The following, from the same source, is on ! the state of that trade peculiarly interesting to this province.

THE CORN TRADE has been in a very dull and drooping position during the fortnight. The duty on Wheat is now 7s. per quarter, and on Flour As. 2d. per barrel, but as the new law, fixing the duty at a shilling per quater, ones into few fixing the duty at a shilling per quater, comes into operation on the lat of February next, the blistiless on duly-paid Flour is only by retail at 26s. to 27s. per barrel; and in bould the demand is dull at 25s. to 25s. 6d. Sales of American Whent stellieing made at 6s. to 7s. per. 70. lbs., in bond. Both here and in London the damand for Indian Corn has fallen off, and at present we quote common white off, and at present we quote common white at 80s., I and the best'y ellow: 32an folking requarter? Indian Com Meal is not much inquired after. At Liverpool the stock of bonded Wheat and Flour has increased? and is now estimated at 114,000 quarters of the former, and 312,000; at 14,000 quarters of the former and 312,000, barrels of the latter. From the 15th 10, the 29th, the timports from Canada and the United States were 22,283 quarters of Indian Corn, 1951 55th 18 of Lindian Meul; 7454 quarters of Whent: 70,035 barrels of Flour. At yesterday? of market there was a moderate demand Ide handed Wheat at 6s, to 7s. 3d., Flour 25s. 10 25s gfid., and fing Western Canada Flour 26s. 6d. to 27s. per barrel,

THE CHOLERA. - We regret to state that the cholera still havers over the metropolis; in the provinces it has not made any very considera-ble progress, but in Scotland it seems to rage with very alarming results. The average number of deaths from all causes in the metropolis was last tweek only 1118, against 1151, the average of the last five years. From cholera the fatal cases were 31, against 29 the previous weeks, whilst two weeks preceding the weekly return was 65. The returns from the English provinces are gally about 10 or 12. Amongst these we have two in our town, but these were hersol's living in the atmost destitu-In Manchester and Sulford only one death has been vet renortedant

The total muniber of cases, from the first appearance of the malady was, by the official each, without any testriction as to the choice account up to Wednesday, 37.17, whereof 1772 of conveyance; the rate to be payable to the recorded. Scotland, unhappily, swells the vast the two pest-office departments, majority in its melancholy table. The cases in Periodicals.—A somewhat similar provision Scotland have been no fewer than 2922, whereof 1356 have perished. Whilst London in the table before us furnishes on Wednesday but 4 new cases, 2 only of which had proved fatal, and the provinces 11 cases, 7 of which had terminated in death, Scotland exhibits 157 new cases, 73 of which had been fatal. Glasgow, Domfries," Maxwelltown and Edinburgh and its vidinity seem to be the chief seats of the disease? Alm Glasgow the ravages of the disorder are very alarming, as not only the destitute have been swept, away, but many persons amongst the middle and higher classes of the people are among the victims.

CANADA COMPASY.—The half-yearly gene-

ral Coult of Proprietors of this company was held on the 28th Dec., in the offices of the company, at St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate-Chas. Franks, Esq., governor of the company, was in the chair.

The preliminary proceedings having been concluded, Sir M. Farquhar was elected a Direcfor in the place of M. T. Smith, Esq., M. P. who had become disqualified. A semi-annual dividend was then declared at the rate of six per cent per annun on the stock naid un. From the report the following particulars are gleaned. Accounts had been received of the rates of land to the 30th November, 1848. He found there had been sold of Crown reserves 3109 acrés, lat 1773 per acre ; of the Huron tract, 8931 acres, at 133, 18, per acre ; mak-ing in all, 12,349 acres, at an average of 15s. per acre, 2 Up to the same period in 1847, there had been 25,321 acres sold. With regard to the amount of lands leased, he had to state that there had been leased of the clown reserves 14,032 uerek ; elleronistelet, 37,499 acres making a total of 51/1581; acres leased against 80 800 acres leased up to the 30th of November, 1847. The intel quartity of land disposed of in 1848, thus amounted to 63,871 acres while the total disposed of in 1847 was 106,124 acres That was the account which he had to give with respect to the disposal of land. With tegard to the receipts of money during the same period, there had been received, not reckoning shillings or pence; for the first payment of lands sold, £6146; bills received as instalments for previous sales, £11.706; rents of lands leased, cut down, 4119; making together the sum of £31,497. During the same period, in 1847, the receipts had been £38,103 13 4. The amount remitted by settlers to their friends for remittance to Conoda, since the 1st of January last, was £26,295, 18. The number of emigrants that had arrived at Quebec in the course of the year 1818 amounted to 27,939. CHLOROFORM IN TOOTHACHE. - Mr. Tomes in his Lectures on Dental Philosophy and Sur-

