crown, as being based on a studied design of excluding Roman Catholics as such, from the juries of whose constitution you complain. Disclaiming, as I do, in the most emphatic manner, the existence of any such design, and satisfied of the justice of the principles on which her Majesty's Attorney-General has found himself imperatively bound to act on the occasions you have referred to, and of his strict adherence to those principles alone in the exercise of the privileges of the crown, I have no doubt that he will not, on any future occasion, go beyond those legitimate grounds of objection, which his public duty requires him to attend to, and I do not, therefore, feel called upon to take any measures for interfering with the exercise of that discretion, with which the law has invested him for the conduct of the public prosecutions committed to his charge."

A deep and melancholy interest has been excited by a disaster on board of an Irish passenger-steamboat, which brings the Master and Officers of that vessel under the awful responsibility of having caused the death of more than seventy human beings, under circumstances which the mind shrinks from pursuing into their details. The account given of it in English papers will be found on our fourth page.

Lord Clarendon had returned to the Irish metropolis, and was supplying himself to the abolition of several needless offices, which will save expense for salaries. It appears that the Government Colleges must go into operation, though the Pope has spurned the submissions offered to him in the article of statutes by the Irish Vice-Roy.

It has been determined to open the new Queen's Colleges in Belfast, Cork, and Galway, in October next, notwithstanding the papal rescript and the anathemas of John of Tuam. The buildings of the northern college at Belfast are completed, and those of Galway and Cork will be finished before the time fixed for the opening. The professors are soon to be nominated, and very liberal salaries are allowed, in order to secure persons fully qualified. There are to be twenty professors in each college. The professors in the six following branches are to have £250 per annum each:—The Greek language, the Latin language, history and English literature, logic and metaphysics, mathematics, natural philosophy. In the five following branches the salary is fixed at £200:—Chemistry, anatomy and physiology, natural history, modern languages, mineralogy and geology and curatorship of museum. In Jurisprudence and political economy, English law, civil engineering, and agriculture, each of the four professors is to have a salary of 150. In each of the following five branches the salary of the professor is to be £100:—Irish language, practice of medicine, practice of surgery, materia medica, and midwifery; but all the professors will be entitled to receive, in addition to the fixed salary, the regulated class fees, to be paid by the students attending the lectures. The rules for study and examination to qualify for degrees in the Queen's University in Ireland have been prepared. In each of the colleges there will be forty-five junior scholarships of the value of £30 each, which are to be awarded, after matriculation, by special examinators, to the most distinguished candidates. There are also to be senior scholarships, of the value of £50 each, as rewards for proficiency in certain departments of science and literature. Already there are upwards of 1700 applicants for 60 professorships about to be appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant.

FRANCE.—The election of President for the infant republic commenced, in true French style, on THE LORD'S DAY, 10th ulto., and has raised to the highest office the nation has to bestow an individual who bears a name popular for its connection with a portion of French history, remarkable for the absolute rule which was exercised over France by him who made that name illustrious. If the mere President's near relationship to the Emperor Napoleon made him so popular as to secure his election, the desire of the French for the maintenance of republican institutions can be neither deep nor widely spread. The London *Times*, which attributes Prince Louis Napoleon's republicanism as the merest pretence, put forth to raise himself to the post of supreme authority, writes as follows with regard to the ministry by which it is anticipated that the new President will be surrounded, namely M. Thiers, M. Odillon Barrot, Marshal Bugeaud, M. Léon de Malleville, M. Passy, M. Leon Faucher, Gen. Changarnier, General Bedeau:

