

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed assignees to the estate of HENRY BALDWIN, a Bankrupt.

MISSING. SUPPOSED to have been landed from Steamer Montreal, on the 28th September.

IN THE QUEEN'S BENCH. Province of Canada, District of Quebec.

The Fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

The Honble. Sir JAMES STUART, Baronet, Chief Justice. Judge BOWEN, Judge PAXER,

JEAN-BAPTISTE RIOUX, Esquire, Yeoman of the parish or place commonly called, Trois-Pistoles.

JEAN-SATURIN D'AMOUR, Master Pilot, Yeoman of the same place, MAURICE MARTEL, Yeoman of the same place, AMBROISE ROUSSEAU and Dame JULIE MARTEL, his wife.

THE Court, seeing the proceedings of record, and after having maturely considered the motion of the fourth instant, on the part of the Defendant.

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TO LET, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. THE Upper part of the HOUSE, No. 22, Palace Street, Upper Town, Quebec.

NEW BOOK STORE ESTABLISHMENT. FANCY ARTICLES, &c. No. 12, FABRIQUE STREET.

THE Subscribers have opened a Shop in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. CARWELL.

THE distinguished patronage of His Majesty the King of Prussia, His Majesty the King of Hanover, and most of the Nobility and Clergy of the United Kingdom, and especially recommended by the Faculty.

KEATING'S PECTORAL OR COUGH LOZENGES.

THIRTY YEARS having passed since the first introduction of these Lozenges to the Public, and their success having far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the Proprietor.

DEAR SIR.—Having for some years past, as the WINTER approached, been subject to a severe Cough, my attention was lately called to your COUGH LOZENGES.

I am, dear Sir, yours truly, WILLIAM WHITE.

To Mr. T. KEATING, 70, St. Paul's Church Yard.

41, Alfred Street, Islington, Dec. 4, 1845.

Sir.—From my youth up, till within the last two years, I have been annually visited with a severe Cough.

To Mr. T. KEATING.

Prepared and sold in Boxes 1s. 1d., and Tins 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, CHEMIST, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's Church Yard, London.

To be had of Mr. J. BOWLES, Druggist, Quebec; H. BARR & Co., Montreal; and BREKITT & Co., Toronto.

DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

THIS EXTRACT IS PUT UP IN QUART BOTTLES; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold.

GREAT SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE. The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates Disease.

3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dyspepsia; 400 cases of General Debility and want of Energy;

And thousands of cases of Disease of the Blood, viz.—Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the Face, &c.

As it removed the cause of Disease, and prepared them for the summer season.

SHIP FEVER. That this Disease is contagious and now can be no doubt, and is rapidly spreading throughout the country.

UNITED STATES OFFICER. Captain G. W. McLEAN, of the United States Navy, and member of the New Jersey Legislature, has kindly sent us the following certificate.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state.

PROVINCIAL MEDICAL BOARD. THE FIRST MEETING OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

BOTTLES. DAILY EXPECTED per "Prince George," from Alloa, and for sale by the Subscriber, about:—

ACCORDEONS, FLUTINAS. THE Subscribers have just received a Supply direct from the Manufactory.

STOVES. THE Subscribers are now receiving their annual shipment of CANADA STOVES, which they offer for Sale, consisting of:

2031 BARS. 80 Bundles, Iron assorted sizes, 1845 Bars,

600 BAGS BREAD. 1 cwt. each, suitable for the Fisheries or Ship's Stores.

FOR SALE at St. Nicolas, the property of EDWARD BAKER, consisting of two Wharves, one of 232 feet by twenty in breadth.

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THE Commissioners of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital will receive tenders for WASHING THE HOSPITAL CLOTHES FOR ONE YEAR.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBERS having been appointed Sole Agents for the Extensive Paper Manufactories of Messrs. COWAN & CO., of Valley Field, near Edinburgh.

WINTER GOODS. ROBERT CAIRNS, Merchant Taylor, No. 2, ST. LEWIS STREET.

WANTED TO RENT. DWELLING HOUSE, furnished or unfurnished, for the Winter. Apply at this Office.

god and strengthening the organs of digestion, as this preparation of Sarsaparilla.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATION.—Owing to the extensive Sale and unparalleled success of his medicine, unprincipled persons have copied labels, and put up medicine in the same shaped bottles.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL. THE splendid Copper fastened Ship "ERIN GO BRAGH," will clear for the above port on the 22nd instant.

LIVERPOOL SOAP. NOW LANDING ex "Sir Richard Jackson," and on Sale by the Subscriber—

THE COMMISSIONERS for advancing Money on Loan to the Sufferers by the Fires at Quebec, on the 28th May and 28th June, 1845.

THE undersigned having leased from 1st MAY next, that portion of SELLERY COVE now occupied by Messrs. PEMBERTON, BROTHERS.

DR. WATT having returned from Grosse Isle, where he has been one of the Attending Physicians during the past season.

AT A MEETING OF BAKERS held on Thursday evening, the 30th September, after having taken into consideration the immense loss sustained by the Trade.

JEAN SANCHAGRAIN, JOSEPH CANTIN, MICHEL CLOUET, JOHN DAVIDSON, BAPTISTE EMOND, JOSEPH MARTEL, JOSEPH LEFEBRE, ALEX. LOITTE, XAVIER GOREYRE, THOMAS DOHERTY, EBEN. M'CONKEY, C. CHAMBERLAND.

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FROM LATE ENGLISH PAPERS. (From the Dublin Evening Post, Oct. 2nd.) The Bank has again raised her interest on loans upon Government Stock, having reduced only a few weeks before.

THE failure of an extensive Share Broker, Mr. Shewell, though perhaps, not so immediately felt at the Stock Exchange, has given a shock to certain Railway Lines.

The East India interest is, apparently, as deeply implicated as Merchants who have been trading to the South American Republics and the United States.

In Dublin we have only heard of one serious failure, and that has occurred in Smithfield. We have heard nothing of the liabilities of the house in question, nor of its ultimate capacity to meet the demands which may be made on it.

We have heard of some suspensions in Belfast—but, not, as yet, of any serious results. We believe the engagements of the house in question are principally in England and Scotland.

The fact is, what began with the Importers of Corn, has spread through every kind of interest. None of them are doing well. It is impossible, while Discounts continue at Six to Seven per Cent.,—while heavy failures are taking place in England—while, on the Continent bankruptcies are of constant occurrence, and even in the United States, which made such lots of Money this year by the traffic with England—people are expecting one of the Monetary crashes so famous and so familiar in the Model Republic.

In a word, Commercial Affairs—perhaps, we should rather say, Money Matters—have not looked so gloomy for many years.

It is idle to speculate as to the causes, except, indeed, with a view to their remedy, if not their removal. The failure of the Potato in Ireland, last year, is, no doubt, the proximate cause—more correctly speaking, the accelerating impulse. This cause is in the process, let us hope, of cure, by the advent of a good Harvest. But, the void has to be made up, and it will take much more than another year, we suspect, before it is filled.

The Railroads have been mentioned repeatedly as leading to the present derangement, and it is vain to deny that the Money absorbed in their construction has had the effect of contracting the operations of Commerce.

We have extreme gratification in announcing that the Lords of the Treasury have authorised the Relief Commissioners to make a free grant of the entire of the amount advanced to the Relief Committees, under the 10th Victoria, chap. 22, for fever expenses in Ireland. This, certainly, is a great boon, and will prove a seasonable relief to the rate-payers throughout Ireland. In the North Dublin Union alone, the amount expended for fever was upwards of 25,000.

At the Privy Council held by the Queen at Osborne, Isle of Wight, on Tuesday, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 12th of October, until Thursday, the 14th of November.

We may expect, for some months to come, a very unsettled state of the Corn Markets, as so much must depend on supplies from abroad. The last accounts from the United States are very favourable as regards the Grain Crops, and the stocks that are available, in the interior of the country, both of the old and the new crop. But as the American prices are still too high to leave my profit upon exports to England, there has been a suspension of speculation; and the rates of Exchange are rising towards that point which indicates that gold might soon become the best medium of payment for engagements contracted in England.

