

MAHOGANY. FOR SALE BY the Subscriber, about ONE HUNDRED LOGS MAHOGANY.

JUST RECEIVED EX "SYRIA," AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. 500 BOLTS best GOUROU CANVAS.

RECEIVING by the Subscribers, and for Sale, 50 Casks Epsom Salts, 1 cwt. each.

FOR SALE, "Ohio" Superior FLOUR, Do. American Pastry do., in barrels and half barrels.

FRESH "Ohio" Superior FLOUR, Do. American Pastry do., in barrels and half barrels.

MESS and Prime Mess PORK, of American and Montreal packing and inspection.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!! NEW FUR STORE just opened and on Sale every description of Ladies' and Gentlemen's FURS.

JUST RECEIVED EX "SYRIA," AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. GENERAL assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY.

KEEPING POTATOES FROM TROIS PISTOLES. THE undersigned offers for Sale 1200 Bushels of superior picked POTATOES.

LONDON MADE GRATES, FENDERS, CRATE and BOX GLASS. Superior London Stout, Candles (Wax Wick), Velvet Corks, &c.

RECEIVED "Zealous," from London, and for sale by the Subscribers. English CALF-SKINS.

RECEIVED "SAFEGUARD," VERY superior assortment of ENGLISH LEATHER, consisting of—English Calf Skins, Do. Cordovan do.

ON SALE. 45,000 SUPERIOR BUILDING BRICKS, just arrived per Bark Lord Mulgrave, from Hull.

TEA, COFFEE, & ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 65, St. Lewis Street.

JUST received and for Sale direct from Hamburg—a large assortment of very superior WESTPHALIA HAMS.

BRITISH PLATE-GLASS. JUST received per "Emmanuel," 18 Cases of Superior PLATE-GLASS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE, A FEW Cases very superior London Waxed Calf Skins, and French Fronts.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: 500 BARRELS of Candle Tallow, 25 Tiers of Hams, (very superior).

BEST American hand picked FRUIT for sale. R. H. POOLE, McDonald's Wharf, St. Peter Street.

LANDING ex "Arctura," FROM LONDON. 1000 BOXES GLASS, 8 1/2 x 7 1/2 and 7 1/2 x 6 1/2.

FOR SALE BY the Subscriber 100 Barrels fresh COGNAC OYSTERS.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT METALLIC GUM-ELASTIC MANUFACTURES, CONSISTING of Mens', Womens' and Boys' over-shoes.

M. MOODIE, 36, ST. JOHN ST. BEGS respectfully to inform Town and Country Shop Keepers, that he has received a large assortment of DRY GOODS.

THREE RIVERS' STOVES FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' STORES, 50 DOUBLE 5 feet STOVES.

POTATOES. A SMALL Cargo of Prince Edward Island POTATOES, per Schooner CALM, arrived yesterday.

SALMON. THE undersigned offers for Sale—150 Tierces Superior Salmon, Hudson's Bay Company.

THE Subscribers offer for Sale at their Stores, in St. James Street—From well assorted sizes, 1/2 inch in Bands.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER: 100 HDS. Bright Muscovado SUGAR, 80 Cases Bohea TEA.

TO LET. THE Fishery of Mont Louis. THIS FISHERY extends upwards of three leagues in front on the St. Lawrence.

FOR SALE, AND POSSESSION GIVEN ON THE 1ST MAY NEXT. THAT large and pleasantly situated HOUSE No. 14, d'Antennet Street.

PLANEING AND SAWING ESTABLISHMENT. THE undersigned having erected a Mill for the purpose of carrying on the above Business.

ALL persons having claims against the late Municipal Council of Gaspé are requested to present the same to the undersigned.

ALL persons having claims against the late Council of Dorchester, are required to file their claims with either of the undersigned before the 1st day of December next.

APARTMENTS. THREE or FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with comfortable apartments, without Board, at No. 37, St. Ursule Street.

NOTICE. ALL persons in Destitution or Special Distress, in consequence of the Fires of the 28th of May and 28th of June last, are requested to Register their Names, Trades or Occupations and Places of Residence in a Book kept for that purpose by the undersigned.

WANTED, to Purchase or to Hire for the Winter, Three or Four Good Strong Working HORSES. Apply at this Office.

WANTED. AN ERRAND BOY.—Apply to CHAS. ROGERS, Superintendent Quebec Liby. Ass.

A HANDSOME and fast little HORSE, well suited for the Sleigh, may be had for the Season for his keep, should a suitable person offer.

SLEIGHS. THE Subscriber acknowledges with thanks the kind patronage he has received from the Military and Citizens of Quebec.

THE undersigned informs the Public that he has now on hand an assortment of SLEIGHS, HIGH RUNNERS, of the latest fashions.

MONTREAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL.—\$200,000. THE above Company insure Property against risk by Fire at MODERATE RATES of Premium.

GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. CAPITAL. £1,000,000 Sterling. THE undersigned are authorised to accept FIRE and LIFE RISKS, on favourable terms.

QUEBEC FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Stockholders of this Institution are required to pay in Eight Instalments, of one and a quarter per cent each.

PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. THIS Company, which established its Agency in Canada in 1804, continues to insure against fire.

