

In London, Mr. Brind, the prime warden of the Goldsmiths' Company, one of the highest officers in the Corporation of London, has fallen a victim. From France we have no further accounts of its extension; and it has almost disappeared at Berlin. Upon a review of the general state of health in England, there is nothing to cause needless alarm. The official returns of the Registrar-General, for the week ending the 11th instant, only show an excess of 11 above the average weekly returns of the preceding five years within the limits of mortality. Should the present low weather continue, we are very sanguine that our next report will be much more favourable.

COMMERCIAL. A feeling of greater confidence begins to prevail among all classes of the mercantile community. Still the transactions in Produce are not extensive. The Grain Markets are dull, and prices have a declining tendency. The supplies of home-grown, as well as foreign, are fully equal to the demand, and as buyers feel unwilling to speculate, prices are on the decline accordingly. At Black-lane on Monday last Wheat fell 2s. per qr., whilst the sale for both that article, Flour, and Indian Corn was very limited. The same feeling prevailed in the Liverpool market on the following day (Tuesday), the best American Wheat bringing 8s. 4d. to 8s. 5d. for white and 7s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. for red. Flour sold at 27s. to 28s. 6d. per barrel, according to brand and quality. At the subsequent market, that held on the 17th inst., the trade was very languid, and, if anything, prices were in favour of the buyer.

Stocks have improved a little. The closing quotation for Consols is 86 1/2 to 87. ROYAL VISIT TO BLENHEIM PARK.—On the 15th inst., Her Majesty and Prince Albert left Windsor Castle to pass a few days with the Queen Dowager at Bentley Place, near Stanmore, which residence that illustrious member of the royal family has taken for a short time. It having been publicly announced that Her Majesty would arrive at Stanmore on Wednesday, a great concourse of persons, inhabitants of the neighbourhood, collected at the principal entrance to the park, and many of the scholars from Harrow School and numerous gentry, were to be seen among those assembled to give Her Majesty a hearty welcome to the district. Her Majesty reached Bentley soon after five o'clock. The village of Stanmore was all bustle and excitement in the evening, the shopkeepers and principal inhabitants displaying their loyalty by illuminating their houses.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MANCHESTER.—On the evening of the 15th inst., at about a quarter to ten o'clock, the Garthorn Cotton-works, situated in Albion-street, Manchester, were discovered to be on fire. The works are the property of Mr. J. Bentley, sen., and employed upwards of 800 hands. The fire commenced in Card-room No. 5, but how it originated could not be discovered. No efforts could impede its progress, and in the short space of one hour and a-half the immense pile of building was one mass of ruins. The loss is estimated at from £20,000 to £25,000. The property was insured to a larger amount than £20,000. The Lords of the Admiralty are so convinced of the utility of steam-garships, as tested in the successful trial of the *Blanchet*, that they contemplate ordering the construction of two line of battle ships upon the screw principle, and sending one to the Mediterranean, one to South America, and one or other of those already adapted to the East Indian station.

SHIPWRECK.—Two Emigrant vessels with from 300 to 400 German passengers on board were wrecked on the Long and Goodwin sands, one the *Burgundy*, American built, 500 tons, on N. Orleans, the other the Bremen bark *Atlantic* for New York. All the souls on board the former were saved, though the vessel proved a total wreck; from the company of the latter four were lost; those who were saved from both ships being rescued by boats which came to their assistance.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT has been pleased to present Captain Joachim Marquis Lisboa of the steam frigate *Alfonso*, who rendered such important service to those on board the burning ship *Ocean* (nominally with a valuable gold chronometer. Its size is that of the ordinary waistcoat pocket watch.

MR. DENT, the eminent chronometer-maker, has got the contract for making the great clock for the Victoria tower of the Houses of Parliament; price £1600. It is to strike the hours on a bell of from eight to ten tons weight, chime the quarters on eight bells, and show time or four dials of thirty feet in diameter.

