

community of which he is a component member, any more than he may destroy his own house by fire to the detriment and probable ruin of the neighbourhood in which he resides.

A WANDERER.

[From part of our correspondent's letter we must conclude that he is well acquainted with the remarkable production of a living French writer, Professor Michelet of the College de France, "Priests, Women, and Families"—and that the fire kindled within him while reading that Roman Catholic's revelations respecting such domestic influence as the re-introduction of the Jesuits threatens.

"Let us not dissemble, but acknowledge to ourselves how things are; there is in our family a sad difference of sentiment, and the most serious of all. We may say to our mothers, wives, and daughters on any of the subjects which form the topics of our conversation with indifferent persons, such as business or the news of the day, but never on the subjects that affect the heart and moral life, such as eternity, religion, the soul, and God. Choose, for instance, the moment when we naturally feel disposed to meditate with our family in common thought some quiet evening at the family table; venture, even there, at your own house, at your own fireside, to say one word about these things. Your mother sadly shakes her head, your wife contradicts you, your daughter, by her very silence, shows her disapprobation. They are on one side of the table, and you on the other—and alone. One would think that in the midst of them, and opposite you, was seated an invisible personage to contradict whatever you may say. But how can we be astonished at this state of our family? Our wives and daughters are brought up and governed by our enemies."

As regards the enacting of laws to prevent the restoration of the Jesuits, we feel persuaded that the laws as they stand would be sufficient for the purpose, if there were a determination, on the part of "the powers that be," to keep that insidious order out.—Ed.]

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Received R., letter and pamphlet;—C. B. pamphlet: why not more?—G. W. E. M.;—Journal Ohio Convention was acknowledged in our last by an extract: it does good to see the hand-writing which addressed it;—D. C. G. to G.S.

The payment acknowledged by A. A. H. from the Baroness de Longueil in the Berean of the 15th ult., should have been credited to the Rev. J. A. Allen.

Local and Political Intelligence.

THE OREGON DISPUTE.

A French Writer's view of it.

Sir,—Perhaps it might not be ill-timed to publish the opinion of a gentleman on the Oregon question who acknowledges himself sufficiently prejudiced against everything English.

M. Dufot de Mafras, attached to the French legation in Mexico, spent the years 1840, 1841, and 1842, in exploring the Californias, as well as the territory in dispute; and the result of his labours is published in four volumes, with a splendid map and illustrations, by order of the King of the French, and under the auspices of Marshal Soult and the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

M. Dufot de Mafras, after weighing the pretensions of the claimants with regard to the right of possession, from discovery, cession by treaty, or occupation, thus emphatically sums up:—

"If we had now to express an opinion upon this important question, we could not, in spite of all our sympathies for the United States, and our deep aversion to the ambitious politics of England, help admitting that justice and reason are this time on her side, and that she has an absolute and exclusive right to the possession of the disputed territory."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant, W. L.

Albany-street, Tuesday night. To the Editor of the [London] Times.

THE OREGON QUESTION.—PEACE.—The Committee of the London Peace Society have memorialized Sir R. Peel in favour of settling this question by peaceful rather than by other means, whatever provocation the British Government may receive to adopt a warlike tone and policy. They earnestly deprecate war between the two nations, and urge the propriety of settling the dispute by arbitration.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Mr. Ham, of Norwich, has discovered a mode of ascertaining with exactness the altitude of the sun in very cloudy weather. To the maritime interest of the world, this discovery is of the greatest importance, as it will enable commanders of vessels to ascertain the latitude and longitude of the ship by "observation" when otherwise they would have to rely upon their dead reckoning.

The Committee of Lloyds have offered Mr. Ham assistance in making known the discovery.

ARCTIC DISCOVERY SHIPS.—The accounts received at the Admiralty respecting the Erebus and Terror were dated on the 26th July, when the discovery ships were in lat. 74° 48' N.; long. 16° 13' W. The Prince of Wales, whaler, Dunnatt, fell in with them at a distance of about three miles. A boat with several of the officers boarded him. They were all well and in high spirits. The ice was then opening, and there was every prospect of their getting to the westward.

