fers to realise, owing to the large stock on hand, which far exceeds that of last year, and the demand as well as the export deliveries continue in a most unsatisfactory manner, prices have again receded. Our Cotton trade is very steady, and a moderate amount of business continues to be transacted. The Corn markets are also firm, and prices on the whole have been well maintained.

Liverpool Markets.—Indian Corn 35 to 37s.; Wheat 8s. to 9s. per 70lbs.; Flour Canadian sweet 32 to 34s.; sour 30 to 31s.; Indian Meal per 196lbs. 17 to 18s.; Canadian white Pease per 504lbs. 36 to 37s.

Consols 3 per cent. 86¼ to ¼.

Our Sovereign and her Consort and young family were enjoying the privacy which they have secured by their excursion to the distant north. A description of the Castle where they have taken up their temporary abode will be found on our fourth page.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine service on Sunday at noon, in Crathie parish church. It was generally known that the Queen would be present at worship there, but the circumstance did not cause any of that excitement which was supposed to have been so highly and justly offensive to her Majesty at Blair Athol. The church is a small building, and was quite full, but not over-crowded. The congregation appeared to consist entirely of the parishioners, who may have attended in larger numbers than is usually the case, but none of the people from neighbouring parishes seemed to be present. The visitors from Ballater, eight miles lower on the river, were not there, and the attendance was not equal to the numbers who would be present on a communion Sabbath. The Rev. Mr. Anderson, who is minister of the parish, conducted the services in the form usual in the church of Scotland. He read part of the last address of Moses to the Israelites, and made some remarks, elicited by the passage, on the nature and character of national sins. His text was the 36th verse in the 8th chapter of John's Gospel. Peasant girls in printed cotton, and Highland matrons in their snow-white caps and plaids were seated next the Queen of England; and the whole appearance of the congregation was most respectful—not merely to the high personages there, but to the practical feeling that this was a place of worship of the Highest, and that they professed therein to be engaged. The preacher read the first paraphrase, and the word had evidently escaped the Queen, who turned round to a young man in the pew immediately behind, and requested him, apparently, to show her the place, as people say in Scotland. At the conclusion of the service there was very little display of curiosity. Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked along the narrow lanes leading from the church to the bridge amongst a considerable crowd of hearers, in the plain coarse woollens of the hills, with the old broad blue bonnets of the district, or the simple female attiring that many years ago was the prevailing habit in lowland country parishes, to their carriage, which was waiting for them. At the south side of the bridge, which her Majesty and Prince Albert crossed, a small number of the people, whose road lay down the river, waited until the Queen's carriage came up, took off their hats or bonnets, and bowed.

Death of Lord George Bentinck.—A second edition of the London Sun, of the 22nd ulto., has the following:—

"Nottingham, Friday, 9.45, A. M.—A messenger from Welbeck Abbey has just arrived announcing the death of Lord George Bentinck. His lordship left the abbey on foot and unattended, at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, for Thoresby, part of the seat of the Earl of Manvers, where he had an engagement to dine. Notwithstanding, inquiries were made, and at eight o'clock last night he was found on the footpath quite dead, having evidently expired of apoplexy. Thoresby is about six miles from Welbeck."

The accounts of the trustees of the King of the Belgians, in regard to the annuity of £50,000 per annum received from Great Britain, have been published, from which it appears that the annual expense of keeping up Claremont, together with certain pensions and salaries, amounts to about £14,000 leaving a balance of £36,000 which is regularly paid into the Exchequer.

Ireland.—The special commission opened at Clonmel on Thursday. Chief Justice Blackburne charged the grand jury, after which they retired, and late in the day brought in true bills against Messrs. Smith O'Brien, M'Manus, Meagher, Dillon, and O'Donnell. These prisoners were then placed at the bar, and, on application, copies of the indictment were granted to them.

The Court was then adjourned to the following day, when the bills of indictment against Mr. Meagher and the other state prisoners would be taken into consideration.—The trials of Mr. Smith O'Brien and the other parties against whom bills have been found for high treason, will not take place before Thursday next.