AT THE LIVERPOOL POLICE-COURT, on the 10th instant, a shipmaster was fined £50 for having offered a bribe of a sovereign to a customs-house officer, in order to induce him not to inform of some cigars and tobacco that were concealed in a drawer in the ship's cabin; and an additional penalty of £5 was inflicted for the attempt to smuggle the tobacco.

THE FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.—The brig *Prince of Wales*, which arrived at Hull on Friday, picked up, in 14 fathoms 63° 10' N., and longitude 64° 30' W., on Oct. 2nd, a cask, containing the following important information relative to the Franklin expedition.—H.M.S. Investigator and Enterprise cleared the main pack in Melville's Bay, on the 20th of August, and after examining Pond's Bay on the 23rd, passed on to the northward in search of the expedition under Captain Sir J. Franklin. The cask which contains this paper was thrown from H.M.S. Investigator, on the 28th of Aug., 1848, in lat 73° 50' N., and long 83° 50' W. All well. Enterprise in company. Whoever may find this paper is requested to forward it to the Secretary of the Admiralty, London, with a note of the date, latitude, and longitude in which it was found.—EDWARD BIRD, Captain.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Major-General Alexander Munro, K.H., has been gazetted as colonel commandant of the newly formed 11th battalion, and Major-General Sir How Dalmryple Ross, K.C.B., of the 12th. The whole of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the companies intended to form the new battalions assembled in heavy marching order, on the guard-mounting parade, Woolwich, on the 10th November, and marched to their respective positions, lieutenant-colonel Bell assuming the command of the 11th, and lieutenant-colonel F. Ward that of the 12th.

CAPT. POOLE'S COMPANY, 2nd battalion, lately returned from Canada, were relieved from Purfleet on the 6th November, having been placed under orders to proceed to Hull, in Yorkshire, which is in future to be the station of a company of Royal Artillery.

CAPT. R. DAERES has been appointed brigadier-major to the Royal Artillery in Canada, vice Burn, appointed assistant-inspector of Artillery.

IRELAND.—We regret to say that in the south of Ireland there have been some few partial indications of a renewal of the political storm. It will be seen that the project of a rescue of the state prisoners has been meditated by some rash persons around Clonmel. On the 8th instant a body of about 1000 or 1500 men assembled about a mile and a half from that town and were being drilled by a student named O'Leary; it was alleged that they were about to advance on Clonmel when the police and military made their appearance, and the whole dispersed. Seventeen of them were, however, captured, and were sent to prison. These mad attempts, after the lenity displayed by Govern-

ment to all parties concerned in the late outbreak, only furnish fresh weapons to the enemies of rational liberty in Ireland. They are greatly to be deplored. The precautions of the Government have only been redoubled, and the state prisoners being transferred to Dublin, for the purpose of appeasing upon the writ of error, will remove one of the great motives for disturbance in the south. This movement at Clonmel has not prevented the Government from discharging on bail numerous other prisoners in Dublin and in the provinces, a plain proof that the rash proceedings of the rebel army about Caher and Clonmel do not occasion any serious misgivings in the minds of the Executive authorities of any further breach of public tranquillity. It is, however, deeply to be deplored that the spirit of private revenge still lurks unquelled in various localities in Ireland. A ballif has been murdered near Limerick; Mr. Moore, the agent of Lord Annesley's estates in Cavan has been barely shot at from behind a hedge; and Mr. Daniel, a magistrate of Helston, in Westmeath, has been fired at in a similar mode, the shot having struck him in the left shoulder; his clothes were riddled with balls, but he escaped with life. These outrages have all had their origin from disputes or bad feeling arising from the occupation of the land; but in Mr. Moore's case, who called the tenantry together and reproached them for their baseness, the crime seems to have been concerted by, and executed at the instigation of, men upon whom he had heaped innumerable personal favours.

Amidst the gloom which still hangs over the affairs of Ireland, it is some mitigation to find that the potato disease has disappeared, and the deficiency seems to be by no means so large as was at first apprehended.