The Canopus, 81, Captain Fairfax Moresby, C. B., is ordered to proceed first to Cork, where she will take on board the 16th Regiment, and convey it to Gibraltar; thence she will go on

to Jamaica, with some troops; then to Bermuda, Halifax, and again to England.

We hear from the coast of Barbary the disastrous intelligence of the loss of the Pepin, French-man-of-war steamer of 160 horse power, when 77 persons were drowned. As soon as the news of this misfortune reached Gibraltar, Her Majesty's steam-sloop the Flamer, Commander Postle, was sent over to the coast to render every assistance.

One of the most extraordinary instances of rapid express, was furnished on the 22d Dec., by the Morning Herald. It contained on that day the American news by the "Cambria," by Special Engine Express, the French King's Speech on the opening of the Chambers, and the Overland Mail from India. The latter reached London from Bombay in 28 days, the shortest time on record.

RAILWAYS.—A trial of the principle of the broad and narrow gauges of railways took place on Wednesday and Thursday last, when the great superiority of the broad gauge was testified beyond all doubt, both as regards speed, power of draught, and safety.

MEXICO.—An American vessel has lately arrived, bringing important news from this country. Previous accounts intimated that a revolution or change of rulers was expected, under circumstances of considerable interest, although these events have been of such frequent occurrence, during late years, in Mexico, that they almost ceased to attract much notice. General Herrera was appointed Dictator to oppose General Paredes, who had declared against the existing government and was approaching to attack the capital with a large force. The last arrival mentions that the soldiers who were to defend the city, had pronounced in favour of Gen. Paredes, and that he had in consequence entered Mexico in triumph and assumed the Government. It is said that Gen. Paredes is determined to try and recover Texas, that he has refused to receive the American minister, Mr. Sidel, who was sent to negotiate for the cession of California, and that one reason why Paredes was successful was, because the former government had shown so much indecision in this matter.

KINGSTON, Jany. 20.—OUR FORTIFICATIONS.

Contracts for the erection of Fortifications at Kingston, have been declared. The following is a list of the sites on which fortifications are intended to be erected, with the names of the Contractors:

- G. Davidson, Murney's Point, J. Crawford, Market Battery, W. Murray, Market Shoal, W. Allan, Perth, Point Frederick, R. Matthews, Cedar Island.

The above works will cost about £60,000. Masons, stone-cutters, and labourers will be required from other places immediately.—Argus.

NEW GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The report mentioned in the last Berean, that Lord Cathcart had received the appointment of Governor General over B. N. America, is fully confirmed. The making out of the commission only awaits his Lordship's signification of his acceptance of the important post, and as soon as this can be done and a reply received, the Earl of Cathcart will be formally installed as Governor General. The Montreal Gazette adds to the above particulars:

"We understand that Her Majesty's pleasure was signified to his Lordship in terms most complimentary to himself, and which must have been in the highest degree gratifying to his feelings. His Lordship's high character and abilities were acknowledged, and he was assured that the uniting in his person the civil and military authority of the Province was the result of no accidental combination of circumstances, but of a mature and deliberate conviction of his high qualification for the administration of both."

The Official Gazette of Saturday the 31st January, contains a copy of the proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature "for the despatch of business," on Friday the 20th March next.

THE LATE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Here let us pause to pay a tribute of well earned praise to Lord Metcalfe. Never has a servant of the public exerted himself with greater energy or success in the accomplishment of a more thankless task than Lord Metcalfe has done. He has quitted the seat of Government where the most consummate ability and tact were needful in the management of affairs, and at his departure the inhabitants seemed to have but one voice in expressing their respect for his character, and their deep regret at his departure, and the cause that rendered it necessary. To his own country we are sure that he is welcomed back by the cordial sympathy of men of all classes of political opinions, who drop for the moment the points of difference to pay a tribute of respect to the upright and able man, who in India, in Jamaica, in Canada, has laboured so effectually in maintaining our colonial dominion. That a life so valuable to the public service may be long preserved is our sincere and earnest prayer.—London Morning Chronicle.

