dging in the neighbouring town; and all through treachery, domestic treachery, against her whose whole life had been a course of unsparing beneficence towards others ! * Hannah More, perliaps, needed to be again reminded, Utat that must glo all ber forta 'as to the Lord, louking to him alone for accentance of them'; or if she needed it not, others did; and often since she entered this her Saviour's presence, " to go no nuire out;" has the scene of the last trial to which hier generous, confiding, affectionate spirit was subected been blessed to the consolation of others. God's children find that it is good for them. selves that they should be afflicted; but they do not always remember how good it is for the church, that they should be so. They look within, and seeing so much there daily, " Justly deserving God's wrath and condemnation," they lie still in his hand, willing and thankful to have the dross purged out and all the tin taken away. Their fellows look on, and, not seeing the desperate wickedness of their hearts, but fondly believing them to be as near perfectful as human frailty will permit, they jargue, "All such a saint as — be thus chastened and segrected, what much since like me expect Pha So they learn watchfuliness and feor in the day of prosperity; and when adversity comes they are enabled more lovingly to kiss the rod. Oh, if we collit see but a little of the Lord's dealings, in all their bearings, how should we praise him for his goodness, and the wonders that he stouth unto the children of men! What profit, what pleasure has He in afflicting us? Surely it is, so to speak, more trouble to correct than to leave us alone; and he would not twine the small cords into a scourge unless to cleanse and sanctify his temple .-Charlotte Elizabeth's Recollections.

The Beream.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1849.

In another column will be found a notice from the Committee which has been engaged in efforts to apptain contributions towards the Church-Missionary Society's Jubifee Fund to upprize the friends of this house cause that the amount which has been received will be remitted to the Parent Society by the next Mail. Some, perhaps, may have deferred sending in their contributions, or, making collections by which they have it in their power to aid the object; they will be glad to be reminded that the transmission of funds to the Treasurer should be prompt, in order to make the remittance sas complete as possible; though sums which may come to hand subsequently might still be remitted, or else, if the donors approve go into the receipts of the QUEBEC CHURCH Missionary Association towards which our readers also see a contribution acknowledged in this paper.

We intended to reserve to ourselves some more space for editorial matter in this number; but the arrival of two weeks' news by the Cunard Steamer, and of four days' later intelligence still, by the Washington, has filled up our columns, and we are quite as willing that we ourselves should be crowded out, by matter from various sources which our readers will read with interest.

THE QUEBEC EMIGRANT AND MARINE HOSPITAL .- A letter appeared in the Morning Chronicle, the other day, which stated occurrences so strange that we were not willing to notice them, our expectation being, that a contradiction of the principal features in it would promptly be given. It appears, however, that, in the place of a contridiction, there is offered an attempt at itsilication. The statement was, that "on Christmas Eve the Hospital was opened to the inhabitants of the Suburb, for the cele-liration of midnight mass. The following -iis from one of the Commissioners; the facts a speak so entirely for themselves, that further bebinment seems needless.

Titleta To the Editor of the Quebcc Mercury. Mr Editor, I am not usually in the habit of freading the Journal de Quebec, because its columns appear to me so often to contain abuse ind mistepresentation that I consider the time hecessary for that purpose would be misspent, and Ithave ample means of employing myself more usefully.

My attention has, however, been called to an CEditarial article of that paper of Thursday last, in which the writer permits himself the un-warrantable liberty of dragging my name hefore-the populic; he states that I, am, the author of latter which appeared in the Morn-ings Cazonicle of the previous day, having reference to the celebration of midnight muss which mitable phices at The Blarine Hospital. I therefore hasten to assert that this statement is nicharyand that hand the author or writer of naile Tetter alluded to; all the malicious and imnertinent observations of the Editor, therefore so grainitous and unfounded will be duly apprecinted by an enlightened public.
It is true that as Commissioner of the Marine

Mosnitelest thought it my duty highly to disapprove dist the House Surgeon should (without si the prexibus knowledge or consent of the Board and compenses have taken upon himself to cause the Hospital to be opened for the admission of Strangers at an hour when the Unitents and other journess ought to have been spared introdof and interruption to their becessary