In Belgium, however, the Potato disease, after disappearing for a year, has again broken out in a very destructive form; and in some parts of France the blight also prevails, although not to a very serious extent.

The considerable loss of food caused by the failure of the Potato will, no doubt, have some influence ultimately upon the prices of Bread-stuffs, notwithstanding the great and general abundance of the Corn Harvest.

Our own Potato Crop has, so far, turned out wonderfully well; and the produce, according to the breadth of the cultivation, is unusually great. But the high price of Potatoes limits their consumption to the wealthier classes; and the millions of the Irish poor, who heretofore existed upon them, now subsist upon Corn food. This is the cause of the firmness in the price of Indian Corn.

LONDON, Oct. 4th.—Letters of the overland August mail have reached town by extraordinary express from Marseilles. The dates thus received are from Bombay to the 31st, Madras to the 20th, and Calcutta to the 14th of August. The political intelligence is of comparatively little import, for the whole of the peninsula seems to be in a state of quietude; but the commercial news are ample, and are of considerable interest.

There is not much of importance in the Paris journal of Friday and Saturday. Almost all the opposition prints publish, at great length, the speeches delivered at another grand "Reform Banquet," given at Orleans, which city, the National ventures to remark, "has never ceased to protest, by words and deeds, against the woful 'hazard' that has conferred its name on the reigning family."

The Israelit member of the Chamber of Deputies, M. Cremieux, and two of his colleagues were present on the occasion, and the orations they uttered are certainly all but seditions; and King Louis Philippe may observe that at the enthusiastically attended dinners which are following one another in all parts of France, not a toast is drunk to His Majesty, or any member of his family.

We have received the Madrid journals of the 26th and 27th ult.

They contain two royal decrees of some importance as regards the finances. By one, the order suspending the sale of property belonging to monasteries and convents has been revoked, and all these possessions are to be alienated for the benefit of the state. By the other, a sale is ordered of the property called Propios, hitherto administered by municipalities. The produce of this property is also to go to the public treasury. Colonel Gurrea, who brought to Madrid the letter General Espartaco to the Queen, had been honoured with another audience of her Majesty. The accounts of his reception are contradictory.

A despatch has been received from General Concha, the captain-general of Catalonia, giving a satisfactory account of the state of that province.

The Gazette publishes a royal decree, appropriating the revenues of all the national property of the mines of Almaden and others in the kingdom, and the surplus of the colonial receipts, to the payment of the interest of the domestic and foreign debt, Three per Cents., conformable to the 51st article of the organize royal decree of the 11th of June last.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India house, when Lieut. General Sir George Henry Frederick Berkeley, K. C. B. was appointed Commander-in-chief of the Company's forces on the Madras establishment.

The Vixen steam sloop, Commander Ryder, is ordered to fit immediately at Portsmouth, for the embarkation of Mr. Percy Doyle, the newly appointed British representative to the republic of Mexico.

Yesterday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, attended divine service in Whippingham Church.

ELECTION OF LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.—The election of Lord Mayor took place at the Guildhall on Wednesday, when Alderman Hooper was unanimously elected by the Court of Aldermen, his name having been sent up to the Court by the Livery assembled in Common Hall. Alder-

Show Rooms for MILLINERY, CLOAKS, &c., will be open on MONDAY next.

Wanted—Two Young Men as Assistants, who can speak both languages.

Wood has this year declined coming forward on account of the indisposition of his wife.

WINNOR, Sept. 29th.—The Queen and Prince Albert took their accustomed early walk on Thursday in the pleasure grounds of Osborne. In the afternoon the Queen Dowager, the Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, the Duchess Ida of Saxe-Weimar, and Prince Gustavus of Saxe-Weimar, arrived at Osborne on a visit to the Queen.

Lord and Lady John Russell still continue at Richmond Park, and will not, it is expected, make any further tour this year. We regret to state that his lordship has lately been suffering from the effects of a severe cold.

MILITARY SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.—Lieutenant-Colonel Armitage Mountain, C. B., of the 26th Cameronians, has been selected to accompany the Earl of Dalhousie to India as Military Secretary to the Governor-General. Lieutenant the Hon. Francis W. Fane, 74th Highlanders, accompanies the Earl of Dalhousie as aide-de-camp. (United Service Gazette.)

FATHER MATHEW.—This eminent passage preacher on Sunday last to a very large congregation in the Chapel of St. John's, Coleraine. Nearly 2,100 were collected.

THE CHOLERA.—We regret to announce that this dreadful scourge is again making its appearance in different parts of Europe and Asia. Its approach is creating alarm with those who have watched its progress from the plains of Scinde towards Western Europe. As in its former progress towards Europe, in the years 1830 and 1831, the general course of the pestilence has been nearly due north-west; and it seems, so far, to have travelled at about the same rate as on that occasion. In 1831, it made its appearance on the shores of the Baltic (at Riga, Dantzic and Memel) in the month of May, at Vienna and Berlin in August, at Hamburg in October, and reached England in the beginning of November. We regret to state that the accounts from Berlin and Frankfurt announce the rapid approach of the cholera in Poland.

The Overland Mail from India and China reached London, via Marseilles, on Saturday, the 25th ult. The arrival had been looked for in London and Liverpool with the most intense interest, and especially so by many mercantile houses having commercial transactions with the eastern world. The news by this arrival is interesting and important.

A great saving is to be effected in the expenses of the army in India—which, together, make a total reduction of £2,000,000 a year to our revenue. Minor reductions may probably amount to £250,000 a year.

The news from the interior of India is unimportant. The demonstration made at the beginning of the year, by the taking of the Bogue forts, has had so salutary an effect on the Chinese authorities, that the few troops left to guard the factories were withdrawn in June.

DEPRECIATION OF RAILWAY PROPERTY.—From a calculation of fifty of the principal railway lines, the comparison shows the subjoined facts:—

Value of fifty lines of railroad, at the quoted price of their stock, on January 2, 1847.....	£59,557,000
Total calls on the above since January.....	13,529,000
	272,086,000

Value of the same stock, including the above calls, computed at the share list prices of Saturday, Sept. 11, 1847..... 57,884,000

Depreciation.....£15,202,000

We have to announce the loss of two large vessels engaged in the Davis's Straits fishery—one the Bon Accord, of Hull, 600 tons burthen, Captain Lee, master; and the Alfred, 400 tons, of Bonnes. It appears the vessels were lost within a quarter of a mile of each other, on the same day, the 3rd of July last, in 75 degrees N., by being crushed to complete wrecks between icebergs. The crews, sixty in number, suffered frightfully from the cold; they were knocking about the ice nearly a month before they were rescued. With the exception of three seamen, they were all saved.

MR. COBLEN'S RETURN.—Mr. Cobden left St. Petersburg on the 25th ult. by the Lubec steamer, and was expected to arrive in Lubec on Wednesday night or Thursday morning, whence he is to proceed immediately to Hamburg. Arrangements have been made for a grand dinner, which is to be given to him at Hamburg on the 4th of October. The company is to assemble at the Freemasons' Lodge at five o'clock. Some of the principal senators are on the committee. (Times.)

THANKSGIVING FOR THE HARVEST.—The Gazette announces that it is ordered by Her Majesty in Council that the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the late abundant harvest; and that such form of prayer and thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales, and in the town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday, the 17th day of October next. It was also ordered that all ministers and preachers as well of the Established Church in Scotland as of the episcopal communion protected by an act passed in the tenth year of the reign of Queen Anne, shall put up prayers and thanksgivings to Almighty God for the late abundant harvest.

FRENCH ART.—The King of the French has decided upon placing the portrait of M. Coletti in the gallery of the celebrated men of Europe in the museum at Versailles.

FRANCE.—The Journal des Debats announces the departure of the Duke d'Aumale, Governor-General of Algeria, on the 27th inst., for Marseilles and Toulon, whence he is to embark for Algiers. It is believed that the Duchess will join the Duke in the course of November next, accompanied by her two sons. The Duke de Montpensier accompanied the Prince his brother to the Orleans Railroad station.

