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pired he was in eternity. It was too late. And so it will be with all impatient hearers of the gospel who put off their preparation to a "more convenient season," and do not live to see it. They will bewail their stupid procrastination when it is too late. The young Count of Paris lost that crown of glory which faded not away. Reader, death, whoever thou art, yet in thy sins, there is no time to be lost. The arrows of death are flying thick. The young as well as the old are falling. If thou dost not repent, a voice from the other world, it is too late, too late, too late will ere long seal thine everlasting doom.—N. Y. Evangelist.

The Bazaar.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1848.

On our first page will be found an article, (for which we are indebted to our valued Contemporary, the Southern Churchman) on the present state of the Church of England, from the pen of a well known and esteemed dissenting Minister. If some of the members of our Church should think the writer severe in his strictures upon the Church as she was at a period when the recollection of men of advanced age, they will not the less rejoice to find him give so favourable an account of the improvement which has taken place since. There are one or two expressions which we are sorry to find in the article; for instance we do not at all approve of his linking "the orthodox" together with "the Puseyite" Clergy, as we do not think that the former designation should ever pass into common parlance as designating those deficient in zeal and activity, as the writer seems to apply it. In like manner, we must take some objection to the term "life giving" as introduced by him, which, in our opinion, should never be applied to the men who are the instruments, but only to the Spirit who works by them so as to convey life to the souls by nature dead in trespasses and sins. In the censure pronounced by the writer upon those whose object in labouring earnestly is "to crush Dissenters," the true Churchman need not hesitate to join; while he will heartily wish success to the efforts of those Clergymen and their affectionate helpers of the Laity who are mainly solicitous "to occupy so entirely the nation, as to leave no room for, and to prove there is no need of any other body of Christians."

The Board of Directors of the "Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge" have fixed upon the 25th of next month for holding their Annual Meeting in Philadelphia; and the Right Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, D.D., has consented to preach the Annual Sermon, on the evening of that day, at the Church of the Epiphany at that city. The venerable presiding Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States (the Right Rev. Philander Chase, of Illinois) has taken the occasion of his annual address to the Convention of his Diocese, to introduce the expression of the following sentiments with regard to that Society: "Your Bishop has been solicited to make his sentiments known in regard to the recently organized body, called the Society for the promotion of evangelical knowledge in the Episcopal Church. He has no hesitation in stating, that the name being in accordance with the gospel, and the founders thereof being good men, he has no reasonable objection to the said society. If names were indicative of their opposites, as in the case of the "Jesuits" and some other societies, there would be cause for caution; but so long as such men as Bishop Meade, of Virginia, and Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, are in favour of the measure, he has no dread of ill consequences. They, and such as they, will keep from the Board of Directors ultras of every sort, and thus preserve the current of public Christian information pure from corruption and calumny."

At Cincinnati, the commercial metropolis of Ohio, a Society auxiliary to the above, was formed on the 21st of June, of which the Bishop of the Diocese of Ohio is the patron. The Board of Officers and Directors were requested to prepare and publish an address, on the propriety, necessity, and advantages of forming auxiliaries to the parent Society. Such an address was accordingly agreed upon on the 25th of June, and has been published, for a copy of which we have to express our obligations to the kind friend by whom it has been addressed to us. It is a plain, outspoken document, from which we hope to present an extract or two to our readers in an early number of the Bazaar.

It is curious that the Bishop does not hesitate to encourage fighting and bloodshed, on the part of his brethren in Ireland, though he deems it inconsistent with his character to give his money for the purpose of "furnishing offensive armour. The poor oppressed Irish, he says, say that the issue is made, and the parties are in collision, must be brave as the lion in battle. But we must not forget that he means this matter, by telling them that, after they have conquered their oppressors, they then must be gentle and humane as the dove." Saying nothing of the fact which the good Bishop, in his hurry and excitement, accidentally perpetrates, we must allow him to exhort the Irish to make the most of the wicked English as possible while they live, only so that he insists upon it, that after the work of slaughter shall be over, they shall be, ynnancians the dove."

There is an cleverness about the Bishop's device for giving his money in aid of Irish insurrection, that yet professing to be a promoter of peace, which might lead us to give him credit for originality in it, if we had not been this long time acquainted with a story which we suspect Bishop Hughes only to have copied. A strict, but kind-hearted Quaker was solicited to subscribe towards the funds for erecting a new Parochial Chapel in the place of an old one which had become too small, and dilapidated for further use. He declined, because it was

contrary to his principles to lend support towards the maintenance of a ministry and worship which he did not acknowledge as scriptural. But when an esteemed and influential friend of his urged him by means of a paper which contained the estimate of the expense to be incurred, and he discovered a charge of twenty pounds for "pulling down the old Chapel," preparatory to the erection of the new, the Quaker subscribed that sum to be appropriated to the demolition of the "old place of worship," leaving the responsibility for building up a new one, with those who might choose to aid that part of the undertaking. The same Quaker would probably, without thinking that he violated his principles which condemn war in every shape, have paid his money towards purchasing helmets to protect the soldiers' heads, while other people bought the swords and muskets with which the enemy was to be cut and wounded: and his course would have suited the advocates for war just as well as Bishop Hughes's money for "a shield" would answer the purpose of the rebels in Ireland, if their cause had not been fortunately ruined by the strength of the British Government and the imbecility of those who sought the destruction of its rule in Ireland. As a lesson upon the loyalty of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, this conduct on the part of the American-Hibernian prelate will not fail to have its due effect upon the observant and reflective; but nothing will deceive those whose blindness consists in their determination not to see.

