



FOR SALE,
AT THE QUEBEC PLANEING MILL.
15,000 PIECES OF SAWN LUMBER,
consisting of PINE AND SPRUCE
BOARDS AND PLANKS, of various widths, and from
one to three inches in thickness. Part of which are ready
for immediate use as Flooring, Roofing, &c., being Planed,
Grooved and Tongued. Also—Studding, Strapping,
Blind Laths, Panel Boards, &c., always on hand, and
will be sold cheap for cash.
CHALMERS & HOOKES.
Quebec, 15th Aug. 1848.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE, heretofore printed
and published by WM. NEILSON, for himself, ISABEL,
MARGARET, and JOHN NEILSON, will, from and after the
1st of MAY next, be printed and published by the under-
signed on his own account. The business heretofore car-
ried on, at the same place, in the name of the above men-
tioned persons, will also, from the 1st of MAY next, be
carried on by the undersigned on his own account.
J. NEILSON.
Quebec, 28th April, 1848.

**COUNTY OF MEGANTIC AGRICULTU-
RAL CATTLE SHOW AND
PLOWING MATCH,
FOR 1848.**

THE AUTUMN SHOW FOR CATTLE, DAIRY
PRODUCE, and FARMING IMPLEMENTS, will be held
at the TOWNSHIP OF LEEDS, on the 4th OCTOBER,
1848, and on the following day there will be a PLOWING
MATCH, at the same place:—

	£	s.	d.
For the best Stallion for Agricultural purposes,	4	0	0
aged,	2	10	0
2nd do.	2	0	0
3rd do.	2	0	0
best Stallion for Saddle,	4	0	0
2nd do.	2	10	0
3rd do.	2	0	0
best Brood Mare, with one of her foals	2	10	0
with her,	2	0	0
2nd do.	2	0	0
3rd do.	2	0	0
4th do.	2	0	0
best three years old Stallion,	1	10	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	1	0	0
best two years old Colt,	1	10	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	1	0	0
best 3 years old Gelding bred by owner,	1	10	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	1	0	0
best 2 years old Gelding bred by owner,	1	10	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	1	0	0
best three years old Filly,	1	10	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	1	0	0
best two years old Filly,	1	10	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	1	0	0
best one year old Colt or Filly,	1	0	0
2nd do.	0	15	0
3rd do.	0	10	0
best Short Horned Durham Bull, with	10	0	0
his pedigree from the Herd Book,	4	0	0
2nd do.	2	10	0
3rd do.	2	0	0
best Bull over 1 and under 2 years old,	1	10	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	1	0	0
best Cow of any breed with Calf or Milk,	1	10	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	1	0	0
4th do.	1	0	0
best two years old Heifer,	1	10	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	1	0	0
4th do.	1	0	0
best one year old Heifer,	1	0	0
2nd do.	0	15	0
3rd do.	0	10	0
4th do.	0	7	6
best Bull Calf,	0	15	0
2nd do.	0	10	0
3rd do.	0	7	6
best Heifer Calf,	0	10	0
2nd do.	0	7	6
3rd do.	0	5	0
best yoke of working Oxen bred by owner,	2	0	0
2nd do.	2	0	0
3rd do.	2	0	0
4th do.	2	0	0
best yoke of three years old Steers bred	1	5	0
by owner,	1	0	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	1	0	0
4th do.	1	0	0
best yoke of two years old Steers bred by	1	0	0
owner,	1	0	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	1	0	0
4th do.	1	0	0
best Leicester Ram, over two and under	2	0	0
six years of age,	1	10	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	1	0	0
4th do.	1	0	0
best Yearling Ram,	0	15	0
2nd do.	0	10	0
3rd do.	0	7	6
best Ram Lamb,	0	10	0
2nd do.	0	7	6
3rd do.	0	5	0
best pen of three Ewes to have had	1	10	0
Lambs this season,	1	0	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	1	0	0
4th do.	1	0	0
best pen of three Ewe Lambs,	0	15	0
2nd do.	0	10	0
3rd do.	0	7	6
best Ram of any breed over two and un-	1	0	0
der 5 years of age,	0	17	6
2nd do.	0	15	0
3rd do.	0	10	0
4th do.	0	7	6
best Ram Lamb,	0	10	0
2nd do.	0	7	6
3rd do.	0	5	0
best pen of three Ewes of any breed,	1	0	0
2nd do.	0	17	6
3rd do.	0	15	0
4th do.	0	10	0
best pen of Ewe Lambs,	0	10	0
2nd do.	0	7	6
3rd do.	0	5	0
best Berkshire Boar,	1	10	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	1	0	0
best Berkshire Sow,	1	0	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	1	0	0
best Boar of any breed,	0	17	6
2nd do.	0	15	0
3rd do.	0	10	0
4th do.	0	7	6
best breeding Sow,	0	17	6
2nd do.	0	15	0
3rd do.	0	10	0
4th do.	0	7	6

Farming Implements manufactured in the County.

For the best Plough,	1	0	0
2nd do.	0	17	6
3rd do.	0	15	0
Best Harrow,	0	15	0
2nd do.	0	12	0
3rd do.	0	10	0
Best Fanning Mill,	1	0	0
2nd do.	0	17	6
3rd do.	0	15	0
Best improved Straw Cutter,	1	0	0
2nd do.	0	15	0
3rd do.	0	10	0
Best Flax dressing Machine,	1	0	0
2nd do.	0	15	0
3rd do.	0	10	0
Best Horse Hoe, or cultivator for drill	1	0	0
2nd do.	0	15	0
3rd do.	0	10	0
Best drill Harrow of Turnips,	1	0	0
2nd do.	0	15	0
3rd do.	0	10	0
Best six hand Rakes,	0	5	0
2nd do.	0	3	9
3rd do.	0	2	6
Best six Hay Forks with handles,	0	10	0
2nd do.	0	7	6
3rd do.	0	5	0
Best Grain Cradle,	0	7	6
2nd do.	0	5	0
3rd do.	0	3	9
Best three Manure Forks,	0	10	0
2nd do.	0	7	6
3rd do.	0	5	0
Best Roller,	0	15	0
2nd do.	0	10	0
3rd do.	0	7	6
Best Horse Cart complete,	1	5	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	0	15	0

Dairy Produce and Maple Sugar.

For the Best Cheese, not less than 12 lbs.	1	5	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	0	17	6
4th do.	0	15	0
5th do.	0	10	0
6th do.	0	7	6
Best tinnet of Butter, not less than 30 lbs	1	5	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	0	17	6
4th do.	0	15	0
5th do.	0	10	0
6th do.	0	7	6
Best sample of Maple Sugar, not less	1	5	0
than 20 lbs.	1	0	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	0	17	6
4th do.	0	15	0
5th do.	0	10	0
6th do.	0	7	6

Ploughing Match.

For the best old country Ploughman with Ox-	1	10	0
en or Horses,	1	0	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	1	0	0
4th do.	1	0	0
Best Ploughman bred in the County,	1	10	0
2nd do.	1	0	0
3rd do.	1	0	0
4th do.	1	0	0

The following premiums will also be awarded for the best Farms.

CLASS 1ST.			
For the best improved and regulated Farm	2	0	0
settled 20 years and upwards,	2	0	0
2nd do.	1	15	0
3rd do.	1	10	0
CLASS 2ND.			
For the best do. settled 15 years & under 20,	2	0	0
2nd do.	1	15	0
3rd do.	1	10	0
CLASS 3RD.			
For the best do. settled 10 years & under 15,	2	0	0
2nd do.	1	15	0
3rd do.	1	10	0
CLASS 4TH.			
For the best do. settled 5 and under 10,	2	0	0
2nd do.	1	15	0
3rd do.	1	10	0
CLASS 5TH.			
For the best settled under 5 years,	2	0	0
2nd do.	1	15	0
3rd do.	1	10	0

All persons desirous of competing for the Society's pre-
miums, will be required to observe the following regula-
tions, in accordance with the By-Laws of the Megantic
Agricultural Society:—
1st. There shall be no appeal from the decision of the
judges.
2nd. All live stock exhibited must have been the *bona*
fide property of the person entering the same, three months
before the day of exhibition, unless an imported animal.
3rd. All Farm produce must have been grown or made
within twelve months, before exhibition, on the Farm of
the competitor.
4th. All Implements must be the property of the person
in whose name they are entered, and must be in order.
5th. Every Animal or thing intended for exhibition
must be entered with the Secretary at least one day before
the exhibition, who will attend at the Court House in the
Township of Leeds, for that purpose, on the day before
the exhibition.
6th. Every Seed-Animal exhibited at the County-Show
shall have lived within the County during the previous
season; or else, the proprietor shall give security to the
Society, that the animal shall be kept in the County for
service during the ensuing season, at a reasonable charge,
before such proprietor will receive the premium.
7th. Stallions and Bulls (not less than four years old)
shall have had progeny to enable them to compete for the
Society's premiums.
8th. No premium shall be awarded if the animal or thing
do not appear to merit it.
9th. Any individual detected in fraud will be expelled
from the Society.
10. No person allowed to compete for the Society's
premiums unless their subscriptions be paid on or before
the 24th July, 1848.
The Secretary will furnish a Card and Number to cor-
respond with the entrance number—this Card must be
attached to the animal or thing exhibited.
The Stock and Articles must be on the ground precisely
by 10 o'clock, A.M., on the day of exhibition.
No person except the Officers of the Society will be al-
lowed to speak to the judges, nor to be within the enclosure
when the judges are on the ground.
A list of the successful competitors will be furnished to
the Treasurer, as speedily after the decision of the judges
as possible. On application to the Treasurer they will
receive the amount of their respective premiums.
Gratuities will be awarded to any animal, article or
thing that may merit it, if recommended by the judges.
JOHN R. LAMBLY, Presdt. M. A. S.
JOHN HUTCHINSON, Secy.
20th July, 1848.