"But in the Pretender we had well nigh forgotten his future advisers. It must be confessed they are neither exiles nor unknown. They were all, this time last year, the loyal subjects of Louis Philippe. We will not do them the injury of supposing them really unfaithful to their new master, but the actual antecedents of their history are strongly at variance with their present position. Till the Republic was an historical fact, neither Thiers nor Odillon Barrot had ever approached nearer than to be the Ministers of Louis Philippe with the pledge of reforms. In the morning of February the 24th France was a Monarchy; in the evening it was a Republic. Short-sighted spectators were ready to condole with the men who had fallen into the rear of that furious advance, and who, after laying the foundation of the victory, saw others pluck the prize. This is a mistake. It was no misfortune to drop out of the tideway in that memorable race. It is the law of revolutions that the foremost ranks fall. Governments are taken like citadels. The leaders of the assault fill the ditch for their followers to walk over. The ardent spirits of the Hotel de Ville were the forlorn hope that stormed the breach. They have fallen. Time has devoured its offspring. The Juggernaut has crushed all who drew it. Their place is supplied by the servants of a constitutional King, who appear on the stage surrounding a Pretender to the empire. In all this we find nothing that will enable us to form positive conclusions or even probable conjectures as to the fate of new France. We can only read the ingratitude, or the jealousy of Republicans, if not the condemnation of the Republic. We can only gather that there is no loyalty, because no appreciation of loyalty, in France; and that the faithful servant of a Republic fares even worse than the faithful servant of a King."

The following is said in the *Times*:

"The election of a President commenced on Sunday, the 10th instant, and the polling terminated on Monday evening. There is no doubt that Prince Louis Napoleon is chosen, his majority in all the departments from which the returns made up have been received being very considerable; and although it would at first sight seem impossible to form any correct opinion of the probable result of a poll of several a constituency, yet the results are sufficiently in his favour to place it beyond the shadow of a doubt that Prince Louis Napoleon has obtained both an absolute and a relative majority, so that he will be duly elected. And General Cavaignac will lose the chance of being chosen by the National Assembly into which the choice of one of the candidates would be referred, if none should obtain an absolute majority of the voters.

The election-returns of the twelve arrondissements of Paris show the following result:—

Prince Louis Napoleon	139,165
General Cavaignac	72,734
Ledru-Rollin	22,595
Raspail	13,005
Lamartine	3,308

It is satisfactory to state that the election has proceeded throughout with the utmost tranquillity. The Red Republicans perceive that their hopes of a general scramble are annihilated. Even the Legitimists, who have supported Prince Louis, doubt, for the moment whether they have acted wisely. However, the die is now cast. France has now a Constitution, a Government, and a Chief Magistrate, elected in the most fair mode ever known in the history of the world. It remains to be seen whether she will now be content with her own choice, and tranquil in the enjoyment of the form of Government upon which she has fixed.

AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS.—The abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand greatly improves the prospect of a settlement of the contest which has so fearfully convulsed his wide dominions. The accession of a new Sovereign will inspire hope that the resistance offered to his predecessor will not be visited with the severe vengeance which threatened the leaders in the insurrection if Ferdinand had remained Emperor. Charles Joseph may comprise, in an amnesty, men who by his uncle could not safely have been allowed to escape punishment. The young Emperor is said to be popular with the Hungarians; and he makes fair promises in his first proclamation, the main part of which we here insert:

"WE, FRANCIS JOSEPH I., BY THE GRACE OF GOD, EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA, &c.

"By the resignation of our beloved uncle, the Emperor and King Ferdinand I., in Hungary and Bohemia of that name the 8th, and by the resignation of our beloved father, the lord Archduke Francis Charles, and summoned on the strength of the pragmatic sanction to assume the Crown of this Empire, proclaim hereby solemnly to our people the fact of our ascension to the throne under the name of Francis Joseph the First.

"We are convinced of the necessity and the value of free institutions, and enter with confidence on the path of a prosperous reformation of the Monarchy.

"On the basis of true liberty, on the basis of equality of rights to all our people, and the equality of all our citizens before the law, and on the basis of their equally partaking in the representation and legislation, the country will rise to its ancient grandeur; it will acquire new strength to resist the storms of the time, it will be a hall to shelter the tribes of many tongues united under the sceptre of our fathers.

"Jealous of the glory of the Crown, and resolved to preserve the monarchy uncurtailed, but ready to share our privileges with the representatives of our people, we hope by the assistance of God and the co-operation of our people to succeed in uniting all the countries and tribes of the monarchy into one integral state. We have had severe trials; tranquillity and order have been disturbed in many parts of the empire. A civil war is now raging in one part of the monarchy. Preparations have been made to restore legal order everywhere. The conquest over rebellion and the return of domestic peace are the first conditions to the great work which we now take in hand.