WAR TO THE BIBLES AT PITTSBURGH.—We find the following in the Gazette:—"The Rev. P. A. TERTON has taken his departure from Broomfield, in the United States, whither he goes as Director of an Ecclesiastical Seminary. He was accompanied to the wharf by His Lordship the Bishop of Bytown, the Catholic Clergy, and a number of the Parishioners, thus testifying, in a marked manner, the esteem in which this respected and talented Clergyman was held."

THE OCCURRENCE OF BIBLE-BURNING on the borders of Vermont, some years ago, will be in the reader's recollection. Lord's Day Observance.—The petition of Lord John Russell from Montrose, praying for the closing of the Post Office on the Lord's Day, was last week transmitted to his Lordship, subscribed by 592 names, representing largely all classes in the community. A similar petition has been transmitted from the bankers, merchants, ministers, &c., of Perth, signed by nearly three-fourths of the mercantile and literary classes. A similar movement has taken place at Dundee.—Found in the Montreal Witness.

SECESSIONS FROM THE ARMENIAN CHURCH IN TURKEY.—From a communication recently received at the Missionary Rooms, in Boston (U. S.), from Rev. Mr. Dwight, of Constantinople, it appears that the present aggregate of Protestant communicants, in the four Reform churches, is one hundred and thirty-nine; of whom, eighty-nine are connected with the church at the capital. The number of Armenians, men, women, and children, actually separated from their former church, and now openly professing Protestantism in Turkey and Syria, is reckoned at one thousand and seven. Besides these, there are nearly three thousand who are known to their own people and to others to be of Protestant sentiments, but who still retain a loose connexion with their former churches. A much larger number must be more or less desirous of seeing the reformation advance.—Christian Union and Religious Memorial.

THE WALDENSES.—Some good from the liberation of Piedmont.—The August number of the *Achill Herald* contains the following:—"We beg leave to call attention to the following extract from a letter which we have just received:—"Torre di Lucrezia (near) Piedmont, Italy; August 14, 1848. "DEAR SIR, Under the impression that you once advocated the cause of the poor oppressed Protestants of the valleys of Piedmont, known generally by the term 'Waldenses' or 'Yanchois,' in your periodical, 'The *Achill Missionary Herald*,' I have taken the liberty to direct that the 'L'Echo des Vallées' should be forwarded to you from this place, for twelve months, which is to be published once every month. It is the first independent publication from these valleys since printing was invented, and is the first fruits of that civil liberty which was granted by the King of Sardinia, the early part of this year, to his Waldensian subjects. We trust that as a certain portion of religious liberty has been also granted, we may soon see the day when the full blaze of religious freedom shall not only shine forth in these valleys, but throughout benighted Italy. "The Editor of 'L'Echo des Vallées' is the Rev. J. P. Meille, a most pious and talented man, and one of the Professors of the College of La Tour, founded by that most excellent man, the Rev. Dr. Gilly, who has written so much on the history of the Waldenses. You would do great service to the cause by your recommending the above to your friends and subscribers."

We find, in another English publication, an article from the 'Echo des Vallées' which speaks in animated language of the great advantages which have been gained by the Waldenses, through means of the recent liberal movement in Piedmont. It also expresses that their valleys have furnished a contingent to the army which has been engaged under Charles Albert against the Austrians; and they have behaved with great bravery, and have severely suffered in the disastrous conflicts which have taken place."

Thought on reading an Account of the consecration of the Roman Catholic Chapel at Cheddar, in Somersetshire, in 1816; addressed to the conscientious Roman Catholics and Unitarian Protestants. By A. THOMAS, BARNSTABLE, BARNSTABLE, London: W. H. Dalton, 1848. A grand ceremony of the kind which gave occasion to these "Thoughts," has recently taken place in London. Such a ceremony as the consecration of a Polish Cathedral in the metropolis of Protestant Britain is enough to make all reflective men thoughtful. A similar, though far inferior ceremony, gave occasion to the "Thoughts," before us. We wish they may find their way into the hands of many a devotee of Rome and awaken their thoughts. To make them think, whose most applauded virtue is the implicit defence they pay to the priest, would be the first step towards their spiritual emancipation. Every effort is to be encouraged which aims in a Christian manner to open the blind eyes of the Romanist, and to warn the uninformed or thoughtless Protestant of the perils which beset the path by which it is often sought to lead him back to that corrupt church which his ancestors abjured.

Conversations on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, Intended to show the nature and object of that Ordinance; the benefits proposed by it; and the qualifications requisite in those who desire to be partakers of those benefits. With Notes and an Appendix, illustrative of the Subject, drawn from the Writings of the Archbishops Cranmer, Leighton, and Mace; the Bishops Jewell, Hall, Reynolds, Beveridge, Burnet, Hopkins, &c.; and from Hooker, Bullinger, Lightfoot, Waterland, and other eminent Divines. By CHRISTOPHER STANBURN, B. D. London: Longman and Co. A Christian pastor, whose office is to edify the Church, and with this view to remove "stumbling blocks" out of the way of those who are taking their first steps in the divine life, cannot render a better service, or one more frequently needed, than that in which the Lord's Supper is cleared from the difficulties with which mistaken apprehensions of its nature and design surround it, and access to it is opened to the sincere but timid or misjudging believer. For while the formalist, and the self-righteous, will come to the table without hesitation, the humble and the contrite, especially when they are recent converts, will oftentimes abstain from coming, and thus deprive themselves of much encouragement and comfort. The author of this volume has been impressed with the importance of providing instruction of the nature referred to, and judging from the work itself, is well qualified to afford it. He explains the offices of the Church of England in relation to this sacrament evangelically, and vindicates it from the false interpretation of its nature inculcated by the Romanist. He advocates such difficulties as are apt to arise in a tender, but ill-informed conscience, showing both what is required in order to a profitable reception of the ordinance, and what benefits are to be expected from it; and explains, in the language of Hooker, that "Sacraments contain in themselves no vital force or efficacy; that they are not physical but moral instruments of salvation; duties of service and worship, which, unless we perform as the Author of grace requireth, they are unprofitable." The work is enriched with many valuable quotations, both in foot-notes and in an Appendix, and is altogether such a volume as a good clergyman would desire to put into the hands of the thoughtful and devout inquirers in his flock.