JUST RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND AND FOR SALE

AT THE BOOKSTORE CONNECTED WITH THIS PAPER,
A SELECT ASSORTMENT of Standard works,
Latest Editions, which will be sold at a small
advance on the sterling cost:—

Johnson's Lives of the Poets	3	6
Robertson's History of Scotland	3	6
Smith's Wealth of Nations	3	6
Burns' Works complete	3	6
Clark's Travels in Russia and Tartary	3	6
Gilliam's Travels in Mexico, 1843-44	3	6
Notes of a Tour through Turkey, Greece, Egypt, &c.	3	6
Robertson's History of America	3	6
Travels in Sicily and Malta	3	6
History of the United States of America	3	6
Observations in Europe, principally in France and	3	6
Great Britain	3	6
Wanderings of a Pilgrim in the Shadow of Mount	3	6
Blanc	3	6
Life on the Ocean or 20 years at Sea	3	6
The American in England	3	6
Journal of an African Cruiser	3	6
Life in America	3	6
Life of Paul Jones	3	6
Romance of Real Life	3	6
Self Control	3	6
The Disputed Inheritance	3	6
Humphrey Clinker	3	6
Tristram Shandy	3	6
Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe	3	6
Young's Story Teller	3	6
Watts on the Mind	3	6
Hervey's Meditations	3	6
Jenk's Family Devotions	3	6
Fleetwood's Life of Christ	3	6
Buchan's Domestic Medicine	3	6
Bullfinch's Natural History	3	6
Mason on Self Knowledge	3	6
Beauties of Wesley	3	6
Cowper's Poems	3	6
Coelebs in Search of a Wife	3	6
The Great Secret	3	6
National Songster	3	6
Life of Napoleon Bonaparte	3	6
Life of Lord Nelson	3	6
Life of J. Wesley	3	6
Young Man's Book	3	6
Baxter's Saints' Rest	3	6
Baxter's Select Works	3	6
Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress	3	6
Rollin's Ancient History, 6 vol. 8vo. with Maps	30	0
Gibbon's Roman Empire, 4 vol. 8vo.	30	0
Burns' Works complete, 1 vol. 8vo.	5	0
Heathen Mythology illustrated, 1 vol. 8vo.	7	0
Life of Napoleon do. 1 vol. 8vo.	16	0
Life of Wellington do. 1 vol. 8vo.	10	0
Book of the Poets do. 1 vol. 8vo.	15	0
Tables do. 1 vol. 8vo.	10	0
Asmodeus or the Devil on two Sticks, 1 vol. 8vo.	7	0
illustrated	7	0
Brown's Dictionary of the Bible, 1 vol. 8vo.	10	0
Campbell's Lectures on Ecclesiastical History,	7	6
1 vol. 8vo.	7	6
Jennings's Jewish Antiquities, 1 vol. 8vo.	7	6
Irvine on Prophecy, 1 vol. 8vo.	7	6
A Summer Ramble in Syria, 2 vols. 8vo.	10	0
Blair's Lectures, 4 vols. 12mo.	3	0
Brown's Concordance	1	8
Gurney's Dictionary of the Bible	2	6
Doddridge's Rise & Progress of Religion in the Soul	2	0
Simpson's Key to the Prophecies	2	0
Butler's Analogy of Religion	2	0
Symington on the Messiah	3	0
Elijah the Tishbite	2	6
Abbott's Young Christian	1	1
Amos's Lectures on Christian Martyrs	1	1
Richmond's Annals of the Poor	2	0
Sturm's Reflections	3	0
Pascal's Thoughts and Fenelon's Reflections	3	0
Zimmerman on Solitude	3	0
Histories from Scripture	4	0
Todd's Simple Sketches	2	0
Death of Abel	1	0
Wesley's Thomas a Kempis	1	0
Gregory and Chapone's Letters	2	3
Dryden's Fables	2	3
Vicar of Wakefield	2	0
Kirke White's Remains	2	3
Scott's Lay and Ballads 2s 3d; Marmion	2	0
Lady of the Lake 2s; Rokeby	2	0
Hogg's Queen's Wake	2	0
Byron's Tales and Poems	3	9
Byron's Lays, &c.	3	9
Byron's Don Juan, 2 vols.	10	0
Burns' Works	2	6
Thomson's Seasons 2s 3d do.	1	6
Hemans' Songs of the Affections	2	0
Poems by Mrs. Hemans	1	3
Sigourney's Pleasant Memories of Pleasant Lands	2	0
Scenes in my Native Land by Mr. Sigourney	2	0
Heber's Poems	2	0
Hannah More's Poetical Works	2	0
Songs of Home and Happiness	2	0
Poems of Ossian	2	6
Crabbe's Borough and other Poems	4	0
Crabbe's Tales and Minor Poems	4	0
Colridge's Poetical and Dramatic works	5	0
Cowper's Poetical Works, illustrated	7	0
Milton's Poetical Works, illustrated	7	0
Milton's Paradise Lost	2	3
Poetic Present	4	0
Gift Book of Poetry, illustrated	7	0
Montgomery's Poetical Works, 3 vols.	15	0

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 18.

FRANCE.—We have received letters from the Paris papers of yesterday, from which we make the following extracts:—

It was not the Italian question which caused the depression which took place in the funds yesterday. The internal situation of the Republic alone occasioned the uneasiness and the misgiving ob- vious on the Bourse, from the commencement of business to the close. The almost total absence of soldiers from the streets would, of itself, suggest that they are confined to their barracks, and held in readiness to act, but we have more certain proof than that of the existence of uneasiness at head quarters. There is no longer doubt that the review and sham fight that were to have taken place at the camp of St. Maur, on Sunday last, were postponed in consequence of the discovery of a plot to assassinate General Cavaignac. It is said, that on the morning of that day a man repaired thither, bring- ing with him a barrel of wine, which he stated he hoped to dispose of during the day. Some suspicion was excited by his manner, or some information was received respecting him, for he was soon arrested, and he remains in custody, charged with an intention to kill General Cavaignac in the course of the day.

The report continues to circulate that General Cavaignac, fatigued with office, desires to retire. Of this rumour it is believed that the distinguished individual in question is much worn by the harass- ing duties he has had to discharge. It was said yesterday that the reason why several of the regiments encamped at St. Maur were marched to Paris that morning to be reviewed was, that a plot to assassi- nate the General at the camp, which it was said he had an intention of going, had been discovered.

M. Goudchaux, the Minister of Finance, at- tended the Committee of Finance on Wednesday to give his opinion relative to the proposed plan of postal reform. He stated that in his belief the proposed plan would not cause any loss to the revenue, but even should there be a loss of 8,000,000f. (320, 000L.), as asserted, he thought the plan ought to be adopted to satisfy the wishes of the nation. M. de Saint Priest, who proposed to the Chamber of De- puties to adopt a uniform rate of 20 centimes (2d.) for single letters, and an increased rate on letters over weight, was elected to prepare the report.

It was reported in Paris that General Cavaignac had sent a courier to Vienna to notify to the Aus- trian government that all invasion of the Tuscan, Roman, or Piedmontese territory would be regarded by France as a *casus belli*. It appears also that he addressed, on the same day, final instructions to General Oudinot, in the event of his being obliged to cross the Alps. The latter was in the meantime directed to hold himself in readiness to march, so that the forward movement might be simultaneous along the whole line the moment the telegraph should order him to take the field.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, Tuesday.—The Assembly to-day passed the bill for the re-purchase of the Paris and Lyons Railway. The bill for promoting and facilitating amicable arrangement between deb- tors and creditors was afterwards commenced, and was under discussion at post hour.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs was occupied in the consideration of a petition from the National Guard of Milan, praying for the armed intervention of France.

SPAIN.—A letter from Madrid of the 12th states that M. Mon had taken the oath at the hands of the Queen, and been installed in the Finance Depart- ment on his return to Madrid. M. Sierra, who acted as Under Secretary of State during the adminis- tration of M. Beltran de Lis, was again called to that office of M. Mon. A Republican movement had been repressed by the political chief of Castel- lon de la Plana.

ITALY.—The *Debats* announces that it has re- ceived information that General Welden, who has just invaded the Roman States, and taken possession of Bologna, has been disavowed and recalled by the Austrian government.

The effect produced at Genoa by the intelligence of the capitulation of Milan was such, that a deputa- tion was sent to Charles Albert, to ascertain directly from him the causes of the disaster. In an account of their interview, which took place at Vigevano, on the 8th, at a late hour in the evening, when the King was in bed, the deputation state that they set forth the doubts, fears, and suspicions of the people of Genoa; that they asked how the vic- tories and sacrifices of four months could have van- ished in eight days—how it was that the capitula- tion of Milan had been signed when the King was calling on the people to arm, and the inhabitants of the city were preparing for a desperate resistance—how it was that the assistance of France had not been demanded—and, finally, what would become of the people and their newly conquered liberties? The King heard their observations with the greatest calm, and replied that the army was exhausted, that the Milanese had no serious means of resistance, that the armistice was inevitable, and that he had obtained it through the English ambassador. The report of the deputation then proceeds as follows:—

“Either,” said the King, “we shall conclude an honorable peace, or we shall re-enter on the cam- paign: the public spirit will be again roused; per- haps France will join us, and we shall be stronger. At this moment the King, questioned by us as to whether France had refused her intervention, replied:—“I made a demand for it to M. Cavaignac, but England appeared but little disposed to favor this intervention.” As to the internal situation, the King assured us that the concessions he had made would undergo no alteration. He is to publish a proclamation in which he will give an account of events, and promise the people that the institutions of civil liberty shall never be violated.”

A letter from Bologna, of the evening of the 9th, states that the peasants of the surrounding country were flocking to the city, armed in different ways, to aid the inhabitants against the Austrians, should a second attack be made. This letter states the loss of the Bolognese to be eight killed and 15 wound- ed; that of the Austrians, 40 killed, a large num- ber of wounded, and 80 prisoners. Barricades were erected at all the entrances to the city, and the people were animated by a resolution to perish to the last man rather than to submit to the invaders.

The *Alba*, of Florence, publishes a notice by the Prolegate of Bologna, dated the 9th, thanking the people for their heroic resistance of the Austrians, and informing them that an indemnity for their time will be paid to such as require it. He advises the people not to rely with too much confidence on the terror that they have inspired, but to organize them- selves in order to be well prepared against any other attacks.

A letter from Rome, of the 7th, states that the following list of the new ministry had been com- municated to the Chamber of Deputies—viz.:— Count Fabri, Interior; Di Rossi, Grace and Justice; Lauri, Finance; Guarini, Commerce and Industry, and, provisionally, Public Works; Count Campello, Arms; Peretti, Police, *ad interim*.

