of the Crown, and not a constitutional guaran-tee of fairness open to the accused, and used by him as freely as by the prosecutor. Much less have they alluded to the fact that the Crown set aside very nearly twice as many Protestants as Roman Catholics, viz., of the former 71, and of the latter 37. On Mitchell's trial 42 persons were set aside by the Crown, of whom 28 were Protestants and 14 Roman Catholics. On O'Doherty's first trial 6 were set aside by the Crown, of whom 3 were Protestants and 3 Roman Catholics. On his second trial, 18 were set aside by the Crown, of whom 10 were Protestants and 8 Roman Catholics. On his third trial, 22 were set aside by the Crown, of whom 16 were Protestants and 6 Roman Catholics. On Martin's trial 20 were set aside by the Crown, of whom 14 were Protestants and 6 Roman Catholics. the five trials, including the two which did not lead to conviction, there were, as we have said, 71 Protestants set aside and only 37 Roman Catholics. The memorialists have industriously suppressed this fact; not because the Lord-Lieutenant knows it, but because others possibly do not. Such unfairness would be scandalous if it were not habitual in this quar-

SHIPMENT OF EGGs .- We believe that this year exceeds all its predecessors " by a long chalk," in the quantities of eggs that have been chalk," in the quantities or eggs that have exported to the southern markets. Some weeks as many as from 3,000 to 4,000 dozens have been sent off. The result of this is, that the retail price here (Wick) has risen nearly 100 per cent. above that of five years ago. The comcent. above that of five years ago. The competition amongst the egg potentates of the county is the cause of many a ludicrous scene. -John o'Great Journal.

Longevity .- The following extraordinary case of longevity is to be found in Paris :--- M Girard de Bury was born on the 17th of Decemher, 1717, and has, consequently, entered his 103rd year. He is the senior advocate of France, and is in full possession of all his fa-He placed 900 francs (£36) in the Lafarge Savings Bank, which was reduced to 300 francs by the reduction of two-thirds of the national debt by the law of the 9th Vendeminire, the work of the great financier Campon so much admired by M. Ledru-Rollin, and for this sum of 300 francs he now receives, and has continued to do so for several years past, an annual income of 30,000 tranes (£1200) from the Toutine Lafarge.

A SLEIGH RIDE ACROSS THE SUSPENSION Brings. On Christmas last, Mr. Chas. Ellett, Jr., the contractor of the Suspension Bridge at Niagara Falls, together with Mr. George Hamlin, drove across the bridge in a cutter, and returned at a round trot. It would truly appear to be a perilous feat, thus to drive across that apparently frail structure of iron wire, suspended 230 feet above the boiling stream,

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY .- At a meeting of the Board of Directors held on the 19th, the Hon, A. N. Morin was unanimously elected President, and Mr. Molson, Vice-President of the Corporation for the present year .-- C. S. Gzowski, Esq., has been appointed engineer of the Company .-- At the moeting of Shareholders on the 17th, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the Company in place of the four outgoing direc-tors :- Messrs. T. A. Stayner, John Young, Alfred La Rocque, and John Brooks. The sum of £250 was voted to the President, for his services during the year.

CONSEQUENCES OF INTEMPERANCE. - Auful Murder and Suicide at Port Stanley .- We have just been informed of one of the most heart-rending murders that it has been our lot to record for many a day. It occurred at Port Stanley on Friday last. The facts are, that Mr. George Bostwick murdered his wife in the most shocking manner, attempted the murder of his child, and afterwards cut his own throat. He had taken the precaution, we learn, of fastening all the windows and doors of his house.- We understand that the unfortunate man was under the influence of delirium tremens .-- Hamilton Gazette, Jany. 15.

Much Wasten. - We are pleased to learn that Capt. Ralph Jones has nearly completed his arrangements for placing a steamer on the route between Toronto and Oswego next seawhitby, Oshawa, Dathington, Bond Head, Port Hope, Cobourg, Grafton, Colhorne, Brighton and Wellington. From the vast increase of trade between this part of Canada and the Huited States, Cartington the attention of Canada. United States, (particularly the city of Oswe-go,) we are satisfied the boat will be a paying concern, and we trust Mr. Jones will receive that support from all parties that the spirited undertaking deserves. While upon this subject, we might also refer to the great quantity of freight that was left at Presque Isle Harbour this fall, causing a very serious loss to the owners, which would not have been the case, had there been a steamer running regularly twice a week between the above named ports and Oswego .- Cobourg Star.