gery, recommends chloroform to be applied on a little cotton wool to the tooth in order to remove the paint. The best form for applicaion is made by dissolving a little gum mastic in the chloroform, whereby the fluid is thick-ened; and, when put into the tooth with cotton wool, will remain there a long time, and keep up its sedative influence; whereas, if the chlo roform' berused alone if it will be soon washed away by the saliva, and its effect lost .- Medical Times, to ban taken lo dance

SUBMARINE TRIBEREAPIE. - The more speedy transmission of intelligence across the Irish Channel, and simproved means of communica-tion between the sister islands, will be secured by the determination of the Government to take advantage of the facilities afforded by the submarine electric felegraph. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have given permissioners of the Admiralty have given permission to Charles Blunt, Esq., civil engineer, to affect a communication by laying down his submartine electric telegraph between Holyhead

and Dublin.
THE POSTAL TREATY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.—Yesterday's mail brought us, the principal documents day's mail brought us the principal documents accompanying this treaty, a copy of which was brought on by the Europa. A long letter from Mr. Bancaor T. the American minister, to Mr. Bychanan, the Secretary of State at Washington, dated London December 16th, gyes an account of the negociations and extra pains the simulations of the treaty. The following are the rates agreed appoint to the property of the state of the s The sea postage paid to the yessel performing

Transit fals through the United States Transil, through the mited States

And 20 per cent of this name to be cents, and 20 per cent of the transil of

And 2 pence, or four cents, for each ounce or fraction.

We shall publish this letter and some of the

accompanying documents.
The British post office order of June 1847 imposing higher rates on letters conveyed by the American than on those conveyed by the British packets having been rescinded immediately on the conclusion of the treaty, Mr. Johnson has lost no time in tescinding the retaliatory order of the American post-office de-Gazette.

Since the above was put in type we have found the following more explicit detail of the new regulations in the European Times, ...

· LETTERS .- The postage rate upon a single litter; conveyed either way between England & America, is to be one smilling sterling, which is made up thus—English inland postage 14d., the sea postage 8d., and the American aland rate for all distances 21d. This rate has been fixed upon as a fair proportion, considering the greater average distances to be set off against the English 1 ld. inland rate.

The post-office departments of the two countries will keep accounts with each other, and will pay at stated times the several rates to each will be respectively entitled. which

The inland rates will be paid, according to the proportion we have stated, on all letters leaving or arriving at oither country.

The sea rate of 8d. per letter will be paid to

the credit of the country by whose ships the letter happens to be conveyed. This latter atrangement puts an end to all disputes, for each country will be paid accord-

ing to the accommodation afforded.
The main result of the new convention. therefore, will be to substitute in effect a charge of Is, in the whole for each letter, for which nowat least 2s. is paid, with the convenience to the public of the option of pre-paying their

letters or not, as they may choose.

Newspapers.— A more liberal arrangement still is provided for newspapers, which will be forwarded to or from any place or places in the United Kingdom or the United States for Id. each, without any restriction as to the choice had proved tatal, 505 had recovered, and 1400 country from which the newspaper is sent, and linder treatment, or the result was not ino accounts to be kept respecting them between

is made respecting other periodicals, which are to be charged at the rate altogether of 21, for everything under an ounce ; 6d. for over one nance and under two ounces ; SJ. for over two ounces and under three ; and 21. for every

Conveyance of CLOSED MAILS .- There is also a most important provision for the transit of closed mails throughout the territories of

either country by the other.
It is provided that the closed mails of the United Kingdom shall pass through the United States in charge of an other of the United Kingdom to any part of the British dominions

or possessions, or to any foreign country.