GERMANY.—A letter from Munich of the 11th states that all the ministers have sent in their resi- gnation, in consequence of the check which they have received relative to the civic guard and the volunteers. “However,” adds the letter, “it is thought that, under present circumstances, the King will not accept their resignation.”

HAMBURG, August 16.—Our city is full of troops, and every preparation is being made to commence hostilities. All ships are allowed to depart until the 30th instant, free of molestation, and numbers are availing themselves of the opportunity; but since yesterday no vessels will be permitted to come up to the town with cargo, the blockade having com- menced.

STRALSUND, August 13.—This day Major-Gen- eral Van Bulow arrived here from Berlin, and left in a steamer immediately for Sweden. This officer possesses full powers from the King of Prussia to conclude an armistice with Denmark, and he made no secret in saying to persons here that, in con- sequence of his mission, the greatest hopes of a speedy settlement of the dispute might be entertained.

It is generally expected that now the Danes have shown their determination no longer to be fooled, and have at once proclaimed a strict blockade of the principal rivers in the North Sea belonging to Ger- many, the negotiations for a speedy conclusion of the armistice will follow.

THE BISHOPS AND THE REBELS.—The *Kilkenny Journal*, of Saturday, states that the Most Reverend Dr. Murray, and other Roman Catholics prelates, are about to present a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant, praying for an amnesty to all persons who recently took up arms against the Government, and for whose apprehension rewards were offered. The *Cork Examiner*, and some of the Dublin papers, have statements to the same effect. The *Evening Post*, which is supposed to be the organ of the Irish Gov- ernment, thus discusses the subject:—“An evening contemporary stated last night that the Catholic prelates and clergy were above to memorialize the Government in favor of an amnesty to all who have taken part in the late (would that this were a correct definition!) rebellious movement; and, if this be true, we shall deeply regret that a body so influential, and whose opinions are on every account, entitled to respectful consideration, should adopt a course so unprecedented, and at the same time, so calculated to mar the laudable object which it is desired to pro- mote. We are well assured that the Catholic pre- lates and clergy can have no intention of viewing otherwise than in its true light the crime of treason—the highest offence of which the law takes cog- nizance, because it is one which, more than any other, strikes at the root of all order and all social institutions; and yet to such a misrepresentation of their opinions and motives they must, beyond ques- tion, expose themselves, by asking the clemency of the Crown for men of the extent of whose guilt they are necessarily ignorant, many of whom are still at large, none of whom have yet surrendered, or have given the smallest token of repentance, and some of whom are still in arms against their Sovereign, and, within the last week, have been inciting armed mobs to deeds of tumult and outrage. Surely a like reduction will show how inexpedient, how imprudent, and how wrong such a memorial must be at this time, and in how false a position it would place the Govern- ment and the memorialists, and, more particularly, the misguided men in whose behalf this application is to be made. To them it may be attended with the worst consequences; the mercy of the Crown must be voluntary—it cannot be extorted; it cannot have conditions imposed upon it under any circum- stances, still less before guilt has been ascertained, the law vindicated, or even the preliminaries of justice fulfilled. During the last six months the toler- ation of the Government has been carried to the utmost limits of public safety, and the same spirit will always guide its course; but the first duty of the Government to society is the maintenance of the law and the preservation of order; and it will not— it dares not—abdicate its functions, however influ- ential or respectable the parties by whom it may be summoned to do so.”

SEIZURE OF GUNPOWDER.—The following is the copy of a letter “dated Dungarvan, August 9.—On the night of the 7th instant, the Coquette, Weldon, master, came into the bay of Dungarvan, and was boarded next morning by the chief boatman, McGowan and three of the coast guards. Her nomi- nal cargo they found was flour, which was marked on their clearance or “transit,” together with sun- dry other Irish goods. On examining the latter they found powder, and at once communicated the circumstance to the comptroller, Mr. Heame, who reported it to Mr. Howley, the resident magis- trate. The latter gentleman at once gave a requisition to Lord Chewton, who commands a detach- ment of the 6th Foot stationed here, and proceeded on board with them and a strong police force. On a search, 600 barrels of gunpowder were discovered—in weight about thirty tons. The master and one of his crew went on shore; no doubt to make arrange- ments for effecting a landing at a part of the country so close to the Tipperary border, but were since ap- prehended. Each of the crew, who are here in bride- well, give conflicting accounts of the transaction. The Coquette is at present in charge of the Advice, Lieut. Petch, who opportunely came here during the day. It has been a most fortunate circumstance to have made this timely discovery, as no one can calculate on the mischief that might have been effected through the agency of those miscreants.”

A FELONIOUS PIE.—On Thursday, a large meat pie, smoking from the oven, was presented at the gate of the city gaol by a servant of the Messrs. Varian, of Patrick-street, to be given to Isaac Ste- phen and Ralph Varian, prisoners for treasonable practices. Before the pie was forwarded by the out- ward turnkey, the searcher pierced it with a long needle, and finding it contained something hard, lifted the crust and discovered a bottle. On drawing the cork, it was found to enclose five or six letters and scraps of newspapers. The scraps gave accounts of the arrests of the rebel leaders, and reports of the proceedings in Italy. Amongst the letters was one directed to I. S. Varian, purporting to be written by one of his female relatives, which was very lengthy, couched in extraordinary language, and containing the most horrifying sentiments. It com- menced by stating that the Irish revolution was crushed by the gold of England and the treachery of Ireland, but it was only for a time, though he or she might not live to see another effort, as the present age was not suited to struggle for nationality;—however, baseness and cowardice would have their reward. The potato blight had again shown itself, and in a form more destructive than hitherto, and thank God for it, as it would rid Ireland of the degraded wretches who had not the manly heroism to risk their miserable lives in a battle for freedom; she would, however, regret to have the poor and willing swept away, if there was not a hereafter. The letter proceeded to say that the base Romish priests had sold their country, and were now about to be rewarded for their undying sins by Saxon gold. [There are other passages the import of which it would be wrong to allude to.] The bottle and its contents have been retained by the authorities. The pie was given to the prisoners.—*Cork Constitution*.

THE AMERICAN SYMPATHISERS.—We may state that the American sympathisers have vessels—a few we should think, but certainly some—freighted

with men and munitions of war for Ireland. The British Government were made minutely acquaint- ed, long before they sailed, with their ports of de- parture, the names of the vessels, the nature of the freight, the sympathisers on board, and the numbers and names of the captains and crew, all written in the United States. All those vessels, and all those men, will be taken if they approach our shores.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

DR. McCARRON.—This person, who was arrested in Dublin, on Monday, and committed to Newgate for high treason, and who is supposed to represent the body of Irish sympathisers in America, was formerly a resident of Liverpool, and occasionally ad- dressed public meetings in the true Conciliation-hall style. For some time past he has sailed as surgeon with the Sarah Sands, American screw steamer; and he only gave up this situation to follow his treasonable tastes on the other side of the channel. The Executive have, for some time, had their eye on him and his brethren in the crusade which he was conducting on behalf of the Young Ireland party in America: he need not hope to escape the fate which has befallen him. Dr. McCarron was arrested in rather a strange manner. Believing himself to be unknown and unsuspected, he sought and obtained an order to visit his brother-in-law, Mr. Duffy, of the *Nation*, at present incarcerated in Newgate; the officers of the prison treated him with all civility, and he was not disturbed in his inter- view, in which much treason was no doubt talked with his relation; but on leaving the cell, and re- questing to be shown outside the walls, he was politely informed that he was a prisoner, and that measures would be taken to ensure to Mr. Duffy the solace of his brother-in-law's constant company. Bergin, another American sympathiser, has also been arrested; he is also an Irishman. Papers are said to have been found in the possession of these persons which indicate a much more careful and well-provided conspiracy than was supposed to exist, and curious disclosures may therefore be expected on their trials.

MR. O'GORMAN.—The Kerry papers have not a syllable about O'Gorman. “No news,” in a case of this kind, may be regarded as ‘good news,’ as we are satisfied that the flag-end of that ‘miserable failure,’ the Irish rebellion, is reduced to the ut- most straits.” The *Dublin Post* says, “It has been communicated to us, but we do not desire the reader to rely on the intelligence, that Mr. Rich- ard O'Gorman, junior, after being for a short time in the hands of the constabulary in the Lower Shan- non, made his escape from near Tarbert, in a boat, and actually got on board an American vessel, which immediately made sail for the mouth of the river. A steamer is said to be despatched in pursuit.”

MR. DOHENY.—The *Ensign* Guardian gives some curious hints respecting Mr. Doheny, in the following terms:—“The whereabouts of Mr. Do- heny is not ascertained, but there is a person con- fined in the bridewell of Thurles at the present time, presumed to be connected with the rebel movement, whose name is not, for certain reasons, given publicly. It is also stated as a fact, that one of the principals in the futile attempt has given, and is giving, information to the Government re- specting his confederates; and this, probably, hurried the intent of Mr. O'Brien to disconnect himself from such vile associates. It is now little more than three weeks since Mr. Doheny was arrested and committed to Nenagh Gaol for sedition. It may also be remembered that bail was taken for his sur- rendering to abide his trial at this assizes. Strange to say, the Crown sent up no bills to the grand jury against Mr. Doheny, and stranger still, no bail or recognizance was estreated.”

MR. JOHN O'CONNELL.—The Cork papers an- nounce that it is the intention of Mr. John O'Con- nell to take up his permanent residence in London for the more efficient discharge of his duties as a director of the National Bank. The Hon. Gentle- man, it is stated, means to retire from politics.

DEATH OF CAP. MARRYATT, C. B., &c.—The ser- vice and the public will learn with regret the death of Captain Frederick Marryatt, C. B., which took place at his seat, Langham, county of Norfolk, on Wednesday, the 9th inst., after a lingering illness. The gallant officer had never recovered himself since the shock his feelings sustained by the mel- ancholy death of his eldest son, a brave and noble- minded young officer, second lieutenant of the Aven- ger steam frigate—among whose engulphed victims he was one of the first. Captain Marryatt by his graphic writing upon naval subjects, effected many invaluable remedies of old abuses, and introduced a better feeling and code of treatment both for men and officers than would in all probability have re- sulted from the most formal and deferential appli- cation in the usual way.—(*London paper*.)