Diocese of New York.—The Convention of the Church in this Diocese is about to assemble, in the course of the ensuing week, and there are many inquiries made, and as numerous comments, relative to the probable proceedings of that body. It is true, the Churchman has not gone through the course of training usual with that important functionary, in anticipation of a meeting of the Convention, and instead of having himself into furious rage, has remained quiet and peaceful. The experience of past years has doubtless taught the worthy under his dominion, the futility of any efforts to bring either the Church, in this Diocese, or as represented in the General Convention, to the support of the violent partisan measures proposed from time to time by the self-styled "High Church" friends of the late Bishop. The extreme propositions advanced by Dr. Seabury in our last Diocesan Convention, not with an untimely and miserable end at the hands of his own party. The General Convention refused to sanction the idea, that the sentence of the Court which suspended Dr. Onderdonk was a nullity, and thus every attempt to commit the Diocese or the Church at large to favour his restoration, has signally failed. We predicted, before the meeting of the last Diocesan Convention, that no affirmative action would be taken on the subject which then agitated the Church, and it turned out in accordance with our views, that nothing was done. So, likewise nothing was in fact accomplished by the General Convention to relieve us from our troubles, and our opinion now remains the same, that no measure can at present be adopted which will lead to a removal of the difficulties which continue to embarrass the Diocese. If we remember right, the salary of \$2,000, given to Dr. Onderdonk out of the Episcopal fund, terminates at the approaching session, unless renewed by a fresh vote of the Convention. This question will probably, therefore, be pressed, and the sanction of the Convention be sought for a continuance of the salary. We doubt whether there is any disposition on the part of those who believe the sentence to be just and valid, to oppose this measure, and it is likely, therefore, if those who have hitherto supported the Bishop feel disposed to keep the Diocese in its present anomalous condition, that his salary will be continued, unless they should deem it expedient to advise his resignation upon certain terms and conditions.

It is said, that an effort will be made to press the Bishop of Western New York into the position of provisional Bishop. To this there are insuperable objections of principle, which will divide the other side, and prevent their concurrence in the measure; while, on the other hand, Bishop De Lancey's course has been so marked by party spirit, that the effort to place him over the Diocese, to the exclusion of Episcopal services from other Bishops, will, we fear, light upon the flames of strife and bitterness, and plunge the Diocese into fresh disturbances. Such a course would be so unwise and so pregnant with evil consequences, that we doubt whether it will be attempted, or if attempted, whether it would meet with any hearty support. The Church has felt, during the last year, the inestimable blessing of peace and "undisturbed" the feeling is very generally prevalent, that unless the Diocese is relieved from its position by some action on the part of the suspended Bishop, the best course is to continue on under our present arrangements, as the most suitable to our condition, and wait, and under our unhappy circumstances, as the best adapted to preserve order and good feeling, keep down the elements of party warfare, and promote the growth and prosperity of the Church.—Protestant Churchman.

The Quebec Juvenile Christian Missionary Association held its half-yearly meeting, on Thursday the 21st instant in the Rev. C. L. F. Haenssel's school-room, which was filled by a large attendance of young persons interested in the proceedings, as well as a goodly number of adults who, by their countenance and contributions, encourage the endeavours of the young to raise funds in aid of the Canadian Missionary Society's operations among the nations destitute of the light of the Gospel. After singing, prayer, and reading of a portion of Scripture, the Rev. C. L. F. Haenssel read the following statement of receipts since the meeting held on the 10th of last February: Fely. 24. Contributions in the Sunday School held at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity. Miss Poole, £1 8 0 June 15. Collections made by Masters' Hall of Sorel. 0 0 6 Sept. 11. From a Clergyman in the Diocese of Quebec. 1 0 0 " 14 to 21. Contributed in Mr. Haenssel's School. 2 1 10 Missionary Boxes: Miss Mary A. Aherm, St. Roch's, Ms. 2d. Masters Hy. Smith, 6s. 6jd. F. Id. Sewell, 10s. 11jd. Fred. Gales, 13s. 2d. Wm. Weston, 1s. 9d. Wm. Corner, 2d. Fred. W. Garte, 19s. 9jd. Benj. Gale, 7s. 9d. Ch. MacKenzie, 3s. 10d. Lady Caldwell, £2. 3s. 8d. Miss Bowen, 18s. 3d. Rev. C. L. F. Haenssel, £3. 11s. 0jd. 10 11 13 Contributions in the Sunday School held in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, up to the 17th September, boys, 7s. 1jd. girls, £1. 13s. 2jd. 2 0 4 amount reported to the meeting on the 21st. £17 10 9 Received, since then, amount collected again by Masters' Hall of Sorel. 1 1 8 Total in hand on the 23rd Sept. £18 12 5

This amount will, in accordance with the usual course of proceeding, remain in hand till next February, to be added to the further receipts until that period, when the year's income will be remitted to the Parent Society, so as to come in time for its annual financial report. The best thanks are presented to those who have used their exertions in this cause; and their continued endeavours, as well as the aid of other friends, are solicited in favour of an institution which has for its object the rescue of the most neglected portions of the human family from spiritual gloom and hopelessness, and for its encouragement abundance of success in the course of the labours of its agents in every portion of the globe where they are engaged.