A reform banquet was given at Meaux on Sunday last, at which 750 electors assisted. Among the guests were three members of the Council-General, a former President of the Tribunal of Commerce, more than 30 Mayors, almost all the superior officers of the National Guard, and seven members of the Chamber of Deputies, MM. Odillon Barrot, Drouin De Hays, Larabit, George and Oscar Lafayette, Ferdinand and Jules Lustevrie, and a former deputy, M. Ernest de Girardin. After dinner several patriotic toasts were drunk, which were responded to by M. Odillon Barrot and other deputies, when the meeting separated.

PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.—The Chamber of Commerce of Marseilles has issued a circular to the merchants of that town, informing them that the Board of Health of Leghorn having been apprised that the cholera had appeared in different ports of the sea of Azzof, had increased the period of quarantine on vessels arriving thence from 7 to 14 days.

Dr. Prus informed the Academy of Sciences of Paris, on Monday, that the Asiatic cholera had manifested itself at Riga. In 1832 Riga was the first city in the north visited by the scourge. Dr. Prus, however, remarked that the epidemic is not so fatal as it was when it first appeared in 1832.

SWITZERLAND.—Count Flahault proceeds immediately to Switzerland en route for Vienna, with a view, no doubt, to give effect to the counsels of King Louis Philippe to the Cantons to avoid everything that could by possibility embarrass his dear ally Austria at this crisis, when his Holiness Pope Pius IX. is causing Prince Metternich such serious embarrassment.

SPAIN.—The Madrid journals of the 23d state that several persons had left Madrid for different parts of the provinces, in order to prepare a splendid reception for Espartero. It was stated that a house was being prepared in Madrid for the General. Several other addresses to the Queen, thanking her for having appointed him as a Senator, had been received.

ITALY.—According to a letter from Vienna of the 18th ult., there are now 60,000 Austrian soldiers in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. "Among them," it says, "are two Croatian regiments, considered the best troops in the army. The flotilla in the Danube was being reorganized. The number of gun-boats is to be increased to 48. The corps of the Tschakits may then assume, on that portion of our frontier, an attitude worthy of our army."

KINGDOM OF THE TWO SICILIES.—We find the following, dated Naples, the 21st, in a supplement of the Nouvelle Gazette of Marseilles of the 26th:—"A report is current that there is nothing positive on the subject. What is certain is, that arrests continue in Sicily, and the popular irritation is at its height. A general rising is hourly expected.

The Government continues to send munitions of war to all points. In the province of Molise all the districts of Larino have raised the standard of revolt. In Calabria the insurrection has extended to Catanzaro, and the insurgents are said to have fortified themselves in Gerace.

ROMAN STATES.—We read in the Conservateur:—"It is announced that an arrangement has been concluded, by the medium of the Count de Lutzw, the Austrian Ambassador at Rome, between the Pontifical Government and the Cabinet of Vienna, relative to the right of Austria to keep a garrison at Ferrara. According to this arrangement, Austria, it is said, is to renounce interfering in the police and government affairs of the town, and all the interior posts of Ferrara are to be evacuated by the Austrians and occupied by the Pontifical soldiers; the contingent of 300 Swiss is to be appropriated to that service."

GOVERNMENT OF MALTA.—Mr. Edward Fitzgerald, son of Lord William Fitzgerald, and nephew to the Duke of Leinster, is the secretary to Mr. More O'Ferrall, the new Governor of Malta.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor of Russia quitted Saint Petersburg on the 14th ult., accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Leuchtenburg and his Aides-de-Camp, Gens. Orloff and Adlerberg. His Majesty proposed to proceed to Moscow, and thence by Kiew to the Southern Provinces of the Empire.

Letters from St. Petersburg, of the 18th ultimo, state, that, previous to his departure from Moscow, the Emperor had decreed a levy of seven men per every 1000 inhabitants in the Northern Government of the Empire, which would produce about 80,000 recruits. It was reported in St. Petersburg that the cholera had appeared there, and that it was for that reason the Court had removed to Moscow. One letter mentions that the epidemic had not yet extended beyond Charkow, that it was much less fatal than formerly, and that the mortality was scarcely 1 out of every 20 cases.

MOROCCO.—There is as yet no indication of any intention on the part of Abd-el-Kader to discontinue his movements against Morocco. On the contrary he is still established in the district of the Kabyles, with every prospect of unaltered success.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have received files of papers from the Cape of Good Hope to the 25th July. From the seat of war, if the predatory aggressions of an undisciplined horde of Caffres must be so called, there is no news of any moment.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—We have received files of the Hobart Town papers to the 24th May. A question of great interest was agitated in that colony—it was whether any more convicts sentenced to transportation were to be received there.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CALEDONIA."—The Caledonia, Captain Lott, arrived in the Mersey on the night of the 28th ult., having completed her voyage from Boston, including the call and detention at Halifax, in little more than twelve days.

PASHIONS FOR OCTOBER.

The autumnal dresses are frequently ornamented with velvet of contrasting colour, and the demilongue sleeve-pointed cuffs, fixed by a velvet noud, and the flounces several rows of narrow velvet. The form of dresses varies but little; corsage are always tight, ornamented in a variety of ways, ravers brandebourgs formed of chets in guimpe with buttons; a new style of guimpe trimming forms a series of leaves, imitating oak, &c., placed contrarily from the throat to the bottom of the skirt, increasing gradually in size. A pretty novelty for walking dresses are those of cachemere, with application of cachemere on the front of the corsage, and chataine in rich roseacs, pines, &c. &c. Redingotes are very much worn, and generally in the amazon style, but shorter, sometimes of waistcoat form, showing the muslin chemise.

Bonnets begin to assume an autumnal appearance, capotes of crapes are often ornamented with velours epingle. Capotes of velours are made with pinked trimmings, and made of velvet inside, the deep colour of which forms contrast to the light bonnet. Novelty bonnets of fancy straw are lined with gros de Naples, and ornamented inside by poppies and tuile of peils color, with double bayonet of taffetas, pinked and simple nouks and bristles of pinked taffetas. Cocks feathers will be again in fashion, one half black, the other green, blue or any contrasting colour. Another novelty are the marabouts and follettes glacés, with natural wings of insects, the varied tints having much effect both by candle-light and in the sun. Few mantelets are in preparation for the autumn; the prettiest are of casimere satin, and satin de Chine. Many new styles of trimming will also be introduced in manteaux; the Girondins of black, or very dark colour satin, the reins Marguerite of velvet, and the Marie Stuart, are spoken of.—London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.

UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, Oct. 18th.—THE STEAMER HIBERNIA left for Halifax and Liverpool, at half past twelve o'clock on Saturday. She had ten passengers for the former, and eighty for the latter port, and carried out a large mail. The Earl of Durham was among the passengers for England.

We understand that Vice Admiral Sir Thomas Briggs has been nominated to succeed Vice Admiral Sir Francis W. Austen, in the command of the North American and West India stations.—(Hamilton (Bermuda) Gaz. of Sept. 28.)

BOSTON, Oct. 20.—THE British steamer Cambria, Capt. Jenkins, arrived at East Boston, yesterday morning, at 8 o'clock, after a passage of 134 days. She left Liverpool on the 5th inst., and arrived at Halifax at 3 o'clock P. M. on Sunday, whence she sailed at 7 P. M. She has brought 117 passengers from Liverpool and 8 from Halifax.

COINAGE.—From the beginning of the year up to the 1st inst. the amount coined at the branch mint at New Orleans, was \$6,000,000, of which \$5,000,000 were in gold. It is estimated that between eight and nine millions will have been coined at that establishment by the end of the year.

NEW YORK, October 21.

The Express has obtained, via Havana, accounts from Vera Cruz to 1st inst., and the city of Mexico to the 28th.

The accounts from the Capital are said to have been brought by the British courier.

The news confirms the substance of previous reports through Mexican sources, save that on the 28th our army was in quiet possession of the Capital.