There is not the slightest excitement through the town, nor are there a dozen persons assembled in the neighbourhood of the court-house. The predial outrages which have recommenced in Ireland still occupy a considerable share of public attention, and keep the whole southern division of that distracted country in a continual state of alarm. We are quite foiled in any attempt to learn the exact position of affairs in the mountainous districts around Carrick-on-Suir. We receive daily entire columns of news from the local papers, but the details are so shrouded in vague statements, or veiled by the interests or prejudices of party, that it is almost impossible to fix upon the precise facts of this new insurrectionary movement (if it can be dignified by such a title.

It appears, by many detailed accounts, that parties of armed insurgents are almost daily descried on the hills, at some particular spots; the police send for the military; the troops are marched to the scene in the hope of annihilating the rebels, and when they arrive, the whole body of mountain marauders have disappeared, and invariably elude all the efforts of the police and the military to capture them, or bring them into action. We hear of substantial farmers being compelled to join the insurgents at their nightly assemblages; and one story relates how a reluctant recruit was pressed into the service of the insurgents, and how he was taken before several officers dressed in "the green and gold uniform," but, strangely enough, was afterwards allowed to return to his home.

Meanwhile General Cavaignac is beginning to find difficulties thickening around him. Prince Louis Bonaparte, who has been triumphantly elected a member of the National Assembly of Paris, brings with him the *prestige* of a name which flatters French vanity; and if he engages in schemes for his own aggrandisement, contrary to Cavaignac, he has much in his favour. A struggle for power may be looked for. The Government was drawing troops towards Paris, and it was much feared that another conflict must be speedily looked for.

A great multitude was collected in the neighbourhood of the Hôtel de Ville this morning. At nine o'clock the mayors of all the arrondissements assembled there, under the presidency of Bonjean, mayor of the 4th arrondissement, as president by seniority. At ... the following were the results of the election were duly proclaimed: Louis Bonaparte, 110,752; Achille Fould, 78,891; Raspail, 66,963; Thoré, 61,480; Cabet, 64,375; Rogert (du Nord), 61,482; Edmund Adam, 54,507; Benjamin Delessert, 42,337; Marshal Bugeaud, 48,590; Emile de Giraidin, 26,885. Consequently, Prince Louis Bonaparte and MM. Fould and Raspail were declared duly elected.

The following has been adopted as an article of the Constitution:

"Everybody may freely follow his religion, and shall receive from the state equal protection in the exercise of worship. Ministers of churches now recognised, or hereafter to be recognised by law, have alone right to receive salary from the state."

The *Constitutionnel* says there is some hesitation as to whether the conferences on the affairs of Italy will be held at Bâle or at Geneva. It adds that the Prince of Schwartzenburg is to represent Austria in the conferences, and that the probable representative of France will be M. Drouin de L'Huys, the president of the committee on foreign affairs of the National Assembly.

Germany.—The National Assembly of the German Empire, at Frankfort, has bethought itself so far better as to pass a vote, by 257 against 236, in favour of carrying into effect the armistice agreed upon between Prussia and Denmark. The Assembly calls upon the central Power "to take proper measures for securing the speediest understanding possible, in reference to the necessary modification of the convention of the 26th August, on the ground of the readiness officially declared by the Danish Government to accede to such:—also to take a view of the steps necessary for paving a speedy way to the negotiation of a peace."

This pacific measure taken within doors seems, however, to have aroused a storm of disappointment without. A mob of some 3 or 4,000 violent democrats threatened the members who had voted in the majority; a great meeting was held at which the majority of the Assembly were voted traitors to their country and people. The Government procured an addition of military force, both Austrian and Prussian (probably from Mentz which is always occupied by a mixed garrison) and an insurrection commenced by the erection of barricades in many streets. The troops attacked and eventually overcame the obstacles opposed to them by the insurgents. The conflict had been decided on the 18th ulto., when the last accounts from Frankfort were despatched. Prince Lichnowsky and Major von Auerswald lost their lives by musket-shots from the insurgents.—No definitive arrangements for the formation of a new ministry had as yet been accomplished.