The that every if and infinites on the part of her domatic refeats cined her forthar sales no Ugatal retreat; in her old ago,

been deviated from, and cannot consistently be | and New Zealand, receive any portion of their

pproved by the Roard of Commissioners.
The whitement of the Editor that no more thilly persons were present is also incorroun in which the ceremony was peryell, Will cintain alloud the ceremony was per-uell, Will cintain alloud teventy persons until the leftly clowded, immales of the Hos-ly light, whose word the utmost confidence be placed assert that nearer double the het stated attended, the Servants of the Hospital as well as the Patients were disturbed from their rest, and an Institution, the Gates of which ought to be closed at ten o'clock, had to be kept open for the ingress and egress of

Strangers during a large portion of the night.
If Fanaticism exists in connection with this occurrence, it may justly be laid to the charge of those who violated the rules of the Institution and their supporters, but certainly not to those who are anxious that these rules should not be set at defiance."

I therefore decline the honour of wearing the Cap, and leave it for those whom it will fi much more closely, probably it may be found useful in the very quarter from whence the charge emanates.

I can fully understand the motive which in duces the Editor of the Journal to urge me to resign!! it would facilitate the accomplishment of that which he no doubt earnestly desires, the transformation of the Marine Hospital (which ought to be essentially and thoroughly British.) into an Institution of a totally opposite character, but intend to continue, as long as i will be in my power to defend the unfortunate Emigrant and Seamen Patients against every attempt to consign them, at a time when they most require sympathy, to the tender mercies of persons who do not know their language d cannot understand or appreciate their hanud cannot understand or piulons. bits, feelings and opiulons. P. SHEPPARD.

Quebec, 6th Jan., 1849.

THE HON. AND REV. BAPTIST NOEL. The last arrival from the mother-country throws no light upon the course which this eminent servant of God may be led to take, consequently upon the conclusion at which he has arrived, so deeply regretted by all those friends of pure Gospel truth who believe that the Church of England furnisted him with a post of such influence as he is not likely to meet with in a state of separation from her. His pastoral connection with the congregation worshipping in St. John's Chapel is brought to a close; he preached twice on the Lord's Day which terminated his labours there. The Ven. T. Dea'try, B.C.L., Archdeacon of Calcutta, who owes his preferment in the Calcutta Diocese to the choice of Bishop Wilson, and whose views of doctrine are understood to be fully in accordance with those well known to be entertained by that eminent Prelate, has been appointed Mr. Noel's successor—an arrangement which will bring their former Pastor to the lively the congregation while the Rev. Daniel Wilson exercised his ministry there; and which will, it is to be hoped, tend as effectually to the edification and improvement of that active and affectionate body of Churchmen.

ter has been addressed, by the Secretary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, as Honorary Secretary of the Commit. tee for establishing Bishoprics in the British | money-order business till eight o'clock on the Colomes to the Editor of the London

Times. Sir, I am probably in as good a position as is reported " to have excited the indignation of paid out of the taxes to support colonial Bishons."

The colonies and dependencies of Great Britain are; for the present, divided into 21 dioceses I williendeavour to show, as briefly as possible. what is the total charge upon the mother country for 21 colonial Bishops.

1. The Bishops of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay are paid by the East India Company from the revenues of India, and therefore cost

the people of this country nothing.

2. The Dishops of Sydney (New South Wales) and Colombo (Ceylon) are paid from colonial funds, and therefore cost the people of this country nothing.
3. The Bishop of Tasmania (Van Diemen's

Land) is paid partly by the colony, partly by the Colonial Bishoprics Fund, and therefore

costs the people of this country nothing.

4. The Bishop of Toronto (Upper Canada) is paid from the proceeds of the clergy reserves lands belonging to the Church within the co lony,) and therefore costs the people of this

country nothing.

There remain the salaries of 14 birhops to be ccounted for The Bishops of the four Indian dioceses-liamely, Jamaica, Barbadoes, Antigua, and Guiana-are paid from the Impe rial funds; under authority of two acts of Parliament, 6 George IV., c. 83, and 5 Victoria. c. 4. Their gross united incomes amount to £9,500. The Bishop of Nova Scotia is paid from the Imperial funds. The salary is £2,000 a year, limited to the life of the present bistop. The Bishop of Montreal (Lower Canada) re-ceives as Bishop an income of £1,000 a year terminable at his death or removal. His total receipts and allowances from offices laborious in themselves and most inconveniently combined amount to £1,590, from the Imperial Treasury. The salary of the Bishop of Newfound-land, so far as it is derived from public funds, amounts to £700 a year, being the amount of the stipends heretofore paid to the Archdeacons of Newfoundland and Bermuda. The Bishop of New Zealand receives one-half of his salarynamely, £600 a year-from the Imperial Treasury. The credit of this very moderate allowance is due to the recommendation of the present Prime Minister when Colonial Secretary. The Bishoppies of Melbourne and Newcastle Wildivisions of the original diocese of Austra-The credit of this very moderate allowlia) are endowed from three sources-1. A por