The Mexican force had retired to the city of Guadalupe on the evening of the 14th, with a view of falling back upon Puebla, in order to cut off all communication with Vera Cruz, and to rescue Puebla from our arms.

Santa Anna hearing of the partial success of the leproser in driving back portions of Gen. Scott's troops from the capital, counter-marched his army, but after a few skirmishes in the city, again retired.

The Elrono, of Vera Cruz, of Oct. 1st, under the head of latest from the interior, says positively: "We have dates from Mexico up to the 28th of Sept. The capital enjoys the greatest tranquillity. Security and confidence were completely established. All the commercial establishments were already open."

The American flag was floating over the National Palace.

Gen. Quitman was acting as civil and military governor. Gen. Scott was busy in establishing a civil government in Mexico. He commenced by the organization of an *ayuntamiento*, that with 600 police men should protect the peace of the city, to be supported by the army.

Gen. Scott is reported to have called on the Mexican States for Commissioners to be vested with full power to make a treaty.

It is also stated that he has asked of the *ayuntamiento* a contribution of \$50,000; \$30,000 immediately, and the rest in instalments as wanted.

The Mexican prisoners of war have been ordered to the city.

The reported expedition of Gen. Scott to Toluca with 1500 men, was not certainly resolved upon, but was proposed.

The supreme government of Mexico is by authority declared to be at Queretaro.

Thirty-six more American deserters have been condemned to death.

Santa Anna has actually resigned the Presidency. Pena y Pena has been appointed in his place.

The latest accounts say that the army assembled at Guadalupe has dispersed.

Santa Anna, with 2000 cavalry, has taken the direction of Puebla; and the report is that he had effected a union with Gen. Urrea, who with 3000 infantry was encompassing our forces in Puebla; which place was suffering from the horrors of a bombardment more than 300 bomb-shells and grenades having been thrown among them.

All the accounts go to show that the city of Mexico suffered terribly by the criminals let loose by the leproser, and the consequent attacks our people were compelled to make upon them. Much of the city was sacked more or less.

Gen. Herrera, report says, was about marching to Queretaro with the Mexican infantry, in order to reunite there the troops of San Luis, Durango, Zacatecas and Guadalupe. At San Luis were about to assemble some deputies.

EASTERN PROVINCES.

HALIFAX, Oct. 16th.—The Grenada Chronicle of the 21st ult., urges a Convention of the West India Colonies with a view to re-organise their situation and circumstances to the Imperial Government, and sue for protection, encouragement and support for the future.

THE GREAT BRITISH AMERICAN RAILWAY.

We intend, as opportunity offers, to use our most energetic endeavors to arouse the people of Nova Scotia to the importance of pressing this grand project forward with all convenient haste. We are behind all America! The United States are a century ahead of us. They have thousands of miles of Railway, distributing wealth throughout their vast regions, and giving to all their people the convenience of speedy transit. We have not a mile of sleepers laid—albeit we appear to be sleeping and slumbering for ever more.

The Electric Telegraph is in full play from New York and Boston to Quebec—let it be ours to hasten the period of its extension from Quebec to Halifax—and then the eyes of the whole continent will be directed to this city, as the focus from which they shall receive the News from Europe.

We have heard it whispered throughout the city that ground had been broken near Canseau for the terminus of the Railway. This report, so far as we can learn, is utterly without foundation.

We shall wait with great anxiety for the result of the exploration now progressing; and when the best line is announced, we trust the Colonies will lose no time in giving "a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether," to obtain the assistance of Great Britain to make the Railway. When it is completed, and before we may consider ourselves on the high road to prosperity, because then we shall have effectually thrust in the entering wedge of successful competition with our Republican neighbors.—Courier.

Her Majesty's ship Bellisle left Quebec on the 6th instant, and is now (Friday evening the 15th.) signaled off Halifax harbour.

The Unicorn arrived at the Wharf about 7 o'clock last evening; but we could get no papers from the Post Office, and are indebted to Keeler's Room.

A fire broke out on Tuesday evening, 5th instant, in a store belonging to Messrs. Jas. Tobin & Co. and consumed the whole store, with oil vats, fish and other valuable property. Insured.

The Royal Gazette appears in mourning for the death of John Ryan, Esq., one of the Printers to the Queen, in his 86th year. It is seldom, indeed, that any Printer attains so venerable an age.

The Newfoundland Fisheries have not been very successful.—7b.

The Pantaloon sailed in company with the Alarm, report said for Havana—the authorities of that place having seized upon a British vessel and imprisoned the Crew.

H. M. Steamer Growler arrived in the Demerara river on the 10th ult., in 18 days from Sierra Leone, bringing 450 African Emigrants. This is the first arrival under the new scheme devised by Government for supplying the sugar colonies with labour. The Royal Gazette says, "the importation has been a most acceptable one; and the people were eagerly sought for by the planters."

A ceremony of great interest took place at Demerara on the 19th ult., namely, the turning up of the first sod for the Georgetown and Malacca Railway. Governor Light officiated on the occasion. A numerous assemblage was present, and three cheers were given in honor of the auspicious commencement.

A NEW BUSINESS FOR OUR VESSELS.—Three Yarmouth Vessels—the Brigs Ann, Southampton and Guardian—have been chartered at Halifax to load with coal at Sydney for Bermuda, at 25s. per ton.—Yarmouth Courier.

THE CROPS.—We believe that the crops have all been housed—but the accounts are very contradictory. Our own opinion is that the Potato Crop is a complete and general failure—and that the Wheat, being greatly damaged by the weevil, is far below average.—Cape Breton Spectator.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 16th.—QUARANTINE REPORT.—We learn from the report of Dr. W. S. Harding, Health Officer, that during the week ending yesterday, eighty-three immigrants were discharged from Partridge Island; three were eleven deaths during the same periods; and 270 persons still remain under quarantine on the Island.

We understand that Her Majesty's Surveying Steamer Columbia, which has been employed for the last four years in the survey of the Bay of Fundy, and the Harbours, Rivers, &c., emptying into it, has been ordered home to be paid off. As the survey is not yet completed, we presume another steamer will be sent out in the spring to assist the Hon. Capt. Owen in bringing his highly important labours to a close.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Sir Henry Vere Huntley, Governor of this Colony, arrived at Charlotte Town on the 7th inst., after an absence of six weeks in Canada, New Brunswick, &c. It is stated in the Islander of the 5th, that His Excellency will only remain the *locum tenens* of the Government until the arrival of his successor. The Governor's removal has been effected by a Delegation from the Island, now in London, an official communication from whom was received by the last Mail.—Courier.

MIRAMICHI, Oct. 12th.—SOMETHING NEW.—We have witnessed the novel sight for some days past, of the tri-colour streaming in the wind, from two vessels in our beautiful river. Two French brigs belonging to Saint Malo, arrived on Tuesday afternoon, from Cadix, via Newfoundland, and are now taking in Cargoes in Chatham for ports in France.

CANADA.

MONTREAL, October 23.—From the Naval and Military Gazette we learn that Capt. Edward Boxer, R. N., Harbour Master and Agent for Transports at Quebec, a gentleman who has resided many years in Canada, and who has deservedly obtained the good wishes of all classes of its inhabitants, has obtained the Captain's Good Service Pension, of £150 per annum, which reverted to the Admiralty on the promotion of Captain Pasco to the rank of Rear Admiral. Captain Boxer was made a lieutenant in 1807, and commander in 1815. His last command was that of the Pique, 36, in the operations on the coast of Syria, and bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre, for which services he was nominated a C. B.—(Courier.)

It rained hard all day yesterday, with a raw, cold atmosphere, and at intervals snow fell in large, heavy but soft flakes.—[7b.]

MONTREAL, Oct. 23rd.—We learn from the Hamilton Gazette, that the "ground will be broke," for the commencement of the Great Western Railroad on this day (Saturday) the 23d instant. In addition to the Commencement of this Road at London, Contractors will shortly be at work on Burlington Bay and in the neighbourhood of St. Catharines.—(Transcript.)