THE CHOLERA IN EGYPT.—Letters from Alex- andria, of the 22nd ult., announce that the cholera had manifested itself with considerable intensity at Cairo, and that the epidemic had also reached Tantah, a town on the Damietta branch of the Nile. Alexandria had hitherto been spared, and as the malady was brought by the pilgrims from Constantinople, several of whom were visited with it in the lazaretto of Alexandria, the correspondent infers, from its not meeting there the atmospheric con- dition necessary for its development, that the city had nothing to apprehend from its effects. Ibrahim Pacha had im- mediately given orders to suspend everywhere all laborious works, and to supply the men engaged in them with whole- some food. All the public establishments in Cairo were placed in quarantine, and the country people expressly for- bidden to bring into the towns either grass, vegetables, or fruit. All those measures had been executed. Ibrahim remained at his fort, but had sent off the two Princes, Mustafa Bey and Mehmet Ali Bey, on board a corvette. The envoy of the Sultan, Masloun Bey, the bearer of the firman of His Highness, by which the Porte declared Mehemet Ali incapable of governing in consequence of his state of insanity, and recognized Ibrahim Pacha as his suc- cessor, had arrived at Alexandria. The firman was read in Council on the 21st. Masloun Bey was anxious that it should have been the occasion of a grand ceremony, but Ibrahim Pacha opposed it, because the position of his father did not admit of his joining in any joyful demon- stration. Public prayers had been ordered throughout Egypt, by the Chief of the Ulemas for the cessation of the cholera.

The *Kolner Zeitung* states, in their “latest intelli- gence,” that the cholera has broken out at Czarnowitz (in the south-east of Galicia) and in Sweden. It is asserted that the plague is not only raging at Stockholm, but that it has penetrated into the interior of the country, into Fin- land and Lapland, and that it is of a most malignant character.

The *Berliner Zeitungshalle* (a paper whose statements are not much to be relied on) mentions a case of Asiatic cholera which occurred at the Charité at Berlin. The patient, it is asserted, died after the illness had with fearful rapidity passed through all its stages.

(From the *Liverpool Mercury*, August 18.)

RE-APPEARANCE OF THE PERIODIC COMET OF 292 YEARS.

In the *Times* newspaper of Tuesday last, the 15th instant, a notice was given by Mr. I. R. Hind of the discovery of a comet in the constellation Auriga, by Dr. Petersen, of Altona. The comet is described as small, but bright and easily observed; its positions, as given by Dr. Petersen, were, in Altona Mean Time,

Aug. 7—14 46 13...R.A., 6 15 0.3...N.L., 41° 18' 46" 10—13 20 43... 6 31 22.3... 88 49 0

which, at a mean obliquity of 23° 27' 23" for the ecliptic, give for

Aug. 7—Longitude 92° 57' 19"...N.L. 16° 44' 6" 10—95 21 0... 15 16 3

On placing in my New Cometarium, as described in the *Liverpool Mercury* of September 5, 1845, a diagram, al- ready prepared, according to Halley's elements, for the course of the comet of 1556—which may, with propriety, be named the Egidian Comet, in honor of Father Giles, of Cambridge, its first English commemorator.—I was able, in the short space of ten minutes, to determine that the comet now discovered by Dr. Petersen is, in reality, the long expected periodic comet of 292 years, concerning which so much has been written, and which has been so anxiously looked for by the whole body of astronomers.

By the comet's positions on the 7th and 10th instant, it would appear that it passed its perihelion in the last week of July, and is now descending to the southern hemi- sphere, which it will probably enter before the close of the present month.

It is much to be regretted that the weather is so cloudy. The earth and the comet are now gradually approaching each other, but will not come so near each other as in the year 1264; for the perihelion has this time preceded the actual equinox by a week less than it did in the year 1264, when its display was so terrific.—“great, bright, and spreading a long broad trail,” as described in the *Annals of Colmar*. The nearest approach this time will not be less than thirty millions of miles. In the year 1556 the dis- tance of the comet from the earth was less than seven mil- lions of miles, the comet being then in its ascending node, whereas it is now about to pass through its descending node, as it did in the year 1264. The comet will be visible after dark in the evening, if the weather permit, in the north-east, below the North Pole, not far from the stars Castor and Pollux, slanting towards the star Procyon. This is a hasty and rude indication, but it may serve.

The apparent course of the comet will be nearly in the track of 1264, when “it was first seen,” as described by Father Giles, “beyond the circle of the zodiac, towards the north, over Cancer, and afterwards towards the south from Gemini, between Cancer and Orion.”

It is interesting to think that this same comet must have been seen and contemplated by the famous Roger Bacon, the inventor of the telescope, who was following the pro- fession of a friar, at Oxford, in a bold and troubled career, whilst the less ambitious Father Giles was carrying on the same concern, in a quiet way, at Cambridge. It is to be hoped that Father Giles fared better than Father Roger, for Roger was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment, in chastisement of his presumption in giving himself airs of knowledge superior to that of his superiors. Some have thought the punishment exceeded the offence, but others think it did not; it is a mere matter of opinion.

JOHN TAYLOR.

Liverpool, August 16, 1845.

(From the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, Sept. 1.)

OBSERVATORY, CAMBRIDGE, } August 30th, 1845.

DEAR SIR.—On Monday morning, about two o'clock, the Comet of Encke was seen at this Observatory by Mr. G. P. Bond, as an exceedingly faint nebulous patch of light. It was, however, so soon obscured by clouds, that only one pretty good place was obtained by the read- ings of the circles of the Great Equatorial.

Last night and this morning we were enabled to get a series of micrometrical measures with illuminated wires. It is yet rather a difficult object, but has increased in brightness since Monday morning.

Respectfully and truly yours,

W. C. BOND.

To President Everett.

QUEBEC:

THURSDAY, 6th SEPTEMBER, 1845.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported for the *Quebec Gazette*.]

MONTREAL, Sept. 5.—7, P. M.

Flour dull at 28s. 6d. @ 28s. 9d. We hear of a sale of 250 bbls. at 28s. 6d.

No wheat offering. Ashes without change. No news in the city.

The ship *Cambria*, with a general cargo from the Clyde, arrived this forenoon.

NEW YORK, September 5.—3, P. M.

A telegraph despatch from Washington says Isaac Frazer is appointed Acting Attorney-General. The warehouse of Andrew Spiers, Augusta, Georgia, containing 600 bales cotton, was burned on the 1st inst. Loss \$12 to \$15,000.

NEW ORLEANS, September 4.

Yellow fever increasing, but has not yet spread to any alarming extent.

Stocks without much change. Sales Treasury notes at 34.

Exchange closed without much animation at 9 @ 94 for first class bills.

Freights firm. Amount of coin in sub-treasury, \$2,000,000, and the Secretary has refused to receive any payment on the loan for the present.

NEW YORK.—61, P. M.

Ashes without change, with small sales. Cotton steady. Sales 1000 bales, partly for export. Middling upland, 64; Orleans, 63 @ 64.

Flour and Meal—Fair enquiry to-day, but mar- ket, if anything, less firm. Purchases can be made rather easier. Market 6d. below the highest point. Sales 5000 bbls. at \$5.94 to 6 for good brands; \$6 to 6.06 for new Genesee. Included in the sales were 1 to 2000 bbls. for export. Receipts are moderate. In meal small business at \$3.74 for Jer- sey; \$3.50 for Pennsylvania.

Rye flour, \$3.87, and quiet. Grain—Market dull in the morning for corn, but the sales before the close ran up to a fair extent.—About 80,000 bushels, changed hands, including 8000 on board ship. 18,000 bushels, round yellow, 73c. to 75; good mixed, 65c. to 67. Included in the sales were 30,000 bushels, Baltimore white, to arrive, at 67c. to 68.

Wheat in fair request for export, and sales of Genesee reached 1850 at \$1.34 to 1.35. Rye, 70c. to 73, with sales 10,000 bushels. Oats dull, and selling at 34c. to 35.

In pork a moderate business doing, but the mar- ket is a little firmer. Sales 5 or 600 bbls. at \$8.94 to 9.06, and \$11.50 to 11.55.

Beef firm for mess, with sales 3 or 400 bbls. at \$12.62 to 13.

Lard not active, but no change in the rates.—Sales 3 or 400 bbls. at 82c. to 83.

Whiskey, tendency upward. GROCERIES.—A firm market for sugars, and up- ward tendency. At auction 700 bags Rio coffee sold at 54c. to 62. Lined oil steady. Sales at 56c. to 57, to arrive, and 58c. on the spot; and 2 or 3000 gallons American at 60c. to 61.

Sales at the Board to-day were large. Treasury notes and United States 6's sold at yes- terday's prices.

Sterling, 9 to 94, and steady. Freights—Liverpool, corn, 84d. to 9d. Flour, 3s. 17th ult. are received. Paredes has managed to evade all pursuit, and is now with the Indians in Sierra Gordo. Positive information regarding this fact has reached the Government, and the “*El Moni- tor*” states that he is endeavouring to stir up a war of castes in the country. All the States, through

their respective Governments, have sent congratula- tions on the quelling of the outbreak at Guana- juato.

The *Arco Iris* of the 15th states that smuggling is continually going on at different points of the coast, and it will be impossible to stop the evil un- less the Government make some effort to revive a marine force and *Garda Costa*. Both are absolutely required.

In Vera Cruz every thing was very dull, although the population were free from a sight of the re- doubtful North Americans. It seems to them that they have carried away with them the very spirit of trade and business. The papers of the capital give an account of an irruption of American Free Booters into New Leon from Laredo. They had sacked the towns of Sabinas and Aldamas, where they pillaged to the amount of \$40,000.

The *Monito Republic*, announces that an official notice was lately published in the *Guatemala Gazette*, giving an account of a triumph achieved over the Indian insurgents in Gavia. The same periodical, in speaking of late events at Chiapas, states that more is to be feared from a collision of the parties in that State than the war of castes.

Our American exchanges by this morning's mail are principally filled with the news by the *Niagara*. The following is from the correspondent of the New- York Sun:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19, 1845.

12 O'clock, Noon.

The steamship *United States* arrived at South- ampton last Friday night, thirteen days and six hours from New-York.

In the House of Commons, last night, on the motion for going into a committee of supply, Mr. Cheste- opposed the grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson Bay Company, and after a lengthened dis- cussion, the motion was lost by a majority of 18—76 against—53 for the motion.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN AFFAIR.—The *Post* and *Interior Gazette* (the official journal) of Stock- holm, of the 4th, announces that the cabinets of Paris and London have declared, collectively and formally, to the central government of Germany, that any ulterior aggression on the part of Germany against Denmark will be regarded by France and by England as a declaration of war made against them by the Germanic Confederation.