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GOVERNMENT CONTRACT. TENDERS will be received at this Office, until NOON, on FRIDAY, the 25th JANUARY next, for the supply of 750 Chaldrons of COALS.

THE Public is respectfully informed that W. THOMPSON, assisted by his Brother, will resume his WINTER EVENING CLASSES, on MONDAY, 5th NOVEMBER next.

NOTICE. ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late DENIS FRANÇOIS BLANCHET, Esq., Physician, are requested to present their accounts, duly attested, and those who are indebted to him, to pay, with the least possible delay.

NOTICE. ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late JOSEPH SAVARD, Esquire, in his lifetime of Quebec, Lumber Merchant, are requested to present their accounts; and those who are indebted to the said Estate, are requested to pay the amount of their accounts to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. THE undersigned, who has just returned from Europe, after an absence of six months, in forms all those persons who hold Lands belonging to him or his clients in Inverness, Halifax and Leeds, that unless they immediately come forward to take title from him, he will institute proceedings of ejectment against them.

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL. REV. E. J. SENKLER, A. M. OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, Rector.

REV. D. COOK, REV. G. MACKIE, REV. J. DRUGSTON, ANDREW PATTERSON, ESQ., JAMES DEAN, ESQ., JOHN BONNER, ESQ., JOHN GIBB, ESQ., W. S. SEWELL, ESQ., REV. D. WILKIE, L. L. D., JOHN THOMSON, ESQ., NOAH FREER, ESQ., ROBERT SHAW, ESQ., H. GOWEN, ESQ., HON. F. W. PRIMROSE, JOHN McLEOD, ESQ., SECRETARY JAMES DEAN, ESQ., TREASURER JOHN THOMSON, ESQ.

Charges for boys under 10 years of age, £10, above 10 years of age, £12 10s per annum—payable quarterly, in advance. French and Drawing, a separate charge. Hours from 9 to 12, and from 1 to 3. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT—Terms £7 10s per annum.

The branches taught in this Department will be English Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, and the elements of the French Language. The moral, as well as intellectual, training of the pupils, and their religious instruction will be special objects of the Teacher. High School, 22nd January, 1845.

FOR SALE, at the Bookstore connected with this paper, a few copies of the following interesting publication.—Price 1s. 5d. each. NO HONESTY SEPARATE FROM VERACITY

THE UNRIGHTS MONOPOLY, (by an intolerant party in the Church of England.) of Whichever Christian knowledge Canada possesses, examined, exposed, and rebuked; to which is added, a defence of the WESTERN METHODISTS, and other ORTHODOX CHURCHES in Canada, against the "unchristian bitterness" of violent dealing; and misrepresentation, of the Theological Professor of McGill College, Montreal.—By the Rev. W. M. HARVARD, Wesleyan Minister, and a Friend of the Church of England. 25th August, 1845.

RAILWAY. [The following account of the opening of the Railway from Paris to Orleans and Tours, which is to be extended to the sea ports of Bordeaux and Nantes, is copied from the Boston Advertiser of the 27th November last. We should be very glad to form one of a party on a similar excursion in this part of the world, say, for instance, a party for a couple of days to Halifax and back, even if it should be at any time between the "twenty and thirty years," which have been allowed by the Montreal Gazette for the opening of the communication.]

For the Boston Daily Advertiser. THE ORLEANS AND TOURS RAIL ROAD. Jules Janin, in a late number of the Paris Journal des Débats, gives the following spirited description of the opening of the Rail Road from Orleans to Tours, of which we have presented a translation for the benefit of our readers.

PARIS, Oct. 29, 1845, 6 o'clock, P. M. To the Editor—Sir: I have just passed over, in less time than it took ten years since, to go to Versailles and return, the space of a hundred and twenty-two leagues, and in this immense distance which is gone over in a breath, without repose and without fatigue, we have passed through entirely new roads, we have crossed ancient cities formerly buried in the shades of their valleys, or lost on the summits of their mountains, and now these cities, suddenly renewed, are restored to that immense circulation which surrounds France on every side.

Permit me to recount to you, while I am still dazzled with these miracles, the impressions of this day which is about to add a new chapter to the imposing adventures of steam. In three hours the road to Orleans is passed over; you were on the flagging before Notre Dame at Paris, you are standing on those of Notre Dame at Orleans, and immediately the vast space opens before you which is to serve as the landing place of the road from Bordeaux.

This station has been boldly laid out in a vast meadow filled with vineyards, and the road has placed itself quite at ease there since it is the State which gives it this magnificent track. You know in fact that the Bordeaux road is the first which has obeyed the law of 1842, which entrusts to the State the construction of Railways, to the State, that is to say, the most skillful, and magnificent of artists. It makes haste slowly like a sovereign master who knows how to foresee, who wishes to foresee every thing. It traces with a firm hand its plan in space, choosing the most beautiful spots, throwing with a well exercised hand the most solid foundations, and far from avoiding, seeking on the contrary occasions to mingle in what they have most solemn, the miracles of art with the miracles of industry. It is father of a family who has two thousand millions of silver for his use, who builds, in the first place for the present, but especially for the future. These remarks are necessary in order to explain to you the monumental aspect of the road from Orleans to Tours.