Early on the morning of the 19th, a fire broke out in the steam mill belonging to Mr. William Saxton, in this place, which, along with the dwelling house attached, was burned to the ground. The prompt and persevering assistance rendered by Captain Blomherst of the 71st Light Infantry, and the company under his command, was the means, through the blessing of God, of preserving the south wing of the town from the devouring element.—7b.

The Canada Company's Prize of one hundred dollars for the best 25 bushels of fall wheat, of the growth of 1847, has been awarded to Mr. Clarkson Freeman, of this Township.—(Dundas Warbler.)

QUEBEC:

MONDAY, 25TH OCTOBER, 1847.

LATEST DATES.

From London.....Oct. 4 From New York.....Oct. 29
From Liverpool.....Oct. 5 From Halifax.....Oct. 16
From Paris.....Oct. 2 From Toronto.....Oct. 29

A few further extracts from London papers to the evening of the 4th October, and from Dublin papers to the 2nd, will be found in this day's Gazette.

A perusal of the newspapers of Europe and America leaves a very unfavorable impression of the present state of what is called the civilized world.

In the United Kingdom the unfavorable harvest of the last year and excessive speculations, facilitated by "free trade," have led to extensive failures among mercantile men in the fulfillment of their engagements, and, generally, affected commercial credit, producing a stagnation of business and industry, which is seriously affecting the public funds and the sources of the public revenue.

In this state of things the public mind is constantly agitated with new projects, and popular discontents excited. The abundant harvest will, however, afford some relief; but the want of means to purchase among an immense body of consumers, will still subject many of them to great distress. In Ireland efforts are making by the Government and the agricultural societies to promote agricultural improvement and manufacturing industry. Among other things, a petition to Parliament is prepared for the free admission of Timber from the Baltic, which may materially affect that branch of trade in the North American Provinces.

On the continent of Europe, there is discontent and confusion of a dangerous character, with occasional resorts to violence. The popular mania, which so extensively prevailed in the times of the French Revolution, appears to be spreading, possibly with similar results. All the Governments are deeply in debt, and the burthens on the industry of the people generally increasing. A renewal of the system of assignats, or paper money, is openly advocated in several countries.

America, the boasted land of liberty, is surpassing the old world in atrocities, and blasting the prospects of its being the "Asylum of oppressed humanity," the land of peaceful industry, security of person and property; "the home of the free."

The British possessions, on the northern part of this continent, are almost the only parts of the world, where some degree of security is yet enjoyed, but the leaven of discord is at work, in notions imported from abroad, in the distinctions of national origin and religious creeds, which are all used as engines to promote the ambition of individuals aspiring to power, office and emoluments, of which they fix the amount for themselves and their supporters, out of the proceeds of the taxes imposed by themselves.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

Royal Exchange, London, Oct. 2nd, 1847.

[CONTINUED.]

"The present day has been one of a more tranquil character in mercantile circles, no failure of the least importance having been spoken of in a manner that would justify an allusion here. Letters from some of the country parts and from Liverpool, advise one or two further stoppages, but these were expected, and it is to Monday the fourth that all are looking with anxiety and fear. Some predict a more favorable result than could be expected, but conceive that the wholesale traders, rather than the mercantile community, will be the most pushed, the conclusion being warranted in part by the fact that these parties have lost a good friend in the house of Sanderson & Co., and cannot have been fully accommodated elsewhere. Were we to express our own opinion, we should say that until the mass of paper founded upon corn operations or drawn upon the Indian houses shall have matured,—and the pity is that more such paper will arrive by succeeding mails—there must be a pressure, and probably more stoppages, though some houses which could have gone on longer, have suspended in anticipation. Other firms are already making arrangements to re-commence, and we have heard this day several instances of mutual accommodation and forbearance, which promise the happiest results, if persevered in, and extended to other circles. It is a time of trial, and each must help his neighbour.

"The Stock Exchange has been the theatre of turmoil to-day, and according to one version which we simply mention, without desiring to authenticate it, the large speculators were resolved to cause such an effect upon prices, as should convince the Government of the necessity of supporting private credit. Certainly a pressure of sales of Exchequer Bills, whereby the value was reduced to 5s. and 10s. discount, did look rather ominous, but we ascribe those sales entirely to the necessity of raising money, thereby now the Bank has declared to advance to the larger holders. East India Bonds were 10s. to 20s. discount. Consols for transfer were sold extensively at 84½ to 84 (this price deciding one or two "policies" as wagers) and at 84½ to 84½ for the 14th instant. The latest bargains were at a slight rally, viz: 84½ for Tuesday, and 84½ for the 14th October. For November the prices have been 85½ to 84. Bank Stock for the opening has been 195 to 196, and India Stock 228 to 223.

"A week of trial has indeed come upon the Share market, though not perhaps the worst we are yet to have. The intensity of the money pressure, the inflexible determination of Boards of Direction to push for "calls," notwithstanding the recent assurances to the contrary, (and we instance the North Western as asking for half a million directly after Mr. Glyn's speech, the Oxford and Wolverhampton, though at 14 discount, demanding £7 10s. per share, and so forth until an aggregate amount of 3 and 4 millions is called for this month,) and the partial disturbance of confidence in the intrinsic value of Railway property, which usually results from the inconvenience of getting temporary advances upon it in times like these, circumstances have combined to depress values, and in some instances almost to check business to any extent. The embarrassment of John Shewell & Sons, a very old established Broker's firm, which had acted for principles who gave good support to the market, has also been against the maintenance of prices, and we fear there is yet another cause, which may come shortly into operation, unless matters take a favorable turn. Many country Bankers are in the habit of making advances, upon Railway property, at a margin considerably below the current value at the period when the parties borrow, but such is the depreciation of prices that we fear that that margin will ere long be attained, and then the borrower must either redeem his property, or suffer it to be thrown upon the market at an enormous sacrifice to himself, in order to cover his Banker. Our hope in this respect is that as the fall in shares has been constant throughout the year, most parties have been compelled gradually to withdraw them, when the time expired for which the loan was made, and that the Bankers have declined prolonging the advance, or otherwise placed the margin still lower, so that even a greater fall may occur ere forced sales have to be effected. It is but right to point atten-

tion to these facts, because people so often forget that what they have been doing themselves,—melting their shares—may have been done by hundreds of others. The extreme rates of shares have established, this week, a decline of about £3 in Great North of England, Great Western and Brighton, £2 in North Western, £8 in Midland, and £2 in Caledonian, North Stafford and South Western, with a very difficult sale at even these rates. It is extraordinary that while shareholders complain they do not move; they take no steps in concert to resist the exigent demands made upon them, and we account for it, in part, by the fact that some have paid, while others have not, though ere long, such is the discomfiture constantly accruing, that the wealthiest will each "call" entails upon them. There are shares almost at a gift, and which people will rather forfeit than pay upon.

"The following is extracted from the Manchester report:—

"The gloomy and unfavorable condition of business matters, as indicated in our last Circular, becomes comparatively unimportant when viewed in reference to the actual position of affairs during this month—a period which, for its intense severity, will be long remembered. We may endeavor, but it is utterly impossible, to make parties at a distance intelligibly acquainted with the influence which arising from a series of disastrous tidings has had upon this locality. Failures, we believe, exceeding five millions, indirectly upon the Cotton trade, could not be expected to happen without engendering general and wide spread distrust, nor without aggravating very materially the state of the money market, and consequently rendering discount facilities more difficult of attainment. But for a perceptible improvement in our home trade, and the existence of a very good demand consequent upon that improvement, during the last three weeks, we should have had to report something approaching very near to a suspension of operations in cloth. As it is, the business done is, however, experienced a fair demand.

"Stocks of both Cloth and Yarns are generally heavier than they were a month ago, though to no material extent. Prices of both moths, in many cases, be considered perfectly nominal, and determined only by the situation of the producer, and the character and extent of the operation submitted to him.

"Though Cotton has declined about 14d. per pound, from the highest point, the position of spinners and manufacturers is not essentially improved by it: Yarns and Goods having also given way, with a certainty of a further downward tendency.