FRANCE.—The contest for the Presidency of the Republic of France begins now to assume a serious aspect; and parties are ranging themselves and the banners of the two rival candidates, Cavaignac and Louis Napoleon, substituting upon future possibilities, rather than being attached to either by the ties of regard or by a conscientious regard to political sentiments. We are daily reminded in the papers already expressed, that the struggle will be confined to the above two aspirants for supreme power. The Red Republicans still, however, keep the field, but the divisions between the supporters of Louis-Napoleon and Raspail secretly leave them a chance. Cavaignac is viewed as the representative of the moderate Republic; but his known bias for the Red Republicans (who strangely enough raised him to power, and when in return he has decorated and bestowed, and his alliance with the moderate party in the Assembly, make him suspected by both. He is, however, the exponent of the new Republic. On the other hand, Louis Napoleon is regarded as the instrument by which the Legitimists, the Monarchists, the Imperialists, and all these who hope to bring about a reaction, with the restoration of a royal court in Paris, are endeavoring to raise their voices. Hence the most strenuous and unexpected combinations of parties. The *Journal des Debats* has declared openly for Louis Napoleon, whilst the *Journal des Debats*, the daily foe of the National party, has at last taken the side of Cavaignac. It is an emboldened struggle for political power, in which the principles of Republicanism are forgotten, or only serve as the watchword of a party.

In the meantime the Funds droop. They have again declined to 49.90 for the Threes, and 63.65 for the Fives. On Wednesday, however, they were 41.5 for the Threes, and the Fives rose to 63.85. On Thursday the closing prices for the Threes per Cent were 41.60, the Fives per Cent 63.25.

The Abbe Fayet, the Bishop of Orleans, has just issued the following politico-pastoral letter to all the archbishops and bishops of France:—  
PARIS, Nov. 11.—Monsieur.—You will perhaps be glad to learn the unanimous opinion of the bishops and ecclesiastics of the National Assembly in the grave circumstances in which the church of France is placed. After mature reflection, it appears to us that the choice of General Cavaignac for the President of the Republic would offer to religion most guarantees, and to the country more calm and stability, than any other candidature. We believe also that the clergy ought to take part in the approaching election, and use all legitimate influence.—Accept, Monsieur, &c.

WE HAVE the gratifying fact announced, in our letters this week, that the city is resuming its wonted appearance. A great number of foreigners, principally English, were arriving daily, and if the election of President ended satisfactorily there would probably be a good winter. The *Journal des Debats*, in a leading article, reckons up the enormous sums the overthrow of the monarchy and the proclamation of the Republic have cost the French nation, and the sacrifices it must make in future, in order to uphold the existing system of government. The public treasury has already lost £50,000,000, and the year 1849 may be expected to leave a similar deficiency—a sum not less than the cost of the invasion of France, and its occupation by the allied armies. Independently of this immense loss, the city of Paris has suffered severely. The deficiency of its revenue since the revolution of February amounts to £10,000,000, and it is estimated that the deficiency for the ensuing year will amount to £10,371,746. Besides this enormous deficit the revolution of February has cost the city, in extraordinary expenses 16,282,801; and it is now necessary to vote at present a further sum of £2,000,000 to relieve the every day increasing distress in the city of Paris.

AUSTRIAN DOMINIONS.—Order has been restored in the streets of Vienna, and already Blum, the Frankfort Red Republican, has been executed by sentence of a Court Martial. He is supposed to be arrested, and will no doubt suffer also. Several others have been executed; but it is stated that the Emperor has ordered the other prisoners to be handed over to the ordinary tribunals, and it is to be hoped that further blood will not be shed on the scaffold. A state of siege is maintained at Vienna. The Emperor, however, in his proclamations, renews his pledge to grant a constitutional Government to all his subjects. Prince Windischgratz has detached an immense force from Vienna towards Hungary. Pesth is probably invested before this, and fire and sword will be carried throughout the whole of the Austrian dominions until the counter revolution is complete. The Diet will assemble at Kremsier; but we cannot imagine that the frightful scenes which have been enacted at Vienna could soon be forgotten. The death of Blum will probably cause great excitement throughout Germany.