And that, in like manner, the closed mails of the United States shall pass in charge of an officer of the United States through any part of the British dominions or possessions in North

America, or to any foreign country. The only exception to this latter provision is in the case of France, in consequence of on convention with that country of the 3rd April 1813, to the provisions of which we have no ight to introduce the affairs of another country Both Great Britain and America bind them selves, however, to use their best offices to induce France to extend the provisions of tha

convention. Each party undertakes to forward the letter received from the other to their destination in other countries, subject to the expenses thereof and the rates imposed by the country to which they are destined.

An immunity of six weeks, in case of war. s granted to vessels employed in the mail service between the two countries. The conven-tion is necessarily made for an indefinite time, hat not to be ended without a year's notice or eitlier side.

The immediate effect of this arrangemen will be to reduce the postage rate from any par Great Britain to any part of the United States of America to 1s, for each single letter instead of 2s,—to which charge every letter was at east subject by the late practice.

One probable effect of the new arrange ment, not alluded to above, is that the mails from and to the British N. A. Provinces 27720; interest, £5681; transfer fees, £123; will perhaps rgain pass through the U. States. This will be likely to continue until the Halifax Railroad is carried through. If Railroad project came at all to be regarded in Europe, through this company, was as less argently called for on this account, £9106 15 2; in 1731 sums averaging £5 5 2 that effect would have to be deplored; and each. The amount deposited with the company after the successful efforts which have been made by the Provincial Post Office department, towards the expeditions transmission of the English Mail from Halifax to Canada, even a temporary abandonment of that route will cause regret. The Letter-Mail just arrived reached Quebec in 4 days I hour from Halifax.

The U. S. frigate St. Lawrence having visited Southampton, a very friendly and hospitable reception was extended by the Mayor and council and citizens generally of the town to the officers of the ship, who were entertained at a banquet by the authorities. The American Consul at that port reciprocated the kindness by inviting the Mayor and a number of the leading citizens to meet the American officers at a sumptuous banquet, where a great deal of good feeling

occupied, day after day, with the arguments of counsel, who have tried to quash the indictment by every objection legal ingenuity could suggest; but the decision of the court has hitherto proved fatal to these attempts. The quashing aid him with troops. The issue of the conof the indictment and the plea of abatement having failed, Sir C. O'Loghlen has now put having failed, Sir C. O'Lognieu una neutron, in and is arguing a demorrer to the indictment, which, if finally decided against Mr. Duffy, which if finally decided against Mr. Duffy, the counsel for the Crown to will enable the counsel for the Crown to demand the judgment of the court forthwith. -iThe prolixity of the arguments on both sides will preclude the possibility of arriving at the issue in time, for our present publication.

Since the return of Lord Clarendon, to hi Government, many public bodies have presented ble to the elevation of the King of Prussia addresses to his Lordship, the tone of which to be chief of the Empire, it may confirm contrasts most favourably with the general that Sovergin in the prospection of liberal tenor of those which were voted some months

FRANCE. The proclamation of Liouis | tioning the freedom of conscience the sepaplace on the 20th ultor, and his popularity seemed to be very great. The following statietics of the late election - adding to them the number who voted for Llouis Napoleon namely 5,534,520, will be read with in

terest took on him among on on the right to inscription on the electoral lists is not of French belonging to the male sex there are nine millions having the age required for elec tors. If we deduct from this number about 300,000 absent from France, travellers, infirm prisoners, and excluded, there will remain 8,700,000 electors. Now it is known by the returns made to the commission that nearly 7,500,000 electors have voted. If we add to 12th of February next, and are convoked for this number the electors of the colonies who business upon the 26th of February. were not required to vote, and those of Algeria, whose votes are not known, it may be inferred that the number of French citizens who have not exercised their right of voting is about one million. We question if ever universal suffrage has been more generally taken advantage of in ary country. In addition to this, it may be stated that, out of upwards of seven millions of votes delivered, only 12,000 were annulled from illegality or informality, being in the proportion of about 1 in 600.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY, appointed by the new President : M. Odillon Barrot, representative of the people, Minister of Justice, charged with the Presidency of the Council of Ministers in the ab-

sence of the President of the Republic. M. Drouvin de Linys, representative of the cople, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

M. Loon de Malleville, representative of the people, Minister of the Interior.

M. Rulhieres, General of Division, represe tative of the people, Minister of War. M. de Tracy, representative of the people Minister of the Marine and Colonies.