HEMP FOR CANADA.—A St. Louis paper of the 23rd August says:

“A lot of 20 tons prime dew-rotted hemp was shipped yesterday from this city by way of the Illi- nois river, canal and lakes to Quebec, Lower Canada. Several lots have heretofore gone to Toronto and other points in the British provinces. We also noticed about 100 kegs of lard going on board a steamer for Pittsburg, and destined for the New- York market. The old channels of trade are nearly lost sight of, in the many new and more profitable ones springing up daily.”

We hope our neighbors will not expose us to the temptation of making any bad use of this hemp.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO EMIGRATION TO THE BRIT- ISH PROVINCES IN NORTH AMERICA.

CANADA.

(No. 85.) No. 1.

COPY of a DESPATCH from Governor-General the Earl of ELGIN and KINCARDINE to EARL GREY, Government House, Montreal, June 28, 1845.

(Received July 20, 1845.)

My LORD, With the view of ascertaining, by personal obser- vation, how matters are conducted at the Quarantine Station, I proceeded to Grosse Isle at the close of last week. My visit was altogether unexpected by the authorities, and I had accordingly the advantage of seeing the establishment in its usual working order.

2. I have much pleasure in reporting to your Lordship that I have been highly gratified by what I have thus been enabled to see of its condition and management. In order to ensure greater regularity and system, it has been placed this year under the control of a military commandant, Captain Scott, of the 71st regiment, who has shown much good sense and firmness in carrying out the instructions he has received from the Government. The accommoda- tions provided for the large and sickly emigration of last year have moreover been found hitherto, at least, with some partial additions and repairs, amply sufficient for the requirements of the present season.

3. The island itself is admirably adapted for the purpose to which it is applied. It is nearly three miles long by one broad at the widest part, and is situated about 30 miles below Quebec, in the open channel of the St. Lawrence. Its surface is generally rocky, and picturesquely wooded, but patches of arable and fertile land occur here and there. The portion which is allotted to healthy passengers is separated from the rest by a narrow tongue of land, on which a guard-house and sentry are estab- lished. A second guard-house and sentry are placed on the verge of the hospital ground, at the distance of about a mile from the former, the interval between the two being appropriated to the military and cer- tain officers of the establishment. All unauthorized communication between the occupants of the different divisions of the quarantine station is thus cut off, for no one can pass from one to the other without an order from the Commandant.

4. The establishment for healthy passengers con- tains accommodation for about 2000, but I found very few there at the period of my visit, the ships which had recently arrived having been free from sickness, and consequently permitted to proceed with their freight at once to their destination. The hospital sheds are calculated to admit a still greater number, but the patients actually there did not, I was happy to observe, amount to 200 in all, and of these the larger portion were suffering from contin- ued fever or dysentery, cases of ship fever of the virulent typhus type being comparatively rare.

5. With the view of preventing all unnecessary interruption to trade, permission has been granted during the course of the present season to masters of ships placed in quarantine to proceed on their voyage after landing their passengers at Grosse Isle, and depositing in the hands of the authorities there a sum of money for their maintenance, calculated at the rate of 74d. currency per head per day for the period of their probable detention. The diseased are at once conveyed to the hospitals, and, in case of sickness, they are transferred to the other end of the island. This arrangement has been found to work well and to be conducive alike to the interest of the ship-owner, the immigrant, and the public health.

6. The best proof of the efficacy of the measures taken, whether at Grosse Isle or elsewhere, under the provisions of recent Imperial and Provincial Acts for preventing the spread of ship fever in the province is furnished by the sanitary condition of the immigrants at stations

test, these measures would appear to have been eminently successful. Upwards of 19,000 immigrants have already passed Montreal, and although a considerable number of sick have been admitted and treated in the immigrant hospital, only one case of decided typhus has been declared itself there, the prevalent maladies being continued fever, cold, and dysentery, to which persons arriving in a new country are at all times subject.

7. Your Lordship will not fail to appreciate the importance of the facts which I have in this statement briefly submitted for your information. They will tend, I trust, to allay the panic occasioned by last year's immigration, and to induce the colonial public to recognize more frankly and fully the advantages which the province derives from the introduction of labor and capital from Great Britain and Ireland: they will also, I hope, enable the Government to resist inordinate demands on the Provincial Treasury, on account of alleged services and expenditure in connection with immigration, professed by persons who remember the liberality with which aid of this description was afforded during the past calamitous season.

8. I cannot, however, in this short review of the condition and prospects of the immigration of this season, omit to mention one circumstance, which is not only very deplorable in itself, but which is also, I fear, likely to operate to the prejudice of the immigrant. I am assured by persons well qualified to offer an opinion of the subject, that the depression now prevailing among the commercial and trading classes in the province exceeds anything of the kind ever before experienced in Canada. So unfortunate a state of things necessarily reacts upon the agriculturists who are deprived of the accommodation to which they are accustomed, and consequently disabled from employing the usual amount of labor. I must add that some of the great public works, which large sums have been expended of late years, are completed, while others are progressing less briskly than heretofore. Nor is it probable that their place will be supplied by extensive undertakings on the part of individuals or companies until credit revives. The crops on the ground at present are, however, promising; and if Providence blesses the province with an abundant harvest, some of the evils which I have indicated above will, it may be hoped, disappear.

9. Meanwhile my council are desirous to render the waste lands of the Crown more readily available for settlement, and are adopting measures with that view. It is proposed to open up roads through the unoccupied lands, and to make free grants in small lots upon them to actual settlers on the principles and conditions adopted in the Owen Sound Settlement. Each individual thus located on land, when not himself an immigrant, provides for one by creating a gap in the labour market, which the latter may fill. The smallness of the grants, and the stringent conditions of clearance and occupation insisted on, have been found in the experiments hitherto made to furnish an adequate security against their falling into the hands of speculators—a risk which, in the opinion of some, constitutes an insuperable barrier to the success of any system of settlement which involves the gratuitous alienation of land. With respect to objections for such schemes, founded on the assumption that they have a tendency to produce over-dispersion of population and a consequent disturbance of those social relations which are indispensable to combination of labor and accumulation of national wealth, I venture to submit that they hardly apply to a measure so carefully guarded, and to the peculiar condition of a community which has the means of supplying from a source which is practically inexhaustible, any void in the labour market created by increased rapidity of settlement.

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ELGIN AND KINCARDINE.
The Right Hon. Earl Grey, &c. &c. &c.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.—“We announce with pleasure,” says *Le Canadien*, “that Mr. JOHN RYAN, the old friend of the public and of cheap navigation on the St. Lawrence, has again entered the lists to battle efficaciously with monopoly, by means of a swift though middling-sized steamer. When we recollect the many efforts of this gentleman to increase the facilities of travel and trade in this country, by moderate charges on board the steamers between Quebec and Montreal; when we consider that it was he who got up the *People's Line*, from which he was compelled to withdraw, in order that it might combine with the old monopoly, and that the comparatively high prices of 15s. to 17s. 6d. might be resumed; when, especially, we observe the crusade which the united companies carry on against the steamer *Lady Elgin*, we feel the necessity of some control over the present powerful association, which tends to forestall the navigation of the St. Lawrence. Now everybody will admit that Mr. Ryan is the man to carry out successfully such an enterprise, and that it is the duty of all those who can do so to grant him the aid and encouragement to which he is unquestionably entitled by his past efforts in favor of the public good.”

We fully concur in what *Le Canadien* says in the above extract.

The public in general, and the cities of Quebec and Montreal particularly, are largely indebted to the public spirit of Mr. Ryan, who in 1844, when the monopoly cabin rate was 20s., originated the opposition *People's Line*, the establishment of which was owing to his character, tact and indomitable perseverance, or, as our neighbors would say, “solitary and alone” he “set the ball in motion,” and successfully grappled with the old monopoly and its adjuncts, although he has reaped none of the benefits derived from the success in that primary object of his labors.

Another advantage for which the public are indebted to him, and of which he might also truly say: *Sic vos non vobis*, &c., is the existing (his) contract for carrying the mails, at much lower rates than previously, delivering upwards at a quarter past 8 A.M. instead of noon, and downwards at a quarter past 7 A.M. in lieu of 8. But he would not have slept there: his ruling passion, or, as some would say, his “hobby,” was and is, we know, the introduction of Rowland Hill's system of penny postage.

That great wrong has been inflicted on Mr. Ryan, none can hardly gainsay. As in his appeal for aid in his present laudable enterprise, uniting public good with support to his family, he purposes rendering a faithful account of his stewardship of the Line of his creation, from its origin to his being ousted from it, we forbear saying anything further than wishing him all possible success.

THE MINISTRY STANDING ALTERNATELY ON EACH LEG.—*Le Journal de Québec*, the ministerial organ in this city, says it is told that the Clerk of the Peace, who had received a letter from the Provincial Secretary informing him that the name of Mr. L. P. Dufresne had been struck off the list of Ma-

gistrates, received another the next day, informing him that this first decision was suspended.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.—At the annual graduation of Doctors of Medicine at this University on the 1st August, 63 young gentlemen obtained their degrees, among whom was Mr. Joseph Carrier of Quebec, formerly a student under Dr. Frémont. His thesis was on the Diseases of the Chest.

SEALS continue to visit our fresh waters, attracted, it is said, out of their briny element, by the siren voice of a gallant colonel, now a member of the Montreal City Council, who has undertaken to make that city the “head of salt water navigation.” Another of these amphibious creatures, measuring five feet in length and weighing eighty pounds, was shot the day before yesterday on the beach, opposite the Priests' Farm at Beauport. The Quebec *Mercury*, determined to justify the epithet “oily,” which has been applied to its late friend the colonel by some unfriendly journalists in Montreal, pelts him with the blubber of each of his “victims” as they are caught.

QUEBEC GAS WORKS.—We mentioned a short time ago that these works were advancing rapidly towards completion, and that the main pipes were being laid down along the principal streets of the city. The works are now very nearly complete. The *Mercury* thus describes them in their present state of forwardness:—

“We this day visited the site of the Gas Works, and found them to be in an advanced state. This site has been reclaimed from the bed of the River St. Charles; indeed where an extensive pile of buildings are now erected, schooners and small trading craft last summer floated at anchor. The foundation of the buildings, artificially formed, is 21 feet in depth, and the area of the works is 200 feet by 137.”