This road, which is the important part of the line which is to go on to Bordeaux, was finished day before yesterday, not so entirely completed as to be able to admit it at once to the solemn honors of an authentic inauguration, when princes, statesmen, magistrates, captains, the poets and artists of France are called to take possession in the name of their common country, when the princes of the Church come to bless this new production of man's hands with the peace of God, and the consent of all. No, this honor will not be granted to the new work before two months; to this day the work is complete without being finished, it can be admired, as a whole, but it cannot yet be looked at in detail. This modest inauguration was therefore a small entertainment given by Mr. Mackenzie to some of the men, who with their advice, their money, their labor, their encouragement, their personal influence, have aided him to accomplish in so short a time an enterprise which is to be counted among the works without number of this skillful engineer.

Mr. Mackenzie, one of the engineers of the road from Paris to Bordeaux, is with good right celebrated all over Europe. Still young, he has already built two hundred and fifty-seven English miles of railway, without including the little lines necessary to the accomplishment of the works. His name is attached with us, to vast and gigantic efforts, the road from Paris to Rouen, and soon the road from Rouen to Havre. He is a man who holds command in the most simple manner, over an army of laborers. While he pushes forward to the ocean on one side, and on the other to the Garonne, he is engaged in constructing, here and there across Europe, thirty-three railways. And if you knew how simple and easy is the command of this man—how modest is his triumph, and how he communicates his joy to the lowest of his workmen, who are treated by him like his associates, marching with an equal step to the triumph of new world. This one brings his sweat—another his money, still another his genius! A vast contract of all the people, who put in common and in good faith all their powers in order to arrive at the division of this legitimate profit of kingdoms aggrandized by so many efforts. Communauté fit amicitia—community gives birth to friendship, said Pythagoras. Be ye one to accomplish great things, said Saint Paul. And yet that other work of the Book, have peace, and all the rest shall be given to you.

Thus England and France are no longer fighting men with pacific arms, with money, but on the contrary, they go in concert over this country of France, which is reserved for such a fair future! And is it not a singular thing, that this man, who does not know a word of French, commands a thousand French laborers, who do not understand a word he says, by a gesture, a glance, and who are to-day elevating for him as for a conqueror, triumphal arches!

At eight o'clock in the morning, the few guests invited to this festival, entered the new carriages. They made it appear, by their zeal, their ardor, their sincere wishes for every thing useful and grand, that they are not manifesting for the first time their devotion to great and useful ideas: the Duke de Nemours, Baron Richemont, M. de la Penhoise, General Schneider, M. Newman, and several others. The train was conducted by Mr. Harrison, who had under his command a powerful engine, which is recently from the manufactory of M. Hick.

At first we proceeded slowly; the plain is so vast and so beautiful! beside it, it was necessary to become accustomed by degrees to this new spectacle. Modest in his triumph, Mr. Mackenzie causes you to remark that the hand of the French Government makes it

self felt in every step over this vast plain. The bridges—the causeway—difficult passages well passed over—the vast expensive materials—three viaducts, placed for eternity over twelve arches of 17 metres height—it is the French government which has done all that. The Chamber of deputies, also it was, which caused the open work to be discontinued, that the poor traveller, the workman going to his labour, the soldier returning to the army, the sister of charity seeking the sick, the mother going to embrace her child, that all these need not suffer the inclemency of the seasons. It is a public benefit which will bear its fruits.

Mr. Mackenzie is as proud of these covered wagons which he has made so convenient, as he is of his beautiful locomotives, and of that admirable carriage—destined for the King of the French. The carriage is however a miracle. Imagine an immense chest carried on six wheels; in that his Majesty will find a dressing room, a little parlour to write in, and a large parlour lighted by three windows, the royal crown surmounting all this magnificence! This is the chef d'œuvre of M. Guittouge, a chef d'œuvre which will appear well when placed beside the third class carriages protected against the wind, the rain and the sun.

By degrees we acquired a velocity of ten leagues in an hour. At first we passed the field of Guine; this may be called the Clos Vougeot of this region. To give you some idea of its inhabitants yet so little advanced, let me describe to you their astonishment when they were addressed respecting the price of lands of which the new road dispossessed them. Great was the astonishment of the old man of Guine. "By my faith," said they, "Madame Pompadour took from our fathers the land to make the road which leads to her castle; Madame Pompadour has now come to pay us"—Madame Pompadour—and the jury of expropriation of 1843!

The chateau of Madame Pompadour, so filled with the elegancies of the past century, belongs at present to the Prince of Chimay; it is the Chateau de Monsart gallantly placed in the middle of his park. The Prince de Chimay has made a Prytaneum of this beautiful place, a school of arts and trades. Thus, those most beautiful domains, the smiling abodes of elegancies and fetes, Chimay, Petit Bourg, the summer palace of Madame de Montespan, and the summer palace of Madame de Pompadour, have to-day become the asylum of children, who are learning to hold the spade, the plane, the hammer, those grand utensils which are changing the face of the earth. On the bridge of Meurs, which is of fine proportions, the young people of the Prytaneum saluted the train with their acclamations, their shouts, their tri-colored flag. The train passes, and far in the distance those who have a piercing sight, or what is of almost as much value, those minds which are fond of looking back, salute, in their solemn repose, those old ruins where a part of the history of olden times was enacted. Below there, for example, on the other side of the Loire, does not something say to you—"There is Chambord?" Do you not recognize by those advancing turrets the chateau of Chambord, one of those ruins so skillfully preserved, which bear witness at the same time to respect for the past and respect for the future? These fields, these plains, this verdure, here is all that remains of Chanteloup!—Chanteloup! whence came that *bel esprit* of so much grace and savour, that Walpole of France, the Duke de Choiseul, who suffered disgrace as it to teach, from this distance of time, to the great lords of the Court of Versailles the road of the opposition, a perilous road which led them all to the abyss. Into this abyss fell one of the first, who sold at auction, the superb house of the de Choiseul.