M. Falloux, representative of the people Minister of Public Instruction and Worship. M. Leon Faucher, representative of the people, Minister of Public Works.
M. Bixio, Vice President of the National

issembly, Minister of Agriculture.
M. Passy (Hypolite) Member of the Insti-

nt. Minister of the Finances.

The following appointments also have been Colonel Rehellot, of the Gendarmerie of the

Seine, Prefect of Police. General Changamier, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of the department of the Seine, and the Ganle Mobile, and also com mander-in-Chief of the 1st Military Divi-

Marshal Bugeaud, Commander-in-Chief of the

All Responses to the Alps.

M. Betger, representative of the people, Prefect of the Seine.

The Prince of Montfort (Jetone Bonaparte),

Governor of the Invalides.

Marshal Molitor, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honout.

Amidst these changes a marked improve ment has taken place in the value of all Public Securities. About a month ago the Three per Cents, of France languished about 40 to 42 vhilst the Five per Cents, tanged about 64. From the moment the election of Louis Napo-leon became certain, they rose rapidly. The Five per Cents, have been as high as 77.25, whilst the Three per C-nts. have reached 48.10; and notwithstanding occasional fluctuations of one franc or so, caused perhaps by parties realising their profits, or the reports which incessantly operate to modify prices, nevertheless the value of Public Securities has enormously increased, and the prices of railway shares, recently so depreciated, have partaken of the general improvement.

In ITALY, generally, no decisive change of any kind has taken place; no settlement of the dispute between Sicily and Naples; no advance towards accommodation between the King of Sardinia and the Austrian as ruler of Lombardy. Gioberti, a celebrated liberal, is at the head of the ministry at Turin. Rome and the Pope. - The interest still felt

for the position of the Pope continues predoni-His Haliness still ren ains at Gaeta, from nant. which point all kinds of intrigues and negotiations have sprung up, conferring a great celeity on this almost unknown snot. Provisional Government at Rome, sanctioned by the vote of the Upper Chamber, has endea-voured by every means in its power to induce the Pope to return to the Holy City. This he refuses, except on condition of dissolving the Chambers, dishanding the national guard, and suppressing the journals, which, amongst other onditions, only show that his Holiness has no real intention to return at present to the Quirinal. We have no doubt that the Pope has appealed to all the European Powers to aid him in this his state of possession. this his state of persecution; but no official confirmation of the fact has, up to this moment roused all Christendom in his favour, as centuries ago would have been the case. France pauses before she commits herself in such a crusade; since it is obvious to every body that the liberals of Rome would demand the immediate separation of the temporal from the spiri tual power of the Pope, and where is there a French Republican who could refuse such a boon to liberty?

Austrian Dominions .- The young Em. peror was expected to make his entry at

Vienna on New Year's dayaga His armies were penetrating into Hungary they had taken Oedenburg, Tyrnau, Presburg, and were advancing upon Pesth. There were reports, however, on the other side, of advantages gained by the Hungarians over the Servians. The Austrian Emperor is supposed to be supplied with money, in the shape of loan, by the Czar of Russia who, in case of need, would no doubt be glad also to Governor, Sir J. G. Le Merchant, on the 14th aid him with troops. The issue of the con. lof last month. His Excellency's speech retest, therefore, is little doubtful, been bong has

Phussia .- If the report is true which comes from the south of Germany, that Wirtemberg and the smaller states of the project. ed German Empire, probably dreading the complication : of their interests by conforring the post of greatest influence upon the House of Austria with the mixed and ill-united population under its sway, are become favourathat Sovereign in the prosecution of liberal moisures towards his own subjects, in order thereby to secure popularity throughout Germany. Berlin and the Provinces were

quiet. To the demand gove to same THE NEW PRUSSIAN CONSTITUTION -- The following are the leading provisions of the constitution which has just beeningfunted o- : Equal litymbeforgothe law-san system of gratuitous primary education +the line iolability, of homeheototal vobalition of a coensorship upon the