THE POSTAL ARRANGEMENT. -- It is a matter of some arprise that the press has not soon-er brought, before the public the importance of some notice being taken of the recent announcement that the Mails for Canada are to be again carried through the United States. This Esq., Police Magistrate, and already numeagain carried through the United States. This is a question in which the whole of Lower Canada, particularly, is interested, and one in which surely the voice of the people would be heard and attended to. As we have been at some pains to ascertain the true state of the case, perhaps the information we can give may be acceptable. At present the transport of the Canada Mails from and to England, via Halifax and the New Brunswick route, costs upwards of £16,000 a-year, which large sum is entirely spent amongst our own people, who do the work. That they do it well there can be no question. The past summer and this winter shew us that we shall reap little or no advantage by the United States route being adopted. Upper Canada-indeed all West of Kingstonwould feel the benefit of the United States route being adopted for their mails, and it might and ought to be done for them—but Quebec er Montreal-Lower Canada-New Bruns-wick and Nova Scotia are interested in the present route, and they ought to be allowed to keep it. The new convention announced to us as recently entered into between the United States and Great Britain provides, as stated in the papers, for the transport of the Canada mails through the ". United States, free"-but this is not the case; a charge will be made by the United States Post Office on every half-ounce weight of matter so forwarded. This amount, and it will be a large one, will be paid by Canada alone, and will go into the pockets of the Americans, instead of being received by our own people, and spent in our own country.

Ought we not, therefore, to bestir our-selves? A respectful remonstrance should be addressed, without delay, to the Governor Gematter, and to represent to the Post Master General of England, that however advisable it may be for Canada West to receive her mails

ing was an instrument of tyranny in the hands | should go to improve our roads, and that we see | other offences, not involving great moral guilt, yet, | Company or managing men of it, two millions | town, four of the accused, and the ringleader no advantage in paying so much money to the Americans for doing what we can do quite as atisfactorily and expeditiously ourselves.

Our mails have been delivered in Montreal on the 17th day from leaving Liverpool, on an average of the last three months, and by com-paring the arrivals of the English mails at Montreal by our own route, with the arrivals through the United States, it will be seen that in point of speed alone the New Brunswick is the quickest route for us.

1817. MAILS VIA UNITED STATES. Date of Leaving Liver-Date of Arrival at pool. 4th September. Montreal. 21st September. 19th 5th October. 5th October. 21st 8th November. 4th November. 26th 1848. MAILS VIA NEW BRUNSWICK.

Date of Leaving Liver- Date of Arrival a pool. 2nd September. Montreal. 17th September 10th October. 7th October. 21th - " 29th 4th November. 22nd November Shewing in every instance but one the New Brunswick route was the quickest. Two other points should be borne in mind

dso: that although our newspapers are now a little later than our letters in arriving, we get them free, whilst if we receive them through the States we shall be charged postage on them. The second is, that whilst our route is ertain and improving, the route through the States is uncertain in continuance : that at any noment the American Government may put a slop to it, and compet us to have recourse to what, in that case, will have become an untravelled route. Neither did the United States Post Office show such a spirit in 1817 of liberality or courtesy in interrupting our postal in-sercourse with them, as should weigh one raction in their favour in any question of this kind .- Montreal Herald.

Prison Discipling .- In accordance with public requisition addressed to the Mayor of Quebec, His Honour appointed Monday the 15th instant for a public meeting, to take into consideration the expediency of estabshing in or near this city a House or Innustrix. A number of highly respectable itizens, accordingly, met at the Parliament-Buildings, by whom His Honour the Mayer vas called to the chair, and the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st .- That while the law of self preservation confers upon society the undoubled right to enact laws for the punishment of crime, and the protection of the lives and property of its nembers, the dictates of humanity equally imnose upon every civilized community the paranount obligation of framing its institutions, and directing its energies with a view to the prevention of critic, and the moral reformation of the criminal.

2nd .- That the Common Gaol of the district of Quebec, designed originally as a mere place of detention for offenders before trial, and of confinement and punishment after sentence, is not only totally inadequate to these ends in the present day, but has, from its want of sufficient capacity and accommodation for the classificaion and separation of the prisoners, and from the consequent unrestrained intercourse between criminals of every grade, notoriously been transformed, for many years back, into a school for crime,—throwing back its inmates up a society, unreformed by punishment, and with increased capacity and proneness to resume their career of depravity,—thus defeating the main object of all criminal legislation.