income from the Imperial Treasury; and the sum of their gross united incomes is not £46, (00) as stated by Mr. Bright, but £14,790. These, Sir, are the facts of the case. As far set literare fatte to the expenditure of public moneys they are derived from a Parliamentary paper (No. 356) ordered by the House of Commons to be printed Jane 6, 1815. Surely the electors of the West Riding have reason to complain that members of Parliament, having first supplied themselves with authentic information by means of a mass of papers printed at the public expense, should then attempt to mislead them by statements inaccurated and unfounded as those which are reported to have lead them been made at Wakefield. I will only add, in conclusion, that spite of the obvious jealousy and dislike with which many persons (denbiless under erroneous impressions) regard the extension of the Episcopate in the Colonies, there is a happy probability of two or three more colonial bishoprics being endowed ero long without any assistance from the Imperial Preasury. Your obedient and faithful servant. ERNEST HAWRINS, Honorary Secretary of the Colonial Bishoprics Committee.

THE LOCKION MISSION. To the Editor of the London Record .- Sir, - May we hope for a small corner of your widely circulating and valuable paper, for the gratifying intelligence which has oppeared in some of the papers of the day, received y the last China Mail from Hong-Kong, tating that letters had been received from Dr. Bettelheim, our missionary at Napa, Loochoo, dated in August last, in confirmation of which I am thankful to Almighty God we are enabled to inform our Christian friends, that although the Committee have not themselves received any letters from Dr. Bettelheim, there is one now before me written by that gentleman to a valued friend at Hong-Kong, bearing date from Napa, 2 cth August, 1848, informing him of the safety and welfare of himself and family, which proves that the rumour of the massacre of the missionaries, set affoat by the American whiler, was perfectly groundless, unless it may have originated in a rather roughish hundling they are reported to have received at the funeral of the late King of Loochoo.

We hope very shortly to be enabled to afford our friends some gratifying intelligence from our missionary, as we have reason to expect his annual journal by the next mail.

Tremain, Sir, Your obedient servant, HERBERT J. CLIFFORD, Hon. Secretary.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE. - The follow ing official announcement refers to the abolirecollection of those who were members of tion of a practice which, on account of the monstrous desecration of the Lord's Day which it involved, had caused much grief and called forth remonstrances, from the friends of religion in the mother-country.

General Post Office, London, December -" On and after the 1st, of January next the transaction of money-order business on COLONIAL BISHOPS .- The following let- the Sunday will be entirely discontinued throughout England and Wales. But to meet the convenience of the working classes, the various offices will be kept open for Saturday night (or as late between six and eight as the receipt or despatch of mails will allow), excepting where the surveyor shall any one for answering the sensible inquiry of deem such arrangement unnecessary. The your correspondent "Yeraa," and so deterpoor an expension of the public by special notifical annuanced to the public by special notifical announced to the public by special notifica 2. As the personal attendance of the the good tolks of Wakefield by stating in his speech, that upwards of £46,000 a year was parties interested is not required either at the tion. issue or payment of a money-order, the Postmaster General is of opinion that this restric tion, by which a large number of clerks and others will be allowed needful rest, may be made without any serious inconvenience to the public. 3. This arrangement being gen eral, the postmasters and others will of course understand that all transmission to the chief office of money-order accounts for the Sunday will terminate. 20 16 store