PRANCE:—The proclamation soft lious ration of Church and State—the equality of military service—the responsibility of Ministers-trial by jury-and, in addition: to: these. and many other extraordinary boons of emandipation, the total and immediate abolition of the last vestiges of feudality. Two Chambers have been granted—the one to consist of 180 members; the other of 350. No qualification but full age and citizenship is required from the electors, but the mode of election to the Lower known, but statistics enable us to arrive at an Chambers is indirect. The Crown is intrusted approximative computation. 11'15 known that with an unconditional veto on the measures of of every, hundred persons, rather more than the Legislature. The members of the Upper forty-nine die before, attaining the age of Chamber are to have neither pay nor travelling of every hundred persons name to make the life age of Chamber are to have neither pay nor navening forty-nine die before attaining the age of Chamber are to have neither pay nor navening twenty-one years. We may therefore calculate expenses. The property qualification required twenty-one years. We may therefore calculate expenses. The property qualification required at the large than eighteen millions in a member of the Upper Chamber, is fixed at the payment of a yearly class (or direct) tax of eight thalers (£1.4s.); real property to the amount of 8000 thalers (£1200); or a clear yearly income amounting to 600 thalers (£75). For the Lower Chamber, no property qualification is required. The new Chambers are to be elected upon the 22nd of January and the

> We forbear speculating on the practical working of this constitution in Prussia; but the fact that Austria and Prussia have, in the course of a few months, passed from absolutism to universal suffrage, suggests the reflection how little the continental rulers have gained by so obstinately resisting, in ages gone by, noderate and rational change, and the gradual adaptation of the constitutions of their respective countries to the exigencies of the times .-British paper.

THE FRANKFORT ASSEMBLY has taken ip the question of the commercial unity of Germany, and remitted it to the Minister of Commerce to bring about Treaties, subject to the ratification of the Assembly,

The two Austrian members of the Archduke Regent's Ministry, Von Schmerling and Von Wirth, have given in their resignation. The former is expected to fill the office of Austrian Minister of the Interior. Herr Von Gagern has been appointed to the post previously filled by Schmerling, and the Regent's cabinet is now wholly Prussian,

DESMARK AND THE DUCHIES .- Accounts from Hadersleben state that fresh riots have taken place there. One of the dragoons was attacked by a number of aimed peasants. The larm was rung, and in the fight which ensued a subaltern was severely wounded by several shots. The people fired upon the soldiers from the windows of the surrounding houses, and from behind the bedges. After some time the floters were dispersed.

Great preparations are being made at Copenlagen for shipping a large body of military to Intland and Alsen. At Odensee the 5th hattalion had received commands to recall all the men and officers who were absent on furlough and to be in marching order.

Letters from Schleswig Holstein state that the Danes have now 6,000 troops in the Island of Alsen, being 4,000 more than the number allowed by one of the articles of the seven months' truce. The King of Denmark has protested against the breach of the articles of the treaty by the joint Government of Schleswig-Holstein, and against the use of his name b that administration. It appears, in fact, by all accounts, that the hostility between the Danish and German parties is as bitter as ever. INTENDED DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCES .- It

more than probable that the congress or confarances to be held at Brussels on the affairs of Italy will not take place immediately, as has been stated. These conferences will be attended by the representatives of England, France, and Austria, the two former as medi ating powers; and en the Italian side by the representatives of Naples, the Holy See, Sardinia, and Tuscany. The duchies of Modena and Parma will be represented by the Austrian Plenipolentiary.
These conferences had been postponed till

after the official proclamation of the President of the French Republic on Wednesday week. But only three powers have as yet hominated their representatives—namely, France, England, and Sardinia. M. Ridolfi, who was to represent Tuscany, has returned to Florence; and neither the Pope nor the King of Naples have as yet selected theirs. The annou ment of the French representative. M. de Tocqueville, at Brussels, was premature. Consequently it is not likely that the conferences will commence before the middle of January.

Inpra.-The Overland Mail has brought further dates from Calcutta to the 6th, Madras the Sth, and Bombay the 16th of November. The news may be briefly stated. The operations before Aloultan remain nearly as before perhaps the position of Moolraj is not quite so secure. Some doubts are thrown upon the truth of the report of the junction of Chuttur Singh with his sons. It is plain that an over-whelming force is advancing as fast as the season and the resources of the executive in India will admit; therefore, any inconsiderable movements of the disaffected are comparatively unimportant. We have now 36,000 British troops within the Punjanb, and about 30,000 auxiliaries. Lord Gough and Lord Dalhousie are both, long ere this, at head-quarters. the result of these vast military operations there can be little doubt. It would have been most desirable to have interposed a warlike na tion like the Sikhs, between the still more barbarous tribes on the north, and the British ter-ritories; but the events of the last three years have proved to every reflecting mind that permanent peace cannot be secured with the Sikhs, unless under our complete dominion; so that the annexation of the Punjaub, thus unwillingly forced upon us, seems to be now approved by all parties. The news by the nex or succeeding mail will be of a most interesting character. The intelligence from Canton is to character. The interingence from Canada to the 29th October, and from Shanghae to the 22nd. Several of the foreign residents at the latter place were sufficing from malignant fever.