-That inasmuch as these evils have formed the subject of reiterated and fruitless representation and remonstrance by the Grand Juries of the district to the constituted authorities, it becomes the imperative duty of its inhabitants to adopt such energetic measures as may induce the Legislature of the Province to direct its attention to the subject, and introduce such ameliorations in the prison discipline of this district, as are calculated to attain the ends in view, and keep pace with the enlightened progress of other countries in this philanthropic

4th .- That the criminal statistics of every country have classed idleness among the most fruitful sources of crime, and the want of employment among the greatest obstacles to the moral regeneration of criminals while under unement. That this meeting is of opinion that the establishment of an asylum for the re-ception of vagrants and youthful offenders, in which they should be taught trades, and acquire habits of industry, is the only effectual node of checking the spread of crime, while the labour of the criminal would subserve the double purpose of his own reformation and the diminution of the cost of his maintenance to the State, and that such an institution could be most advantageously conjoined with a common gaol, possessing sufficient accommodation to admit of a proper classification of prisoners, and their seclusion from each other.

rously signed, he approved as containing a just exposition of the views enunciated in the fore going resolution; and that a Committee of eighteen, with power to add to their numbers be now named to collect further signatures, and to adopt all such measures, in the name of the inhabitants of this district, as may be deemed calculated to promote the general object of this meeting.

The Petition of the undersigned, Inhabitants of the City of Quebec,

HUMBLY SHEWETH.

HUMBLY SHEWETH.

That your Petitioners, and the citizens of Quebec generally, have long and deeply felt the inadequacy of the Common Gaol of this District to subserve the purposes for which it is designed as connected with the administration of the laws for the prevention and punishment of crime. Its insufficiency-from its early erection, notorious—has of late become an evil of striking magnitude, owing to an unhappy, and much to be deplored, increase in the number of miserable votaries of crime.

The limited dimensions and defective internal umber of miserable votaries of crime.

The limited dimensions and defective internal

arrangement of the common gool present insur-mountable obstacles to the high moral aim of mo-dern philanthropists in rendering effective, both as dern philanthropists in rendering effective, both as regards punishment of crime, and redemption from vice, the admirable system of prison discipline at present followed throughout Europe. This gaol is, in fact, scarcely better than a nursery for crime; in it, no gradation of guilt or sin, can be classified—the convict, the prisoner awaiting trial, the debt-or, the witness, and the juvenile delinquent, mingle together as one common herd. Such an admixture, especially as regards youthful offenders, who, perhaps for the first time, have committed a trivial offence, with hardened and irreclaimable criminals, is productive of the most deplorable results, and extinguishes all hope and prospect of fusults, and extinguishes all hope and prospect of fuaddressed, without delay; to the Governor Ge-neral, praying His Excellency to move in the matter, and to represent to the Post Master old in crime, and who, but too often, take pleasure and pride in corrupting the young, being eradicat-

ed.
The number of seamen committed to this gaol through the United States, we prefer that our many the lass of prison inmates demanding especial route—we prefer that our money should go to provision. These men are mostly committed for vinces are then to issue £2,000,000 of Paper of trifling violations of the maritime discipline, or Money, for this object, and to assign to the having succeeded in arresting and bringing to

both prior to the trial, and subsequently to conviction, they are thrust into association with prisoners deeply dyed in infamy; the outcasts of society—the felou and murderer. A separate receptacle for sailors—men of all others facile of impressions, whether good or evil—for whose moral elevation imperial legislation has done, and is not levation Imperial legislation has done, and is yet elevation imperial legislation has done, and is yet doing so much, is therefore most urgently required. But without reference to this particular class of people, humanity and the superior civilization of a christian country, require that those who are thrown powerless into the iron grasp of the law should at least be conducted by it towards the path of virtue, and not turned---irrevocably perhaps---against their own better nature into that of vice. All other objects of government fade into nothing in a moral point of view, before the duty of pre an a moral point of view, before the duty of pre-venting the crimes incident to our present social state. How fearful, then, is the responsibility in-curred by perpetuating institutions which conti-bute to the increase of crime—which make, ra-ther than reform criminals—which seize on the workful follower of mathibit or the probability for youthful filcher of a shining, and gradually forward his career until the gallows receives the vic-

The lodgment of female prisoners is equally vi cious. Were it otherwise—could she, who has taken but the initiative in sin or crime, be debarred the companionship of the protessed thief, and women of deprayed minds, there might be some hope of a return to osefulness and respectability.—Again; were classification possible, the gool, in the ab-sence of a Magdalen Asylum, might be made conducive to the happy reclamation to the paths of honesty and virtue of many of those lost creatures who live by the sacrifice of all the sex hold dear.