At this moment every one was silent. We looked—We admired. The Loire displayed in the distance those deceitful waters, the despair of sailors, and the pride of the landscape. We have already reached the old Chateau of Baisois—we are at Blois. Here we are before the celebrated chateau where that great Duke of Guise was basely murdered, the turbulent hero of an age of agitation and of civil war. There King Louis XIII. was born. That projecting tower which still preserves a certain air of mystery, is the tower whence came Catherine de Medicis, accompanied by her astrologer, to consult the constellations of the heavens. There is something imposing in this city of the old history, so long hidden in its lands, and defended by this river, and which suddenly seems to us to be at the very gates of Paris. Above there, rises immovable and dark, the forest of Blois. You are shown the road which leads to Loches, terrible for so long a time. They show you the road which leads, or rather did lead to Valençay, when that man lived, of so much spirit, whose every word was received with a smile—even when that word was big with a revolution. From these charming heights, the landscape surpasses description. Imagine something immense, the mountain passed over with the swiftness of an arrow, at your feet the valley filled with light and shade, the whole length of the Loire—that fantastic mirage bordered by those high poplars, through which those magic distances are half perceived. At this moment, contemplation rules the hour—in vain are you urged to remark the difficulty of the curves, the work of the embankments, and even those abutments of beautiful stones which give so much consistency to the road—you are entirely devoted to the spectacle which transports you, soul, heart, mind—everything.

It is so beautiful this bank of the Loire! On each side, above, below the shore, count the villages, the chateaux, the old houses, half hidden in their old French hedges. A short time only and these beautiful shores will be united to the railway by numerous foot bridges. In the river you still see passing one or two steamboats. Merely to see them dragging themselves painfully along in these difficult waters, we understand that their last day is come. One revolution conquered by a more powerful revolution. The boat throws out in the distance its last smoke, which whitens as it disappears.

Suddenly on this road filled with happy and poetical accidents, on this road which goes under the open sky without plunging once into the shades of a tunnel, we find—Amboise! It is true Touraine; there lived, reigned, fell the true Guises. Charles VIII. and the poet Comisso were born in this old city. And we forget *The Romance of the Rose*, the poet Jean de Meung and his continuator Jean Chouffler. The two together made a celebrated poem. But of a dullness! The Loire deserved something better than that.

A hundred casks of wine are sent every year to whoever will drink them, from this city of Amboise, and whatever this wine is, connoisseurs prefer it to all the allegories of Jean de Meung, or his comrade Jean Chouffler.

If the wine of Guine is the Clos-Vougeot of Orleans, the wine of Vouvray is the wine of Touraine. This sparkles and even dances in the merry glass, this wine of Vouvray, it has a pleasant and sprightly flavor. It is drunk even in Paris. The vines disappear, and with the wine, the vintagers. We cross an admirable bridge thrown over the river, at Mont Louis—a bridge of twelve arches of twenty-five metres height! It is a masterpiece of art, of taste, of difficulties overcome. Do not go so swiftly, gracious Heaven! Here we are in the most beautiful part of Touraine, look! This silver river, followed, preceded, surrounded, by verdure—it is the Cher; these two roads which diverge from this point like

the branches of an immense fan, the Bordeaux road which is going to pursue its course is begun; it is afterwards the road from Tours to Nantes; scarcely finished, a new route begins, and now what part of the kingdom of France will not have its passage to bring it into contact with Europe and the world? The port of Tours is almost as large as the Champ de Mars. Having it in his power to indulge his taste for noble things, the government architect has constructed a very light and elegant arcade, as a specimen of the buildings soon to be finished. This inauguration had nothing official, as I have told you, but our whole passage was a fête; a happy population came to meet the train, the Mayors, as we passed, joined this assembly, paying attention to the smallest details; the Mayor of Blois accompanied us to Tours, and at Tours the first magistrate of the city came to receive the guests of the railroad. Complete hospitality! Grand music! Flowers and joy! We entered Tours as people do who are not expected so soon, and whom they are very happy to receive. You know how beautiful this plain is. These two rivers, the Loire and the Cher, fertilize and embellish it; the quays, the promenade, the fine houses, the gardens, the cathedral, worthy to be united to Notre Dame d'Orleans; the Palace of Justice, here is wherewith to make a beautiful and extensive city, especially now when with one hand it touches Paris, and with the other Bordeaux! There father Rapiu, there Destouches, that comic poet of such firm good sense, were born. Over these plains Charles Martel passed, driving the Saracens before him. Old memories.—But a certain historical distance does not injure those spectacles of modern genius, the conqueror of time and space. We look at what is to come, we look at what has been, and we are glad to find so much cause for pride and joy.