ADVICES from Vienna, of the 8th inst., announce that Marshal de Welden had been appointed Governor of that city, and charged by the Emperor with the maintenance of order during the state of siege. Prince Windischgratz, having left 35,000 troops for the defence of Vienna, had marched from that capital for Pesth, at the head of 65,000 men. An insurrection at Lombard had been immediately suppressed by the garrison, and the town had not been bombarded. Prince Windischgratz had stopped at Matzenhof; and Jelleneich and Anspersg had continued their march towards Pesth.

LAKE SUPERIOR NEWS.—For the last few days we have experienced in this section all the rigors of a winter season. Scarcely a day

The number of civil persons who fell at the attack of the lines is above 800, besides which a great many wounded died in the hospitals. To this must be added about 200 who fell on the 6th ult. The loss of the military is yet more considerable, especially among the Croats, some 6000 men of whom were destroyed during the storming of the Burghoff, which was taken after three repeated attacks. The Military Commission expressly instituted for the purpose of proceeding against those implicated in the late rebellion was on the 8th inst. still continuing its inquiries with unabated zeal.—Letter from Vienna, in the *Silesian Gazette*.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.—The news from the Danish Duchies is still of the most warlike character, and the Danes insist upon the dissolution of the newly installed conjoint Government in Schleswig-Holstein. The English chargé d'affaires is said to have declared that matters were now precisely in *statu quo ante bellum*; [just as they were before war commenced.]

PRUSSIA.—No sooner was the triumph of the Imperialists known at Potsdam, than the Prussian Court made up its mind to act. Accordingly, by a decree of the 8th inst., a proclamation was issued transferring the seat of the Berlin Constituent Assembly to Brandenburg, a city about as far from Potsdam on the West, as Berlin is on the East. It was a bold step, calculated to relieve the "Right" from the terror of the populace of Berlin, but could only be carried into effect by firmness and at the point of the bayonet. So the event turned out. The Assembly refused obedience, and passed a decree declaring itself in *permanence*; and the excitement increased hourly. On the 10th, the Chamber persevering in its resistance, the Government announced its intention to enforce to compel obedience. The requisite number of members to form a House assembled, and in the afternoon General Wrangel, at the head of 15,000 regular troops entered the city, and sent his aides-de-camp to inform the President that he had orders to take the oath of fidelity to the King. The members refused to do so, and General Wrangel cut off all communication with the King's Academy, the place of meeting, and the members finding their situation inconvenient, adjourned till the following day. It was generally anticipated that the Berlin mob would rise, but the leaders had sufficient influence to keep them quiet, and they remained in the streets and squares on the night of the 11th, and not the slightest symptom of disorder was perceptible. The banquet given during these proceedings observed a sort of neutrality. On the 11th the King issued a proclamation, dissolving the Assembly. The Assembly met that evening in a distant part of the city, and manifested an intention to resist by force, relying on the aid of the sympathy of the Prussian provinces. On the 12th inst. the city was declared in a state of siege, the gates were closed, and no communications were permitted in or out of the city. The announcement of the King's refusal to keep the oath was as much a signal to see whether the provinces would rise in insurrection. The leaders do not seem to wish to commence hostilities. The burglar guard chiefs have met, and have resolved not to part with their arms. General Wrangel has an overwhelming force at his command at Berlin and in the immediate vicinity. The latest accounts mention that the sitting of the Assembly was closed by the soldiers carrying its President in his chair out of the Hall into the street, and leaving him there to shift for himself. It is believed, and it is quite likely, that the Frankfort Assembly sides with the King of Prussia, indeed the Archduke, at least, must have seen that all government was approaching an end. There may, however, be a desperate struggle before the leaders of the various assemblies will yield, and they seem to have unbounded influence over the mob. Of course, it is alleged that the King of Prussia has come to an understanding with Russia to support him in this crisis, but this latter power has given no proofs of an intention openly to interfere.