Your petitioners down it necessary to enlarge up a this subject, on which all thinking men are, at the present day, agreed, and they feel confident that the calightened views entertained with refer

that the endythened views entertained with reser-ence to prison discipline in other countries will in-fluence Your Excellency.

With these sentiments they respectfully beg leave to bring under the notice of Your Excellency the great and crying want of increased prison acommodation tell in this city—a went, which ha been the subject of increasing commit on the par of the Grand Juries of the District, and the exist ence of which your Petitionnes teal to be a stain upon the country, and its character of civilization; and, with a view to a remedy of the evil to tage upon Your Excellency their strongest con victions of the necessity of providing without delay an Asylum, conducted from such principles as shall conduce rather to prevention of crime than to snall conduce rather to prevention of crime than to designmishment, by leading the youthful delinquent to virtue by a course of severe yet who esome discipline, and by proventing the contaminating influence consequent upon bringing the unfainted into consummeration with his denial criminals.

Wherefore your Pervioners handly year that Your Excellency will be pleased to take the premises into conselectation and thereupon recommend the taking of such steps for the about ment of the object of your Petitioners, as to Your Excellency.

object of your Petitioners as to Your Excellency

And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever

The Committee was appointed, according to the 5th Resolution, and the proceeding closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary.

GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS. January, 1849.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY. The Grand Jury, in terminating the part of the business of this Term devolving apon taem, have thought it to be part of their duty to make the following observations, viz:

1. They are gratified to see that during this

ferm, nothing of any great importance has been brought before them, all the matters being comparatively triffing; so much so, that the Grand Jury are of opinion that the greatest portion thereof might have been brought before and disposed of by the Magistrates, Weekly Court, if anthorized by law so to do.

2. The Grand Jury have visited the Gaol of this District, and were pleased to see the clean state in which it is kept and the general contentment of the inmates, of attention, care and kindness they receive from their keepers; but the Grand Jury cannot refrain from exposing the necessity of enlarging the Gool, which un-fortunately appears to be too small and not suf-ficiently ventilated. The Grand Jury have received several complaints from divers individuals detained in the Gaol for small offences. and cannot find bail owing to their poor cir comstances, consequently the Grand Jury recommend them to the Court for their cases to he disposed of as soon as possible; and there are also several cases of insanity which call for the immediate attention of the proper au-thorities. The Grand Jury take this opportunity of recommending that a House of Industry should be constructed in this District without delay, in order that persons committed may be properly classified and thereby be the means of preventing a great evil which now exists in

the Gaol, especially in the female department, which is to public notoriety, a school of vice.

3. The Grand Jury next visited the Quebec or Provincial Lunatic Asylum, and were much pleased with the order and cleanliness of the everal inmates thereof, and the Grand Jury were also glad to hear that the gentlemen in charge are preparing a larger and more commodious place for the reception and better classification of the patients which, in the opinion of

the Grand Jury, is very necessary.
4. The Grand Jury are of opinion that a Market Place is very requisite in the Lower Town, as the present one is far too small, and the entrance thereto has become very dangerous for small steamhoats, &c., constantly on the move in and out, and which might result in serious accidents and loss of life.

5. The Grand Jury beg leave also to observe that they have received several complaints respecting the Scance's Act, now in force in this Province, but they decline entering into any details on the subject, being of opinion that the public might make application to the Provincial Legislature now in Session, for the

repeal thereof if necessary.

6. The Grand Jury take this opportunity of most respectfully forwarding their thanks to the Honorable Judge Bruneau, for his interesting address to the Grand Jury at the time of their nomination, and beg that the same may be published with this Report in the papers of this

The whole humbly submitted. (Signed) JOHN CHILDS, Foreman. Quebec, 19th January, 1849.