ARTILLERY VERSUS ICE.—The Montreal Gazette gives the result of an experiment lately tried in that garrison, as to the effect of cannon-balls upon a mound or fort of ice and snow, consolidated by water. A butt of these materials was formed 60 feet square by 18 high on the river below St. Helen's Island, and four long eighteen pounder guns and two carronades were directed against it at a distance of 416 yards. "The object of the experiment was partly for practice, and partly to try the capabilities for defence of ice ramparts. The balls, we were informed, buried themselves from ten to twelve feet in the mass without splintering, and a great number were put into it very close together without visibly shattering it, or materially altering the contour of the mass."

SHIP-BUILDING IN AND NEAR QUEBEC.—The Mercury of Tuesday gives a statement of the number and tonnage of vessels now building, together with the men employed at the different ship yards in this vicinity. The totals are as follows: 23 vessels of 13,810

tons, or averaging about 620 tons each, in 12 ship-yards where about 1,900 men are employed at wages varying from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per diem for ship-wrights, and 1s. 8d. to 2s. for labourers. In addition to the above, a steamer is building in Mr. Munn's yard for the People's Line between Quebec and Montreal which is to be 312 feet long, (31 feet longer than the Quebec;) breadth of beam 30 feet, depth of hold 11 feet. Mr. Brunel, a French Canadian, designed her model and is superintending the work. It is expected she will be ready to be launched about June next.

TAVERN LICENSES.—The necessity of a reform in the number of tavern licenses in this city is a matter which has engaged attention for many years, and has been dwelt upon more than once in the presentations of the Grand Jury, though but with little effect. It is notorious that while the number of licensed houses where liquors can be obtained is far greater than the wants of the population justify, unlicensed ones abound and pursue their unlawful traffic. The comforts of strangers and travellers demand a certain number of public-houses for entertainment, but care should be taken that those establishments to which a license is granted are properly provided with the means of receiving visitors, and the number should not exceed the wants of the community. Experience proves that drunkenness is the cause of much of the crime which fills our jails; and, if it does not lead to crime, it generally brings to poverty and disgrace: it follows, as a matter of course, that it is the part of prudence no less than humanity to diminish as much as possible the temptation to such a practice. The Report of the Superintendent of Police in Montreal informs us that during the past year 3,221 persons had been brought up before the Court for being in a state of intoxication: the report of Mr. Russell, Chief of Police in Quebec, made up to the 31st Decr. 1845, states the number of persons "drunk and disorderly, impeding passengers in the streets" to have been 731 males and 42 females, in all 776. As this is probably but a small proportion of the whole number of drunkards, most of whom would not come under the notice of the Police, it is evident that drunkenness prevails here too, to an alarming degree. It is therefore a matter of congratulation to find that the subject has received the attention of the Magistrates of the City; and that their Worship, as will be seen in another column, have determined to take measures for abating the nuisance.

GENERAL RELIEF FUND.—Total amount of contributions received by the Treasurer of the "Fund for the relief of sufferers by the disastrous fires of the 25th of May and 25th of June last," together with a statement of the quarters from which the several amounts have been received;

Table with columns: From citizens of Quebec, From Country Parishes near Quebec, From citizens of Montreal, Other parts of Canada, Total from Province of Canada, From citizens of N. Scotia, St. Johns, Newfld., N. Bruns-wick, Prince Edward's Island & Bermuda, Magdalen Islands.

Total from Lower Provinces... 2,286 14 2 Grant from Provincial Government of Canada... 7,000 0 0 Do. Nova Scotia, 1,016 13 4 British residents and others in the United States... 963 13 4 Shipmasters and Seamen at the port of Quebec... 232 3 11

Total from America £43,266 19 6 Contributions in G. Britain... £103,083 11 10 " Ireland... 919 3 3 " Jersey... 550 4 6 Total in the U. Kingdom... 104,552 19 7 Continent of Europe 55 11 0

Total from Europe 104,608 10 7 Officers and men of the British Army and Navy... 673 17 0

Total from all quarters £149,249 7 1

* Large contributions of various kinds of goods received in addition.

MUNICIPAL.—The elections for one councillor each in St. Lewis, St. Peter, Champlain, and Palace wards; three councillors for St. John's and two for St. Roch's Ward commenced on Monday morning and closed on the afternoon of the following day. Below are the names of the candidates who received the majority of votes in their respective wards.