The Rev. George Bowen, late Assistant Minister of St. James's Church, Toronto, writes that in future all letters and papers for him may be addressed "Carrying Place, Murray"—Church.

KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.—SHEFFINGTON CONNOR, Esquire, L. L. D., has been appointed to the Professorship of Law in King's College, vacant by the resignation of the Solicitor General. Dr. Connor was called to the Irish Bar in May, 1838, and to the Canadian in February, 1842.—Ev. Courier.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received C. Y.—J. A. R.

Moral and Political Intelligence.

The mail-steamers *Arcadia*, from Liverpool on the 5th instant, arrived at Halifax last Friday afternoon, and the letter-bags brought by her for this Province were delivered at the Quebec Post Office on Tuesday at 4 past 1 in the afternoon. It is highly satisfactory to find the intelligence brought by her generally of a peaceful character. The United Kingdom was free from disturbance; the Parliament was prorogued on the 5th instant, by Her Majesty in person, who immediately after, with Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, and the Princess Royal, set out for Scotland, having a very promising commencement of her marine excursion. We are largely beholden to the *Quebec Mercury*, for selections which we make from Tuesday's number, which contains a very full report, from that Contemporary's London Correspondent, of the week's news. The following is Her Majesty's speech on proroguing the Parliament: "My Lords and Gentlemen, I am happy to be able to release you from the duties of a laborious and protracted session. The Act for the Prevention of Crime and Outrage in Ireland, which received my assent at the commencement of the session, was attended by the most beneficial effects. The open display of arms intended for criminal purposes was checked; the course of justice was no longer interrupted; and several atrocious murderers, who had spread terror through the country, were apprehended, tried and convicted.

The distress in Ireland, consequent upon successive failures in the production of food, has been mitigated by the application of the law for the relief of the poor, and by the amount of charitable contributions raised in the other parts of the United Kingdom. On the other hand, organized confederacies look advantage of the existing pressure to excite 'unhappy' suffering subjects to rebellion. Hopes of plunder and confiscations were held out to tempt the distressed, while the visionary prospects were exhibited to the ambitious. In this conjuncture I applied to your loyalty and wisdom for increased powers; and, strengthened by your prompt concurrence, my government was enabled to defeat, in a few days, insurrection which had been prepared during many months. The energy and decision shown by the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland in this emergency deserve my warmest approbation. In the midst of these difficulties you have continued your labours for the improvement of the laws: The art of facilitating the sale of encumbered estates will, I trust, gradually remove an evil of great magnitude in the social state of Ireland. The system of perpetual entails of land established in Scotland produced very serious evils both to the heirs of entail and to the community; and I have had great satisfaction in seeing it amended; upon principles which have long been found to operate beneficially in this part of the United Kingdom. I have given my cordial assent to the measures which have in view the improvement of the public health, and I entertain an earnest

hope that a foundation has been laid for continual advances in this beneficial work. Gentlemen of the House of Commons, I have to thank you for the readiness with which you have granted the supplies necessary for the public service. I shall avail myself of every opportunity which the exigencies of the state may allow for enforcing economy. My Lords and Gentlemen, I have renewed, in a formal manner, my diplomatic relations with the government of France. The good understanding between the two countries has continued without the slightest interruption. Events of deep importance have disturbed the internal tranquillity of many of the States of Europe, both in the north and in the south. These events have led to hostilities between neighbouring countries. I am employing my good offices, in concert with other friendly powers, to bring to an amicable settlement these differences; and I trust that our effort may be successful. I am rejoiced to think that an increasing sense of the value of peace encourages the hope that the nations of Europe may continue in the enjoyment of its blessings. Amidst these convulsions I have had the satisfaction of being able to preserve peace for my own dominions, and to maintain our domestic tranquillity. The strength of our institutions has been tried, and has not been found wanting. I have studied to preserve the people committed to my charge in the enjoyment of that temperate freedom, which they so justly value. My people, on their side, feel too sensibly the advantages of order and security to allow the promoters of pillage and confusion any chance of success in their wicked designs. I acknowledge, with grateful feelings, the many marks of loyalty and attachment which I have received from all classes of my people. It is my earnest hope that, by cultivating respect to the law, and obedience to the precept of religion, the liberties of this people may, by the blessing of Almighty God, be perpetuated. Lord JOHN RUSSELL was sojourning with the Lord-Lieutenant in Dublin; his arrival was attended with no circumstance of any unpleasant nature; becoming respect was paid to His Lordship by all persons of character, and conversation turned almost exclusively upon the object of the Premier's visit. The following is mentioned as the most recent *ad lib* in the metropolis of Ireland: "That the Premier's objects in coming hither have reference to a modification of the administration, which would transfer the Premiership to the upper house, and place it in the hands of one who could, from knowledge, experience and capacity, hope to cope collectively with the Irish difficulty."