We greatly needed an hour's repose, and this hour was well employed. A sumptuous breakfast awaited us. The hero of the day and the fete, Mr. Mackenzie, was placed between General Schuler and the Duke de Mouchy. M. de Mouchy first gave the King's health, which was received with the enthusiasm to which pacific conquests are so favorable. Then followed the health of Mr. Mackenzie. In a speech full of tact and good sense, he returns thanks to the government of this country, who had so generously accomplished such a beautiful work. "Gentlemen," said the English engineer, "England has never made anything so beautiful; she could not make anything better. It is in this way that your government builds for glory; with us, we build for the dividend." At the same time all justice was rendered to the contributors to this great enterprise, to M. Drouillard, who furnished the rails, to M. Hallette, whose establishments at Meung furnished a part of the material. In their turn the French workmen all obtained the merited acknowledgment. They were found, what they are in effect, full of courage, intelligence, zeal. The section of the road from Amboise to Tours was completed exclusively to French workmen. The whole section from Orleans to Amboise was made by French and English laborers, in proportion of one Englishman to five Frenchmen. The distance from Orleans to Tours, one hundred and forty kilometers, was passed over in three hours and thirty-three minutes. The return was made a little more rapidly, viz: in three hours and ten minutes; we arrived at the very moment the train from Orleans to Paris was taking its departure. And here I am, thanks to the steam which has impelled me, thanks to the steam which is about to seize upon these light leaves, recounting to you, at the end of the day, this fabulous journey of one hundred and twenty leagues accomplished—and related the same day.

JULES JANIN.

FROM LONDON PAPERS

BY THE 4TH NOVEMBER MAIL.

[From the Evening Sun, London, Nov. 3rd.]

In the evening edition of the Sun on Saturday, it was announced that a second Cabinet Council was held on the afternoon of that day at the residence of Sir Robert Peel, which was attended by all the Ministers in town. Eleven members at least were present, comprising nearly the whole of the Cabinet, and all those whose opinions on the important question which now agitates the public mind may be regarded as of any weight. The necessity for summoning a second meeting looks ill, for it shows that opinions are divided, and leads the anxious expectants to fear that some compromise may be submitted to, and that the out-and-out supporters of the corn-laws will not yield till defeated by the voice of the nation. We can therefore expect no *Gazette Extraordinary* for throwing open the ports, or for any other resolution of the Privy Council during some days. Perhaps Ministers may not have adopted any definite plan on Saturday, and even if they have, a Privy Council must be summoned, due time be given for its assembling, and several formalities take their regular course, before the country knows its fate. All well-informed persons know that the effect of throwing open the ports, under present circumstances, would be of the most trifling description. The price of grain is rising in every European State. At Dantzic, according to the last accounts, wheat had reached 57s. the quarter, or one shilling below the price that was to satisfy the monopolists; at Stettin, Rostock, and Hamburg, wheat was high in proportion, and would speedily rise much more should the Cabinet Council come to a right decision. Odessa will soon be frozen up. The St. Lawrence is closed by this time, and all direct supply from Canada, therefore, suspended for six months. We can reckon upon no supply from Continental States but at a high price, and a high price may give rise to some royal or imperial ordinance establishing strict prohibition of every article of food fit for man and beast. We have only the United States of America to look to, and even that extensive country affords but a gloomy prospect. According to late intelligence, the crops in the Carolinas had been much below the average. The population of the country now exceeds twenty millions, who must be provided for first; and, what with freight, port dues, land carriage, &c., and the rise of prices in the whole of Europe, it becomes an undeniable fact that in one month we could not have good American wheat, even free of duty, brought to this country at less than the landlords' favourite price, 53s. the quarter.

Whatever be our objections to the general policy of Sir Robert Peel's Government, and on some great questions they are neither slight nor few, we conceive that it is impossible to deny that he deserves the praise of being actuated by a sincere and zealous desire to extend "justice to Ireland." It is by no means follows that because her Majesty's Ministers cannot follow, *pari passu*, Mr. O'Connell and his partisans in their course of operations for the redress of Ireland's grievances—and for something beyond that object—therefore they are to be justly suspected of insincerity or lukewarmness in the cause. Motives of prudence, views of policy, considerations and even necessities of circumstances that can have no such immediate bearing upon private individuals combined in an extensive association may well operate with Ministers to make them consider maturely—and, therefore, at some sacri-

fice of time—every step they take in the affairs of Ireland, looking to the vast amount of responsibility under which any measures for the amelioration of Ireland must be adopted.

We have received Madrid journals of the 25th and 26th of October. Some of them contain articles on the Queen's marriage, but all appear to be guess and rumour. The *Eco del Comercio*, which evidently is obliged to guess like the rest, ventures, however, to assert that the question has been decided at the Tuilleries, that the Count de Trapani is to marry the Queen, and the Duke de Montpensier her sister, the Infanta Louisa.

From a document published by the Minister of Commerce, it appears that the total foreign and colonial trade of France for 1844 amounted to 2,340 millions of francs, showing an increase of 161 millions of francs, or rather more than 26,000,000. As a proof, however, of the bigotry which prevails and the absurdity of the prohibitive laws, the imports remained nearly stationary, while the exports had increased 14 per cent. The trade of 1844, as compared with that of 1843, had generally increased in the following proportions:—United States 12 per cent. England 4 per cent. Switzerland 13 per cent. Sardinia 9 per cent. Belgium 15 per cent. The increase on the exports is remarkable, and is chiefly on the following articles:—Cotton cloths 25 millions of francs, or 32 per cent.; woollen cloths 24 millions, or 31 per cent.; silk manufactures 14 millions, or 11 per cent. and flax and hemp 7 millions, or 31 per cent.