Schleswig and Holstein.—The German troops continued rapidly to evacuate Schleswig and Holstein. General Von Wrangel announces to the central ministry of war at Frankfort that he resigns the chief command of the German federal army in Schleswig and Holstein, as the armistice is concluded, and the execution of the military part of the convention is in progress, while the Prussian general Von Bonin has taken the command of the troops which are to remain in the duchies. General Von Wrangel concludes by announcing that he is on the point of leaving for Potsdam, and that Colonel Von Hahn will temporarily take the command until the federal troops, with the exception of those whose stay is stipulated in the armistice, shall have wholly evacuated the duchies. On the 14th inst. General Von Wrangel further issued a farewell address, in which he acknowledges, in the warmest terms, the bravery and patience of his troops, and thanks them for their good conduct.

Prussia.—The King was unsuccessfully engaged in endeavours to form a new ministry. Riots took place at Potsdam on the 12th ulto.; a military affray at Posen; a squabble between civilians and military at Cologne. Berlin was quiet.

Austria.—After a brief interval of tranquillity, Vienna has again been the scene of disturbances, and democracy has triumphed. A certain Swobada set on foot, about two months since, a *soi-disant* philanthrophic society for the benefit of his fellow-men, the ultimate object in view being his own profit. He issued notes at two florins each, which notes according to his prospectus, might increase in value to the amount of 100 florins. The bearers of these notes endeavoured to pass them as current, under the delusion that they were guaranteed by the State; the State refused the guarantee, and the consequence was a tumult. On the 12th instant thousands assembled before the palace of M. Dobblhoff, the Minister; drums beat, the soldiers of the line were ordered out, preparations for barricades were made, and order only restored by M. Dobblhoff issuing a proclamation promising to cash the obnoxious notes.

Hungary.—The following statement of the origin of the present differences between this country and Austria is from the.—*London Times*:

It had unfortunately happened that, in the defence of their ancient rights and national liberties, the Magyars had treated with a contempt bordering on injustice the rights and liberties of their fellow-countrymen of Slavonian origin, who inhabit the fertile plains of the Banat, south of the Danube, the military frontier, and the valleys of the Drave and the Save. While Pesth had been rapidly advancing in prosperity and civilization, under the influence of the Magyar party, Agram, the capital of Croatia, had become the centre of a Slavonian movement, directed by men who resented the ascendancy of a race distinct from their own. As long as the authority of the Austrian administration was supreme in the Hungarian dominions it contrived to balance these jarring nationalities one against the other, and to preserve the peace by enforcing their common deference to a German power. But no sooner had the revolution given an open preponderance and a species of independence to the Magyars at Pesth, than the hostility of the Slavonians knew no bounds, and a civil war broke out, which has been carried on with great atrocity from the frontiers of Servia to the coast of the Adriatic. At first the Magyars and the Hungarian Ministry committed the error of thinking too lightly of their opponents, though it was suspected, we know not with what amount of truth, that the Cabinet of Vienna and the Imperial Family secretly favoured the Slavonian movement as a means of humbling the pride and limiting the independence of the Hungarian nobles. But the result of the contest has, up to this time, been singularly unfavourable to the Hungarian forces; they have been defeated on several points; they have been unable to maintain a shadow of authority south of the Danube, and the Ban of Croatia has collected from the martial population of the provinces, which obey his commands with devoted enthusiasm, an army of sixty thousand men, superior, it would seem, to any which the Hungarian Ministry can oppose to him. Under these circumstances, which threaten the very existence of the Government, and the security of the city of Pesth, the Diet, and the Ministers have loudly demanded the active support of the Imperial authority and of their German allies. On the 5th of September, Kossuth, the Minister of Finance, was carried to the Hall of the Diet, enfeebled by illness, but unwilling to flinch from a crisis which may prove decisive of the future welfare of his country. He declared that, in the presence of the formidable dangers which surrounded them, the Ministers of the Crown might soon have occasion to call upon the House to name a Dictator, invested with unlimited powers, to save the country. But he announced that they were prepared to recommend a last appeal to the Imperial Government, before they resorted to a measure which might be construed into a declaration of independence. A deputation was accordingly named, consisting of 150 magnates and deputies, who proceeded to Vienna to demand the fulfilment of the royal promise of Ferdinand V. to come at once amongst his Hungarian subjects, and to require the immediate promulgation of those military and financial laws which are indispensable to rescue the Hungarian nation from the perilous position in which it stands. This deputation was to enter into no protracted discussions with the Imperial Ministers, but to give in its demands in the form of an *ultimatum*, and if no favourable answer was given to it within twenty-four hours they were to return to Pesth to advise on the measures to be taken by the Hungarian nation to relieve its own necessities.