BIBLE BURNING AT BIRMINGHAM. To the Editor of Aris's Gazette Sir, 1, see in your paper of last Monday a statement that a Testament was burnt by a priest of the Church of Rome in a house in London Prentice street, in this town. I had written you a, letter on the subject immediately on its occurrence; but, upon consulting with the Hon, and Rev. Grantham M. Yorke, Rector of St. Philip's, in whose Free Industrial Schools the Testament in question had been given to a little girl, determined first, if possible, to obtain the ad mission of the priest to what passed between us in conversation. As, however, publicity has been given to the occurrence before I have had time to carry out my plans, I, think it best, as the minister of the district in, which London Prentice street is situated, to write to you at once, and say that the statement is strictly The priest acknowledged to me that h burnt the Testament, and also declared that he would burn every Bible or tract which he found in the houses of any of his people. He also charged me never again to enter the house of a Romanist in my district; and upon my assuring him that I should pay no attention to his command, and that the law of the land would -protect my, person, he said he would would -protect my, person, he said he would order his people to use 'scurrilous' language towards me, and to effer me insult, if I ventured to pass their doors. Upon my appealing to him, and asking how he dared to burn the Word of God,' he fold me, to go and need in the word of god,' he fold me, to go and need in my pulpit, and not to him the lack, and leave your realest to this. I nevely state facts, and leave your realest or draw their own inferences from them, to transfer or factives, locumbent of St. Peter's, Birminghiam, Nov. 29, 1648.2

), 1648."
The above letter has projuced the following and other initial and their increased in the construction of their increased in the construction and Chaple Late. Situated at a very short specific time of the income of the Bishop of control and Chaple Late. Situated at a very short specific time of the income of the Bishop of control and Chaple Late. Situated at a very short specific time of the income of the Bishop of the colony is and a specific time of the colony; and 3, the colonial Bishop of the colonial Bish

that the act, which it is not attempted to justi that the act, which it is not altempted to justify; was done. We take this opportunity of stating that the Catholic version of the sacred Scripture is considered by ds as the only one authorized for circulation amongst our own people. Bernard tyers, Thos. M. Leith, Wm. Mollay, St. Chad's', George Teffrics, Michill O'Sullivan, St. Petif's J. P. Burke, St. Mary's, Handsworth, St. Chad's', Birningham, Dec. 7, 1815, 1818, 1819, 1821, 1821, 1831

PROTESTANT BURNAR WT ROME. Mr. Whiteside [the eminent Irish Barrister] was in Italy during the latter part of the rule of Gregory, and on the accession of Pius, so that he saw Rome under both spects. To the new Pope he is not so favourably disposed as many; but he gives chapter and verse for all that he advances. In matters of religion, Mr. Whiteside, considers that Pius is 'every inch a Pope.'... In religious matters the Church is as intolerant as ever. No scriptural quotations expressive of hope or trust were permitted to appear on the tombs in the English burial ground, on the plea that a heretic dying without the pale of the church could not be saved; and this point is still upheld

by the liberal Pope. 'I find an opportunity,' says Mr. Whiteside, "of discovering why it was that the epitaphs in the Protestant burying ground were drawn up in this unusual fashion.

The lady of a dignitary of the Church of England died during my residence in Rome; her husband wrote an inscription intended for her tomb, in which he naturally introduced words referring to the hope of the deceased in the resurrection through Christ. The proposed epitaph, as drawn up, was of course submitted to the ecclesiastical censor for his approval; that official struck out the words alluded to, and returned the inscription so erased and altered. There was a discussion subsequently on an appeal before the censor in person, and he decided with many courteous observations, that the objectionable matter must be omitted, on the ground that it contradicted the fundamental doctrine of the Church in asserting that an adult out of the pale of it could be saved; and moreover that it violated another rule of the same infallible tribunal by quoting Scripture. "" But," said the charitable censor, 'you may ascribe to this lady the possession of all the various in the calendar, provided on do not invade the doctrine of the Church." I saw, myself, in Rome the original inscription with the lines struck out by the hand of the pious censor of Pope Gregory; and I am now enabled, by the kind permission of Archdencon Beresford, husband of the deceased lady, to print a copy of the intended epitaph, inserting within brackets the parts so erased by the

[Until this corruptible shall have put on incurruption, and this mortal immortality.]

The body of

Mary, daughter of Colonel H. P. L. Estrange, of Moyston, King's County, Ireland, And Wife of the [Venerable] Marcus G. Bergsford, D. D. Archdenson of Andschauen diel at Rome. D.D., Archdencon of Ardach, who died at Rome, Dec. 31, 1845. [To her to live was Christ, and to die was ga'n.