"In this we rely confidently on the sensible and candid co operation of the nation by its representatives.

"We rely on the sound sense of the loyal inhabitants of the country, whom the new laws on the abolition of servitude and imposts have admitted to a full enjoyment of civil rights."

The late Emperor is gone to reside at Prague. The new Sovereign, who is only 18 years of age, is surrounded by energetic advisers; it must be hoped that they will recommend conciliating measures, and that the painful experience of last year will result in the establishment of true constitutional freedom in the populous countries subject to the Imperial sceptre.

In PRUSSIA, the King has felt himself strong enough to venture upon the dissolution of the National Assembly which was occupied in framing a Constitution for the Kingdom; he has promulgated one of his own formation, which is described as being rather liberal. A new Assembly is to meet at Berlin on the 29th of February.

THE GERMAN ASSEMBLY at Frankfort are carrying on their theoretical labours, which are practically set at nought by the Sovereigns whose armed force has prevailed over the insurrectionary movements, the dread of which alone induced the monarchs to humour their people with the notion of a restored German Empire. We find the following in the *Eur. Times*:

The proceedings of the Frankfort Assembly since our last are in themselves important, but are denuded of much of that importance by the complicated and unstable character of the Assembly, resulting from the late and present proceedings in Vienna and Berlin. On the 7th ulto. the Assembly was occupied in considering the fundamental rights of the German people, when, amongst others, the following articles were definitively adopted:—

Every German has the right of citizenship of the German empire. He may exercise in every German land the rights accruing to him by means of this right. The right of electing into the Imperial Assembly is defined by an imperial law of election.

Every German has the right of sojourning or dwelling in any part of the Imperial territory; the right of acquiring and disposing of landed property of every kind; of pursuing any calling that tends to a livelihood, and of acquiring the right of local citizenship.

The penalty of loss of citizenship shall not exist; and in cases where it has already been declared, its effects shall cease, provided acquired private rights are not impaired by its annulment.

Liberty of emigration is not restricted by the state. Emigration fines (*gabella emigrationis*) may not be levied. The matter of emigration is under the protection, as it is the care of the Empire.

The law makes no difference between the various orders (of the people); all privileges attaching to particular orders are abolished. The nobility, as an order, is abolished. All Germans are equal in the eye of the law.

All titles, so far as they are not connected with an office, are abolished, and may never again be introduced.—Ayes, 253; noes, 170.

No member of a German state can accept an order from a foreign state.—Ayes, 229; noes, 193. The obligation to serve in the armed forces is the same for all; the sending a substitute is not allowed.

The penalty of death, except when prescribed by martial law, or where admitted by naval law in case of mutiny, is also the punishment of the pillory, of branding, and of bodily chastisement, are abolished.

Every German has the right of expressing his opinion freely by word of mouth, writing, printing, and pictorial or plastic representation. The freedom of the press may not be limited, suspended, or annulled, under any circumstances, or in any way whatsoever, by preventive measures; either by censorship, concessions, payment of caution, state-imposts, restrictions imposed on the printing-offices or the book-trade, or by postal prohibitions, or any other impediments thrown in the way of free intercourse. [The insertion of the words "by preventive measures" was carried by 338 against 67; and the word "suspended" by 263 against 181.]

On offences committed by the press, which are officially prosecuted, verdict shall be returned by jury. A law in relation to the press will be enacted by Imperial authority.—Every German has full liberty of faith and conscience.—No one is compelled to reveal his religious convictions.—No one is bound to attach himself to any religious community. (This last clause was carried by 227 against 198.)

The KING OF BAVARIA has offered a prize of 100 ducats for the best essay on the subject, "By what means can the poverty of the lower orders of the inhabitants of Germany, and more especially of Bavaria, be most advantageously and permanently relieved." The essays are to be given in by the 31st of January, and will be submitted for decision to a competent committee nominated by the King.