The Austrian Government, seemingly relying on the diversion made in its favour by the Croatian attack upon the Magyars, treated this deputation coldly, and they returned without any satisfaction. The Emperor has addressed a letter to Baron Jellalich, the leader of the Croatians, in which he revokes a former suspension of the Baron from his command, acknowledges that he had erred in mistrusting the Baron's intentions, and admits the course pursued by him to furnish "undeniable proofs of fidelity and attachment to the reigning dynasty." He exhorts him "to labour for the maintenance of the integrity of the Crown and for the salutary development of the co-states of the kingdom of Hungary."

Italy.—The King of Sardinia arrived at Turin on the 14th; he professed his determination to renew the war; he had 102,000 effective men, and expected to have 145,000 to take the field with, by the time the armistice should expire. If France should be too much occupied with domestic affairs to give him assistance by an auxiliary force, he will probably be glad enough to avail himself of any success, her negotiations may meet with, to get out of his perplexities by some pacification not too humiliating to himself.

It is affirmed, in advices from Paris, that the armistice has been extended to another six weeks; also that no attack shall be made by Austria upon the city of Venice, during the continuance of the armistice.

Tuscany seems to have been restored to quietness. In Sicily, though the Neapolitan troops have taken Messina, there seems to be determination enough among the people to offer effectual resistance to their progress in subjecting the island afresh to the King of Naples. No news of any interest from Rome.

Constitution of Switzerland.—The Diet of Switzerland assembled at Berne on the 3rd ult., for the purpose of declaring the acceptance of the new Federal Constitution. This Constitution was adopted by the vote of 15½ cantons containing an aggregate population of 1,899,517 souls, against 5½ cantons, containing a population of 177,656, which voted against it. The canton of Tessino, with a population of 113,923 souls, has given no vote on the question.

The new Council will consist of 111 members distributed as follows:—Berne, 20; Zurich, 12; Lucerne, 6; Uri, 1; Schwyz, 2; Upper and Lower Valais, Glaris and Zug, 1 each; Basle-city, 1, canton, 2; Friburge 5; Soleure, 3; Schaffhusen, 2; Appenzel, 3; Thurgau and Valais, 4 each; Tessino, 6; Neufchatel and Geneva, 3 each; Argau and Vaud, 9 each.

Russia.—The army has been considerably increased by the addition of 210,000 men of the reserve. The Emperor Nicolas had instructed his envoy in England to support the indissoluble union of Schleswig with Denmark at the conference about to be held on the subject in London.

Turkey and the Principalities.—Letters from Constantinople to the 31st of August state that Ibrahim Pacha had arrived at the court of the Sublime Porte for the express purpose of being invested with the sovereignty of Egypt by the Sultan; his father, Mehemet Ali, having become childish. The cholera continued to rage in Constantinople. A fresh conflagration in Galata had consumed upwards of 200 houses.