Mercury.

QUEBEC AND HALIFAX RAIL ROAD .- OH readers, we are sure, will derive the same gratification as we have from the perusal of the following article which we copy from the Ha-lifax Acadian Recorder of the 13th instant:

" Since our last remarks on this subject, we have learned that an important Despatch has been received from the Colonial Office, which places the project in a decidedly better position than we had reason to expect. The Despatch in question will, we suppose, be laid before the Legislature immediately, and receive that at-tention and support which its importance would warrant. As far as we can learn, not having had access to the document in question, the purport is this, that the Legislature of Nove Scotia is to give a guarantee for the payment of £20,000 per annum, which at 4 per cent, would represent £500,000 sterling; New Brunswick £40,000, to represent £1,000,000 stg.; Canada £60,000, or £1,500,000; the British

of acres of wild land, which is calculated to be worth that money, as a guarantee for the issue

of this paper.
"Truly the project is a mighty one, and if entrusted to the management of judicious men, will have a marvellous effect upon these provinces. It would be no very difficult matter to raise the requisite funds for the purpose of paying our £20,000, for there are some Foreign articles, such as Flour, that might be taxed sufficiently to pay the entire amount.

"We do not state that the above is exactly the nature of the Despatch, but have reason to May next, to the highest bidder, and lay out believe that we are not far wide of the mark; £300 in planking the St. Paul's market place. perhaps some of the Government will enlight

en us on the subject. "It will be remembered that these sums that the Provinces guarantee, are only for the purpose of raising the requisite funds, because as seen as any part of the Road is in operation, whatever is carned will be appropriated to the payment of the interest on the capital invested. Neither will it be requisite that all the money should be at once advanced or raised, so that only part of it will be required- and only the interest on part of the amount requisite will have to be paid from the Treasury to the Stockholders, who will thus be made sure of receiving 4 per cent. for the money as advanced, thus making the Stockholders certain of some immediate remuneration. Consequently, there can never arise any very serious embarrassment to the Stockholders, who will at all times possess marketable property on which the teceiving four per cent, interest, with an ulti-mate prospect of a larger remuneration. So soon as the Rail Road is in active operation, and earns sufficient to pay the Stockholdersthe guarantee of the Legislature will then cease. Under these circumstances, we see no difficulty about the matter, and shall gladly cooperate to carry out this mighty project.

" As some part of the line must of necessity pass through private property, we should suggest that sufficient of such property should be given by the proprietors for the "Track" free of any expense; in this way it will tend to encourage all in the " great work," when it is ascertained that no expense is incurred for a " right of way." We trust that the public will act upon this suggestion, for the land required will be but small in amount when compared with the greatty enhanced value of the remainder of their property, which in many instances is now warry sornism, or but a mere nominal value-but if the Rail Road were in actual operation would be advanced to a real value, several times the present an ount."

What seems to put the above information beyond a doubt is that a circular has been issued by the Honorable George R. Young, a member of the Executive Council and the ommissioner for the Railway on the part of Nova-Scotia, calling upon the proprietors of band in that Province to testify their readiness to give up the requisite " width of way" for the Railroad, without charges, except in cases where large space may be demanded for station houses, &c., or serious damage is done to

It is intimated in the circular, that in order to construct this great National Railway, it is proposed to raise Three Millions of Pounds Sterling in London, under the guarantee of the Imperial Government, at four per cent. interest the several Legislatures of Canada, New-Brunswick, and Nova Scotin, pledging those Colonies to pay the annual interest on seven-tenths of this loan. It is stated, that Nova Scotia will be required to become answerable for interest to the extent of £20,000 per annum. Quebec Gazette.