She is gone to the mountain of myrth, and the hill of frankincense, till the day break and the shadows ilee away "] The reader perceives, from the date, that this intended epitaph was originally forbidden in the reign of Pope Gregory. Some months after the accession of Pius IX., memorial couched in the most respectful language, was presented to his Holiness. craving leave to inscribe the lines on the tombstone of the deceased lady. The me-morial was, I presume, referred to the proper authorities; and a negociation ensued, conducted on the part of Archdeacon Beresford by the resident chaplain, a discreet, judicious gentleman, well acquainted with Rome. He tailed, however, in his kind mission. It was declared to be impossible to comply with so unreasonable an application; and the obnox ous epitaph was as rigidly condemned by, or under the authority of Pope Pius, as under the rule of Pope Gregory.—Politics may vary—the law of the Church is unchangeable .- London Spectator.

UNITY OF THE CHURCH OF ROME. - Irish Priests versus Portuguese Priests .- The Right Honourable the Governor in Council at Bombay, has just visited some factious Romish priests within his jurisdiction after a fashion that, were it adopted in Ireland, would be productive of very satisfactory results. For instance : the priests have conducted themselves as very dangerous subjects, and they have forthwith been expelled the country. The details me briefly these :- Dr. Murphy, a Romish prelate in India, is at the head of certain Irish priests paid by Government to instruct her Majesty's soldiers who are of the Romish furth, and which priests are constantly at loggerheads with the Portuguese priests of the same million

that appears that a party of men belonging to her Majesty's 84th regiment were, in July last, incited by the Irish priests to pull down a small Romish chapel erected within the lines of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, at Secunderabad, and sorved by Portuguese. Certain property was stolen from this chapel and secreted, as it would seem, with the knowledge of the aggressing priests themselves. So, at least, we collect from the "Minutes of Consultation," Rublished in the Tablet, and from which minutes the following is an extract:

Mille Rev. Mr. Sweeny has confessed

nutes pronounced to be productive of the worst possible tendency in the minds of her Majesty's soldiers following the Romish persuasion; and, in consequence of this the principal and subservient priests have been expelled the district, and the proper Romish ecclesiastical authorities have been applied to to make fresh nominations, subject to the Government approval,

Could such vigorous practice be apthe Irish Channel, there would be prosperity and content where there are now miscry and rebellion, and where misery and rebellion will ever dwell, because Monarchy and Protestantism are as the desolation of abomination in the eyes of the vorser portion of the Irish Priesthood Church & State Gazette.

PARISH OF QUEBEC. Confirmation .- On Sunday afternoon at the usual hour of Divine Service, a Confirma-tion, for the Parish of Quebec, was held in the Cathedral Church, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Montreal. The number of candidates was one hundred and ninety-five. His Lordship delivered a short, but impressive course suited to the occasion. - Mercury.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

COPY OF A RESOLUTION OF THE JUBILEE COM-MITTER-" That the proceeds of the Collection for the Jubilee fund he remitted to the Church Missionary Society by the next English Mail, and that the Treasurer be requested to publish this Resolution for the information of friends desiring to contribute."

The Undersigned begs to acknowledge the receipt of ONE POUND FIVE SHILLINGS, by the hands of the Rev. S. S. Woop, Rector of THREE RIVERS, being the amount of Collections from Juvenile and other Contributors towards the lunds of the Quebec Church Missionary Association.

C. H. GATES, Treasurer.

THE CHOLERA, AND MEASURES OF PRECAL tion.—In pursuance of our subject, we will now indicate the precautionary measures which This matter of enquiry should be adopted. naturally resolves itself into two sections-the one of a general nature, the other special; the one having reference to general sanitary men sures, the other to those appertaining to indivi duals. And 1st, with reference to the general sani