ITALY.—*Escape of the Pope.*—Correspondence of the London *Times*.—"Since the assassination of M. Rossi, the Pope remained a close prisoner in the Quirinal; and the Duke d'Harcourt, the French representative, was compelled to reside in the palace, for the purpose of affording the protection of his person and flag to the sovereign Pontiff. The business of the Government went on in the Pope's name, but without his sanction, and so far did he carry his resolution not to be dictated to, that he refused even to receive the reports, according to invariable custom, of the officer of the guard. Such a state of things could not long continue, and the members of the diplomatic corps, as it is said, arranged a plan for the liberation of his Holiness, of which the immediate execution was entrusted to the Count de Spaur, the Minister of Bavaria. At an early hour, previously agreed to, the Pope retired into a private room for the purpose of apparently conferring with the gentleman I have just named, and there he disguised himself in the livery of the Bavarian legation. In a few minutes the carriage of the minister was called, and the Count de Spaur, followed by the Pope, disguised as his servant, descended the grand staircase, entered his carriage, the Pope mounting on the box alongside the coachman. The artifice succeeded—no suspicion arose either in the Quirinal or the out yard guards, and the good old man was enabled to breathe the air of liberty. Immediately on the arrival at the residence of the Bavarian minister another transposition was made. The Pope took off the livery suit, and dressed himself in the usual costume of the minister's chaplain, or *aumonier*, and M. de Spaur having already given notice of his intention of going to Naples, and received passports from the Government, post horses were soon procured, the count and his supposed chaplain took their places in the carriage, and then happily cleared the gates of Rome. It was sometime before the escape was discovered, as of course due care was used by those in the secret to say that the Pontiff was engaged in his devotions, and could not be disturbed. When the flight became known, the ministry was thunderstruck, and, as I hear, dragoons were despatched to bring back the fugitive. But either these measures failed, or the new Government hesitated in arresting the person of an ambassador, and the Count de Spaur, with his reverend charge, crossed the frontier in safety, and arrived at Gaeta, a large town, the first in the Neapolitan territory, not far from Terracina. The Pope left the Quirinal on the evening of the 24th, and arrived at Gaeta on the night of the 25th."

The King of Naples most readily took the Pontiff under his protection; a protest, declaring all the late acts at Rome null and void, and appointing four persons to carry on the Government over the Papal States, was signed by the Pope, but the people of Rome refuse to recognise the force of it, and have sent a deputation calling upon their Sovereign to return to his dominions.

SPAIN is far from being in a settled and tranquil state. PORTUGAL seems to be free from disturbance.

In INDIA, military preparations, for a vigorous campaign against the Sikhs, were engaged in with great activity.

Already a numerous army of at least 30,000 men is collected on the Sutlej, and the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Gough, was expected at head quarters on the 9th November. Lord Dalhousie has also proceeded in person to the upper provinces. The measures taken by Sir Frederick Currie seem to have checked Chuttur Singh's movements, but it can scarcely be expected but that some very serious fighting will take place before the insurrection is completely put down, and the Punjaub shall be finally annexed to the British dominions in India. About 5000 additional troops will leave England next month for Bombay; and we know the vigour and intelligence of Sir John Hobhouse too well not to be fully assured that he will ably second Lord Dalhousie's exertions.

The further intelligence from the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE confirms the news of the termination of the war, and of the complete dispersion of the insurgent Boers.

EGYPT.—The Vice-Roy Ibrahim Pacha is dead, and Abbas Pacha has succeeded him.

After drawing up the above Summary, we received yesterday, in the *Gazette* and *Morning Chronicle*, the telegraphic report of European news received at New York by the American Steamer *Washington*: we make use of it for the purpose of laying the following items before our readers.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, JANUARY 8TH, 6 P. M.

The steamer *Washington* left Bremen on the morning of the 8th ultimo, and Southampton on the 20th, making 19 days' passage. She brings about 60 passengers, 900 tons of merchandize from Bremen, 800 packages valuable French merchandize, shipped at Southampton, with a fair amount of freight on English account.