GENERAL CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.—The gross total population of the sugar-consuming countries amounts to 278,033,000 souls, and the total annual consumption of sugar to 845,900 tons. In the Zollverein the proportion of sugar consumed by each individual per annum amounts to 6 1/8th lb.; in the German states, not therein included, to 12 1/16th lb.; in Russia, to 1 1/16th lb.; in France, to 8 2/10ths lb.; in Portugal, to 6 6/10ths lb.; in Spain, to 5 8/10ths lb.; in Scandinavia, to 4 1/10th lb.; in Great Britain, to 19 lb.; and in the United States of America, to 18 lb.

FRANCE.—There is scarcely any important domestic news in the Paris papers this week. The rumours of Marshal Soult's intended retirement continue. King Louis Philippe, at the request of Queen Isabella the Second, has invested the Duke of Aumale with the insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg Kohari and his son Leopold have arrived at St. Cloud, on a visit to the King.

A letter from Rome of the 18th October mentions that the Government was still uneasy respecting the defection of its subjects. The state prisons were filled with 7,000 prisoners, many of them of the first families. The Constitutionnel says that the Roman Government has resolved on raising another loan, in order to take into its pay two more Swiss regiments; thereby increasing the Swiss corps in its service to 10,000 men.

The Journal de Frankfort states, that since the 1st October 1844, not less than seven millions of Prussian dollars had been given by the King of Prussia or the state towards the relief of sufferers by the inundations and other calamities which have visited parts of Silesia, Pomerania, &c.

GREECE.—The Athens correspondent of the Morning Post describes a frightful state to which the country is reduced by the lawless bands whom Colletti and Grivas have licensed in their excesses, by way of securing their faithful service in overawing the country.

CANADA.

KINGSTON, NOV. 28.—THE WEATHER.—A sudden change in the weather has occurred within the last twenty-four hours, bidding fair to shut up the canals on the instant. Some snow fell yesterday, enough to make partial sleighing in smooth places; and during the night it froze so hard, as to freeze over the great Cataract, and shut up the Rideau Canal. It is still early enough in the season for this ice to be got rid of, but one other night's severe frost will do the business until next spring.

(Whig.)

TORONTO, NOV. 25.—A friend at Sault de Ste. Marie has sent us a few rich specimens of copper ore, from the Canadian shore of Lake Superior.

We intimated, some time ago, that Colonel Prince, M. P. for Essex, had been applying to the government, on the part of a joint-stock company, for a lease of lands upon Lake Superior, for mining purposes; and it appears that the application has been complied with; for our correspondent informs us that Colonel Prince's party have returned from their survey on the shores of Lake Superior, and that they have been very successful in their search, having discovered some valuable veins.

We learn, further, from our correspondent, that another company, composed of enterprising individuals in Montreal, have been exploring the country at Lake Superior, and have been even more successful than Colonel Prince's party, in discovering some very rich veins, nearer to the Sault de Ste. Marie—say fifty or sixty miles distant. The Agent of this company, Mr. William Keating, has returned from his exploring expedition, and, from the preparations in progress, it is reasonable to look forward to an active business in Spring in the Canadian copper regions, to be carried on by both Companies.

The specimens of copper ore can be seen at our Office. One of them is so rich as to yield seventy per cent. of copper.

DUNDAS AND OWEN SOUND ROAD.—Tenders for grabbing, cleaning, and grading this road, from Fergus to the Sound, are advertised for by the Board of Works.—See Advertisement.

TORONTO, NOV. 28.—Yesterday, the change was even more remarkable, the snow lay a few inches thick on the ground in the morning, and during the day a sharp wind prevailed, with piercing frost.

(Colonist.)

MONTREAL, DEC. 1.—We see by the Herald, that the following address has been presented to Lord Metcalfe at Laprairie. Within the space of an hour it was signed by ninety persons of all origins, the most respectable inhabitants of that small village. It was presented by Lieut. Col. Louis Barbeau, Major J. Bie, Eric Dupré, A. T. Alexander, M. D., Captain James McDonald, and Mr. W. F. Hawley.

ADDRESS.
To the Right Honourable Charles Theophilus Baron Metcalfe, Governor General of British North America, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We, the inhabitants of Laprairie, and its vicinity respectfully approach your Excellency, on your departure from this Colony, with the expression of our sincere respect and regard.

Upon this occasion we would wish to throw aside all party feeling, and unite in a testimony to your Excellency's sincere endeavours to smooth the asperities of party spirit, and to encourage, by every means within your Excellency's power, a unity of feeling upon every subject connected with the true interests of this Colony.

Your Excellency's administration has been distinguished as truly paternal; and we would now pray your Excellency to accept our warmest wishes for

a prosperous voyage, and a long continuance of a life which has alike been devoted to the interests of humanity, and the service of your country.

Laprairie, Nov. 26, 1845.