The following letter, dated Jassy, the 3d inst, appears in the *Austrian Universal Gazette*:—

"The situation of the principalities is becoming extremely grave. Great Britain has resolved to support the Ottoman Porte against Russia in the negociations relating to Moldavia and Wallachia. The British Consul at Bucharest has congratulated the Government on the recognition by the Divan of the reforms lately introduced. The Turkish troops are being concentrated. The Turks and Egyptians present an effective force of 300,000 men, commanded by Ibrahim Pacha.

The Cholera.—A letter from Paris, dated Monday evening, says—"Yesterday and to-day several cases have appeared, which are said to have all the symptoms of Asiatic cholera, but in a mild shape.

A letter from Hamburgh of the 15th inst. says—"A number of violent cases of Asiatic cholera have already occurred, principally among the lower orders of the people. Altogether there have been about 280 cases within a period of fourteen days since the disease made its first appearance. About half that number are convalescent."

Letters from Smyrna of the 2nd instant state that the cholera was making great ravages, but it was hoped that it had passed its culminating point. Number of deaths decreasing.

The cholera continues to spread at Berlin. There have been upwards of 1800 cases since its first appearance.

New York.—The republican refugee from Baden, Mr. Hecker, has arrived in the United States: a reception was given him in Tamany Hall, by a number of people who must needs bawl applause to every one that avows hospitality to monarchical institutions.

Yucatan.—The whites have, according to the last advices, obtained such decisive advantages over the Indians that the rebellion may be considered as nearly at an end.

The steamer *Dawn*, which struck some time ago on her passage down one of the rapids, but was raised and brought to Sorel for repairs, has been put into perfect order and resumes her station on the river.

Fires at Montreal.—Mr. Brodie's distilling and rectifying establishment, near the Wellington Bridge, was consumed on Wednesday of last week; loss supposed to be little short of £5,000.

On Monday morning eight buildings situated between the Main Street and St. Dominick Street, St. Lawrence Suburbs, were destroyed by fire, which broke out in a stable.

St. Andrews and Quebec Railway.—The annexed letter has been received by the directors of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, from the Colonial-office, respecting that undertaking:—

"Downing-street, Sept. 18.

"Sir,—Referring to what passed, at the interview which Lord Grey granted to the deputation, from the Board of Directors of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad on the 14th instant, I am directed by his Lordship to inform you, that whilst it is out of the power of Her Majesty's Government, without the authority of Parliament, to grant to the promoters of that undertaking any pecuniary assistance either directly or indirectly, and although his Lordship cannot encourage the expectation, that even when parliament re-assembles, her Majesty's Government would feel themselves justified in recommending that such assistance should be granted, since, by doing so, applications of the same nature from the various British colonies would be encouraged to an indefinite amount, he has great pleasure in so far complying with the request made of him by the deputation as to communicate to you in writing the opinion he has formed of the undertaking. I am accordingly directed to inform you, that in Lord Grey's judgment, the projected railway has been judiciously planned, and is likely, if completed, to prove of great national importance, and also that there appears to him to be no reasonable ground for doubting that the resources of New Brunswick are far more than sufficient to enable that province to fulfil the guarantee given by the Legislature for payment of the interest on the capital of the company; or that both the Legislature and people of the province will respect the engagements into which they have entered. Lord Grey considers the inhabitants of British America to be entitled by all their past conduct to be relied upon for a punctual discharge of the obligations which they have contracted.

"This must, however, be regarded merely as an expression of Lord Grey's opinion, and it must be distinctly understood by those persons in this country who may take shares in the undertaking, that Her Majesty's Government cannot become in any degree responsible for the fulfilment of the expectations by which they have been induced to do so.

"I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,
HERMAN MERIVALE.
"W. Bridges Esq."

Emigration of French Canadians.—We yesterday ascertained a fact of much importance, and which we believe to have met with but slight attention from the press. We allude to the increased emigration to the States of the French Canadian population. Last night on board the Montreal, there were one hundred Canadians on their road to Chicago, former residents of the parishes below Quebec, who had sold their property, and with the produce of the sale were emigrating westward with their household chattels. From inquiries made we have ascertained that this refugeeism has been for some time past actively and numerously followed up, by families not only from the settlements on the St. Lawrence to the eastward of the city, but others in the immediate neighbourhood and to the westward of Quebec.

