

Lord Boringdon, whose daughter Theresa married George Villiers, of the noble house of Jersey. And their eldest son, George William Frederick, succeeded his late uncle as Earl of Clarendon, and Baron Hyde, of Hindon in the county of Wills.

The Aurora borealis appeared on Wednesday night in Liverpool and vicinity, and shone most brilliantly, and in various colours, from a deep red to a brilliant white, which covered the heavens. This had such an effect on the wires of the electric telegraph as to cause the needles on both machines here to be completely deflected; so much so as, for the time, to make them altogether useless. This is a remarkable circumstance. We do not remember having heard of any effect from the prevalence of Aurora borealis upon the Electric Telegraph constructed on the principle adopted in this country.

THE CANADIAN STEAMERS.—The new steamship Canada is advertised to leave Liverpool for New York on the 25th instant. In the arrangement of the line subsisting to December the old vessels—the *Caledonia*, *Acadia*, *Britannia*, and *Hibernia*—are withdrawn. In December the semi-monthly arrangement commences with the departure of the Niagara for Boston on the 2nd of December, after which day a vessel will sail from Liverpool every second Saturday alternately for New York and Boston; the last weekly dispatch from America for the season, will be that of the *Niagara*, on the 27 of December, from Boston; the next after her will be the *Europa* on the 10th of January 1849, from New York.

COMPARISON OF PASSAGES.—The *Europa* steamer left Liverpool for New York, on the 14th ult., the American steamer *United States* for the same destination two days previous. The latter came direct to New York, the former by way of Halifax, yet the *Europa* reached her berth at Jersey City nearly a day in advance of the *United States*.

FRANCE: has continued quiet, under the vigorous government of its military Chief, Gen. Cavaignac. It has at last become practicable to restore Paris to its ordinary civil administration, as the following article indicates. The prospects, with regard to the person of the newly to be elected President of the Republic, seem still favourable to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte who, indeed avowed from the Tribune that he would not shrink from the responsibility, if he were honoured by an election to the office.

Notwithstanding the hourly increasing machinations and resentment of the led Republicans, and the approaching election for the Presidency of France, Paris has been relieved from the state of siege under which it has been governed during the last four months; and it is now definitively fixed that the 10th of December next shall usher forth to the world the new future executive chief of the French Republic.

The latest news from Paris announces that M. Goudechaux, the Minister of Finance, has persisted in his determination to resign his office, and M. Trouve (Cavaignac), the Prefect of the Seine, has been appointed in his stead. M. Reine supplies the place of the latter gentleman. M. Emile de Girardin, the intrepid editor of the *Presse*, has been elected for the French colony of Senegal, and his dismissal to the Assembly will be a fresh source of difficulty to Government.

The affairs of the ex-King Louis Philippe are to be put in liquidation, like others in a subordinate rank in life. About a million sterling is to be raised on the private property of the deposed monarch to meet the most pressing claims, and to provide for the support of the royal family, subject to the payment of the dowry of the Duchess of Orleans, amounting to forty thousand pounds a year. The bill has passed without opposition.

In the National Assembly on the 20th instant, a considerable session was created by the appearance, for the first time, of M. Louis Mathieu, one of the newly-elected representatives for Guadeloupe. He is a negro, pure sang, and one of the blackest and curliest of the genus, but at the same time a striking and intelligent looking man. On his entry, he took his seat close to M. Berry-Papy, who is also coloured; but after remarking with him for a short time, he took up his position on the extreme left, among the Montagnards.

The state of the bank of France begins to excite not a little solicitude. The total liabilities seem to be about £25,000,000, against which the institution holds about nine millions of specie. The discounts, however, have most alarmingly decreased. Last week the decrease was £1,000,000 compared with the previous one, and this decline has now been going on some time, in some weeks being almost double that amount. Compared with the transactions of last year, the business has fallen off in a ratio of four to one, although the rate of discount has been reduced from five to four per cent. during the present year. The state of trade throughout France continues to be most deplorable.

AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS.—The contest between the Emperor and that portion of his subjects who have for some time successfully preferred their demands for liberal institutions—we do not mean to affirm that the bulk of the agitators mean by that term anything more than some advantages to themselves at the expense of their neighbours—was approaching a crisis. The Emperor had taken refuge at Olmutz, the capital of the Margraviate of Moravia, and from thence sent forth the following manifesto: "When the atrocities committed in Vienna on the 6th inst. compelled me to quit a city which had become the scene of the wildest and most criminal passions, I could still indulge in the hope that the guilty madness of a portion of its inhabitants would not be of long duration. And I could cherish the expectation that from their former sound and righteous character, the population of my capital and court would powerfully co-operate in speedily re-establishing respect for the laws, in awarding punishment for the crimes committed, and in securing anew protection for life and property. This expectation has not been realised; not only because the originators of the insurrection in Vienna have succeeded in obtaining within its walls, through a reign of terror, which, save in one case, is unexampled in history, the supremacy in a city disabled, partly through fear and partly through being thrown into a state of frenzied commotion, and have thereby prevented the restoration of legal government; and, also, because the pernicious influence of their anarchical endeavours has with increasing success extended even beyond the walls of that capital. Reasonable alliances were entered into with a neighbouring province in open insurrection, messengers were despatched to all parts of my states in order, under the hypocritical pretext of upholding menaced liberty, to plant in places where order had hitherto not been disturbed, the banner of revolt, and thus give up as a prey to the horrors of anarchy, civil war, and ruin, a peaceful country, possessing the prospect of legal development of free institutions. Since my accession to the throne, the welfare of my people has been the mission of my life. The history of my Government, the history in particular of

the last seven months, will furnish the proofs. But I should be untrue to the obligations imposed on me by Providence, were I any longer to allow of a state of things which is calculated to bring the throne and the monarchy to the very edge of the precipice, and to replace the constitutional freedom, which I have guaranteed, by the unlimited domination of brute force. Mindful of those duties, but with a bleeding heart, I find I am compelled to encounter, by the force of arms, the insurrection which is shamelessly raising its head in my capital, or wherever it may show itself, and to combat it until it be finally defeated—order, peace, and law re-established, and the murderers of my faithful servants Counts Lamberg and Latour, delivered over to the avenging arm of justice. In order to attain that end I send, from various parts of the monarchy, warlike forces against Vienna, the seat of the insurrection."

The document proceeds to announce the appointment of Prince Windisch Gratz (the same who recently with vigour put down a rising at Prague) to the command-in-chief of all the forces of the Empire, with the exception of those under Kadetsky in Italy, and closes with the following promise—or threatening—as it may be understood by different individuals: "After the subduing of the armed insurrection, and the restoration of tranquillity, it will be the duty of my Ministers, in union with the members of the constituent Diet, and in a legal way, to introduce such modifications of the freedom of the press (a freedom now subjected to unbridled abuse), and right of association, and of popular arming as shall, without affecting liberty, closely guarantee the efficiency of the law and the respect for it."

It is too much to be feared that in the most prominent among the leaders of the late insurrectionary movements there has been neither strict integrity of intention nor sound knowledge of the means calculated to advance an acknowledged purpose for the enforcement of popular rights. One half of the men who, in Austria and elsewhere, speak loudest against the tyranny of existing governments, would not, if they could obtain the post of power, pay more regard to the rights of the subject than those whose despotism they profess to abhor. But when the Austrian Emperor is made to take credit to himself, as he is in the above manifesto, for having made "the welfare of his people the mission of his life," his own imbecility alone can plead his excuse personally, while the prospects held out to his dominions—if those who advise him to put forth such sentiments should be restored to power—are anything but favourable. The Emperor's life, after his accession to the supreme authority, was that of being led around by his minister Metternich; and that statesman's system of administration has not unwisely been designated by the wags of the subcontinent to which his name gave rise, many years ago: "Metternich—angelt 'Midnight.'" The Metternichs are never happier than when the deep night of an abhorrence of all change keeps far off the necessity of ever thinking whether abuses might not be reformed, and the door be opened to improvement.

We subjoin some selections from the *Luz. Times*. The events which are in progress at Vienna, and which, at one moment, threatened the complete disintegration of the elements of the Austrian empire, have assumed a somewhat less threatening aspect; and although all the causes which originated the commotion are still at work, we are in hopes that some compromise will now be arrived at, without degrading one of the greatest capitals in Europe with the blood of its inhabitants. It is our duty to transcribe elsewhere the intelligence we derive from the German papers; but considering the complicated nature of the quarrel, and the deep feelings of the Germans in the cause of either one party or the other, we are compelled to view the statements we receive through that channel with a certain degree of suspicion.