tary precautions. As it has been demonstrated the most ample manner, by repeated and widely spread observation, that the disease wi manifest itself with greatest virulence, and will predominate to the greatest extent, in close ill-ventilated places, and wherever impurities whether of animal or vegetable origin, exist, follows that the utmest solicitude should be exhibited in regard to drainage and cleanliness Public authorities, therefore, wherever they exist, should direct early attention to the state of the sewers and drains, to improve their condition, if necessary; to ascertain that they are pervious; and to euclose in a proper manner those which are open and exposed, with the intention of checking the escape of noxious effluvia. Not only should the strictest atten tion be directed to these matters, but it becomes an equally imperative duty to prevent the deposit of decaying or decayed animal and vegetable matter within the city limits, during the winter season; and not only this, but to cause the removal of all such accumulations. wherever they may be found to exist within the limits specified, and in the neighbourhood of dwellings. And there is a third duty which especially devolves upon the civic authorities. attention to a thorough system of drainage Wherever accumulations of water are to be found, there malarious exhalations must, to a greater or less extent, prevail, whenever the summer's sun produces its usual effect upon them. Doubtful as the dependence of the disease may be upon malaria, as effect and cause, yet there can be no question that the moist atmosphere which invests such situations, is highly favourable, not only to its develop ment, but to its propagation; and, consequently a system of drainage, efficiently and recenti-fically carried out, becomes at this moment, an object of critical importance. Irrespective of those duties which devolve

cleanliness in dwellings and houses, generally. The lower classes are proverbially negligent, in this respect. Their dwellings are very generally, in the most filthy condition, and receptacles for the poison, and ant places to increase its virulence and aid in its dissemination. It is not too much to say, that the police, or other parties, to whom the power should be delegated, should be instructed to inspect all such dwellings, and insist upon the due observance of cleanliness, causing them all to be thoroughly whitewashed, under penalties in the event of disobedience. With these neces-sary aid profes precautions, we healtate not to affirm, that the disease will be divested of much

allim, that the disease will be diseased in a distributed on the virulence, and its contagious character, almost, if not entirely annihilated.

2nd. With reference to personal sanitary precautions. Intemperance both in eating and precautions. Intemperance both in eating and drinking should be avoided. The benefit derivable from the use of spiritous liquors, even in moderate quantities, is very questionable a any lime, but becomes especially so, during the prevalence of cholera. All malt liquors, more especially when tart, and ginger beer as well as other summer beverages of should be avoided. We would advise no abrup or sudden alteration of habits, but we would especially, enjoin temperance. Diets should be plain, nutritious, and easily digestible. The use of unripe vegetables should be avoided, such as melous, cucumbers, &c.; but there are some with whom the moderate use of green vegetables is essential to the maintenance of health, and to whom the use of them, when well cooked, may be safely permitted. as diet is concerned, this rule may be safely acted upon, to live in that manner which has previously been found most conducive to health, Severe fatigue, and long lasting, with irregular sleep, are to be shunned as likely to induce exhaustion which would predispose to an at tack. The clothing should be comfortable and tack. The clothing should be comfortable and warm, and if at any time, or in any part damp, should be immediately changed. Personal cleanliness is at all limes desirable, but is espaicially so during the prevalence of clothers. Sinch, stalling the prevalence of clothers, finch, stalling the prevalence of clothers. Sinch, stalling the prevalence of clothers, finch, stalling the prevalence of clothers. It is a sense to be sufficiently in a state of last person plant it as possible, avoiding excesses of all finds, and abstanting from every thing likely, to derange or impair thealthy digestion.

209 to 260; J. Turnbull, No. 157 to 234; Sant. Newton, No. 209 to 260; J. Armstrong, No. 157 to 260.

To Courseondents.—Received S. S. W :- W. C. E :- D. G. N :- H. M.

Mocal and Political Entelligence.

The arrival of the Europa, with news to the 16th ulto., was announced in our last, plied to certain reverend goutlemen over and the intelligence furnished by telegraph. was given; as published by our contempora-The newspaper-bags brought by that steamer reached the Quebec Post Office on the Lord's day evening. We now give more detailed intelligence, of the highly important and, upon the whole, satisfactory public events which have occurred, and the aspect of affairs, resulting, therefrom, making large use of Willmer & Smith's European Times for that purpose. The state of public health in the mother-country demands our first

THE CHOLERA still lingers about the suburbe of the metropolis, and in Scotland its ravages have not sensibly diminished. The total numher of cases from the inception of the malady up to Wednesday last were 2169, of which 998 had died, 356 had recovered, and 815 continued under troutment. fa In the metropolis, however, the cases are generally not more than from three to five per day, and in the provinces about the same number upon an average. It is in Scotland still where the average continues from 20 to 30 per day. The fatal cases in the metopolis were last week only 21 igninst 20 in the preceding week, and 34 in the week before that, whilst the mortality for the three or four preceding weeks varied from 64 to 65. The general health continues good. he deaths in the metropolitan districts were II 16 last week, whilst the average for the last ive years during the same period was 1163.