- St. Lewis Ward—JAMES DEAN. Palace Ward—GEORGE HALL. St. Peter's Ward—JAMES GILLESPIE. Champlain Ward—J. MACQUE. St. Roch's Ward—JEAN TOURANGEAU and GERMAIN GEAY. St. John's Ward—ULRIC TESSIER, N. F. BILLEAU, and LOUIS PLAMONDON. At a meeting of the City Council held on the 31st ult., upon motion of G. Okill Stuart Esq., seconded by Mr. Rousseau it was unanimously Resolved, that the thanks of the City Council are due to the Honourable René Edouard Caron, for the valuable services which he has rendered the city during the time he has filled the office of Mayor of this city, and for the zeal, ability and fidelity with which his arduous duties

have been discharged;—and the Council cannot suffer him to retire from the office without expressing their deep sense of gratitude for the dignity and impartiality, as well as the courtesy at all times evinced by him in presiding over the sittings of the Council.

An address was also presented to His Worship by the members of the Council, who waited upon him in a body, expressive of their good wishes for Madame Caron and herself, to which a suitable reply was given by His Worship.

The Quebec Fire Assurance Company, as appears by their annual statement, have paid upwards of £62,000 for losses during the past year.

DESPATCH.—The mail which left town on Tuesday afternoon of last week with letters for the steamer at Boston reached Montreal at half past 4 o'clock on the following day. This shows what can be done when an effort is made.

By an order of Council in the official Gazette, Pot and Pearl Ashes and specimens illustrative of Natural History are added to the list of articles exempted from duty, after the first day of June next.

THE ARMY.—14th Foot: Ensign L. Hare to be Lieutenant, without purch. vice Stirke, deceased; Gent. Cadet H. Townsend, from the R. Mil. College, to be Ensign, vice Hare. 60th Foot: Sec. Lieut. H. E. Warren to be First. Lieut. by purch. vice Callaghan, who retires; R. W. Brooke, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by purch. vice Warren. Commissariat: Ass. Com. General W. Green to be Deputy Commissary General; Dep. Ass. Com. General J. Skyrme, W. Stanton, to be Assistant Commissaries General.—(Selected from the List of Promotions, 30th December.)

QUEBEC, MONTH OF JANUARY, 1846.

Table with columns: Date, Thermo, Weather. Rows for days 1 through 31.

BIRTH.

On the 2d inst., Mrs. R. Phipps Barrett, of a daughter. At Edinburgh, on the 28th Decr., the lady of Lt. Col. Eden, A. A. Gen., of a son. At Melbourne, on the 23rd ult. the lady of the Rev. C. B. Fleming, of a son.

DIED.

On Friday last, Richard Alvey Sharples, son of J. Sharples, Esq., Supervisor of Cutlers, aged 22 months. At Lennoxville, on the 23rd Jany. Edwin Frederick, son of William and Katharine Lloyd, aged 1 year and 8 months. In Montreal, on the 25th ult. Edmund youngest son of A. H. David, Esq. M. D. aged 14 months. In St. John's, on the 25th ult. of scarlet fever. Charles, son of Mr. Wm. Coote, aged 11 months and 12 days.



AT A MEETING of the MAGISTRATES of this City, held at the Court House, on the 30th inst., for the purpose of granting Certificates to obtain Tavern Licences for the City and Bailliwe of Quebec, for the ensuing year, the following Resolution was unanimously adopted by their Worship, viz:—

Whereas, it has been found that the number of Taverns has of late years greatly increased, and that many persons who have Trades or other means of earning a livelihood are keepers of Taverns, which Taverns are in many instances without the accommodation by law required.

Resolved,—That after the expiration of the next twelve months, the Magistrates will not grant a certificate to obtain Tavern Licence in the City or Bailliwe of Quebec to any Steward or Tradesman.

Ordered,—That this Resolution be inserted in both languages in the public newspapers of this City for one month. Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Quebec, 30th January, 1846.

GOSPEL AID SOCIETY.

THE Annual Sale of the Gospel Aid Society will be held at the House of Assembly, in the Speaker's Room, on WEDNESDAY the 15th of FEBRUARY and following day.

The Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Donations may be sent to either of the following Ladies:—

- Mrs. SCHAW, Mrs. PENNY, Mrs. GATES, Mrs. BROWN, Mrs. NEWTON, Mrs. TEMPLE, Mrs. J. A. SEWELL, Mrs. J. ROSS, Miss WURTELE, Miss C. BENT, Miss FLETCHER, Mrs. PENTLAND.

E. BURTON, Secretary. Quebec, Jan. 20, 1846.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL

IN CONNECTION WITH BISHOP'S COLLEGE, TO BE OPENED at the close of the Christmas Holidays, on MONDAY, the 26th instant, under the superintendance of H. Miles, A. M. one of the Professors in the College, from whom, on application, a printed prospectus may be had, detailing the system pursued in this Seminary. Lennoxville, January 16th, 1846.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after this date, 250 Barrels of FLOUR will be sold by Public Auction, at the Stores of Messrs. FORSTYU, WALKER & Co., on every WEDNESDAY in each Week, until further notice.

EDW. H. BOWEN, Secretary.

Distribution Committee, 21th January, 1846. N. B.—The Publishers of the Quebec Newspapers are requested to insert the above notice three times in the languages of their respective publications.

PHOENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THIS Company, which established its Agency in Canada in 1804, continues to assure against fire. Office, Gillespie's Wharf, open from 10, A. M. to 4 P. M. GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & Co. Quebec, 7th July, 1845.

OFFICE OF CROWN LANDS,

Montreal, 19th December, 1845.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction at the Court House, Three Rivers, on TUESDAY, the FOURTH day of AUGUST, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, at the hour of ELEVEN, in the forenoon:

That Real Estate, known as the Saint Maurice Forges, situated on the River Saint Maurice, District of Three Rivers, Lower Canada, comprising the whole of the Iron Works, Mills, Furnaces, Dwelling Houses, Storehouse, Out Houses, &c. and containing about fifty acres, more or less. The purchaser to have the privilege of buying any additional quantity of the adjoining land, (not exceeding three hundred and fifty acres,) which he may have at the rate of seven shillings and sixpence per acre.

The purchaser will also have the right of taking Iron Ore, during a period of five years, on the ungranted Crown Lands of the Fiefs Saint Etienne and Saint Maurice, known as the lands of the Forges, which right shall cease on any portion of the same from the moment the said portion is sold, granted, or otherwise disposed of by the Government, who, however, shall be liable to no indemnity towards the purchaser for such a cessation of privilege. Also, the right (not exclusive) of purchasing Ore from Grantees of the Crown, or others, on whose property mines may have been reserved to the Crown.

Fifteen days to be allowed the present Lessee to remove his chattels and private property. Possession to be given on the Second day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

One-fourth of the purchase money will be required down at the time of sale, the remainder to be paid in three equal annual instalments, with interest. Letters Patent to issue when payment is completed.

Plans of the Property may be seen at this office, D. B. PAPINEAU, C. C. L.

The Canada Gazette will please publish this advertisement, and the other newspapers in Lower Canada, in the language they are printed in once a fortnight till the day of sale. The Chronicle and Gazette, Kingston, and Toronto Herald, will also insert the above.

OFFICE OF LOSSES IN 1837-8, L. C.

WARDROBE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, Montreal, December 22, 1845.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMISSIONERS appointed for inquiry into the LOSSES sustained by her Majesty's Subjects during the Troubles in Lower Canada of 1837-8, and also arising from and growing out of the same, sit DAILY in the WARDROBE of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, in this City, from TEN o'clock, A. M. until THREE, P. M. All claims to be made in writing, and addressed to J. G. BARTHE, Esquire, Secretary to the Commission.

J. G. BARTHE, Sec. Com. on Losses.

To be inserted twice a week in all the Public Papers of Lower Canada until further orders.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned has been appointed Agent for the AETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Ct., and is now prepared to take risks against Fire.—This office has now an Agency in Montreal, which has been in operation for the last 20 years, has been always prompt and liberal in settlement of losses. Such being its character, the undersigned looks for a portion of the public confidence and patronage.

DANIEL MCGIE, Quebec, 7th July, 1845. Hunt's Wharf.

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. Quebec, August, 1845.