It appears, however, that with the exception of some desultory fighting between the advanced guard of the Croats with the Viennese, under the city walls, no considerable action has been fought, but that the interval since our last notices has been filled up by envenomed, on the part of the Viennese Diet, with overtures, cajoling or threaten the Imperial commands, Auerberg and Jellachich, to induce them to lay down their arms and make common cause with them; whilst, on the other hand, Jellachich, Auerberg, and Windischgratz are forming a cordon of troops around the city, which must inevitably compel the Viennese to submit to whatever terms the overwhelming imperial forces may dictate to them.

Our advices are to the 15th instant; on that day the deputy Schuselka announced to the Diet that the Hungarian army would, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Hungarian Diet, withdraw into the Hungarian territory. Schuselka added, that he did not know whether this retirement was effected in pursuance of some arrangement between the Hungarian deputations and Count Auerberg, or whether it was in consequence of the threats of the Russian Government. The latter insinuation is, of course, mere *ad captandum*, addressed to their German prejudices; but whatever the cause, it is plain that the Viennese, now abandoned by the Hungarians, who were to annihilate Jellachich and all the Austrian army at a blow, have no hope whatever of resisting the immense body of troops which surround Vienna, amounting to at least 100,000 men; and, as we said last week, we have little doubt but that an almost unconditional surrender must be the immediate result.

The GERMAN EMPIRE.—It is satisfactory to report that the state of siege was raised at Frankfurt on the 20th of last month. The German Parliament is beginning to feel the difficulty of exercising a real influence in the affairs of the vast country of which it professes to represent the legislative power, and over which its high functionary, the Archduke Regent, is presumed to wield a supreme authority. The question, what kind of union does exist between Germany and Austria, has come under consideration, and it is a sufficiently puzzling one. The commission of the constitution proposes a "real union" between Austria and Germany, and merely a "personal union" between German and non-German Austria. This proposal will unite all opinions in Germany. But the Archduke John's ministry seem to think such an idea untenable. M. Wurth, Unter-Secretary of State, stood up and said that Parliament should first ask Austria if she liked to be so treated and annexed. What is this but an abandonment of the authority of a central power? Has not Austria been always German, its Emperor the first Sovereign of Germany? Now, suppose for a moment that Vienna could cease to be German: if there be such a thing as treason, this surely is the most heinous specimen.

It tells much against the Archduke that one of his ministers durst utter such words. There are many who accuse the Archduke John of being, after all, but a Habsburg devoted to the

interests of the house of Austria as paramount; and many who consider his minister, Schuselka, as black and yellow (Austrian), instead of being red, black, and gold (German). We do not think so basely of either, but regret that their conduct should give so much colour to the suspicion.

When an official says such things, of course mere ministerial supporters speak more openly. Professor Waiz, a ministerialist, in a very studied discourse, admitted the possibility of Austria's excluding herself from Germany, which he declared "would be a great pity." The "Left" told the professor at once "that the belief in such a possibility was an act of notable cowardice."

The mediation of the central power at Frankfurt will, it is almost certain, be substituted for that of England and France, in the affairs of Italy. The Government of Frankfurt has just made overtures in this sense to the Sardinian Government, through their ambassador at Turin, Mr. Heckscher. That personage has been ordered to notify to the Sardinian Government that if Charles Albert abandoned mediation and resumed hostilities, the central power felt itself bound towards Austria on one hand to support it against the Hungarians, in order to allow Radetzky to preserve the whole of his force in Italy; and on the other to cause the advance into the Tyrol of a large force of Bavarians to support the Austrians in Italy. M. Heckscher is said to have added that their determination would be carried into effect with the more regret, as the central power, and the Sardinia in its general views, and was favourable to the re-establishment of nationalities. Should Sardinia accept the mediation, the project would be for Lombardy to assume a position similar to that of Schleswig or Luxembourg, united to Germany by a federal tie. The answer to this proposal is not yet known.

NAPOLES AND SICILY.—Advices from Palermo state that the Sicilian Government had authorised the acceptance of an offer from a French house at Paris for a loan of 1,500,000 francs (£275,000 sterling), in 5 per cent. stock at 60, redeemable in twenty-five years.