A PUBLIC MEETING is called by the Mayor, upon a most respectably signed requisition of citizens, to be held this day at o'clock, in the Parliament Buildings, for the purpose of considering the propriety of petitioning the Provincial Legislature for aid n support of a Railroad from Halifax to this

We have received from Mr. Russell, Chief of Police, a copy of the statistical account of crime and offence in the city and district of Quebec, for the year 1815, from which we derive the following particulars :-

ANNUAL RETURN QUEBEC GAOL FOR 1848. Vhole number

Whole number, viz			
	1401	311	1742
English,	341	15	
Irish,	536	224	
Scotch,	131	12	
United States,	37	2	
Other Countries,	74	1	
Anglo Canadians,	9	5	
French Canadians,	273	83	
Under 18 years of a	ge, 61	10	
From 18 to 36,	1101	283	
Above 36 years,	239	49	
Felonies,	179	41	
Misdemeanors,	1180	301	
Debtors,	41	. 0	
Summary conviction	ns,1011	267	
Conviction by Cour	1,		
to Gaol or Hous	e		
of Correction,	27	15	
Penicentiary, and for	or .		
what term,		for 7 year	s.
•		for 3 vear	

Not convicted or admitted to bail. &c. Neither read nor write, 799 262Read and write imperfeetly, Read and write well, Superior education, 2 Frequently committed, 45 43 95 371 Married, 1030 246 Single, 52 289 Temperate, 219 Intemperate, Deaths during the year, 2 No. of Seamen. 557 No. of Seamen,

RECAPITULATION. Comparative Statement 1848. 1847 Total number of Offences under 1008

Common and Statute Laws, do. under Police Ord. Do. 1871* 1935 Do. do. under Merchant Sea-980 873 men's Act, Grand Total, 3758 3886

Amount of fines paid under the Police Ordinance and Provincial Statute 4 and 5 Vic., cap. 27, from 1st January to 31st £169 15 9 December, 1818, Do. do. for the year 1817, 312 13 Do. do. for the year 1816, 606 1 R. H. RUSSELL, Chief of Police.

403 were Seamen. 488 were do.

Morning Chronicle. JOHN PANET, Esquire, joint Coroner of this District, who left town last Wednesday, for St. Joseph, Nouvelle Boauce, accompanied by a detachment of the Water police of this city for the purpose of arresting certain habitants of that Parish, against whom Bench Warrants

among the number. Their names are Joseph Jacques Joseph Vachon dit Pomerleau, Vidal Vachon dit Pomerleau, and Olivier Vachon dit Pomerleau, -the first has been admitted to bail, the others are in Gaol .- Mercury.

THE CITY COUNCIL, at its last meeting, reto £200, that of the deputy surveyor to £159, that of the mayor to £160, abolish the office of inspector of heaches from the 28th June next; sell the revenues of the different markets, and of the St. Paul's market whatf, from the 1st -Quebec Gazette.

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE met on Thuisday list, and the session was opened by his Execllency the Governor General with a speech which we have placed on our 4th page, and to which we refer our readers as the only part of the proceedings, so far as reports have come to hand, sufficiently interesting for insertion. The session is likely to become an important one and we shall endeavour to lay the results of the deliberations before our readers with as much fulness as our space may permit.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE CROWN IN CHANCERY .- Montreal, 19th January, 1849. -His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to call to the Legislative Council of the Province, SAMUEL CRANE, Esq., of the Town of Prescott, and Robert Jones, Esquire, of Christieville.

THE WEATHER continued severe on Friday which was, probably, the coldest day we have had this winter; Thermometer 16 ° below 0 at 8 in the morning; Saturday at zero; S = above 0 on Sunday; 14 = below 0 on Monday; since then it has become milder, and it is 29 = above 0 this morning.

BIRTH.

On the 16th instant, the lady of the Hon. R. E. Canon, of a daughter.
On the 14th instant, the lady of P. J. O.

CHAUVEAU, Esq., M.P.P., of a daughter. On the 22ad instant, Mrs. M. G. MOUNTAIN of a daughter.

At Sherbrook , on Wednesday the 17th inst. the lady of G. F. Bewen, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

In St. Paul's Church, Halifax, on the 28th ultimo, by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Thomas J. D. Bounke, Captain 34th Regiment, and Assistant Alilitary Secretary to His Excellency Sir John Harvey, to Many, second laughter of the Ven. Robert Willis, D.D. Rector of St. Paul's and Archdeacon of Nova

On Tuesday the 2nd inst., at Windsor, (N. S.) by the Rev. A. Gilpin, A. M., Rector, the Rev. E. Gilpin, of Halifax, to Amelia, youngest daughter of Mr. Justice Haliburion, of Clifton, Windsor.

At Point Levy, on Saturday last, 20th inst. by the Rev. John Totrance, Thomas Anderson, Esq., Merchant, Quebec. to Alicia Abelaion, second eldest daughter of Thomas Smyrn, Esq., Point Levy.