SPAIN.—The Queen's troops seem to have gained a battle in Arrazon and dispersed the insurgents. Seven republicans were executed on the 5th inst. at Huasca. A body of the insurgents has got back to France by Urdax. From ITALY we have very little news of interest. The tide threats of Charles Albert of renewing the war have all subsided, and the Austrians having maintained their position in Lombardy whilst their own capital was in danger they will now, doubtless, remain unmolested.

ROUSSEAU IN THE UNITED STATES.—Baron Rousseau arrived in the *Condorcet* at this port on Saturday. He is the head of the Frankfort branch of the great banking house. The house has had considerable experience recently in European revolutions, and is devoting more attention to America and its resources, with a view to permanent investments in our public stocks, railways, steamships, &c. One of the family, it is rumoured, will settle in this country, and aid Mr. Augustus Belmont, their New York agent, in extending the business of the firm in the United States, Mexico, and South America, and eventually to the East Indies and China.—New York Paper.

QUEBEC AND HALIFAX RAILWAY.—We hear, says the *Halifax Recorder* of the 2nd instant, that the Home Government has received with great satisfaction the report of the surveyors who were recently engaged in exploring the route of the railway from this city to Quebec, and also that measures for carrying the project into effect, shortly, are warmly entertained by parties in England of high influence.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—A destructive fire has occurred at Charlottetown, completely razing to the ground seven of the most useful and handsome buildings in the town. The loss is estimated at not less than £2000, and there was not a penny of insurance.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—It gives us much pleasure to announce that the Stock in our Railroad is rapidly arriving at completion, notwithstanding the great depreciation in English Railways. We understand, that John Wilson, Esq., the president of the Company, now in London, is most sanguine of success. There cannot be a doubt of the work going on in good earnest early in the Spring. The portion of the road already graded, reflects much credit upon those persons employed in its construction. The labourers employed have worked faithfully, and the work has progressed as fast as could be expected. We are also happy to notice, that the houses erected for the emigrants from Earl Fitzwilliam's estates, have been shingled, and large chimneys built, which has added materially to the comfort and convenience of their occupants, who appear to be contented.—*St. Andrews Standard*.

LAKE SUPERIOR NEWS.—For the last few days we have experienced in this section all the rigors of a winter season. Scarcely a day

has passed in which we have not been favored with more or less snow, and considerable ice has formed along the edge of the river. The popular *Independence* left for the Ontonagon on the 2nd inst., and after getting out some hundred miles or more was driven by severe gusts of weather on the 5th back to port. On Thursday she again left, and after proceeding about the same distance as before was again compelled to run back to within twelve miles of the Saull, which place she left on the third yesterday morning. To judge from the weather since, which has softened down, with a somewhat more favorable breeze, we opine that by to-night she will have reached Copper Harbor. The schooner *Algonquin*, bound for La Pointe, which also left on the 2d or 3d, shared the same fate as the *Independence*, having been twice forced back to Oniskie's Bay. Both have full cargoes, and should they fail to reach their respective places of destination this season, the distress it will occasion to the upper country cannot be depicted. Among the passengers on the propeller were Judge Bacon and lady, Gen. E. J. Roberts, and Mr. E. H. Warner, light-house contractor, and Mr. Harrington, clerk at the cliff mine.—*Lake Superior News*.

MEADERSVILLE AND SMITH'S FALLS, C. WASH.—The reader can have little conception of the great advances which both these places have made towards wealth and consolidation during the past five years. They have really become towns in every sense of the word. At Meadersville, in particular, the ample water power has been taken full advantage of in the erection of mills and factories of various descriptions, chiefly by the Merrick family. I regret that the detention of the steamer passing in the locks was not sufficiently long to allow me to cross the river and inspect the new cloth factory, which I was assured was fully equal, if not superior, to any thing of the kind in Canada West. At Smith's Falls the general improvement consists in the increase of houses, stores, shops, and inhabitants, and consequently in business; although like other places, the villagers on the Hudson are suffering from the fearful and calamitous pressure of the times.—*British Whig*.