can be about to assess a sector St. Jons's, Newrockoland. The Legislative Session of this island: was opened by the ferred to the difficulties which had arisen from the great confingration at St. John's in 1846, and the failure of fisheries and potato crop in the following year! The fisheries during last year had been very successful, and a more cheering prospect is now before the Colonists. The Gavernor, however, strongly recommends attention to agricultural pursuits; the produce of the fisheries, being now inadequate for the support of the increasing population. John Kent, Esq., had been unanimously chosen Speaker of the House of Assembly:

SUDDEN DEATH, We regret to learn that as the guard of hubout Was marching down to take up its position in Water-street on Thursday, one of the men was observed to he unsteady inchis gait, and arbeited, being entertained, that I a was, intoxicated, an enquiry was instituted impediately, the troops returned to barracks, bit was then accordanced that the poor fellow, instead of being an offender, had been taken suddenly ill. "The was promptpomegreningsmon conductive and English of qual mon pres-the rightof meating-the right of pati- I disease of the lungs, as noticed by the Coroner.

Coroner's Inquest .- Before A. Hogsett, Esq., and a Coroner's Jury, at the Military Hospital, upon view of the body of Robert Gifford, a private of the Royal Newfoundland Companies, who suddenly expired on the alternoon of Thursday, the 14th inst. The Surgeon of the Royal Newfoundland Companies, C. Campbell Hamilton Grant, sworn .- States, that

he was present when the deceased expired, and very suddenly ;—has known the deceased to have complained, and believes his lungs were diseased; and that from such pulmonary affection, thinks the dreeased expired so suddenly.—Veroict, Died by the visitation of God.?—Times.

The Electric Telegraph is now ready for

operation .- A heginning was made yesterday, and the line was found perfect as far as Calais Something, however, is wrong between Calais and Banger, but, no doubt, in a day or two all will be made right. We noticed the Telegraph Office encircled all day yesterday by a crowd of wondering observers, and this certainly, even in an age of exciting marvels, is an invention to be wondered at.

When we consider the facility with which business messages can now be transmitted, and the command of markets thereby attained, we cannot but think this one of the greatest boom that could be conferred on a commercial community. Without it, indeed, we would have been quite behind the age. We are gratified to learn that one of our own folks is to be here .- Mr. Mount, late Sergeant in the Royal Attillery, who has been for some time engaged at Quebec, is to take charge of this Station. St. John's N. B. Courier.

ICE BRIDGE TO LAPRAIRIE. - The road across the ice to Laprairie was made on Thursday by Mr. Duclos, of the Eagle Hotel, College street. We saw a gentleman yesterday who crossed road, who says that the ice is firm, and in capital order, and the road perfectly smooth, with the exception of a mile or two on the track. We believe it is not generally known, that for the last twenty-five years, the citizens of Montreal, and the residents on the opposite side of eatly formation of the Laprairie winter road, as fashion, which he will make up in his usual soon as the ice is sufficiently strong to hear the style, at moderate charge.

H. KNIGHT, truffic of laden carriages. Although this may be little thought of, it the tro-ble and danger e taken into consideration, together with the great benefit a good winter road across the river o Lapraire confers on the whole neighbourhood and, indeed, the whole province,-it will be seen that the public is under no little weight of obligation to this gentleman .- Transcript of Saturday.

Fire. - An alarm of fire was given on Saturday evening, about half-past nine, in an unoccupied house, in Champlain street, lately occu-pied by Mr. Brothers, blacksmith. The alarm was first given by persons residing opposite and the police, who were the first to enter, sucis no doubt was the work of an incendiary. It appears the fire had been placed under the stairs, on the ground floor-fed by two small pieces of the partition, which had originally been papered. It appears the incendiary had cut chips from an adjoining part of the stairs, for the accomplishment of his purposes .- Morn Chronicle.