“The buildings were planned by P. Peebles, Esq., the talented Manager of the company, and constructed by Messrs. Wilson & Peters, the contractors. They are of brick, substantially erected, and will be covered with tin; the roofing now on being of that material. On the east we have the offices of the company, with a light and spacious show-room overhead; adjoining are the workshop and coal sheds, lofty buildings. On the centre of the north wall is the Retort House, extending into the yard 65 feet by 55. The chimney, the foundation of which is without the wall, will be a circular one. The necessary materials for its construction are daily expected. On the west side of the square we find the buildings for the condensers, purifiers, lime-house, and station-meter house, and at the south west corner is the gasometer house, which also contains the tank. The tank is 51 feet 9 inches within, in diameter, by 26 feet deep; it is wholly finished, and the columns for suspending the gas-holder are also set up. The gas-holder, itself, it is expected, will be finished in a fortnight or three weeks. Its diameter will be 50 feet, depth 16 feet, and it will be capable of containing about 31,416 cubic feet of gas.

“With respect to the operations of the Company beyond the works proper, the main pipes have been laid through the following streets:—St. Paul, St. Peter, Saint-Antoine, Champlain (to the Cul de Sac), Notre Dame, in the Lower Town, ascending Mountain Street to the Upper Town, where the following Streets have been laid:—Place St. John, Fabrique, Buade, and Fort, turning into the Place d'Armes, facing St. George's Hotel. In St. Roch's the pipe-laying in Desfosses and Bridge Streets will be completed within a fortnight.

“This is a brief but comprehensive outline of the operations of the company since its first working. The time is now at hand when the public will have to co-operate. The City Council are to pay for a certain number of lamps, but we understand that but few applications have as yet been made by tradesmen for a supply of gas for their shops.

“A propos to this subject, Mr. Peebles is about to open his collection of lustres, pendants, &c.”

We find it mentioned in one of the late English papers that a Miss Anne Wright, of Radford, committed suicide with her father's razor. She had fallen in love with Mr. Caughey, a Wesleyan minister, after hearing him preach, and destroyed herself in a fit of despondency. Mr. Caughey is well known in Quebec.—(*Mercury*.)

THE POTATO ROT.—The Montreal *Gazette* notes the appearance of the potato rot in the counties of Montreal, Terrebonne, Beauharnois and Richelieu, and adds:—“for the next season the potato, if attainable at all, will only be attainable as a luxury.”

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The distress under which this colony has for some time labored, is about to be relieved by the abundance of the incoming crops and the yield of the fisheries. The appearance of the potato blight affords the only drawback to this prospect of a vastly improved condition.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—At the late “commencement” of this University, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Venerable G. O. STUART, Archdeacon of Kingston, Upper Canada.

NEW POST OFFICES are shortly to be established at St. Raymond and St. Catherine, in the county of Portneuf, application to that effect in the proper quarter having been successfully made by Mr. Duchesnay, the member of parliament for the county.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Bark Lord Sandon, Walsh, New York, 14th Aug., order, ballast.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Name. For. By Whom. Where.
Eagle, Poole, A. Gilmour & Co., Wolfe's Cove, Martin's Superior, Londonderry, LeMesurier & Co., [Wharf.]

CLEARED.

Bark Marquis of Chandos, Coleman, Penzance, C.E. Levey & Co.
Brig St. George, Galleghan, London, W. J. C. Benson.
Ship Ben Nevis, Turner, Liverpool, G. B. Symes & Co.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The ship Lockwoods, Errington, from Cork with passengers, arrived at Grosse Ile yesterday. All her passengers were to be landed—3 of them are sick with dysentery—She had no deaths.
Capt. Walsh, on the 3rd instant, passed the ship Wm. Dawson, of Aloha, bark Souter Johnny, and several other vessels below, coming up, names unknown.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FATHER POINT, Sept. 5.—9½ A. M.

Weather calm and clear on shore, but thick fog at sea. Slight N. W. breeze.

4 P. M.
Weather clear—Wind N. E. Fog cleared off at 1½ P. M. 4 square-rigged vessels to windward, inward bound.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, Sept. 5.—10 A. M.

Very fine weather this morning, but at present a dense fog prevails. Wind S. W. Several outward bound vessels passed last evening.

4 P. M.
Weather fine and clear. Fog cleared away at 2 P. M.

PASSENGERS.

The Niagara had 111 passengers. Among them we notice Miss Shaw, of Quebec; Major H. Rowan, lady and male servant.

DIED.

At St. Thomas, on the 1st instant, aged 85, Dame Couillard des Isles, widow of the late Dr. Frederick Wm. Oliva, and owner of part of the Seigneuries of Rivière du Sud and Lépinay.

At St. Thomas, on the 30th ult., Dame Emilie Lemieux, wife of Richard Samuel Dominique, Esq., deputy registrar.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EXTENSIVE AND ANNUAL SALE OF DUNDEE STOVES.

Will be sold at the Stores of Messrs. MOORE, GRAINGER & Co., on WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept., the following Castings, viz:

215 DOUBLE 3 feet STOVES,
180 do. 2½ do.
110 Single 3 do.
65 do. 2½ do.
45 do. 27 inch do.
80 do. 24 do.
95 do. 20 do.
E. LACROIX, A. & B.

Quebec, 5th Sept. 1848.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Assignee to the Bankrupt Estate of PIERRE GINGRAS, Junior, of Quebec, and requests all persons indebted to the said estate to settle their accounts immediately.

CHAS. LANGEVIN.

Quebec, 5th Sept. 1848.

BANKRUPT.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec.

DUNCAN McCOWAN, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Grocer, Commission issued by WILLIAM POWER, Esquire, one of the Circuit Judges in and for the said District of Quebec, dated the second day of September, 1848. Meeting of Creditors to be held in the Court House in the said City of Quebec, on TUESDAY, the NINETEENTH day of SEPTEMBER instant, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 2d Sept. 1848.

BANKRUPT.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec.

CHARLES HOUGH, of the City of Quebec, in the District of Quebec, Trader, Commission issued by JEAN CASIMIR BRUNEAU, Esquire, one of the Circuit Judges in and for the said District of Quebec, dated the second day of Sept., 1848. Meeting of Creditors to be held in the Court House in the said City of Quebec, on THURSDAY, the TWENTY-FIRST day of SEPTEMBER instant, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon.

W. S. SEWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Quebec, 2d Sept. 1848.



POST OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next MAIL FOR ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax), will be closed at the Quebec Post Office, on THURSDAY, the 7th SEPTEMBER.

PAID & UNPAID LETTERS will be received to SEVEN o'clock, P. M.
Newspapers to SIX o'clock, P. M.
Post Office, Quebec, 1st Sept., 1848.



TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned and endorsed “TENDER FOR CHAMBLAY CANAL REPAIRS,” will be received until WEDNESDAY, the SIXTH instant, for the LOCK, and until MONDAY, the ELEVENTH instant, for the other work of repairs of the Chamblay Canal, as follows:—

First.—For taking down and rebuilding the West side of Lock No. 4, with such repairs to the foundation as may be found necessary.

Secondly.—For excavation of Puddle Trenches, and for Puddling in rear of the Walls of Locks Nos. 2, 3 & 4.

Thirdly.—For the excavation of a Puddle Trench in the bottom of Canal, a Back Drain at the East bank for Puddling in the bottom of the Canal, from the head of Lock No. 2 to Hart's Bridge, at places where Slips have occurred, or are likely to occur.

Fourthly.—For clearing out the Arches of Papineau's and McNally's Culverts, and for deepening and widening the Outlet Ditch, and for rebuilding the East Wing of the former.

Fifthly.—For excavating the bottom of the Canal to the level of the Mitre Sill of the Guard Lock, and for repairing the outer slope Wall from the head of the Island St. Therese to the Guard Lock at St. Johns.

Forms of Tender may be seen at the Office of Mr. BORNE, Canal Superintendent, Chamblay, where all necessary information relative to the Work may be obtained.

By order, THOMAS A. BEGLY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works, 4th September, 1848.

FOR SALE

BY the Subscriber and constantly on hand—BUILDING MATERIALS of all descriptions, such as Boards, Deals, Planks, Scantling and Square Timber, Pine and Spruce Deals, ready planed, tongued and grooved, on the most liberal terms.

Apply to EDWARD PATRICK LEE.

22nd Aug., 1848.

MISS WILLAN

BEGS to inform her friends and the public, that she is prepared to receive Pupils on MONDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER, at her residence, No. 6, Esplanade.

MISS WILLAN's terms are, for the usual branches of English Education, French inclusive, £8 per annum for every child over ten years of age, and £6 per annum for every child under ten years of age.

MUSIC, £1 10s. per quarter.
DRAWING, £1 5s. per quarter.
Quebec, 2nd Sept. 1848.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec.

In the matter of MARY ANN HICK, of the City of Quebec, Dealer in Dry Goods, widow of the late Horatio Carmel, in his life time of the said City of Quebec, Importer of Dry Goods.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on MONDAY, the SECOND day of OCTOBER next, at the hour of TEN in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard, the said Mary Ann Hick will move Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, that the allowance of the Certificate of Discharge in this matter, on the eighteenth day of November last, to the said Bankrupt, be confirmed by the said Court.

HAMBY CAIRNS, Solicitor for the said Bankrupt.

Quebec, 4th Sept. 1848.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been put in possession of a WHITE PINE RAFT marked P. A. & S. T. B., on the 19th June, 1846, and which is now lying in the Cove of SHAW & JEFFREY, Point Levy, and having disbursed sundry sums on said Raft, the owners are hereby notified that if said Raft is not claimed and the amount so disbursed paid before the 15th SEPTEMBER next, it will then be sold by Public Auction, for the purpose of realizing said disbursements.

THOS. SMYTH.

Point Levy, 24th Aug. 1848.

QUEBEC GAS COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the STOCKHOLDERS of the QUEBEC GAS COMPANY, that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, it was Resolved—That the Stockholders should pay into the hands of the Treasurer at the Bank of British North America, the following instalment, viz:—An eight instalment of £5 ½ Share, on or before the 25th September next, a final instalment of £5 ½ Share, on or before 25th October next.