A letter from Naples, of the 10th instant, states that the negotiations relative to the affairs of Sicily are going on with great activity, and, according to the reports in circulation at the present moment, the representatives of France and England have great hopes of bringing the parties to an understanding. The plan at present is, that Sicily should be raised into a vice-royalty, with the second son of the King as hereditary Viceroy. The English and French squadrons are still here, and the admiral of the two fleets are in frequent communication. The Minister of Foreign Affairs had communicated to the Sicilian Parliament, the approval which had been notified by the English Government of all that had been done by Lord Napier and Admiral Parker, in conjunction with Admiral Baudin. Measures for organising the army were incessant, and a new levy had been ordered. Several volunteers also had been recruited in France, and many foreign officers were expected. The general feeling continued to prevail that the war, if subdued to proceed, must be one of extermination; and all moderate parties were becoming more and more anxious that a reasonable adjustment should be enforced on both sides by England and France. A line of demarcation for neutral ground, during the armistice, had been established by the Sicilian Government with the French and English naval commanders, and this arrangement was regarded with much satisfaction, as the commencement of amicable relations.

CHILLY.—An insurrectionary movement, which seemed very threatening at one time, in this island, has, according to the latest accounts, been entirely suppressed.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The Emigrant Boers under the command of their chief Pretorius, have been completely defeated by Sir Harry Smith, on the Bloem Plat, in an action of which the following is the official account: "On a reconnoitring party, accompanied by his Excellency, approaching the first ridge, the rebels suddenly sprung up, and opened a heavy fire upon them; the left of their position was, however, quickly carried by the Rifle Brigade, 45th and 91st regiments, the artillery (six pounders) opening at the time a very effective fire.

"The rebels' right having been considerably thrown forward, was gallantly attacked by the Cape Mounted Rifles, under the order of Lieut. Colonel Buller, and driven back towards the pass, in the direction of which the enemy were now at every point hurrying, pursued from ridge to ridge of the low hills by her Majesty's troops, and suffering great loss as they retired, from the guns which opened upon them wherever they could be brought to bear. It was afterwards found that twelve men had been killed by one well-directed round shot. On reaching the summit of the pass the enemy made a bold, though fruitless effort to maintain their position; but by a combined attack of the Cape Mounted Rifles with a body of the Griqua Auxiliaries, they were at length driven from this their last position; on abandoning which they fled in the utmost disorder, and in all directions over the plain beyond, leaving behind them many horses and various articles of dress, &c." They lost about two hundred in killed and wounded; and we regret to say that the troops who were engaged against them likewise suffered severely; 7 officers having been wounded, and 8 men killed and 30 wounded. Among the officers wounded are Lieut. Col. Buller, Rifle Brigade, severely, and Capt. Murray, of the same corps, mortally, and since dead.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA.—The *Journal de Constantinople*, of the 4th inst., has the following: "Letters from Persia, via Trevison, arrived on Friday last, announce an important event, which may render still more complicated the affairs which have for several months been in discussion between the several Cabinets of Europe. According to these letters, the King of Persia, Mohammed Shah, died a few days ago, at Teheran, from a violent attack of the gout, which he had long been subject to. If the news of the death of the King of Persia be confirmed, it is probable that the Salar who is in arms near Khorasán, will march upon Teheran, while the princes who have taken refuge on the frontiers of Turkey, in consequence of events which have taken place in Persia at different periods, will probably make some attempt on the southern provinces, where they have numerous partisans.

INDIA.—An Overland Mail has arrived from India, bringing dates from Bombay of the 15th September, Calcutta 7th September, and Hong Kong of the 23rd August. A strong force had collected before Moultan, and the troops only awaited the arrival of the battering train in order to commence the siege of that strong city. It was generally expected that Moolraj would sell his life dearly, and would find followers; but he was found to have been a man of no consequence, and had been made to reduce the Sepoys of our own regiments, but they had failed. Some rain had fallen, which had cooled the temperature. At Bombay there was a considerable improvement in business, and at Calcutta there was a little more animation.

UNITED STATES.—General Zachary Taylor's election to the presidential chair of the republic is ascertained, though not yet officially announced.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.—It is now confidently reported that the difficulties in the way of an arrangement between Great Britain and the United States have been overcome, so that the mail-steamer of either country will convey letters on equal terms.