The Special Commission.—The special commission for the trial of the leaders and other parties implicated in the late insurrection was fixed yesterday to be held at Newhall on Tuesday, the 18th inst. The presiding judges are to be the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench and Chief Justice Doherty. At Newhall, after an address from Chief Justice Blackburn, bills of indictment for high treason will be sent by the grand jury against Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Mcagher, and other persons in custody charged with being implicated in the insurrectionary movement in Tipperary. As soon as the bills are found, copies of the indictment, with the names of the witnesses for the Crown, will be given to the agents of the parties, and the sittings of the court will be adjourned in order to afford time to the accused parties to plead, as prescribed by law. The time between the delivery of the indictment and the arraignment of the prisoners will be five clear days at the least; and thus the arraignment could not take place before Tuesday, the 26th. THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.—The weather continues splendid. The reports received this morning regarding the potato crop are more cheerful. The *Ennisfallen Chronicle* says, after careful investigation, they have arrived at the conclusion that "the failure will not prove so extensive" as that quarter was believed a week or two ago. The *Newry Telegraph* of this day states that all round the vicinity of that town "the fields are sown with stacks of wheat, barley, and oats." The *Cork Examiner* of yesterday contains equally cheering reports from the counties of Cork and Kerry. BREAKING UP OF THE CAMP AT VERTULLA PARK, TIPPERARY.—The Mercury gives the following general order, which is "highly creditable to the force under Sir James McDonnell's command: "Major General McDonnell, having been directed to hold the troops under his command in readiness to break up their encampment, and to be placed in quarters, takes this opportunity of returning his very warmest thanks to the officers commanding the regiments and detachments of which the 'moveable column' has been composed, and request they will have the goodness to convey the same to those under their command. He has not failed to bring to the notice of his superiors, nor is he himself likely to forget, the absence of crime and most admirable discipline which has been maintained—the zeal and cheerful alacrity with which every order has been executed through a continued series of wet and inclement weather. Although the Major-General rejoices that, on the present occasion, the services of the troops were not required in actual collision, still their readiness and loyalty were very manifest, and he could not wish for better men or officers, should he be called upon to meet the enemies of His Queen and Country. "K. MCKENZIE, Major of Brigade." Mr. John O'Connell has intimated to the *Repealers*, in an epistle addressed to one of the Irish papers, that the place called Conciliation Hall will have to be advertised and disposed of, unless steady efforts be made to defray the expense of its maintenance. "Perhaps the people begin to 'vie' 'Repeal' in something like the common-sense view taken by a sufficiently notorious English Agent, more than thirty years ago. We allude to the following article, which we copy from one of our English papers: "Mr. O'Connell addresses to this day, the millions of kingship. He is, it seems, desirous of the ancient kings of Connaught in Ireland, to which title he still puts forward a claim. He continues harping upon the usurpation of England over Ireland. Why, at this rate, there is a similar usurpation over Scotland, over Wales, over the Isle of Wight, and so on—over Durham and Cornwall; for they had all at one time separate Governments; and each had its little barbarous ruffian called a king. For my part, I look upon Irishmen as my 'countrymen' as much as I look upon my 'countrymen' of Durham, of Surrey, &c. I abhor all the hollow dogmatism which some Irishmen foolishly and wickedly entertain. It is necessary that the whole of the kingdom should form but one whole; and that the independence and the power, and the 'name' of the whole should be maintained; and, as I would heartily join in approving of the most severe punishments being inflicted on

anybody who should endeavour to separate Scotland or Wales from England, so would I join in approving of like punishments being inflicted on anybody who should endeavour to separate England from Ireland. If we are to choose the king of Connaught, we shall by and by have more kings start up. We should have kings as plenty as last-gatherers. I shall begin to trace backwards the branches of my own genealogical tree. Who knows but I may have sprung from some petty marauder, who lived without work, from being able to keep in awe a circle of legs bold and more conscientious and industrious savages—Pollitic Register, 1817.

The *Hermann*, from New York, arrived off the Isla de Wight on the 4th, and in consequence of a thick fog, while in charge of a pilot struck in Gurnet Bay, near Cowes, on the top of the tide, and although the engines were immediately reversed, it was found impossible to get her off. A special steamer waiting at Cowes for the *Hermann* to render assistance. A tug steamer was sent to relieve the ship, and the coals were discharged into lighters. This step was effectual, and at three in the afternoon of the same day, she floated, and shortly after she anchored in Cowes Roads, and coals were then put on board, and she again proceeded on her voyage, without having sustained any damage. We have pleasure in quoting the following statement from the *European Times*, containing as it does an acknowledgment of MERCY'S having granted the relief here spoken of: "It is with inexpressible feelings of satisfaction and gratitude that we announce that the late plague of immoderate rain and waters has mercifully been relieved by the present seasonable and blessed change of weather, which has now continued nearly a fortnight, and certainly more propitious weather for the final gathering in of the harvest could scarcely have supervened. From all parts of the Kingdom the most satisfactory reports reach us, and however light the crops of wheat may be in some localities, nevertheless, taking the breadth of land cultivated and everything into consideration, we do not despair of eventually finding that the harvest will nearly prove an average one. In Ireland the tone of despair has ceased. Some little despondency prevails in the distant Western and Southern districts; but the almost unintermittent fine weather will, it is to be hoped, not only check the fatal effect of the potato disease, but will enable the husbandman to reap an abundant harvest of cereal produce. Our copious corn market reports, which will be found elsewhere, show that the prices of grain and flour have declined almost to the entire extent of the recent advance; and thus the greatest calamity which could have befallen us as a nation, a dearth, with all its accompanying political and social miseries, has, we earnestly hope, been averted. A few weeks continuance of the present splendid weather will confer incalculable benefit upon the country, and we trust the approaching winter will bring with it a general prostration throughout Europe, so that revived industry, with increased employment and prosperity, may gladden the hearts of our long suffering population."