THE WEATHER gave us the surprise of a thaw on Sunday morning which, in the evening, turned into a storm; the wind blew with great violence the night through, and since then the cold has oradually increased. so that this morning at S we find the Thermometer at 14 ° below zero.

Among the passengers by the steamship Europa from New York, 11th inst., for Liverpool, we notice the names of Major Burn, R. A., Messrs. Bruyere, Elder and lady, Chamberlain and Joseph, of Montreal; Messrs. H. W. Welch, D. A. Callam, and H. C. Connor, of Quebec.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, THIS DAY, 18th JANUARY, 1849. PAID letters and Newspapers will be received to FIVE o'clock, P.M. UNPAID letters to EIGHT o'clock, on FRI-

KAMOURASKA BUTTER. 100 Frkins, very superior, for c. & W. WURTELE,

Quebec, 8th Jany., 1849.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. LENT TERM commences on the 20th of JANUARY.

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

Revd. J. H. Nicollis, Principal, Lennoxville, the Revd. A. W. Mountain, Quebec, and the Revd. J. IRWIN, Montreal, December 21st, 1848.

BUCK WHEAT AND INDIAN CORN MEAL. THE Subscriber has received his usual pointed:

Lobsters, in tins hermetically sealed. Salmon and Mackerel do do. North Shore Herrings, No. 1. Mackerel, in 1 blds., No. 1. Table Fish, Green Preserved Oysters. Kamouraska Butter.

Winter Apples-Greenings, Spitzenburgs and Pippins. Virgin Honey - Tamarinds in Jara. Sperm, Belmont Sperm and Wax Wick Candles. Solar Sperm, and Pale Seal Olleansquib !!

Solar Lamp Wicks and Chimneys. andre a Trading of Chaigh are and Chart Genuine HIGHLAND WHISKEY, in Wood Quebec, 30th Nor (1848 ass lave 3 sm sholw and

JUST PUBLISHED, 10 W 19410 IN HERROTANDORS HITCTA DELLE ROLLE TO COLLEGE MEW BOOKS.

Till subscriber has just received by the ship "Favourite," a considerable addition o 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

owest possible prices.

Also, by the Douglas, from London, ASUPPLYOFTHE

PSALMS AND HYMNS, USED IN TRINITY CHAPEL.

GILBERT STANLEY,
No. 4, St. Anne Street Quebec, Nov. 2, 1948.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY

OF THE Church Society.

AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET;

MONTREAL, WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-TRACTS are on SALE, and the best and

Montreal, May 26, 1848. FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING Wood

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 the river, immediately on the formation of the constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., having just received per " Douglas, the river, have been indebted to the public from London, a general assortment of those spirit and enterprise of Mr. Duclos, for the articles, all of the very best quality and latest

12, Palace Street. Quebec, November 1548.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Established 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

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

THYSICIANS : 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 Survivoiships and Endowments.
In addition to the various advantages offer-

ed 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 ne obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assur-ances, Survivorships or Endowments for a ances, Survivorships of Engowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Ansurries 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 Com. pany, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with on 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 20 25 30 35 40 45 | 1 13 1 1 17 4 2 2 9 2 9 3 2 16 7 3 6 2 3 17 1 | 1 6 5 1 9 11 1 14 7 2 0 2 2 6 4 2 14 8 3 4 0 | 1 17 6 2 2 8 2 9 2 2 17 6 3 7 4 |
| 50 55 60 | 4 13 1 5 17 8 7 10 10 | 3 17 11 4 19 11 6 9 11 | 4 1 4 5 3 4 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 practica of Life Assurance, can be obtained of Secretary, or from any of the local agents. Agents and Medical Officers already age gagaga a gagag Takhi kidilasi

| | Brantford | William Muirhead. |
|---|-------------------------------|---|
| | Dandas | Dr. James Hamilia |
| | London Montreal | George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson Frederick A. Willson |
| | | |
| | Paris | Welch and Davies, Lachlan Bell |
| : | Toronto: | Edmund Bradburge |
| * | Woodstock | Dr. Samuel J. Sicat |
| 1 | HOSE PTHOMAS MAS | IMUN Sal Secretary and |
| | Trail traces of all residents | Hamillou |

A. C. O. L. Z. E. C. T. D. Tander and the control of the control o SiA C REDICAL DISTRICT OF A CONTROL OF A CON