(Times)

The following was written by an American gentleman in the traveller's book of Mott's Hotel at St. Johns:—

His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Metcalfe, Governor General, left Canada this day, November 26, 1845, at 3 P. M., on board the steam packet Whitehall, Captain Lathrop, on his return to England via Boston, bearing with him the blessings and prayers of the people for his restoration to health and happiness. May God bless him.

(Ibid.)

Winter has now set in. Large masses of ice are floating down the river, which will, to all appearance, close the navigation within a few days.

(Ibid.)

We have been requested to remind the subscribers, and those interested in the Building Society, that the meeting takes place this evening, when it is hoped that, in addition to the £34,000 already subscribed, a large number of shares will be taken up. There can be no doubt, that as soon as the society begins to loan money, subscribers will come forward fast enough, but the greater number subscribing from the beginning, the larger will be the monthly amount to be loaned out, besides those who subscribe after to-night, will have to pay the monthly fines, in addition to the subscription; so let every subscriber, and intending subscriber, "put money in his purse this evening."

(Ibid.)

MONTREAL, DEC. 2nd.—In consequence of St. Andrew's Day falling on Sunday, its celebration took place yesterday, when the members of the National Society and their friends, to the number of 300, proceeded in procession from Raseo's hotel, by McGill street, to St. Paul's Church, where they listened to an excellent sermon from the Rev. Mr. McGill. At its conclusion, they again re-formed in procession, and marched up Notre Dame street to the Place d'Armes, where the banners of Old Ireland were displayed from the Pilot Office. Having saluted these, they returned by the same way, passing this time in front of the Government Offices, where the band (that of the 93rd regt.) played the air of "Auld Land Syne," and several hearty cheers were given in recollection of the noble spirited gentleman who has so lately left us. The procession then returned to Raseo's, and broke up.

We ought not to forget to mention that the banners of the two other national Societies—the St. George and St. Andrew—were displayed as the procession passed through Notre Dame street, and were severally acknowledged.

In the evening the members of the Society and guests, to the number of nearly 150, dined together at Raseo's hotel. Another respectable party of Scotchmen dined at the Bank Coffee House, where, as usual, the greatest happiness prevailed.

The Bank Coffee House is now occupied by Mr. Courtney, formerly of the Arcade under whose able management nothing will be wanting to secure public patronage.

Unfortunately the day proved unfavourable.—(Transcript.)

Since our last, a good deal of snow has fallen, and the winter has now fairly set in. The steamboats to Quebec ceased running on Saturday, when the *Nydenham* and *Montreal* made their last trip, and the navigation is closed for the year. The mails to Quebec will, for the ensuing winter, be conveyed every day at half-past four P. M., by Mr. Robinson, the well known proprietor of Livestock Stables, St. Jean Baptiste Street; and the passengers by Mr. Le Compte. The *Laprairie*, *Firefly*, and *Longueil* boats, will probably continue their trips a day or two longer.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

Montreal, 29th November, 1845.

SIR.—The annexed Order in Council may naturally attract your notice, and excite some surprise. I am, in consequence, instructed to transmit, for your information, the following note of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, at their meetings, on the 21st, 25th, and 28th instant, in reference to the same. I also beg leave to hand you a copy of the Statement of the Bank Accounts, prepared as usual at the close of the current half-year's business on the declaration of the December dividend.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

B. HOLMES,

Cashier.

[Here follows the Order in Council, 15th November, 1845.]

Extract from the Record of the Meeting of the Board on the 21st instant.

"The President communicated to the Directors certain information touching the Government Deposits, and a letter addressed to the President by the Cashier was read, also certain private and confidential letters addressed by the Cashier to the Bank's Agents."

Extract from the Record of the Meeting of the Board on the 25th instant.

"The Board then resumed the subject discussed at its last meeting relative to the removal of the Government Deposits, when the Order in Council dated 15th instant, Mr. Holmes's letter to the President, the President's letter to Mr. Provincial Secretary Daly, that gentleman's reply, and the Cashier's letter of instruction to the various Agents in Canada West, were read by the President to the Board. The whole of the documents above mentioned, with copies of Mr. Holmes's letters to the Chairman of the Board of Works, communicating the reply of the Hamilton Agent, were referred to a Special Committee, consisting of—Messrs. T. B. Anderson, J. Redpath, John Try, James Logan, H. Stephens; with instructions to report thereon with all convenient speed."

Extract from the Record of the Meeting of the Board on the 28th instant.

"The Committee, to which was referred the enquiry into the cause of the removal of the Government Deposits, reported by their Chairman, T. B. Anderson, Esq., as follows:—

"The Committee appointed to consider the action necessary to be taken, in consequence of the course adopted by the Provincial Government to withdraw the deposit of public monies and to close the account of the Receiver General with the Bank, beg to report,—