Advices from Havre of the 18th, say that business in France continues to improve since the election of Bonaparte, with advancing prices for staples.

Paris was tranquil, increasing confidence, among the monied and commercial classes of the metropolis and departments.

Large *bona-fide* purchases of French funds had been made for the rise.

The President was to be proclaimed on the 15th December, and a new cabinet afterwards.

Odillon Barrot was to be the head of the new government, and Lamartine was likely to be put in nomination for the Vice Presidency.

The excitement in the election was fast subsiding. There appeared to be a split among the supporters of the prince, owing to the impossibility of supplying all demands for places.

M. De Beaumont, French minister to England, under Cavaignac, left London on the 18th, having resigned in consequence of the election of Louis Napoleon.

VENICE.—Despatches of the 12th say that the Russian fleet appeared off Trieste, to suppress the liberties of the Venetians by a blockade of the city.

From Hungary the accounts are contradictory. No decisive battle had been fought. The Hungarians were burning down their towns and villages, and destroying all communication, to cut off the invading army of Austria by cold, fever, or starvation.

No news of importance from Ireland. The trial of Gavin Duffy was proceeding.

ENGLAND.—In consequence of the immense accumulation of bullion in the Bank of England, nearly £15,000,000,—the favourable position of affairs in France, and the tendency to the improvement in the manufacturing districts, the funds have risen one per cent; foreign stocks, Mexican Bonds, 22½ a 23½. A considerable rise occurred in Railroad shares, but the market had again receded a little.

THE POPE was still at Gaeta, surrounded by diplomatists. Twenty-nine cardinals were assembled to give him advice, and he had determined to take refuge in France. A provisional government is to be formed in Rome. The city remained tranquil, but it was thought the great powers would interfere to establish the Pope's authority.

The affairs of Italy daily become more involved, and King Charles Albert had been obliged to yield to the ultra-liberals.

A despatch from New Orleans, dated January 6th, says, the cholera, for a day or two past, has been less destructive in its ravages. The number of deaths from the malady, within the past 48 hours, were only 77; the number of deaths from cholera and other causes, within the same time, was 131. Citizens generally returning to their homes. The late rains had subsided, and given place to wholesome and pleasant weather.

A dispatch from Cincinnati, same date, says, three cases of cholera have occurred in this city, within the last 24 hours. They were of a mild type and not fatal.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE CONTROVERSY.—The long pending controversy between Mr. Ellett and the Supension Bridge Companies has been settled on the following terms. The Companies have agreed to take Mr. Ellett's stock and allow him $5,000 therefor, and $7,000 on all other accounts—in brief to give him $12,000 for all his interests, and in full of all demands, each party paying their own costs.—*Hamilton Gazette.*

FARMERS' BANK.—We understand that this Institution which has always kept strict faith with the public, but which has for several years ceased to do any business, will resume its operations in this city upon the original articles of association, about the first of February next. The greater part of the stock having been purchased by parties, possessed, as we are informed, of abundant means to carry it on successfully. The Institution has our best wishes for its prosperity.—*Toronto Patriot.*

PORT HOPE, Janv. 3rd.—Yesterday evening, between 8 and 9, p. m. a fire broke out in the premises of H. H. Meredith & Co., and consumed the entire range of buildings, from Mr. William Burnham's brick store to the corner opposite Mr. H. Gillett's, burning 8 stores and 1 hotel; estimated loss, £15,000 mostly insured.

PHILIPSBURG, (C.E.) Dec. 21.—On Monday last, the troop of Royal Montreal Cavalry, commanded by Captain Ermatinger, was inspected by Lieut. Col. Sir Hugh Dalrymple, commanding on the south side of the St. Lawrence, who, we learn, expressed himself in high terms of approbation on the highly soldier-like appearance of the troop, and excellent condition of the horses. We possess but little knowledge on these subjects, but we cannot let this opportunity pass of bearing our testimony to the highly respectable and orderly conduct of every individual connected with this corps during their sojourn amongst us. On the same day the gallant Colonel inspected the detachment of the Royal Canadian Rifles stationed here, and received from him that praise their highly soldier-like conduct so well deserves.—*Missisquoi News.*

MELBOURNE AND SHIPTON are going ahead with every prospect of a successful journey.