PENITENTIARY.—The Inspector of this establishment have sent in their report. The budget grand during these proceedings observed a sort of neutrality. On the 11th the King issued a proclamation, dissolving the Assembly. The Assembly met that evening in a distant part of the city, and manifested an intention to resist by force, relying on the aid of the sympathy of the Prussian provinces. On the 12th inst. the city was declared in a state of siege, the gates were closed, and no communications were permitted in or out of the city. The announcement of the King's refusal to keep the oath was as much a signal to see whether the provinces would rise in insurrection. The leaders do not seem to wish to commence hostilities. The burglar guard chiefs have met, and have resolved not to part with their arms. General Wrangel has an overwhelming force at his command at Berlin and in the immediate vicinity. The latest accounts mention that the sitting of the Assembly was closed by the soldiers carrying its President in his chair out of the Hall into the street, and leaving him there to shift for himself. It is believed, and it is quite likely, that the Frankfort Assembly sides with the King of Prussia, indeed the Archduke, at least, must have seen that all government was approaching an end. There may, however, be a desperate struggle before the leaders of the various assemblies will yield, and they seem to have unbounded influence over the mob. Of course, it is alleged that the King of Prussia has come to an understanding with Russia to support him in this crisis, but this latter power has given no proofs of an intention openly to interfere.

DEPARTURES FROM LIVERPOOL. Europe, Dec. 16. For New York, America, Dec. 30. For Boston, 1849. Canada, Jan. 13. For New York, Niagara, Jan. 27. For Boston, Europe, Feb. 10. For New York, America, Feb. 24. For Boston, Canada, Mar. 10. For New York, Niagara, Mar. 24. For Boston, Europe, April 7. For New York, Canada, April 11. For Boston.

DEPARTURES FROM AMERICA. Canada, Dec. 20. From New York, Niagara, Dec. 27. From Boston, 1849. Europe, Jan. 10. From New York, Canada, Feb. 7. From New York, Niagara, Feb. 21. From Boston, Europe, Mar. 7. From New York, America, Mar. 21. From Boston, Canada, April 4. From New York, Niagara, April 18. From Boston, Europe, May 2. From New York, Cambria, May 16. From Boston.

OTTRAGE.—This morning, about 3 o'clock, the inhabitants of St. Stanislas street were roused from their slumbers by the crash of breaking windows. Several panes were broken in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, in the house occupied by C. De Lery, Esq., and elsewhere; and spoons were torn down. These wanton and barbarous acts were committed by some foolish youngsters, under the influence, we presume, of liquor. We regret that they escaped the vigilance of the Police. We have heard of other similar acts of late, in which the guilty parties were detected and punished;—but not with sufficient severity.—The midnight disturber's acts are not to be measured by pounds, and shillings;—greater severity must be used.—*Tuesday's Mercury*.

GAS LIGHT.—Yesterday the men in the employ of the Gas Company were busily engaged in setting up the lamps on the posts erected for that purpose. The lamps are large and seem well adapted for throwing a cheerful light through the streets, and we understand that they are to be lit up for the first time this evening.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—The *Canada Gazette*, received in town on Tuesday last, contains a Proclamation proroguing Parliament to Thursday the 18th of next month, then to meet for the despatch of business.

QUEBEC MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Officers elected for the ensuing year, at the general meeting held last month: PRESIDENT, Rev. David Marsh, VICE-PRESIDENT, Messrs. Thomas Glover, George Bisset, James Hossack, W. McMaster, J. S. Hossack, TREASURER, E. Hull, LIBRARIAN, R. Neill, D. Bews, SECRETARIES, C. R. O'Connor, Jas. McKay, with a Committee of twenty one gentlemen. The Treasurer's report showed a total amount of receipts of £138 10 10, and there was in hand a balance of £3 15 11.

THE WEATHER became gradually colder from Saturday to yesterday when the thermometer stood at 17° at 8 in the morning; it is quite mild again to-day; 39° at eight. The English Mail by the *Canada*, from Liverpool on the 2nd instant, has not yet arrived at the time of our writing this, but is now expected every hour.