SLAVE TRADE.—By a return made to Parliament, it appears that thirty-nine vessels, engaged in the slave trade, were adjudicated upon in the last three years. Thirty-one were condemned at Sierra Leone, two at Harannah, and six at London.

EXPRESS OF GLASGOW RIOTS.—At the quarterly meeting of the Police Board, held yesterday, it was resolved to assess the inhabitants to the extent of 28,135, to liquidate the claims made for property destroyed in the riot which took place in this city in the month of March. All rents above £10 per annum are assessed at the rate of 2d a pound; and all rents below £10 at 1d a pound. The most vexatious have with propriety been included in this new impost levied upon our already heavily taxed city. The necessity for such a measure will show to all classes, the humblest as well as the richest, that they have a common interest in preserving the peace and protecting the property of the city. The claims for compensation, we believe, amounted to a considerably larger sum of money than, on a fair examination, the Board itself was warranted to concede. But the payment of eight thousand pounds for two hours of rioting, would lead us to hope that every reasonable demand of the claimants has been satisfied.—*Guardian*.

COMMERCIAL.—There is an evident tendency towards a rise in the value of consigns and other stocks, but large operations remain somewhat in abeyance until there is a more positive assurance that the peace party in France will succeed in carrying their views respecting Italian affairs, and also until it is known as to when and in what mode the Chancellor of the Exchequer will introduce his two millions of new stock upon the market.—*Commercial Directory*.

CORN MARKET.—Very animated to-day. Wheat: an advance of 4d per 70 lbs. and on Indian Corn an advance of 3s. per quarter.—Flour continues unchanged and quoted at 3s. 5s. 30s.—Indian Meal, 33s. a 36s. per qr., 48s. 7s. per qr., 17s. per barrel. Wheat is 6s per qr., and Flour, 3s. 7d per bid. *Liverpool Circular, 9th Wednesday evening*.

announcing that the Sublime Porte has acknowledged the French Republic, and that its Minister Plenipotentiary delivered his letters of credence to the Sultan at an audience granted him on the 26th ultimo.

We have just received positive intelligence of the landing of 4000 French troops at Venice. This news may be relied on.—*Daily News, 14th Edition*.

General Garibaldi who has lately been forced by the Austrians to fly from Italy, has arrived at Besancon on his way, it is thought, to Paris.

The accounts from Italy and Rome declare the whole country to be in a most disturbed and excited state; at Genoa, Leghorn, and Rome, tumults had occurred which were with difficulty suppressed.

POLICE STATISTICS OF PARIS.—By a report published at Paris, by the Prefect of Police, it appears that there are in Paris 31,180 workmen living in furnished apartments. Of these, 21,538 are employed in various ways. The number of unemployed workmen is 9,887. In the week ending August 8th, 4391 strangers arrived in Paris. In the week after, 5371 arrived; and in the next week, 7914, showing a regular increase of arrivals. On the 18th of August, 710 foreigners arrived at the different hotels of Paris; this number continues regularly increasing. Only 715 have since left Paris. In the space of seven days, 2660 passports were delivered, of which 512 were to foreigners. On the 26th of August, there were 3473 common prisoners in the jails. The prisoners of June amounted at the same date to 6114. The Savings Banks of Paris begin to be again more resorted to by depositors. In the two days of August 20 and 21, there were 261 depositors; the sum deposited was 23,781 francs.

From the 18th to the 27th of August, there were ten suicides. The number of thefts and burglaries committed in Paris average 6 per day. There are no attacks upon persons. The number of deaths, owing to the events of June, is 1131.

VIENNA, Aug. 31.—Great discontent and gloom prevail in the capital by reason of the late collision with the work-people. During the last few nights several of the National Guards have been attacked and wounded in the streets, it is said, by workmen. Report says that the latter are seeking to obtain fire-arms, especially pistols.—*Lugburgh Gazette*.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—POTATO DISEASE.—It is our painful duty to state that a recurrence of the evil which occasioned so much poverty and destitution last winter, is, to all appearance, about to be realized again this season. Within the past four or five days the potato rot has developed itself here to an extent that cannot but awaken our most serious apprehensions, several very promising fields containing the produce of from six to eight barrels of seed each, having been completely destroyed. In Carbonear the complaint is now very general, and from the fact that the tubers are considerably behind that they were this time last year in point of maturity, it is much to be feared that the loss of food in the present instance will be much greater than before. All the proposed remedies for the cure or prevention of the disease appear to be useless. Indeed until some rational account can be given of its origin, or of the particular way in which the disorganism is effected in the constitution of the plant, little else than quack prescriptions, hard names, and learned nonsense, can be expected upon the subject.

It only remains for us now to cast about us with becoming prudence, and to endeavour to meet in a proper spirit whatever awaits us in the order of God's providence.—of that providence, be it remembered, which is ever wont to deal with us more tenderly than we deserve. It is consolatory to reflect that with us the present year has been one of comparative prosperity. There was an abundant sea-fishery, and the summer's voyage has amounted to a fair average; results that must greatly mitigate any distress which may arise from the loss of most other valuable products to which we have been alluding.—*Harbour Grace Herald, Sept. 6*.

THE STEAMER FALCON made a trip on Monday to Trinity, and, as we learn from some of the passengers, behaved remarkably well. She averaged ten miles an hour both in going and returning, and anchored in this harbour about six o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.—*Times, 2nd Sept*.

