicism has one rule for the dying and dead rich, and another for the dying and dead poor, (2) or that which is done as lawful and right at Toronto, should be left undone as being unlawful and wrong at Niagara. We cannot believe this of Catholicism, for there are too many high minded and upright men in her bosom for us to think that such iniquity would be perpetrated and they continue in communion with her.

We dwell upon this, because it seems most likely to turn out that the conduct of the minister here has arisen from misconception or misunderstanding. At any rate it is a matter that ought to be determined, for in whatever light the priesthood may view the matter, it is of immense importance that their flocks should plainly understand whether they are forbidden to assume civil duties and acquire civil rights—whether the expounders of their Creed deny their liberty to associate with others for the purpose of relieving the distressed, comforting the sick, and ministering to the necessities of the widow and the orphan. It is of importance that the laity of the Church of Rome should know this, and it is of no less importance that the adherents of other creeds should also understand it.

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OF CANADA WEST.—We are indebted to the courtesy of the Inspector General's Department for a perusal of the very complete tables of the population and of other interesting statistics of the western section of the Province, compiled by Mr. Crofton of that department; and, we hope to have it in our power, at an early day, to furnish our readers with an abstract of the information contained in these voluminous documents. Mr. Crofton's valuable labours were, we believe, commenced previous to the advent of the present Ministry to power; but it is evident, in their results, that the change in the political head of the department, has in no respect impeded the progress of the non-political plans of his predecessor in office. This is as it should be; and, we trust, that no time will be lost in rendering the work complete, by making a similar compilation of the population, the wealth and the resources of our own section of the Province. Besides comparative statements of the population and its details, in each district, county, and township of Canada-West, these documents contain tabular statements of the rateable property, the land conceded and in cultivation, the amount of produce raised, of horses, cattle and other stock, the number of schools, mills, distilleries, breweries, tanneries, &c., in operation—these statements are also comparative, and thus show, at a glance, the extraordinary progress in population, wealth and intelligence made by Upper Canada, during the last few years. It is too much the fashion to undervalue the advantages which Canada has not only enjoyed, but profited by; and we are fully satisfied, with the exception of one or two of the Western States, it will be found, to use their own expression, that Upper Canada, during the last ten years, has "gone a-head" quite as rapidly as our neighbours south of line 45°—boast they have done—more rapidly than any Eastern State.—Montreal Herald.

Fire.—We regret to learn that on Monday evening last, the grist mill at Rivière du Loup, en haut, belonging to Col. Gigny, was burnt to the ground. Loss about £2000. There was no insurance.—Courier.

The Montreal Fire Companies.—There appears to have been some serious misunderstanding between the Fire Companies and the Corporation, in which, from all we have been able to learn, the latter are entirely to blame. We have, however, neither time nor space for further particulars to day. The following is an abstract of the proceedings last night:—Three of the Companies assembled at the Union Engine House, in the Hay Market, and then proceeded to the British and Canadian School, where they were joined by the other Fire Companies, from whence they marched, by torch light, in solemn procession, with various insignia of mourning, to the City Hall, preceded by their band, playing the Dead March in Saul. On arriving, the officers presented to the Corporation a protest against the proceedings of the Fire Committee, as arbitrary, unjust, and unprecedented, and stating that they, the subscribers to the protest, had given to the Chief Engineer the requisite notice of their resignation, unless their just cause of dissatisfaction were removed. The document was signed by eight Companies in all, 334 men. After this they re-formed, and marched back to the Place d'Armes, when, after three hearty cheers, they quietly dispersed.—Evening Courier, Tuesday last week.

Quebec Fire.—At about 11 o'clock last night a light was observed proceeding from a wooden building situated on the river side of St. Paul street. Before the general alarm was given, a number of persons had collected on the spot and the engines speedily arrived from their various stations, but, as is unfortunately too often the case when fires occur in that quarter, the tide was out, and no water could be procured from the St. Charles river. One engine was however got to play upon the raging element through a length of hose from a well or reservoir some distance down the street, but as a strong easterly wind was blowing at the time, the immense building used as a Brewery on the west side of the one in which the fire originated was soon in flames at several points, and, being entirely constructed of wood, two or three stories in height, and covered with shingles, there is no doubt that had the flames been allowed to gain a height, the numerous buildings in the vicinity would have been one mass of ruins before morning. This was no sooner observed, however, than a number of individuals formed a line and passed buckets of water up a ladder to several men on the roof of the building, and the flames were prevented from spreading until an ample supply of water was furnished from an alimentary engine stationed in the Upper Town market place by which means continuous stream was thrown by Engine No. 1, over the exposed parts of the Brewery and the other buildings around.

In the interim several other engines were standing idle from want of water, only occasionally being filled from the barrels of the water-men or other resources that offered for the

Old Fellowship and the Roman Catholic Church.—From the Kingston Chronicle.—An instance recently occurred at Niagara, in which a Roman Catholic priest refused to attend the dying bed of a member of his congregation because that member had become associated with a lodge of Odd fellows. Upon this we find the following observations in the Niagara Chronicle:—

"We adverted in a recent number to the course pursued by the minister of his Church towards the late Charles Toal, whose adherence to the order of Odd Fellows lost him all the advantages derivable in sickness and in death from the exercise of the pastoral functions. Our hope was, to elicit reliable information as to the actual position of the Roman Church with respect to Odd Fellowship, for as we would carefully avoid holding an individual

minister responsible for carrying out the doctrines or discipline instituted by his superiors, so also would we shrink from censuring that church for the unauthorized acts of one of its ministers.

The hope was vain. Rumors and statements which may or may not be true have reached us, but that is all; and with respect to the point upon which the whole matter hangs—namely, whether the Rev. Mr. Carroll was obeying the canons of his Church, or merely exercising authority according to his own views of the fitness of things, we are as much in the dark as ever.