WILLIAM A. CUNRY, Secretary.

Quebec, 21st Aug. 1848.

NOTICE.

THE QUEBEC GAS COMPANY are now laying down the MAIN PIPES for the purpose of lighting the City with GAS, and are ready to receive applications from such persons as may wish to have it introduced into their premises.

The Company having imported all the necessary Fittings and engaged experienced Workmen, are prepared to fit up all inside Fittings at the lowest rates.

As much depends upon the quality of the Fittings and the manner in which they are put up, any Fittings erected by private individuals must be subject to the inspection and approval of an Officer of the Company.

The Company have also imported a full assortment of handsome Lustres, Pendants and Brackets, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices.

The rates for supplying Gas may be known by application at the Company's Office, at the Works.

By order of the Directors, PHILIP PEEBLES, Manager.

Quebec, 26th August, 1848.

CLIFTON'S HOTEL,

(LATE RASCOS.)

ST. PAUL STREET MONTREAL.

THE undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage received by him since he has OPENED that

MAGNIFICENT MANSION,

Formerly known as RASCOS HOTEL, and begs to inform the public that he has RENOVATED the whole ESTABLISHMENT, and can safely assure Visitors who may honor him with their patronage that nothing shall be wanted on his part to contribute to their convenience and comfort.

THE BILLS OF FARE, the WINES, the BATHS, CARRIAGES and the INTERNAL DECORATIONS of this SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT cannot be surpassed by any on the Continent.

The situation is delightful; that part of St. Paul Street on which the House stands being eighty feet wide. A new Street, fifty feet wide, leads immediately from the very front of the Hotel to the River, and a complete and extended view of the Navigation of the St. Lawrence is distinctly seen from almost every window.

H. CLIFTON, Late of the Caledonia Springs.

St. Paul Street, 12th May, 1848.

H. C. begs to observe, that his charges are as moderate as any other Hotel in the City.

MR. FUTVOYE, ADVOCATE,

PLACE D'ARMES HILL, MONTREAL.

NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Montreal, July 3rd, 1848.

THE PROPRIETORS of SHARES in the Capital Stock of the ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY, are hereby notified and required to pay to the Treasurer, at the Company's Office, No. 18, Little St. James Street, in this City, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th INSTALMENTS of FIVE POUNDS currency, per Share, each.

The 7th Instalment on or before the 1st of August, the 8th Instalment on or before the 1st of October, the 9th Instalment on or before the 1st of December, the 10th Instalment on or before the 1st of February, and the 11th Instalment on or before the 1st of April now next ensuing.

Persons residing in the District of St. Francis, can make their payments at the Agencies of the City Bank at Sherbrooke or Stanstead, as may be most convenient from locality.

By order, THOMAS STEERS, Secretary and Treasurer.

Quebec, 27th June, 1848.

To be inserted once a week during three months in the Quebec Gazette, Le Canadien, Le Minerve and the Montreal Liberator.

Booths, 10th June, 1848.

Board of Notaries of Quebec.

QUEBEC, 1st Sept., 1848.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Provincial Statute 10 and 11 Victoria, Cap. 21, that a GENERAL MEETING of the NOTARIES of the District of Quebec, including the District of Gaspé, will be held in the City of Quebec, on the TWENTIETH day of SEPTEMBER next, at TWO of the clock in the afternoon, in the PARLIAMENT HOUSE; to which general meeting the several Notaries residing within the limits aforesaid, are invited to attend for the purpose of advising together on matters of interest to the Profession.

By order, JOS. LAURIN, Secretary R. N. Q.

By order, JOS. LAURIN, Secretary R. N. Q.

FOR SALE:

A SPLENDID FARM situate in the Parish of ST. AMBROISE, within seven miles of Quebec, consisting of Nine arpents in breadth and Nineteen in depth, with a beautiful STONE HOUSE, Farm House, Barn and Stables; the whole recently erected. Condition liberal. A considerable part of the purchase money may remain in the hands of the purchaser. For further details, enquire of the Rev. Mr. ANTOINE PARANT, Quebec Seminary, or on the spot, of MISS FORTIER, or of the Rev. Mr. FORTIER, Curé of Nicolet.

—ALSO—

A WOOD LAND in the same Parish, Quebec, 4th Sept., 1848. 3m.

CANADA HOUSE,

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber has taken the CANADA HOUSE for the SEASON, and is prepared to receive VISITORS, and trusts, by strict attention to their comfort, to give satisfaction to those who may call upon him.

WM. SCOBIE, (Late of the Caledonia Mountain House and United States Hotel, Saratoga Springs.)

June 8th.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

TO CAPITALISTS.

FOR SALE, the SEIGNIORY of St. GEORGE, situated to the South of the St. Lawrence, 12 miles from Laprairie, and containing about 25,000 arpents of land in superficies, of which 24,000 are now conceded; with a Grist Mill (three run of stones) driven by Water or by Steam; a Carding Mill; a Fulling Mill; a Saw Mill with the latest improvements, and a Dye House, all in good working order.

There is also the Seigniorial Farm, measuring 90 superficial arpents, on which is built the Manor House, of stone, two stories high and finished in the latest style, with stone outbuildings, orchard, &c., and also another lot of land, and a House built near the Mills.

The conditions are the most favorable and easy; only small portion of the consideration money will be required down to pay a few debts; £2400 will remain in the hands of the purchaser *à constitut*, and the balance will be payable in four yearly instalments. Title unquestionable.

For further particulars apply (if by letters post paid,) to the undersigned Notary, No. 24, St. François Xavier Street.

T. DOUCET, N. P.

Montreal, 26th Aug., 1848.

THE undersigned being named Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late THOMAS FARGUES, in his life time of the City of Quebec, Physician and Surgeon, and Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, request all persons indebted to the Estate of the said late THOMAS FARGUES, to make immediate settlement, and those who have any claims against the said Estate, to forward such claims to R. E. CARON, one of the undersigned.

ED. CARON, ANT. PARANT, Exs. Test.

Quebec, 13th December, 1847.

MR. J. B. JONES,

Surgeon Dentist from England,

HAVING arranged to visit Quebec every FRIDAY & SATURDAY, at Mr. LAMONTAGNE'S, Watch Maker, St. John Street, begs to state that he may be consulted on each of those days between the hours of 10 and 4, in every branch of his profession, which combines all the modern improvements of London and Paris. He invites particular attention to his approved method of twenty years experience in regulating children's teeth during the important period of dentition, which in most instances is accomplished without extracting any of the permanent set.

Dr. JONES's connection in England with the firm of Alex & Jones, 26, Bridge Street, Blackfriars, City, London, will ensure to his patients the advantage, during their sojourn in England, of every attention to their cases without extra charge.

No fees for consultation. Residence, 17, Great St. James Street, Montreal, next the Post Office.

17th July, 1848.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will, during the Season, run

their STEAMERS and BARGES, carrying Freight, Passengers, or Tows between Quebec and Montreal.

Freight and Tows Cash—Apply to JAMES MCKENZIE, Agent—Quebec.

GILMOUR & CO., Montreal.

Quebec, 8th May, 1848.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.

EMPLOYED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, IV. VICT. CAP. IX.