St. CATHARINE'S, C. W.—The foundation-stone of a new Town Hall for this flourishing town was laid on the 30th of October, by Sir Allan MacNab, M. P., to whom an address was presented on the occasion by the President and Board of Police, responded to by a suitable reply from Sir Allan. The building is to be 73 feet in length, 45ft. 6 inches wide with an area, 10 feet in width on both fronts. Its height to the cornice is to be 41 feet, comprising three stories. The contract has been taken for £2,650, and the building is to be completely finished on the 1st of November of next year. It is intended that the entire building should be heated by means of a furnace in the basement.

The following particulars of St. Catharine's are from the correspondence of the *Toronto Patriot*:

St. Catharine's is a town containing between four and five thousand inhabitants, beautifully situated on a rising bank which overhangs the Welland Canal. It is four miles from Lake Ontario and twelve from Niagara; and in the midst of a country unsurpassed for beauty and fertility by perhaps any part of Canada. In the vicinity splendid farms abound, with scarcely a stump is to be seen, and most of them are enriched with orchards of Peaches, Nectarines, Apples, Quinces, &c., which fruits I am assured grow there in greater profusion and more luxuriantly than they do in other parts of the Province. The dwelling houses in the town and on the outskirts, are generally surrounded by shady trees, and have an air of comfort and respectability about them which, Cobourg excepted, I have hardly seen surpassed in a Canadian town. The streets have a very cleanly appearance, as from the soil being of a gravelly nature, rain is absorbed by it almost as soon as it falls. The Church is a large substantial stone building, and its remarkably graceful tower and spire have been lately erected and a considerable number of pews added to the original building, by means of a bequest left by the late N. Merritt, Esq. These additions to the sacred edifice are in the Gothic style of Architecture, and reflect much credit upon the Architect, J. G. Howard, Esq., who furnished the design. The congregation have lately purchased a very fine toned organ, which I am told may justly be considered as the best and most powerful in Canada West.

The business part of the town presents a most thriving appearance; and a stirring trade, must, I should think, be carried on, as most of the shops appeared to be exceedingly well supplied with every description of goods. But it is on the Canal—the manifold advantages of which, as a great Provincial highway from the "far west" to the ocean, it is needless I should enlarge upon—that the chief evidence of enterprise, and I trust, attendant prosperity, are to be seen. There are five extensive mills within the precincts of the town, and two on the verge of it. The mills in the town alone are stated to be capable of grinding and packing 1300 barrels of flour per day, and in the season 2000 barrels are kept constantly employed.—The Mill belonging to the Hon. W. H. Merritt (now President of the Provincial Executive Council) can itself grind 500 blis. per day! There are also in the town two large foundries, a shop for manufacturing machinery, an axe and other edge tool factory, an extensive woollen manufactory, tannery and a pile factory. Such are the unlimited water privileges of that place and its other advantages, that the political economist is irresistibly led to look forward to its eventually becoming the Manchester and Birmingham of Canada.

MONTREAL PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS BANK.—This institution has laid a very clear and intelligible statement of its affairs before the public, from which we learn that its indebtedness to Depositors is reduced from £210,915 6s. 3d. on the 1st January last, and from £155,720 19s. 4d. at the time of its suspension in July last, to £93,121 18s. 3d. at present. The difference between these two latter sums is made up, partly by paying to Depositors one-fifth of their claims, but chiefly by transferring some of the Mortgages held by the Bank, to Depositors, for 90 per cent of their deposits. The reserve of 10 per cent thus made on all deposits which were in the Bank at the date of suspension, is considered to be lost by the depreciation of securities held by the Bank, and bad debts, the chief of which appears to be with and through the late Actuary; and all interest accruing since 1st January last, will be required to meet the expenses of winding up. Though the Directors, therefore, still expect to pay 90 per cent to Depositors, yet it will be without interest; and as they have been obliged to borrow largely from other Banks to meet the payments of last summer,—which loans they must repay in the first place,—and as it is extremely difficult to realize securities, it will be some considerable time before they can declare a second dividend to Depositors. They, however, strongly advise large Depositors to take transfers from the Bank of Mortgages with personal security, by which means they will immediately obtain 6 per cent interest for 90 per cent of their money.

The Directors very properly hint, for the consolation of Depositors, which is unquestionably true, that a larger percentage of their capital would have been lost at this crisis, had it been invested in almost any other kind of security.—*Witness*.