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Great credit is due to the whole of the firemen present for their untiring exertions, in confining the flames to the building where they originated.

The hose company were very active in laying down a double line of hose from the top of (Loup Hill) to the ground where the fire was raging.

The building destroyed was the property of Mr. Mattheite, and was used of late as a store house, and was uninsured.

The fire originated in the blacksmith shop belonging to the ship yard.

The Brewery is owned by P. Boissau, Esq., and is much injured, but was not insured.

The Ship yard and store were in the occupation of J. G. Clapham, Esq.—Saturday's Mercury.

The Army.—Lieut. Colonel W. J. D'Urban, Deputy Quarter Master General in the Windward and Leeward Islands, is appointed Deputy Quarter Master General to the Forces serving in North America, vice Lieut. Col. Fraser, deceased.

The result of the Lower Town Infant School Bazaar has been very gratifying; the net receipts amounting to £105 10. The ladies managing this useful institution express their gratitude for this liberal aid—far exceeding expectations in the present time of commercial depression.—Mercury.

List of Vessels Being Built in and about Quebec, with the amount of their Tonnage, and by whom:

Table with columns: Vessels, Tons, and names of owners/builders.

MERCHANTS' CLERKS, AND THE BANKRUPT LAW.—At a meeting held last Tuesday, in the great room of the Albion Hotel, resolutions were passed condemnatory of the provision of the present Bankrupt Law which allows the Assignees of Bankrupt Estates to discharge Clerks from their situations, without remuneration for the unexpired period of the current year; a Committee was also appointed to draw up a petition to the Legislature praying for redress of this grievance.

THE WEATHER has been severe since last week; on Friday and Saturday at 5° below zero at 8 in the morning in the upper town, but it is reported that the Thermometer has been down to 21°. There has been snow during the night, and the Thermometer was 16° above 0 at 8 o'clock this morning.

BIRTH. In West-square, Southwark, on Tuesday, the 21st ult., the lady of the Rev. HARVEY VACHELL, of a daughter.

MARRIED. On Tuesday last, by the Rev. R. G. Pless, WILLIAM BROWN, Esq., Merchant, to Miss SARAH DUPONT, both of this city.

DIED. On Wednesday, the 20th instant, AUGUSTA HALL ROSS, fifth daughter of Lieut. C. H. Ross, Royal Navy, aged 7 1/2 years.

At Montreal, on the 18th instant, in the 49th year of his age, Mr. LOUIS HALDIMAND, Hardware Merchant, of that city.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on FRIDAY, 5th JANUARY, 1849.

PAID letters and Newspapers will be received to FIVE o'clock, P.M.

UNPAID letters to EIGHT o'clock, on SATURDAY MORNING.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES, A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL SACRED MUSIC.

BY F. H. ANDREWS. Quebec, October 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.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. FAMILIE Subscriber begs to thank the Ministry and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., having just received per "DOUGLAS," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate charge.

H. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street. Quebec, November 1848.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1847. CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADDLER, SOLICITORS.

PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON. THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE upon Lives and to transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased ANNUITIES whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with or without participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first SEVEN premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole Term of Life.

Table with columns: Age, With Profits, Without Profits, Half Credit.

The above rates, for Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison be found to be lower than the similar table, of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents. Agents and Medical Officers already appointed:

- Branford... William Muirhead...
Cobourg... James Cameron...
Colborne... Robert M. Boucher...
Dundas... Dr. James Hamilton...
London... George Scott...
Montreal... Dr. Alex. Anderson...
Paris... Frederick A. Willson...
Port Sarnia... David Buchanan...
Quebec... Malcolm Macdonald...
St. Catharines... Welch and Davies...
Toronto... Lachlan Bell...
Woodstock... Edmund Bradburn...
Dr. Geo. Herrick...
Dr. William Lapaniere...
Dr. Samuel J. Stratford.

By order of the Board. THOMAS M. SIMONS, Secretary, Hamilton.

Forms of Application, together with any additional information, can be obtained by application at the Office of WELCH & DAVIES, AGENTS FOR QUEBEC. No. 3, ST. JAMES STREET. MEDICAL REFERRE, J. MORRIN, Esq., M.D.

NOTICE. THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.

R. PENISTON, Agent. India Wharf, October, 1848.

NEW BOOKS. THE subscriber has just received by the ship 'Favourite,' a considerable addition to his stock of Books, by which he is now enabled to offer for sale upwards of ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES, CAREFULLY SELECTED WORKS, the whole of which will be disposed of at the lowest possible prices.

Also, by the 'Douglas,' from London, A SUPPLY OF THE PSALMS AND HYMNS, USED IN TRINITY CHAPEL. GILBERT STANLEY, No. 4, St. Anne Street, Quebec, Nov. 2, 1848.

BUCK WHEAT AND INDIAN CORN MEAL. THE Subscriber has received his usual FALL SUPPLY of the above.

ON HAND.—Lobsters, in tins hermetically sealed. Salmon and Mackerel do. North Shore Herrings, No. 1. Mackerel, in 4 lbs. No. 1. Pickled Fish, Green do. Preserved Oysters. Kamouraski Butter. Winter Apples—Greenings, Spitzenburgs and Pippins. Virgin Honey—Tamarinds in Jars. Sperry's Belmont Sperm and Wax Wick Candles. Solar Sperm, and Pale Seal Oil. Solar Lamp Wicks and Chimneys.

Genuine HIGHLAND WHISKEY, in Wood and Bottle. M. G. MOUNTAIN, Quebec, 30th Nov. 1848. 2 m