A feature in this movement is of infinite moment, as proving a systematized scheme among the Canadians to try their lot in another land, and among a people unacquainted with their language, their habits, and their peculiar predilections, a people trained in a different school of politics, and hostile to the form of government under which these emigrants and their forefathers have lived; it is that pioneers have been sent on before to obtain information respecting the "land of promise" to which they destined themselves, and that upon the report of these *avant-couriers* the abandonment of home and their native land has taken place. By these individuals samples of the products of the place visited have been brought thither, in proof of its desirability;—nay, even the soil itself has undergone examination in Canada, by the intending absentee; this latter fact has occurred lately at Pointe aux Trembles.

The statements we have made are undeniable, and they furnish food for serious reflection. Is it that the burthens and oppressive exactions incident to the feudal tenure have at last proved too onerous for their victims to endure; is it that the parishes in which this defection has taken place are overpopulated; is it that the climate to which they have been inured from the cradle, and under which they have toiled, has at last overmastered their industry; is it that a newly awakened spirit of adventure, or of enterprize, has stimulated them to repair to the land of the stranger where "nos institutions, notre langue et nos lois" will neither be tolerated nor respected,—or what are the causes of this sudden growing movement?

Perhaps some of our French Canadian contemporaries, possessing better sources of information on the subject, will consider the question, and account for it. It is one eminently meriting their inquiry.—*Mercury.*

His Excellency Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Commander of the Forces, attended by his staff, arrived in town by the mail-steamer from Sorel, this morning.

General Relief Committee. Fires in 1845.—At the Special Meeting, held in conformity with advertisement, on the 9th instant, the Hon. L. Massue in the chair, there was an equal division of 9 against 9 on the motion.

"That the Resolution adopted at the Meeting of the 22nd Septr. last, on motion of Mr. Ross as amended by a motion of amendment by Mr. Glackemeyer, be rescinded."

The Chairman having given his casting vote in the affirmative, the motion was carried, and the Resolution of the 22nd is thereby rescinded.

City Council.—From the *Morning Chronicle*, which gives in detail the proceedings at the meeting last Friday, we learn that it was resolved,—"That His Worship the Mayor be authorised to enter into an arrangement with the Gas Company for the lighting of the Hall, Wardrobe, City Clerk's Office, passage and Road Surveyor's Office—the whole within the building now occupied by the Corporation as public offices, &c."

The Western Mail, from Montreal on Monday did not arrive at this port till yesterday morning, the steamer *Quebec*, which brought it, having met with an accident which detained her at Sorel.

The *Quarantine Establishment* at Grosse Isle has been closed for the season, 7 patients only remaining, who were transferred to the Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospital.

Shipping.—The number of vessels arrived in this harbour since our last is 22 among which Barks Cashmere, Paton, Glasgow, general cargo, 8 cabin passengers.

Bark Cleopatra, Gwynne, North Shields, J. E. Oliver, gen. cargo.

BIRTHS.

At Toronto, on the 25th ult., the wife of F. W. Barron, Esq., Principal of Upper Canada College, of a daughter.

At Kingston, on the 28th ult., the wife of Major Symons, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Kingston, on the 3rd inst., Archibald Hamilton, Esq., to Augusta Caroline Jane de Blaquiere, daughter of the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere.

At Halifax, on Tuesday the 10th ult., Major William Robinson, Royal Engineers, to Ellen Martyr, second daughter of J. W. Nutting, Esq.

DIED.

On Tuesday evening, after a short illness, Mary Maria, eldest daughter of Mr. Benjamin Cole Auctioneer and Broker.

At St. John's, Newfoundland, 3d ulto., Amos Lister, Esq., Assistant Commissary General to Her Majesty's Forces at that station, aged 49 years.