"The accounts by the overland Mail, though far from favorable, are considered to be as good as might have been expected. We believe that we were amongst the first to predict that had consequences would result from the immense and indiscriminate shipments which were being made to India and China. No regard appears to have been paid to the legitimate wants of these important markets; on the contrary, supplies have been sent forward as if the consumption were boundless, and the sources of payment in return inexhaustibly valuable. The last intelligence is painfully confirmatory of our views.

"We may notice in conclusion, that the last American steamer, which arrived in Liverpool yesterday, has brought a fair amount of orders, and with them the agreeable intelligence that the matters in dispute between the United States and Mexico, may now reasonably be expected to be soon adjusted. Such, we hope, will be the case; if so, a valuable market will again be open to us."

Halifax papers of the 16th instant, were received on Saturday morning. Their dates is one day before the arrival of the Cambria at Halifax. If it be true that the English mails are to be forwarded through the British Provinces, it is proved by the frequent receipt of Halifax papers of the day before the arrival of the steamers that the mail reach Quebec nearly as soon as it arrives by way of Boston, and if conductors were appointed to proceed with the mails with all possible despatch, they might arrive before they usually reach us by way of Boston. It is to be hoped also that our friends in the Eastern Provinces will hasten the establishment of Electric Telegraphs, to meet the line from Quebec, in which case we shall have the news by the steamers two days before they arrive at Boston.

The Halifax papers mention that Lieut.-Governor HUNTLEY had returned to Prince Edward Island. There were reports that he was recalled, and that the Island was to be annexed to Nova Scotia.

The latest Mexican news will be found in our extracts from Mexican papers of the 21st inst.

We have no news of importance from Upper Canada and Montreal. The state of the corn markets in Europe has nearly suspended all speculation in grain and flour, and any fluctuation in price which occurs, is trifling.

His Excellency the Governor General, Lady Elgin, and their suites, returned to Montreal on Saturday last.

The season at Quebec is preparing us for the comforts of clean snow covered roads and streets. The slight coating of snow in the fields, which fell on the 22nd instant, has entirely disappeared with the heavy fall of rain last night.

Much ploughing and farm work, however, remains yet to be done, and the business of the Port no longer allows the period for the latest sailing of the shipping to be fixed for the 25th October and the 10th November, which certainly prevented the occurrence of many disasters, and a higher rate of insurance.

The work in the ship-yards, which has been mostly suspended for some time past, we are glad to hear, is partially resumed, so as to provide the usual employment for a numerous class of the inhabitants during the winter.

Accounts have been received from Mr. Blacklock's exploring party for a road to lake St. John. On the 22nd instant, they had got to the head waters of River Ste. Anne on a straight line from the southwest corner of Stoneham to lake St. John, examining the country on both sides for a road. They found a good place for a Bridge over the Jacques Cartier, near the settlements of the Canadian squatters in Stoneham.

The letter says: "The road that I have traced 'this far is better than the Cape road [behind Cape Torment], having much less hills, less steep, and a great deal of level ground."

[COMMUNICATION.]

The meeting that was appointed for Saturday last at the City Hall, for the promotion of temperance and moral improvement, was not well attended; but a plan was suggested and recommended which if acted upon will do great good, not only in promoting temperance, but moral reform, uniting christians of different denominations in love and works of benevolence. The plan suggested was briefly this, that ministers of the different churches in Quebec, be earnestly and respectfully requested to appoint a suitable man from each of the churches, to constitute a visiting committee to aid their respective pastors in relieving cases of distress and in striving to reclaim the intemperate, also, to invite all that can-

not road to attend some school, if adults, to meet for a short time each Sabbath, at such times and places as may be provided.

This plan if carried into effect would remove ignorance, correct vice and promote union among Christians of different denominations, especially if they will do as the City Missionaries do in London, frequently meet for prayer and friendly advice from the superintendent. Each minister might superintend in turn.

That this suggestion may be acted upon is the prayer of a
CHRISTIAN PATRIOT.
Quebec, Oct. 25th, 1847.

The Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle may be said to be closed for the season. All the healthy and others have been forwarded up, and but two patients now linger there; both of them connected with the establishment, and both very ill of fever.—William Lindsay and Hum.

All the remaining supernumeraries will be discharged on Tuesday next. The first named individual has been peculiarly unfortunate. He has already suffered from two marked attacks of typhus. It is singular enough that several of the nurses lately returned from Grosse Isle have been attacked with fever and died within a very brief period; and with fever and not labouring under the disease. They all left in full health, or at all events apparently so.

We are sorry to hear that Dr. Painchaud, junior, of the House Surgeon of the Marine Hospital, is now ill of typhus fever.—[Mercury.]

SAD ACCIDENT.—With regret we learn that a serious accident happened to Mr. Julian of the Commissariat Staff, on Thursday last. This gentleman has been stationed at Grosse Isle during the summer, and on the day in question was shooting on Isle Marguerite (adjoining when, unfortunately, his following piece exploded and shattered his left hand most fearfully.—[Jb.]

COGNAC & C. (From Willmer & Smith's European Times of Oct. 4.)

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, etc. Includes Wheat, Foreign, per 70 lbs.—Canadian, 6 9 @ 7 3.

The following extract from the annual circular of Mr. Robert Procter, published yesterday, possesses considerable interest:

"There are no available means of correctly ascertaining the stocks here, and in offering the following quantities, I believe them to be a fair approximation at this present time:

Table with 4 columns: Item, Quantity, Price, etc. Includes Wheat, Flour, Indian Corn, etc.

Considerable anxiety prevails in the city this morning to ascertain the result of the day's proceeding, for this being the 4th of the month, a large amount of mercantile bills falls due, and it is not unreasonably considered that, under the severe pressure of the times, some more houses may be unable to meet their engagements.

There has been considerable excitement on the Stock Exchange this morning, Consols having been done at so low a margin for money and account, that money has fallen to the nominal value of 40 per cent. This is the great cause of the refusal of the Bank to grant loans on the deposit of stock presses upon the jobbers.

On the 10th November there will be a public sale of the property of the late John Cartier, Esq., at the residence of Mr. Cartier, in the city.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—There is much tampering with the fearful malady consumption, and numberless alleged remedies exist, which are but so many obstacles in the way of the proper treatment of the disease.

Dr. Seth W. Fowler: Dear Sir—I have been induced, at the suggestion of many of my friends, to make known to the public, through you, the great benefit I have derived from the use of the medicine called "WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY."

Genesee at 146c, there is a demand for the Provinces. Corn is in good demand and improved 2c per bushel; sales 25,000 bush. at 72 @ 73c for New Orleans, not in good order, 74 @ 75c for sound mixed, 75 @ 76c for yellow. Sales 3000 bush. rye at 92 @ 92c, and 1500 do. rye malt at 84c. Oats quiet at 46 @ 48c.

New York Money Market, Oct. 20. The unfavorable news from Europe had not been without its effect in depressing Stocks.

Boston Market, Oct. 20. Cotton—Nothing of importance done to-day. Provisions—Prices are unchanged by the foreign advices; the sales are principally confined to the retail trade.

Cincinnati Market, Oct. 14. Flour—Prices are very fairly maintained, with if any thing an upward tendency. Sales to-day 300 bbls City Mills at \$4.85; 100 do. do. at \$4.85; 130 do. at \$4.90; 79 and 100 bbls. choice country brand from store at \$4.90; and a small lot at 4.85.

TIDES, From the 25th Oct. to the 1st Nov. 1847. Table with 4 columns: Days, High Water, Moon, etc.

ARRIVED. Oct. 21st. Ship Wandsworth, Dunlop, 28th Aug. Port Glasgow, Prov. & Anderson, ballast.

ENTERED FOR LOADING. Name, Tonnage, For, By Whom, Where. Oct. 22nd. Royalist, 686, Greenock, Benson, N. Liverpool.