The state of business affairs since the issue of the European Times of the 2nd instant has ad an improving tendency. The Colonial Produce markets, although not active, have manifested considerable firmness, and a fair amount of business has been done.

In Breadstuffs a fair business is doing, but the market is without buoyancy, and prices, if anything, are below the rates we last quoted. Money has been in fair request, and can be, without difficulty, placed on call at 2 per cent. Some of the large discount houses, however, have lately shown rather less willingness to rant accommodation at the low rate of inter-st which prevails. Bills of first class are discountable at 24 per cent. Trade in the manufacturing districts is reviving, and hopes are onfidently entertained that the new year will bring with it a renewed trade, and briskness in all departments of business.—Consols 871. The supplies of all sorts of Breadstuffs con-

tinue large. The market, which has been dult and depressed, begins to show a somewhat firmer feeling. S. les of Flour in bond have been made at 25s. 61., and one very fine parcel at 25s. 9d. to 26s. per barrel; but the best Western Canal cannot be sold in quantity above 25s. The value, duty paid, is quoted at 27s. to 28s. per barrel. Indian Corn, which had to 28s. per harrel. Indian Corn, which had receded to 29s. 6d. to 32s. per quarter for inferior white to the best yellow, has, in consequence of an increased demand, advanced to 32s. to 35c.; but at these figures the demand is somewhat restricted. The inquiry for Indian Meal is limited, and prices are reported at 163.

As the winter advances and the year is fast drawing to a close, the feeling of approbansion which so generally meralled some, weeks, ago of "continued pressure, stagnation, distress, ending again in quiescence," has given way to a far more healthful and satisfactory tone, and the commercial prospects of the expiring year have sensibly brightened up in almost every department of commerce. The official returns of the Board of Prace, showing that at length the experts of our manufactures, after having reached their lowest point, have steadily increased during the last four months, and have greatly tended to inspire confidence. It is time that the present imprecedented him prices of manufactured goods have attracted the attention of buyers and capitalists from the United States and che where, and will account mainly for the business which has been so extensively upon the local authorities, there is another of transacted; but it is matter of sincere gratula-not less general moment—the enforcing of tion that the bulk of the stocks which have so long filled to replation the warehouses of Manchester are thereby greatly diminished and the alarm which was felt for the wellbeing and tranquility of the whole district is altogether dissipated.

The Court was sojourning in seclusion at Osbornehouse; Her Majesty a Ministers were enjoying a season of relaxation. Lord Palm. erston had arranged a postal treaty with the Ambassador from the United States, the terms of which may be gathered from the following article the new arts winted

POSTAL ARRANGEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UN. STATER The New York Herold gives the following particulars furnished by his Liverpool Correspondent of an

"I have made enquiry from some of the officials connected with the Foreign Office; officials' connected with the roreign conce ; but, as a matter of course it? cannot be expected ed that they would be very communicative as to the terms of the trenty. I learn, however, that the ship letter posting a is "fixed at sixteen" cents for half an ounce. The flostage on newspapers to destination at two cents each waying An inland postage of five cents to be paid on each letter. Letters may be prepaid or not just as the sender pleases. Esters from America, for France and other ports of the continent of Earope, are to pass through England free, under the American seal, and in care of a mail agent. Letters and papers from England for Canada, to pass free, in like manner, through the Unit-ed States. These are the chief points of the treaty. It will be observed that it is one of complete reciprocity and equality ?? wagail

IRELAND, happily, furnishes no informa. tion of exciting political interest, with the exception of Mr. Charles Gavin Duffy's trial which commenced on the day before the steamer sailed. Mr. Duffy's prosecution is the last of thinks resulting from the late attempt

this the Rey. Mr. Sweeny has confessed the stolen this the endeavoured to conceal the stolen this endeavoured to conceal the stolen this there into a well in this mission's premises? The Right for the endeavoured to conceal the stolen throughout the ending the revealence of cholers. The Right flat of the Council has remaiked by the following the prevalence of cholers. The Right flat of the Council has remaiked by the flat of the endeavoured to the endeavoured to the endeavoured the endea