On Tuesday, 29th ult., on board the *Chief Justice*, Colonel De Latre, of Niagara, Father-in-law of the Hon. Mr. Justice Sullivan.

On Tuesday, 3rd inst., aged 4 years, Frances Eveline, daughter of Major Symons, Royal Artillery.

At Guilford, Surrey, on the 21st ult., Mr. Chs. Morice Brocklesby, of this city, aged 35 years.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THURSDAY, 19th OCTOBER.

PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received to SEVEN o'clock, P. M.

NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

BAZAAR
OF THE
GOSPEL AID SOCIETY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that a BAZAAR of the above Society, will be held at the ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 25th and 26th instant.

The Bazaar will commence each day at ONE o'clock.

Donations may be sent to the following Ladies:—

Mrs. Schaw, Mrs. Temple,
Mrs. Gates, Mrs. Penney,
Mrs. Worth, Mrs. John Ross,
Mrs. S. Newton, Mrs. James Sewell,
E. C. M. BURTON, Secy.

Quebec, 12th Octr., 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.

GILBERT STANLEY,
No. 4, St. Anne Street.

Quebec, Oct. 12, 1848.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF
ST. MAURICE AND THREE RIVERS
IRON WARES.

THE ABOVE SALE will take place at the Warehouse of the Agents, Messrs. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, on FRIDAY, the TWENTIETH OCTOBER, at TWO o'clock:—

100	36-inch	Double	Stoves,
100	30	do.	do.
10	30-inch	Single	do.
15	36	do.	do.
10	31	do.	do.
25	30	do.	do.
10	27	do.	do.
10	24	do.	do.
10	21	do.	do.

89 Fancy Stoves, assorted,
12 Premium Cooking Stoves,
20 Stove Stands,
300 Sugar Kettles and Coolers,
20 Cauldron Kettles,
600 Camp Ovens,
50 Bake Pans.

—ALSO—

Cribble Wheels, Ash Pans, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans (English Pattern,) Pipe Holes.

—AND,—

6 Tons Horse Shoe-Iron,
2 do. Assorted Iron,
4 do. Axe Iron.
3 do. Plough Moulds.

Terms very liberal—to be made known at the time of Sale.

Quebec, 12th Oct., 1848.

CLASSICAL
AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

MR. PAXMAN (from England) respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Quebec and its vicinity, his intention to receive Young Gentlemen as Daily Pupils, who will be carefully instructed in the Greek and Roman Classics, and in every department of useful knowledge.

Mr. P. will be happy to give private Lessons, if required.

He can produce the highest testimonials as to character and qualifications.

—Terms moderate.—

4, D'Aiguillon Street, St. John's Suburbs,
Quebec, 5th Oct., 1848.

ON SALE.

WINDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, assorted sizes, 6½ x 7½, to 30 x 40,
Best English Fire Bricks.
C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.

Quebec, May 24th, 1848.

ENGLISH CHEESE,
PER OCEAN QUEEN.

CHEDDAR, BERKELEY, QUEEN'S ARMS, TRUCKLES and PINES.
C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

RIGGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE, Chain Cables and Anchors.
C. & W. WURTELE.
St. Paul Street,

Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

TIN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron,
Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Sheet Copper,
Iron Wire, Sad Irons,
Scythes and Sickles,
Spades and Shovels,
Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails.

—AND—

Diamond Deck Spikes.
C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

WHITING

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, in Packages of 2 Cwt.
C. & W. WURTELE.

Quebec, 6th September, 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.

RECEIVING FOR SALE

PATENT SHOT, assorted,
Sheet Lead,
Dry Red and White Leads,
Paints, assorted colours,
Red Ochre, Rose Pink,
Putty, in bladders,
Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2.
C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 24th May, 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 comparisons 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
London	George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson.
Montreal	Frederick A. Willson, 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. 8, St. James Street.
Medical Referee,
J. MORRIN, Esq., M.D.

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.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, In St. Joachim Street, St. John's Suburbs.
Inquire at No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

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,
India Wharf,
October, 1848.