CLEARED. Oct. 22nd. Ship Erin-go-bragh, Leggett, Liverpool, Levey & Co. James Fagan, Morris, Dublin, do.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. The brig Isabella, of Bidford, before reported as having taken fire in Tibbitts' Cove, was sold to-day for account of the underwriters, and brought 2280.

PORTRAIT OF JACQUES CARTIER. At the request of several citizens, M. Théophile Hamel, Artist, Quebec, has decided on publishing a lithography of the said Portrait, if the public should prove disposed to afford sufficient encouragement.

THE petition of the undersigned humbly sheweth the vast importance of adopting some plan for bettering the condition of Seaman in Canada, especially in this City.

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of climate could be of the least possible benefit to me, as my lungs were in a very inflamed and diseased state. A this time, in hopes that I might find some temporary relief for my cough, I bought a bottle of the Balsam, which not only gave me the relief that my falling strength required, but seemed to give me new life and energy.

Very truly yours, WM. H. HOLBROOK. For Sale by JOSEPH BOWLES, and JOHN MUSSON & CO., Quebec, Wholesale and Retail.

BIRTHS. At Bécancour, on the 22nd instant, the Lady of T. A. Lambert, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED. At Montreal, on the 21st instant, by the Very Reverend Dr. Mignault, Curé of Chamblay, and afterwards by the Reverend Dr. Matheson, Thomas Wallace, Esquire, to Matilda Virginia, daughter of E. M. Leprohon, Esquire.

DIED. On the 24th instant, after a painful illness, which she bore with christian fortitude, aged 48 years, Elizabeth Wright, widow of the late Michael Reid, Classical Teacher, of Quebec.

SALES BY AUCTION. SUGAR, DRIED FRUITS, &c. &c. BY A. J. MAXHAM. On THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at the Stores of Messrs. CHARLES E. LEVEY & Co., at TWO o'clock precisely:

15 HDS. Yellow Bastard Sugar, 5 Hds. do. Superior Sherry, 10 Qr. Casks, do. 20 Octaves, do. 25 Puns. Whiskey, 50 O. P.

NOTICE. THE SALE advertised for THIS DAY, opposite the JESUITS' BARRACKS, is in consequence of the weather POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY next, the 27th instant, when they will be sold at the Stores of the Subscriber, Palace Street, wet or dry.

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SALES BY AUCTION. NOTICE. THE Sale of Furniture, &c., belonging to H. N. PATTON, Esq., will take place at his own residence, POINT LEVY, and not in Town, as recently advertised.

SALE POSTPONED. THE Sale at Mrs. CARWELL'S is in consequence of the weather postponed until TUESDAY next, 26th instant.

COALS AT AUCTION. ON TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at the hour of TWELVE o'clock, will be sold at Public Auction, at the Government Ship-yard, Sorel, in lots to suit Purchasers, about 600 Chaldrons of COALS.

15 HDS. Yellow Bastard Sugar, 5 Hds. do. Superior Sherry, 10 Qr. Casks, do. 20 Octaves, do. 25 Puns. Whiskey, 50 O. P.

FURS! FURS!! LAST FUR SALE THIS SEASON. Will be sold, on THURSDAY, the 28th instant, at the Subscriber's Store, at ONE o'clock, P. M.:

Plucked Beaver Skins, do. Otter do. Lustrated and Natural South Sea Seal Skins, do. Stone Martin do.

NOTICE. WILL be Sold at the Office of LOUIS PANET, N. P., on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at TWO o'clock, if not previously disposed of, a BUILDING LOT, situated in CAPE DIAMOND STREET, near Tweedle's Foundry, 28 feet in front by 19 feet in depth, French measure.

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OPERATIONS ON THE EYE AND EAR. DR. F. A. CADWELL, Oculist and Aurist, of Montreal, has arrived at Quebec, on professional business and taken rooms at the ALBION HOTEL.

SAINT LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. NOTICE TO TIMBER CONTRACTORS. SEALED TENDERS will be received at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 18, Little St. James Street, Montreal, until the NINTH day of NOVEMBER, 1847, for furnishing the following description of TIMBER for the superstructure of the Road from the River Richelieu to the Village St. Hyacinthe, a distance of about 15 miles, to be delivered on or before the 1st day of August, 1848, as follows: one half to be delivered at the River Richelieu, near Belœil, and the remainder at the Village of St. Hyacinthe, namely:

LONGITUDINAL SILLS, Sawed 8 a 12 inches square, in length of 18, 27 and 36 feet, 3rd of each to consist of best quality merchantable Pine or Tamarac Timber; also, Oak or Tamarac Plank for Cross Ties, of 24 inches thick, 6 inches wide, and 8 feet long. The whole to be of good sound merchantable Timber and Plank, free from black knots, shakes, and wanes, and in no case sapling timber.

Propositions will also be received at the same time for the delivery of all, or any part of the timber at Sorel. Persons proposing will state the quantity and kind of timber they will furnish at each of the above named places, the price per running foot of Sills of each kind of timber, and the price of each Cross Tie of Oak or Tamarac.

Persons offering to contract who are unknown to the Directors or Engineer, will be required to accompany their Proposal with references as to character and ability. And in all cases where any Proposal shall be accepted, and a Contract entered into, the Contractor will be required to give the names of responsible persons as sureties for the faithful performance of the Contract, according to the terms agreed on.

The Tenders to be addressed to the Secretary, THOMAS STEERS, Esq., No. 18, Little St. James Street. THOMAS STEERS, Secretary.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec, CHRISTOPHER FLANAGAN, of the City, Mayor and District of Quebec, Printer and Trader, Commission issued by JEAN CASIMIR BRUNEAU, Esquire, one of the Circuit Judges in and for the said District of Quebec, dated the Twenty-third day of October, 1847.—Meeting of Creditors to be held at the Court House, in the said City of Quebec, on THURSDAY, the ELEVENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at ELEVEN of the Clock in the forenoon.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec, IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY. The 25th day of October, 1847. In the matter of Paul Octave Dupuy, Bankrupt. IT is ordered on motion on behalf of the Assignee, that the second general meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, for the proof of debts and the examination of the Bankrupt, be held in this Court, on TUESDAY, the SECOND day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of ELEVEN in the forenoon.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec, IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY. The 22nd day of October, 1847. In the matter of William Henry Lemoine, Bankrupt. IT is ordered on motion on behalf of the Assignee, that the second general meeting of the Creditors of the said Bankrupt, for the proof of debts and the examination of the Bankrupt, be held in this Court, at the Court House, in the City of Quebec, on TUESDAY, the NINTH day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of ELEVEN in the forenoon.

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BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
No 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, IV. VICT. CAP. IX.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
R. PENISTON, India Wharf, Agent
Referees—JOS. MORRIN, Esquire, M. D. and J. A. SEWELL, Esquire, M. D.

TABLE I. Equal Rates of Premium.				TABLE II. Increasing (Alternative) Rates of Premium.				TABLE III. Short Terms.				
Age	Annual Premium	Half Yearly	Quarterly	First Five Years	Second Five Years	Third Five Years	Fourth Five Years	Remainder of Life	Age	One Year	7 Years	Annual Premium

TABLE OF PREMIUMS required for the Assurance of £100 for the whole Term of a Single Life, in Annual, Half Yearly, or Quarterly payments.