ANOTHER STEAMER.—The new screw steamer Falcon, Captain Sampson, arrived on Wednesday, from the Clyde, via St. John's, Newfoundland. The Falcon like her sister ship the Osprey, is one of the most beautiful specimens of marine architecture that ever floated on the bosom of old ocean, and is creditable alike to her scientific constructors, and to her enterprising and enterprising owners. Both these vessels are rigged as three masted schooners, and being disencumbered of paddle boxes, present the appearance of sailing yachts. Their spread of canvass is such, as to enable them, with their elegant models, to run away from their eagues when favour'd with a strong breeze. Each of them has two engines, of forty horse power each; and each boat can, if necessary, work up steam to the amount of one hundred horse power. The Falcon is, we believe, also intended for the Bermuda line of steam packets.—*Halifax Courier*.

HALIFAX has been a great place for steamers during this week. The *Sourge*, the *Vesuvius*, the *Margaret*, the *Osprey*, the *Unicorn*, the *Britannia*, the *Acadia*, the *Buenos Vista*, the *Herold*, and lastly, the three *Dartmouth* and *Sackville* steamers, make exactly one dozen steamers, whose paddle-wheels have agitated our waters in a week. Some of the above rank among the noblest ships afloat, and it is no small compliment to the harbour and position of Halifax, that so many fine steamers rendezvous on our shores. We regret that the prosperity of our city does not seem to keep pace with our facilities for steam communication, but we suppose we are no worse off than our neighbours.—*ib*.

COLONIAL POSTAGE.—Some time since a deputation was sent to Canada, from this Province, and another from Nova Scotia, on the invitation of the Governor General to the respective Governors of these Provinces, to take into consideration, as it was then understood, the subject of Colonial Postage, with a view to its modification, as regards rates, &c. Since then the Legislature of this Province has met in Session, but, we believe, never a sentence has been uttered by the Government to the House, as to the cause or effect of that mission. It was universally believed at the time, that the Hon. Mr. Hazen of New Brunswick, and Hon. Mr. Johnson of Nova Scotia, were not going to Canada, without a good cause in hand—that, as the high rates of Colonial Postage on letters had long been a subject of bitter complaint, these gentlemen would have brought their talents to bear upon the question in Montreal, and in the presence of the Governor General, that our anxious desires would have been consummated beyond the shade of a doubt. But, so far from this being the case, the subject appears to be just where it was before those gentlemen left their homes. Why has nothing been done—is a question often asked, but never answered; and we would here repeat it—why has nothing been done?—*St. John, N. B. Morning News*.

their Chairman, Mr. Glennon, is very favourable, they will deserve to be considered among the greatest benefactors of the city. We all know how much good has been done in the large English cities by the erection of Baths and Wash-houses. There has been no affection of charity about them; those who have used them have paid for them. But they have enabled many a respectable person, in humble circumstances, to appear with that decency which he perhaps valued more than any other thing, and which yet would have been out of the reach of his finances, but for the contrivance and perseverance of the promoters of these establishments. It is probable that there are few in the country, who stand in such urgent need of help in this direction as the thousands who inhabit the cities of Europe. But no doubt, many would be glad to be enabled to save part of the expenses attending the preservation of their personal purity, and especially to escape the discomforts of a home-wash in a narrow suburban house. We had almost forgotten to say that the new reservoir is to be rendered as highly ornamental as useful, by the plantation of trees, &c., round the brink of the water.—*Montreal Herald*.

FIRE AT MONTREAL.—A destructive fire broke out about half past twelve o'clock on Friday night 22nd inst., in Craig Street, between the Hay market and St. Antoine Street. It originated in a portion of a wooden building belonging to the Heirs McKee, fronting Craig Street, which was unoccupied, but in which, on the night in question, a raff and dance were held, and the fire is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of some of the company. The wind was high, and the flames soon communicated to a grocery adjoining, and to M. Foe's oil and paint store, in which was a large quantity of turpentine and oil, which speedily ignited, and added largely to the fury of the flames. The alarm was not given in the usual manner by the bells for a long time after the fire broke out, but the fire companies were very promptly on the spot; and, after a supply of water was obtained, they succeeded in cutting off the further progress of the flames, after five buildings, containing eleven tenements, inhabited by as many families, had been destroyed. At one time there was every reason to believe that the fire would spread along St. Antoine Street.—*Monday's Montreal Gazette*.

There was a slight error in a paragraph in the *Evening Courier*, relative to the accident which happened to the "Iron Duke" Steamer. We have been informed since, that the vessel did not go aground, but during the gale of Wednesday, part of her steering gear gave way, when she had to anchor, until the Steamer "St. Helena" came to her assistance, and brought her into port; the Steamer was repaired during the night, and resumed her trips yesterday morning.—*Montreal Ev. Courier, 22nd inst.*

WE regret to learn that the Chably Colton Factory was destroyed by fire on the night of Thursday. The Factory had not been in operation for some time, and was insured for £1,400.—*M. Chronicle*.

NEW TOWNSHIP EXECUTION.—By Letters Patent of the 15th of September, Township of HANOVER, in the County of Saguenay, District of Quebec, bounded on the south-west by the Township of Tremblay, and on the north-east and south-east by waste lands of the Crown; containing 39,000 acres, more or less, and the usual allowance for highways.—By Letters Patent of the 15th September instant, Township of ST. MAURICE, in the County of St. Maurice, District of Three-Rivers, bounded on the south and east by the River St. Maurice and partly by the River St. Etienne, on the north-west by the Township of Caston, on the north-east by the Seigneurie of Cap de la Magdelaine; on the south-west partly by the said Township of Caston and partly by its Augmentation; of the same extent and with the same allowance.—*Gazette*.