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

R. PENISTON, India Wharf, Agent

Referees—JOS. MORRIS, 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	Age	First Five Years	Second Five Years	Third Five Years	Fourth Five Years	Age	One Year	Seven Years
16	1 9 11	0 15 2	0 7 8	16	1 9 11	1 3 11	1 3 11	1 3 11	16	0 18 6	0 19 9
17	1 10 0	0 15 6	0 7 11	17	1 10 0	1 4 5	1 4 5	1 4 5	17	0 19 1	0 20 2
18	1 11 0	0 16 0	0 8 1	18	1 11 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	1 5 0	18	0 19 6	0 20 5
19	1 12 0	0 16 5	0 8 5	19	1 12 0	1 5 5	1 5 5	1 5 5	19	0 20 1	0 21 0
20	1 13 0	0 17 0	0 9 0	20	1 13 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	20	0 20 6	0 21 4
21	1 14 0	0 17 5	0 9 5	21	1 14 0	1 6 5	1 6 5	1 6 5	21	0 21 1	0 22 1
22	1 15 0	0 18 0	0 10 0	22	1 15 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	22	0 21 6	0 22 6
23	1 16 0	0 18 5	0 10 5	23	1 16 0	1 7 5	1 7 5	1 7 5	23	0 22 1	0 23 1
24	1 17 0	0 19 0	0 11 0	24	1 17 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	24	0 22 6	0 23 6
25	1 18 0	0 19 5	0 11 5	25	1 18 0	1 8 5	1 8 5	1 8 5	25	0 23 1	0 24 1
26	1 19 0	0 20 0	0 12 0	26	1 19 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	26	0 23 6	0 24 6
27	1 20 0	0 20 5	0 12 5	27	1 20 0	1 9 5	1 9 5	1 9 5	27	0 24 1	0 25 1
28	1 21 0	0 21 0	0 13 0	28	1 21 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	28	0 24 6	0 25 6
29	1 22 0	0 21 5	0 13 5	29	1 22 0	2 0 5	2 0 5	2 0 5	29	0 25 1	0 26 1
30	1 23 0	0 22 0	0 14 0	30	1 23 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	30	0 25 6	0 26 6
31	1 24 0	0 22 5	0 14 5	31	1 24 0	2 1 5	2 1 5	2 1 5	31	0 26 1	0 27 1
32	1 25 0	0 23 0	0 15 0	32	1 25 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	32	0 26 6	0 27 6
33	1 26 0	0 23 5	0 15 5	33	1 26 0	2 2 5	2 2 5	2 2 5	33	0 27 1	0 28 1
34	1 27 0	0 24 0	0 16 0	34	1 27 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	34	0 27 6	0 28 6
35	1 28 0	0 24 5	0 16 5	35	1 28 0	2 3 5	2 3 5	2 3 5	35	0 28 1	0 29 1
36	1 29 0	0 25 0	0 17 0	36	1 29 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	36	0 28 6	0 29 6
37	1 30 0	0 25 5	0 17 5	37	1 30 0	2 4 5	2 4 5	2 4 5	37	0 29 1	0 30 1
38	1 31 0	0 26 0	0 18 0	38	1 31 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	38	0 29 6	0 30 6
39	1 32 0	0 26 5	0 18 5	39	1 32 0	2 5 5	2 5 5	2 5 5	39	0 30 1	0 31 1
40	1 33 0	0 27 0	0 19 0	40	1 33 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	40	0 30 6	0 31 6
41	1 34 0	0 27 5	0 19 5	41	1 34 0	2 6 5	2 6 5	2 6 5	41	0 31 1	0 32 1
42	1 35 0	0 28 0	0 20 0	42	1 35 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	42	0 31 6	0 32 6
43	1 36 0	0 28 5	0 20 5	43	1 36 0	2 7 5	2 7 5	2 7 5	43	0 32 1	0 33 1
44	1 37 0	0 29 0	0 21 0	44	1 37 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	44	0 32 6	0 33 6
45	1 38 0	0 29 5	0 21 5	45	1 38 0	2 8 5	2 8 5	2 8 5	45	0 33 1	0 34 1
46	1 39 0	0 30 0	0 22 0	46	1 39 0	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 9 0	46	0 33 6	0 34 6
47	1 40 0	0 30 5	0 22 5	47	1 40 0	2 9 5	2 9 5	2 9 5	47	0 34 1	0 35 1
48	1 41 0	0 31 0	0 23 0	48	1 41 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	48	0 34 6	0 35 6
49	1 42 0	0 31 5	0 23 5	49	1 42 0	3 0 5	3 0 5	3 0 5	49	0 35 1	0 36 1
50	1 43 0	0 32 0	0 24 0	50	1 43 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	50	0 35 6	0 36 6
51	1 44 0	0 32 5	0 24 5	51	1 44 0	3 1 5	3 1 5	3 1 5	51	0 36 1	0 37 1
52	1 45 0	0 33 0	0 25 0	52	1 45 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	52	0 36 6	0 37 6
53	1 46 0	0 33 5	0 25 5	53	1 46 0	3 2 5	3 2 5	3 2 5	53	0 37 1	0 38 1
54	1 47 0	0 34 0	0 26 0	54	1 47 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	54	0 37 6	0 38 6
55	1 48 0	0 34 5	0 26 5	55	1 48 0	3 3 5	3 3 5	3 3 5	55	0 38 1	0 39 1
56	1 49 0	0 35 0	0 27 0	56	1 49 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	56	0 38 6	0 39 6
57	1 50 0	0 35 5	0 27 5	57	1 50 0	3 4 5	3 4 5	3 4 5	57	0 39 1	0 40 1
58	1 51 0	0 36 0	0 28 0	58	1 51 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	58	0 39 6	0 40 6
59	1 52 0	0 36 5	0 28 5	59	1 52 0	3 5 5	3 5 5	3 5 5	59	0 40 1	0 41 1
60	1 53 0	0 37 0	0 29 0	60	1 53 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	60	0 40 6	0 41 6
61	1 54 0	0 37 5	0 29 5	61	1 54 0	3 6 5	3 6 5	3 6 5	61	0 41 1	0 42 1
62	1 55 0	0 38 0	0 30 0	62	1 55 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	62	0 41 6	0 42 6
63	1 56 0	0 38 5	0 30 5	63	1 56 0	3 7 5	3 7 5	3 7 5	63	0 42 1	0 43 1
64	1 57 0	0 39 0	0 31 0	64	1 57 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	64	0 42 6	0 43 6
65	1 58 0	0 39 5	0 31 5	65	1 58 0	3 8 5	3 8 5	3 8 5	65	0 43 1	0 44 1
66	1 59 0	0 40 0	0 32 0	66	1 59 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	66	0 43 6	0 44 6
67	1 60 0	0 40 5	0 32 5	67	1 60 0	3 9 5	3 9 5	3 9 5	67	0 44 1	0 45 1
68	1 61 0	0 41 0	0 33 0	68	1 61 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	68	0 44 6	0 45 6
69	1 62 0	0 41 5	0 33 5	69	1 62 0	4 0 5	4 0 5	4 0 5	69	0 45 1	0 46 1
70	1 63 0	0 42 0	0 34 0	70	1 63 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	70	0 45 6	0 46 6
71	1 64 0	0 42 5	0 34 5	71	1 64 0	4 1 5	4 1 5	4 1 5	71	0 46 1	0 47 1
72	1 65 0	0 43 0	0 35 0	72	1 65 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	72	0 46 6	0 47 6
73	1 66 0	0 43 5	0 35 5	73	1 66 0	4 2 5	4 2 5	4 2 5	73	0 47 1	0 48 1
74	1 67 0	0 44 0	0 36 0	74	1 67 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	74	0 47 6	0 48 6
75	1 68 0	0 44 5	0 36 5	75	1 68 0	4 3 5	4 3 5	4 3 5	75	0 48 1	0 49 1
76	1 69 0	0 45 0	0 37 0	76	1 69 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	76	0 48 6	0 49 6
77	1 70 0	0 45 5	0 37 5	77	1 70 0	4 4 5	4 4 5	4 4 5	77	0 49 1	0 50 1
78	1 71 0	0 46 0	0 38 0	78	1 71 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	78	0 49 6	0 50 6
79	1 72 0	0 46 5	0 38 5	79	1 72 0	4 5 5	4 5 5	4 5 5	79	0 50 1	0 51 1
80	1 73 0	0 47 0	0 39 0	80	1 73 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	80	0 50 6	0 51 6
81	1 74 0	0 47 5	0 39 5	81	1 74 0	4 6 5	4 6 5	4 6 5	81	0 51 1	0 52 1
82	1 75 0	0 48 0	0 40 0	82	1 75 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 7 0	82	0 51 6	0 52 6
83	1 76 0	0 48 5	0 40 5	83	1 76 0	4 7 5	4 7 5	4 7 5	83	0 52 1	0 53 1
84	1 77 0	0 49 0	0 41 0	84	1 77 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	84	0 52 6	0 53 6
85	1 78 0	0 49 5	0 41 5	85	1 78 0	4 8 5	4 8 5	4 8 5	85	0 53 1	0 54 1
86	1 79 0	0 50 0	0 42 0	86	1 79 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	86	0 53 6	0 54 6
87	1 80 0	0 50 5	0 42 5	87	1 80 0	4 9 5	4 9 5	4 9 5	87	0 54 1	0 55 1
88	1 81 0	0 51 0	0 43 0	88	1 81 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	88	0 54 6	0 55 6
89	1 82 0	0 51 5	0 43 5	89	1 82 0	5 0 5	5 0 5	5 0 5	89	0 55 1	0 56 1
90	1 83 0	0 52 0	0 44 0	90	1 83 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	5 1 0	90	0 55 6	0 56 6
91	1 84 0	0 52 5	0 44 5	91	1 84 0	5 1 5	5 1 5	5 1 5	91	0 56 1	0 57 1
92	1 85 0	0 53 0	0 45 0	92	1 85 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	5 2 0	92	0 56 6	0 57 6
93	1 86 0	0 53 5	0 45 5	93	1 86 0	5 2 5	5 2 5	5 2 5	93	0 57 1	0 58 1
94	1 87 0	0 54 0	0 46 0	94	1 87 0	5 3 0	5 3 0	5 3 0	94	0 57 6	0 58 6
95	1 88 0	0 54 5	0 46 5	95	1 88 0	5 3 5	5 3 5	5 3 5	95	0 58 1	0 59 1
96	1 89 0	0 55 0	0 47 0	96	1 89 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	96	0 58 6	0 59 6
97	1 90 0	0 55 5	0 47 5	97	1 90 0	5 4 5	5 4 5	5 4 5	97	0 59 1	0 60 1
98	1 91 0	0 56 0	0 48 0	98	1 91 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	5 5 0	98	0 59 6	0 60 6
99	1 92 0	0 56 5	0 48 5	99	1 92 0	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	99	0 60 1	0 61 1
100	1 93 0	0 57 0	0 49 0	100	1 93 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	5 6 0	100	0 60 6	0 61 6

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 (next birthday) may secure £1000 at his death, by the Annual payment of

£215 4s. 4d. until the expiration of five years;

16 1s. 8d. after 5 years, until the expiration of ten years;

19 10s. 10d. after 10 years, until the expiration of 15 years;

23 10s. 10d. after 15 years, until the expiration of 20 years; and

28 10s. 10d. after 20 years, during the remainder of his life.

With the option or alternative

Of continuing either of the payments throughout whole term of life, and having the sum assured periodically diminished, according to the annexed scale of reduction.

Scale of Reduction for an Assurance of £1000 at any Age, according to the Alternative Plan of Table II.

If the Premium, payable during the First five years be continued throughout the whole period of life, the sum Assured will be reduced to

Do. Do. Second five years, Do. £875

Do. Do. Third five years, Do. £750

Do. Do. Fourth five years, Do. £625

By comparing the rates of Table I and II, it will be seen that according to the Alternative Plan, somewhat less than one-third of the whole Life Premium is in general required in the first instance; the difference being afterwards made up, either by a gradual increase of Premium, during a given period, or by a corresponding gradual reduction of the sum Assured; the option, in every case, being given to the Policy holder of selecting the mode which may best suit his object or convenience.

The effect of an Assurance on a person's own life, is to create at once a Property in Reversion which can be realized. Take, for instance, the case of a person at the age of Thirty, who, by the payment of £5 15s. 10d., can become, at once, possessed of a bequeathable property of £1000, subject only to the condition of his continuing the same payment quarterly, during the remainder of his life—a condition which may be fulfilled by the mere saving of Nine shillings weekly, in his expenditure. Thus, by the exertion of a very slight degree of economy—such, indeed, as can scarcely be felt as an inconvenience, he may at once realize a capital of £1000, which he can bequeath, or dispose of in any way he may think proper.

In addition to the published rates, an extensive set of Tables has been computed for Assurances of Joint Lives, the survivor of two or more lives, and for contingent Assurances. Also, for Reversionary Annuities, Endowments for Widows and Children, and for every possible contingency, affecting human life, against which it may be prudent or expedient to provide.

The undersigned would particularly recommend, a Table of Decreasing Rates of Premium, on a novel, and remarkable plan. The Policy holder having the option, of discontinuing the payment of further premiums, after Twenty, Fifty, Ten, and even Five years—and the Policy still remaining in force. In the first case, for the full amount originally assured, and in either of the three other cases, for a portion of the same, according to a fixed and equitable Scale, endorsed upon the Policy. All claims