It is more than twelve months since our Academy was opened in Richmond, under the superintendence of the Rev. A. L. TWILIGHT, as Principal, a scholar and able instructer of youth. Last season the services of Miss ROBERTSON, as Preceptress, a lady well qualified for the duty, were obtained for the female department of the institution.

[Several lectures lately delivered are here enumerated.]

We had several arrivals, during the summer, of respectable families, who have purchased near to Melbourne, thus adding to our society and community, and bringing their families within the reach of useful instruction. A News Room is upon the eve of being opened, another source for information, by every inquiring mind.

The Bridge we obtained last year, from the public funds, is found to be one of the greatest improvements in the Eastern Townships, giving an easy and ready access from all the Townships, to and from Melbourne, as a centre. And now, that it is in contemplation of the Legislature to extend the Representation of the Province, we are in the hope that the County of Sherbrooke, by far too large, may be divided, and with some townships from Drummond County, there may be a new County, either Melbourne or Richmond, as may be adopted; and thus give an impetus to improvement, Agricultural and Commercial.

CORRESPONDENT, *Sherbrooke Gazette.*

CITY COUNCIL, forthcoming election.—ST. LEWIS WARD.—A. Joseph, Esq., and Captain Boxer contest this ward. James Dean, Esq., the retiring member, declines re-election.

PALACE WARD.—George Hall, Esq., the present member; no opposition.

CHAMPLAIN WARD.—John Maguire, Esq., the present member, is to be opposed by C. Alleyn, Esq.

ST. PETER'S WARD.—Hugh Murray, Esq., in room of J. Gillespie, Esq., who declines re-election; no opposition.

ST. ROCH'S WARD.—We have heard the name of Dr. Rousseau, mentioned.

ST. JOHN'S WARD.—N. F. Belleau, Esq., presents himself for re-election, but we have not heard whether he will be opposed.

It has been stated that Mr. Hall was anxious to retire, and declined re-election, but upon the earnest solicitations of some of the most influential electors of Palace Ward, he afterwards consented, and we are happy at this determination, as we consider Mr. Hall one of the most active, and independent members of the Council, and always to be found in his place at the Council board.—*Morning Chronicle.*

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—On Saturday night last, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a fire broke out, in a wooden store in St. Paul street, owned by the heirs of the late Dr. Racey, and occupied as a grain store by Messrs. Menaut & Gauthier. The fire companies were promptly on the spot, but unfortunately the supply of water was again deficient, the tide being out at the time. It was however obtained, as on the last occasion, from the Upper Town market, and from Mr. Boswell's brewery; but it was found impossible to save the premises in which the fire broke out. Between 100 and 200 bbls. flour was saved; but the whole of the grain in the store, and some 130 chaldrons coals, in tear, belonging to C. Poston, Esq., were destroyed. The store was insured at the Quebec Office and £300 on the flour, at the Ætna Office. There was no insurance on the grain. A very general opinion prevails that this has been the work of an incendiary.

The most melancholy part of the affair was the death of a young man, named John O'Flaherty, who had gone into the store to assist in saving the property, and it is supposed was suffocated in the attempt. The deceased was by trade a tailor, and was much respected in the neighbourhood where he resided. He was about 24 years of age, was unmarried and lived with his parents in Sault-au-Matelot street.—*Morning Chronicle.*

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.—Officers elected at the Society's Annual General Meeting held on Friday last:

William Patton, Esq., *President.*
T. W. Lloyd, Esq. } *Vice Presidents.*
H. J. Noad, Esq. }
W. Bennett, Esq., *Secretary.*
J. H. Clint, Esq., *Asst. Secretary.*
Revd. G. Mackie, D.D. } *Chaplains.*
" A. W. Mountain, B.A. }
Doctor J. A. Sewell, } *Physicians.*
" Griffin, }

The Committee of Management consists of 15 Gentlemen, with a Sub-Committee of Charity, and a Sub-Committee of Accounts.