EMIGRATION OF FRENCH CANADIANS.—Public attention has been called to the fact that an extensive emigration is going on from this Province, and that it comprises a large number of French Canadians from the parishes below Quebec. To some extent this westerly movement has prevailed, more or less, for some years past; but there is no doubt that it is now accelerated and rendered more general by the actual state of things in Lower Canada. Whilst the leaders of the French Canadian party are intent on retaining "Notre langue and nos loix," a considerable portion of their followers are giving them the slip, and voluntarily adopting the laws and language of another country. This is a fact which must not escape observation; and it shows that in spite of their leaders the French Canadian people understand and appreciate the difference of residing under a Government of English laws and English customs to remaining in the state in which they are in their own country. How much better would it not be to bring those laws and customs to us, instead of going and seeking them elsewhere? Every day satisfies us more and more that Lower Canada cannot long remain in the state in which it is; and the fact that the old settled population are leaving a country in which every thing has to be done by hand, speaks trumpet-tongued against our legislators and those who have had the disposal of matters.—*Montreal Transcript*.

THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON, Agent. India Wharf, October, 1846.

REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

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, 3th June, 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.

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK-STORE OF G. STANLEY, No. 4, St. Ann Street, Quebec, AND R. A. MILLER, St. Francois Xavier Street Montreal.

INTENDED, principally, as a supplement to the Psalms in common use in the Church of England, as contained in the Prayer-Book. Selected and Arranged by THE REV. CHARLES BARCROFT, M. A. (Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.) Price in cloth 1s. 6d. plain leather 1s. 9d. best 2s. A liberal reduction will be made, if a quantity be ordered.

THE WEATHER, which set in quite wintery with a heavy snow-storm on Thursday last, and brought winter-vehicles into general request, is become quite mild again. Thermometer, which was down to 10° during the week, is 35° this morning (8 o'clock), and a thaw.

SHIPPING.—Number of Vessels arrived in this harbour since our last, 10. Among them Scher. Josephine, Langlois, Halifax, order, sugar and rum. — Tadoussac, Hernier, P. E. Island, R. F. Maitland, fish and oysters. Bark Euphemia, Kendall, Liverpool, G. D. Symes & Co., general cargo. Brig. Jacques Cartier, Lacombe, Halifax, II. J. Noad & Co., sugar, fish and oil.

BIRTH. Last Sunday, Mrs. JOHN JEFFERY, JURN., of a daughter.

MARRIED. In this city, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Cook, CHARLES G. HOLT, Esq., Advocate, to MARGARET, eldest daughter of L. T. MACPHERSON, Esq.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. The next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, THIS DAY, 16th NOVEMBER. PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received to SEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES, A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL SACRED MUSIC. BY F. H. ANDREWS. Quebec, October 1848. 3m

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.

NURSERY GOVERNERS. A LADY who is well qualified to instruct young persons in the ordinary branches of an English education, is desirous of obtaining employment as a NURSERY GOVERNESS. Salary not so much an object as the advantage of a home in a quiet and pious family. Refer to the Rev. Official MACKIE, D. D., 13, St. Ursule Street.

ENGLISH CHEESE, PER OCEAN QUEEN. CHEDDAR, BERKELEY, QUEEN'S ARMS, TRUCKLES AND PINES. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, Nov. 2, 1848.

ON SALE. WINDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, assorted sizes, 6 1/2 x 7 1/2 to 30 x 40, Best English Fire Bricks. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, May 24th, 1848.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: TWIN 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.

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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, BRAVERS, 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.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: RIGGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE Chain Cables and Anchors. 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.

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 & SADLER, Solicitors. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THE 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.

Table with 4 columns: Age, With Profits, Without Profits, Half Credit. Rows for ages 15 to 60.

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.....
London..... Dr. James Hamilton
Montreal..... Dr. Alex. Anderson
Paris..... Frederick A. Willson
Port Sarria..... Dr. S. C. Sewell...
Quebec..... David Buchan...
St. Catharines..... Malcolm Cameron...
St. Catharines..... Welch and Davies...
Toronto..... Laehlan Bell...
Woodstock..... Edmund Bradburn...
William Lawton...
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. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, in St. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS. Inquire at No. 15, Stanislaus Street.