MARRIED. Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. G. Mackie, at the Rectory Chapel, ALBERT M. HOWELL, Esq., junior of the steamer *Quebec*, to Miss ELIZA MARY, eldest daughter of the late THOS. PAYRE, Esq.

DIED. Last Tuesday, CHARLES STUART, Esquire, Merchant of this city, aged 51 years. The funeral will take place from his late residence, St. George Street, to-morrow, at 10, a. m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. On the 8th inst., at Montreal, BERNARD TERQUAND, Deputy Receiver General, aged 58.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on FRIDAY, 15th DECEMBER. PAID letters and Newspapers will be received to FIVE o'clock, P.M. UNPAID letters to EIGHT o'clock, on SATURDAY MORNING.

CHARITY SERMON. A SERMON will be preached (D. V.) at MORNING SERVICE in the Cathedral Church, on SUNDAY next, the 17th instant, in aid of the Funds of the Quebec Diocesan Committee of the SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE. By order, C. N. MONTIZAMBERT, Secretary.

QUEBEC PROVIDENT & SAVINGS BANK. QUARTERLY ABSTRACT. Sept. 1. Balance at the credit of Depositors, £22,651 19 5 Received in Deposits from Sept. 1 to Nov. £2,100 3 3 Withdrawn in the same period, 16,997 3 10 Decrease in the quarter, 5,997 0 7 Dec. 1. Balance at the credit of Depositors this day, £22,657 18 10

The Bank is open daily from 10, A. M. to 2, P. M., and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Copies of the Rules and every necessary information will be given on application at the Office. C. H. GATES, Cashier. Quebec Provident & Savings' Bank, Freemasons' Hall, Adjoining the Post Office.

BUCK WHEAT AND INDIAN CORN MEAL. THE Subscriber has received his usual FALL SUPPLY of the above.—ON HAND—Lobsters, in this hermetically sealed. Salmon and Mackerel do do. North Shore Herrings, No. 1. Mackerel, in 4 lbs. No. 1. Table Fish, Green do. Preserved Oysters. Kinnoraeska Butter. Winter Apples—Greenings, Spitzenburgs and Pippins. Virgin Honey—Tamarinds in Jars. Sperm, Belmont Sperm and Wax Wick Candles. Solar Sperm, and Pale Seal Oil. Solar Lamp Wicks and Chimneys.—AND—Genuine HIGHLAND WHISKEY, in Wood and Bottle. M. G. MOUNTAIN, Quebec, 30th Nov. 1848. 2 m

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

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.

A YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who has a few leisure-hours, would be glad to devote them to the instruction of pupils. Inquire at the Publisher's, Quebec, 8th June, 1848.

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

Mutual Life Assurance SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles. It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada.

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 Referees, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL. A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, in St. JOSEPH'S STREET, St. JOHN'S BAPTIST. Inquire at No. 12, Stanislaus Street.

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. Ursula Street.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF THE Church Society, AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTAMENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. THE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage. The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, FINS, 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 charges. H. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street, Quebec, November 1848.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1817. CAPITAL, £50,000. JOHN C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. HUGH YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SABLEY, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect LIFE ASSURANCE upon Lives and to transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments. In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annuities whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims. Assurances can be effected either WITH or WITHOUT participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy alone. Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole Term of Life.

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

The above rates, for Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison be found to be lower than the similar table, of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business. Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents. Agents and Medical Officers already appointed: Brantford.....William Muirhead... Coburg.....James Cameron... Colborne.....Robert M. Boucher... Dundas.....Dr. James Hamilton... London.....George Scott,.... Dr. Alex. Anderson... Montreal.....Frederick A. Willson... Dr. S. C. Sewell... Paris.....David Duchan... Port Sarria.....Malcolm Cameron... Quebec.....Welch and Davies... St. Catharines.....Laehlan Bell... Toronto.....Edmund Bradburne... Dr. Geo. Herrick... Woodstock.....William Lapointe... Dr. Samuel J. Stratford.