At Boston, on the 5th December, the Rev HORATIO NELSON ARNOLD, A. M., Rector of Sussex Vale, N. B., aged 49 years. At St. John's, N.B., on Thursday, 4th inst., Mr. PETER McDonald, a native of Quebec,

aged 23 years.
At Newcastle, Ireland, on the 17th December, of typhus fever, contracted while in the performance of his duties as Acting Poor Law Inspector, Captain Jules Isham Routh, 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, fourth son of Commissary General Sir R. J. Routh, K.C.B.

On the 16th instant, Thomas Healey, Esq., late Quarter Master of H. M.'s 32nd Regiment, aged 58 years.
On the 21st instant, Jeffery Hale, son of Mr.

CLARK Ross, aged 21 months.
On the 22nd instant, William, infant child of Mr. W. BENNETT.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express L to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebec

PAID letters and Newspapers will be received to FIVE o'clock, P.M.

Post-Office, ON FRIDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY,

UNP AID letters to EIGHT o'clock, on SATUR-DAY MORNING.

KAMOURASKA BUTTER. 100 FIRKINS, VERY SUPERIOR, for sale by
C. & W. WURTELE,

Quebec, 8th Jany., 1849.

BUCK WHEAT

AND INDIAN CORN MEAL. THE Subscriber has received his usual FALL SUPPLY of the above.

Lobsters, in tins bermetically scaled. North Shore Herrings, No. 1.

Mackerel, in 2 bbls., No. 1.

Fable Fish, Green Fable Fish, Green Preserved Oysters. Kamouraska Butter.

Winter Apples-Greenings, Spitzenburgs and Pippins.
Virgin Honey-Tamarinds in Jara.
Sperm, Belmont Sperm and Way Wick Candles. Solar Sperm, and Pale Seal Oil. Solar Lamp Wicks and Chimneys.

Gennine HIGHLAND WHISKEY, in Wood and Bottle. M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, 30th Nov. 1848. JUST PUBLISHED, AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES,

A COLLECTION

ORIGINAL

SACRED MUSIC.

BY F. H. ANDREWS, Quebec, October 1848.

YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who 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, 1818.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN Sr. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS. nt No. 15; Stanilaus Street,

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, CARREULLY SELECTED WORKS.

the whole of which will be disposed of at the lowest possible prices.

Also, by the ' Douglus,' from London, ASUPPLYOFTHE

PSALMS AND HYMNS. USED IN TRINITY CHAPEL.

No. 4, St. Anne Street Quebec, Nov. 2, 1848.

GILBERT STANLEY,

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY of THE

Church Society,

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

THERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and IRACTS are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

THE Subscriber begs to thank the Mi-litary 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 continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an irspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., having just received per " Douglas," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which me style, at moderate charge.

H. KNIGHT, fashion, which he will make up in his usual

Quebec, November 1848.

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY Established 21st August, 1847.

THE CANADA

CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT.

JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. EURTON & SADLEIR, Selicitons. PHYSICIANS :

G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON. MIIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance thon Lives and transact any business dependent upon the value or dura-tion of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annualities 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 he 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 isks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with on wirnour 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

Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole Term of Life.

	Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.
١	15	1 13 1	1 6 5	
١	20	1 17 4	1 9 11	
١	25	2 2 9	1 14 7	1 17 6
١	30	293	2 0 2	2 2 6
١	35	2 16 7	264	2 9 2
1	40	3 6 2	2 14 8	2 17 6
١	. 45	3 17 1	3 4 0	3 7 4
1	50	4 13 1	3 17 11	4 1 4
1	55	5 17 5	4 19 11	5 3 4
	60	7 10 10	6 9 11	6 13 2

The above rates, For Life without Partici-pation 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 Causda, 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 respect-

ing 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 ap-

Dundas Dr. James Hamilton George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson. Frederick A. Willson Dr. S. C. Sewell ... Paris David Buchan
Port Sarnia Malcolm Cameron
Quebec Welch and Davies
St. Catharines Lachlan Bell St. Catharines Lachlan Bell Edmund Bradburne Dr. Geo. Herrick Woodstock. | William Lapenotiers | Dr. Samuel J. Strat-

ford. 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. MIRDICAL REPEREE,

J. MORRIN, Eeq., M. D.