Treasurer: Robert Symes, Esq.

THE GAS LIGHTS are now in perfect order, and illuminate our streets, shops &c. beautifully.

THE WEATHER has been cold since our last, with the exception of one very mild day last week. Thermometer 3° below zero this morning at 8 o'clock.

BIRTH.

On the 3rd instant, Mrs. R. ROGERS, of a daughter.

On the 31st ult., the wife of FREDERIC ROBERTS, Esq., Staff Surgeon, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Montreal, on the 2nd inst., at Christ Church, Doctor DOUGLAS GRANTHAM, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, eldest son of STEPHEN GRANTHAM, Esq., of Ryder's Wells, Sussex, to AMELIA LOUISA, second daughter of Captain BLENKARNE, Ordnance Department, late of H. M. 14th Regiment.

At Kingston, C. W., on the 28th ultimo, Captain NEIL MCINNIS MACKAY, Royal Artillery, to HARRIET, fourth daughter of the late ROBERT WOOD, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

On the 7th instant, GEORGE STRATHMORE, aged 15 months, youngest child of Dr. GEO. M. DOUGLAS.

On Sunday the 7th instant, EDWARD MEARS, aged 16 years and six months.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THURSDAY, 18th JANUARY, 1849.

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

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

GRAMMAR SCHOOL
in connection with Bishop's College.

THE WINTER TERM in this Institution, under the superintendence of PROFESSOR H. MILES, A. M., commences on the 8th inst, when those Scholars who have obtained leave of absence during the Christmas Recess are expected to rejoin their classes.

Lennoxville, January 3rd, 1849.

KAMOURASKA BUTTER.

100 FIRKINS, VERY SUPERIOR, for sale by

C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 8th Jany., 1849.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE.

LENT TERM commences on the 20th of JANUARY.

Candidates for Matriculation will be examined on FRIDAY the 19th, and are requested to give immediate notice to the Principal, of their intention to present themselves.

Further information may be had from the Revd. J. H. NICOLLS, Principal, Lennoxville, the Revd. A. W. MOUNTAIN, Quebec, and the Revd. J. IRWIN, Montreal.

December 21st, 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 ½ bbls., No. 1.
Table Fish, Green Cod.
Preserved Oysters.
Kamouraska Butter.
Winter Apples—Graenings, Spitzenburgs and Pippins.
Virgin Honey—Tamarinds in Jars.
Sperm, Belmont Sperm and Wax Wick Candles.
Solar Sperm and Pale Seal Oil.
Solar Lamp Wicks and Chimneys.
A genuine HIGHLAND WHISKEY, in Wood and Bottle.

M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, 30th Nov. 1848. 2 m

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

Quebec, October 1848. 3m

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.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the Military 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 & SADLEIR, SOLICITORS.
PHYSICIANS:
G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON LIVES and 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.

Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.
15	1 13 1	1 6 5	
20	1 17 4	1 9 11	
25	2 2 9	1 14 7	1 17 6
30	2 9 3	2 0 2	2 2 6
35	2 16 7	2 6 4	2 9 2
40	3 6 2	2 14 8	2 17 6
45	3 17 1	3 4 0	3 7 4
50	4 13 1	3 17 11	4 1 4
55	5 17 8	4 19 11	5 3 4
60	7 10 10	6 9 11	6 13 2

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:

Brantford	William Muirhead.
Cobourg	James Cameron.
Colborne	Robert M. Boucher.
Dundas	Dr. James Hamilton; George Scott, Esq.
London	Dr. Alex. Anderson; Frederick A. Willson
Montreal	Dr. S. C. Sewell.
Paris	David Buchan.
Port Sarnia	Malcolm Cameron.
Quebec	Welch and Davies.
St. Catharines	Lachlan Bell.
Toronto	Edmund Bradburne; Dr. Geo. Herrick.
Woodstock	William Lapenotiere; 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 REFEREE,
J. J. MORRIN, Esq., M.D.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE,
IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS.
Inquire at No. 15, Stadacona Street.