161	9	11	0	15	2	0	7	8	16	0	19	9	10	
171	10	6	0	15	6	0	7	9	17	1	0	19	11	0
181	11	2	0	15	9	0	7	11	18	1	0	19	11	0
191	11	9	0	16	1	0	8	1	18	1	0	19	11	0
201	12	5	0	16	5	0	8	5	19	1	0	19	11	0
211	13	1	0	16	9	0	8	9	20	1	0	19	11	0
221	13	9	0	17	1	0	9	1	20	1	0	19	11	0
231	14	5	0	17	5	0	9	5	21	1	0	19	11	0
241	15	1	0	17	9	0	9	9	22	1	0	19	11	0
251	16	0	0	18	0	0	9	0	23	1	0	19	11	0
261	16	10	0	18	4	0	9	4	24	1	0	19	11	0
271	17	0	0	19	0	0	9	0	25	1	0	19	11	0
281	18	0	0	19	4	0	9	4	26	1	0	19	11	0
291	19	0	0	19	8	0	9	8	27	1	0	19	11	0
302	20	0	0	20	0	0	9	0	28	1	0	19	11	0
312	21	0	0	20	4	0	9	4	29	1	0	19	11	0
322	22	0	0	20	8	0	9	8	30	1	0	19	11	0
332	23	0	0	21	0	0	9	0	31	1	0	19	11	0
342	24	0	0	21	4	0	9	4	32	1	0	19	11	0
352	25	0	0	21	8	0	9	8	33	1	0	19	11	0
362	26	0	0	22	0	0	9	0	34	1	0	19	11	0
372	27	0	0	22	4	0	9	4	35	1	0	19	11	0
382	28	0	0	22	8	0	9	8	36	1	0	19	11	0
392	29	0	0	23	0	0	9	0	37	1	0	19	11	0
402	30	0	0	23	4	0	9	4	38	1	0	19	11	0
412	31	0	0	23	8	0	9	8	39	1	0	19	11	0
422	32	0	0	24	0	0	9	0	40	1	0	19	11	0
432	33	0	0	24	4	0	9	4	41	1	0	19	11	0
442	34	0	0	24	8	0	9	8	42	1	0	19	11	0
452	35	0	0	25	0	0	9	0	43	1	0	19	11	0
462	36	0	0	25	4	0	9	4	44	1	0	19	11	0
472	37	0	0	25	8	0	9	8	45	1	0	19	11	0
482	38	0	0	26	0	0	9	0	46	1	0	19	11	0
492	39	0	0	26	4	0	9	4	47	1	0	19	11	0
502	40	0	0	26	8	0	9	8	48	1	0	19	11	0
512	41	0	0	27	0	0	9	0	49	1	0	19	11	0
522	42	0	0	27	4	0	9	4	50	1	0	19	11	0
532	43	0	0	27	8	0	9	8	51	1	0	19	11	0
542	44	0	0	28	0	0	9	0	52	1	0	19	11	0
552	45	0	0	28	4	0	9	4	53	1	0	19	11	0
562	46	0	0	28	8	0	9	8	54	1	0	19	11	0
572	47	0	0	29	0	0	9	0	55	1	0	19	11	0
582	48	0	0	29	4	0	9	4	56	1	0	19	11	0
592	49	0	0	29	8	0	9	8	57	1	0	19	11	0
602	50	0	0	30	0	0	9	0	58	1	0	19	11	0
612	51	0	0	30	4	0	9	4	59	1	0	19	11	0
622	52	0	0	30	8	0	9	8	60	1	0	19	11	0
632	53	0	0	31	0	0	9	0	61	1	0	19	11	0
642	54	0	0	31	4	0	9	4	62	1	0	19	11	0
652	55	0	0	31	8	0	9	8	63	1	0	19	11	0
662	56	0	0	32	0	0	9	0	64	1	0	19	11	0
672	57	0	0	32	4	0	9	4	65	1	0	19	11	0
682	58	0	0	32	8	0	9	8	66	1	0	19	11	0
692	59	0	0	33	0	0	9	0	67	1	0	19	11	0
702	60	0	0	33	4	0	9	4	68	1	0	19	11	0
710	61	0	0	33	8	0	9	8	69	1	0	19	11	0

Table of Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of £100 for the whole Term of a Single Life, the Rate being increased, or the sum Assured reduced, at the end of every Fifth Year, until the Twentieth, inclusive; after which period a fixed Annual Premium will be payable, and a fixed sum Assured during the remainder of Life.

Table of Premiums required for the Assurance of £100 for the whole Term of a Single Life, for the respective terms of One and Seven Years.

Age	One Year	7 Years	Annual Premium
16	0	18	6
17	0	19	6
18	0	19	6
19	0	19	6
20	0	19	6
21	0	19	6
22	0	19	6
23	0	19	6
24	0	19	6
25	0	19	6
26	0	19	6
27	0	19	6
28	0	19	6
29	0	19	6
30	0	19	6
31	0	19	6
32	0	19	6
33	0	19	6
34	0	19	6
35	0	19	6
36	0	19	6
37	0	19	6
38	0	19	6
39	0	19	6
40	0	19	6
41	0	19	6
42	0	19	6
43	0	19	6
44	0	19	6
45	0	19	6
46	0	19	6
47	0	19	6
48	0	19	6
49	0	19	6
50	0	19	6
51	0	19	6
52	0	19	6
53	0	19	6
54	0	19	6
55	0	19	6
56	0	19	6
57	0	19	6
58	0	19	6
59	0	19	6
60	0	19	6
61	0	19	6
62	0	19	6
63	0	19	6
64	0	19	6
65	0	19	6
66	0	19	6
67	0	19	6
68	0	19	6
69	0	19	6
70	0	19	6

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 50 (next birth-day) may secure £1000 at his death, by the Annual payment of £20 6s. 8d. Half-yearly, or £25 5s. 4d. Quarterly, during the whole period of life.

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SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA,
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, NAMELY:
SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.
RHEUMATISM,
Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pustules on the Face,
BLOTCHES, BILES, CHRONIC SORE EYES, RINGWORM OR TETTER, SCALD-HEAD,
Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms,
SCIATICA OR LUMBAGO,
Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, ASCITES OR DROPSY.
And exposure and imprudence in life.
ALSO, CHRONIC CONSTITUTIONAL DISORDERS WILL BE REMOVED BY THIS PREPARATION.

Its timely administration has been attended with the happiest results in many chronic affections; but it is chiefly intended to fill the void which exists between cathartic and aperient medicines; hence its *modus operandi* is that of an alterative directly—indirectly, proving a lasting tonic to the system. Diseases of the osseous and glandular system, also the joints and ligaments, are safely and certainly cured by its use, as the peculiarity of its operation consists in removing the germ or cause of disease, and the health of the patient is speedily restored.

It is highly concentrated for convenience and portability, containing nothing but the expressed essence, and is the representative of the Sarsaparilla Root, in the same manner as Quinine is of Peruvian Bark, or Morphine of Opium. It is an established fact, that a few grains of either Quinine or Morphine contains all the medicinal value of a large quantity of the crude substances; hence the superiority of these preparations—and no invalid would desire to drink a gallon mixture, when a half-pint contained the same medicinal value. The Sarsaparilla can be diluted when taken agreeable to the directions, and made to suit the taste of the patient.

The proprietors submit to the public the following certificate from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla:

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J. May 15, 1846.
A. B. & D. SANDS: Gentlemen—Having been cured of a severe scrofulous disease by the use of your celebrated and to me invaluable Sarsaparilla, I feel it to be an incumbent duty which I owe to my suffering fellow beings to testify to the means which restored me to health, under the blessing of Providence, after all other remedies failed. The disease first appeared in small pimples or blisters, which were attended with violent itching and burning; these spreading, covered the body, and united together formed large scales and scurf—from which issued water, and the skin cracking and forming blisters, matter containing making the distress so great as to deprive me of all natural rest. My body being covered with a mass of scurf and scales affected my general health, which rapidly failed, and I was obliged to abandon my business. I was treated by various physicians and tried different remedies without receiving any permanent benefit. I then went into the New York Hospital, and remained for fourteen weeks under treatment, which produced temporary relief. After leaving the Hospital the disease returned in a few days, and when given up by my friends and despairing of relief from any source, I heard of your Sarsaparilla, and immediately resolved on giving a trial. The first bottle relieved me of all the distressing symptoms, and did me more good than all the medicine I had taken for years before. A continuation of your Sarsaparilla, in combination with your Scurf Emitter, have applied externally, effectually removed the disease, restored me to health, and I am now able to attend to my business.

I would say to all, and particularly to my German countrymen, if you are suffering with scrofula or any disease similar to what I have been, use the medicine that has been tried, proved, and acknowledged to be all that is required to bring health to the debilitated frame. Yours sincerely,