FIRE.—Last night between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in a joiner's workshop, which has been erected on the ruins of the Catholic Bishop's School House, in Des Fosses Street, St. Roch's, which had been destroyed by the great fire of 1815. The fire had made considerable progress when it was discovered, and in less than half an hour, the building with all its contents, was completely destroyed. Engine No. 5, was on the spot, closely followed by several others, but the fire was ever before water could be procured; fortunately there was no building near.—*Friday's Morning Chronicle*.

SHIPPING.—The number of arrivals, since our last publication, has been 25, among which we notice Ship "Great Britain, Swinburn, London, Price £1000, gen. cargo, 16 passengers. Ship "John Bull, Duffell, London, Symes & Co., gen. cargo, 8 cabin, 75 steerage passengers.

BIRTH.—September 24th, at the Manor House, St. Anne de la Perade; the Lady of G. C. HALE, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.—Last Tuesday, by the Rev. J. C. Davidson, Joseph Bowler, Esq., Chemist and Druggist, to MARY JANE, eldest daughter of JOHN McLEOD, Esq.

DECEASED.—On the 23rd instant, after a lingering illness, Mr. Thomas Payne, aged 50. Last Tuesday, on board the St. Andrew, on his passage from London, WILLIAM C. HAMILTON, third son of the late Mr. J. D. HAMILTON, of this city. The funeral will take place this afternoon, from his Brother's residence, St. Foy's road, at four o'clock.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—The next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office on THURSDAY, 5th OCTOBER. PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received to SIX O'CLOCK, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX O'CLOCK, P. M.

MACKAY'S QUEBEC DIRECTORY FOR 1848-9. The above named Work, which is generally admitted to be the most complete Directory of the CITY OF QUEBEC ever published, is now for Sale by the Subscriber, Price, 7s. 6d. G. STANLEY, Quebec, 21st Sept., 1848. St. Anne St.

ANNUAL SALE OF ST. MAURICE AND THREE RIVERS IRON WARE. THE ANNUAL PUBLIC SALE of the above well known wares, will take place at the Warehouse of the undersigned, ST. PAUL STREET, on TUESDAY, TENTH OCTOBER, at TWO O'CLOCK, when will be offered a general assortment of Stoves, Castings, Hollow-ware, Bar Iron, Plough Moulds, &c. C. & W. WURTELE, Agents. Quebec, 18th Sept., 1848.

ST. MAURICE IRON WORKS. THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above named WORKS, have now on hand for sale a General Assortment of these well known WARES, consisting of—Single and Double Stoves, Cooking, Parlour, and Office Stoves, Camp-ovens, Coolers, Holloware, and other Castings, Plough Moulds, and Bar Iron. Orders received for any description of CASTINGS. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 13th July 1848.

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

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM, To be Let or sold. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS, M. Ferry between Sherbrooke and Leanosville.

THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a General Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery Rooms, 2 Kitchens, 5 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room, ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-house and very complete Out-buildings. The FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land—100 cleared; good Sugar; chief part well fenced, and in high state of cultivation—1 1/2 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 2 1/2 from Bishop's College. Terms easy—price moderate.

The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay. Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esq., Sherbrooke. WANTED, by a young person of respectability, a situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady, or to make herself useful in any way. Respectable references can be given. Application to be made at the office of this paper. Quebec, 1st June, 1848.

ENGLISH CHEESE, PER OCEAN QUEBEC, 1848. CHEEDAR, BERKELEY, QUEEN'S ARMS, TRUCKLES and PINES, &c. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: DRUGS, CHAIN PATENT CORDAGE, Chain Cables and Ropes, &c. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: TIN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron, Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron, Boiler Plates, Black and Bar Tin, Sheet Copper, Iron Wire, Salt Irons, Scythes and Stalks, Spades and Shovels, Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails, Diamond Deck Spikes. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

WHITING FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, in Packages of 2 Cwt. C. & W. WURTELE, Quebec, 6th September, 1848.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF THE Church Society, AT MRS. WALTON'S, 550 FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTAMENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE. Montreal, May 20, 1848.

THE Misses CHADRON have removed their School from La Chevrotiere Street to No. 65, ST. JOHN STREET, within the walls, where they will be ready to receive Pupils on the 28th instant. August 22nd, 1848.

RECEIVING FOR SALE PATENT SHOT, assorted, Sheet Lead, Dry Red and White Leads, Paints, assorted colours, Red Ochre, Rose Pink, Putty, in bladders, Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1847. CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SABLEY, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect 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 health 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 yearly or quarterly instalments; and the 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	1 17 6
30	2 9 3	2 0 2	2 2 8
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	6 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
- Colborne..... James Cameron
- Colborne..... Robert M. Buecher
- Dundas..... Dr. James Hamilton
- London..... George Scott
- London..... Dr. Alex. Anderson
- Montreal..... Frederick A. Wilson
- Paris..... Dr. S. C. Sewell
- Port Sarnia..... David Buchan
- Quebec..... Malcolm Cameron
- Quebec..... William A. Davies
- St. Catharines..... Lorhan Bell
- Toronto..... Edmund Bradburne
- Toronto..... Dr. Geo. Herrick
- Woolstock..... Dr. William Lapointe
- Woolstock..... Dr. Samuel J. Stratton

Formal Application, together with every additional information, can be obtained by application at the Office of WELCH & DAVIES, AGENTS FOR QUEBEC, No. 8, ST. JAMES STREET.

A YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who has a few leisure hours, would be glad to devote them to the instruction of pupils, and inquires at the Publishers. Quebec, 6th June, 1848. A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, 18 ST. JOHNS STREET, near St. Paul Street. Inquire at No. 15, St. Ann's Street.