"That, having given attentive consideration to the various documents submitted to them by the President, particularly to the Order in Council, dated the 15th instant, excluding the Bank from being a recipient of public monies; to the President's letter to the Provincial Secretary, praying for information as to the grounds of that proceeding, and Mr. Secretary Daly's reply thereto; to the letters of the 15th, 18th and 22nd September, addressed by the Cashier to the Agents of the Bank at Hamilton and London, and of 22nd idem, to the Chairman of the Board of Works, and the reply of the Secretary of that Board; also, to the statements of the President and Cashier as to the various interviews had by the former with the Receiver General, and by the latter with the President and Secretary

of the Board of Works, prior to the issue of the aforesaid letters to the Agents of the Bank, and having minutely investigated the circumstances which occasioned the issue of these letters, are unanimously of opinion that, notwithstanding the dated, has never been a source of profit to the Bank, Provincial Government, whereby this Bank—the oldest and largest monied institution in the Colony, less than £5,000 per annum as an impost on its circulation—is the only one of the Chartered Banks in the Province, in which the officers of Government are debarred from making deposits of public money, and as such invidious exclusion will naturally give rise to enquiries by stockholders and others as to the cause thereof, it is proper that the information of any stockholder or correspondent of the Bank making such enquiry. That, in the mode of making such statement, and preserving it for reference hereafter, is by a series of resolutions to be passed by the Board of Directors, and recorded in the Register of its proceedings, and which view to your Committee have prepared the following Resolutions which they respectfully submit:—

"1st. That this Bank, although it acted, in common with others, as Agent of Government for the receipt of public monies and the payment thereof upon warrants duly issued, never entered into any undertaking, either expressed or implied, with the Government, whereby it could be inferred that any advances of money would be made by the Bank to public contractors or others having claims upon Government, irrespective of its own convenience and safety.

"2nd. That in all cases where the Agents of the Bank have made advances to contractors for public works, upon the estimates of engineers, such advances were made solely in the usual course of business, without reference to any previous undertaking of the Bank, and invariably upon such estimates would, on presentation to the Board of Works, be promptly liquidated.

"3rd. That during last summer various claims of contractors, which had been paid by Agents of the Bank in Canada West, upon the usual estimates, were not recognised by the Board of Works, the answer by the Secretary of that Board to frequent applications made to the Chairman and himself, being, 'That the appropriations had been exceeded, and that the Board of Works had nothing to do with it,'—an answer which naturally induced apprehensions as to the safety of such transactions,—apprehensions, the better founded, inasmuch as the contractors are frequently irresponsible persons, from whom it would be impossible to obtain repayment of such claims as might not be recognised by the Government.

"4th. That from the reason assigned by the Board of Works for the non-payment of the claims in question, viz:—'That the appropriations had been exceeded,'—it became manifestly necessary to put a stop to such transactions on the part of the Agents of the Bank, the safety of which was, for the first time, discovered to be based upon a contingency of which they could know nothing.

"5th. That, notwithstanding the unsuccessful applications to the Board of Works, the President, before causing the instructions to be issued to the Agents of the Bank, made frequent personal applications to the Receiver General, who is also a member of the Executive Council and the Board of Works, with the view of obtaining the settlement of these outstanding claims and the recognition of some principle which would be mutually satisfactory for the regulation of such transactions in future.

"6th. That these applications proving equally unsuccessful as those made to the Board of Works, it became the imperative duty of the President and Cashier to adopt, without further delay, the only course remaining to prevent the accumulation of the evil, by issuing instructions to the Agents of the Bank to make in the meantime no further advances upon the estimates of Contractors upon public works, communication of which instructions was given to the Board of Works in a letter dated the 22nd of September.

"7th. That the exertions made by the President and Cashier although unsuccessful, afford conclusive evidence of the earnest desire they entertained to have the matters at issue placed upon a footing which would secure alike the public convenience and the safety of the Bank, and that the inference to be drawn from Mr. Secretary Daly's letter, that the Bank (although unable to obtain the recognition by the Board of Works, or the Receiver General, of any such satisfactory principle, and unable to recover the payment of monies already advanced, or the assurance that such payment would eventually be made) should be expected to continue to make further advances to irresponsible persons, the acknowledgment of whose claims by the Government depended upon a contingency of which the Bank could know nothing, seems to this Board to involve an absurdity too palpable to require refutation.

"8th. That the extreme nature of the course adopted by the Executive Council towards this Bank, evidencing, as it does, or professes to do, the great importance attached by that body to the issue of the aforesaid instructions to the Agents of the Bank, exhibits a remarkable contrast with the suppleness previously manifested by the Receiver General and the Board of Works, the members of which Board constitute four-sevenths of the Executive Council, a contrast indeed so extraordinary as to be altogether irreconcilable with the belief that the issue of these instructions formed the sole grounds of the proceedings in question.

"9th. That this Board, after a minute and careful investigation of all the circumstances of the case, and in the exercise of its minute and deliberate judgment, feels the conviction forced upon it, that the exclusion of the Bank of Montreal from the order in Council referred to, is a proceeding as unjust and undignified as the reasons assigned for it are unsatisfactory and frivolous, and that it therefore approves of the promptitude with which the President has anticipated the object of the said Order in Council by the voluntary liquidation of the claims of all Public Departments upon the Bank.

"All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) THOMAS B. ANDERSON,

Chairman.

H. STEPHENS,

JOHN TRAY,

JOHN REDPATH.

"27th November, 1845."

"Whereupon, after consideration and discussion, it was moved by the Vice-President, seconded by Joseph Shuter, Esquire, and passed unanimously:—

"That the Report be received, and its Resolutions adopted by this Board."

"(On the motion of the Vice-President, seconded by William Lunn, Esquire, the Cashier was instructed to transmit to the Provincial Secretary a copy of the Report and the Resolutions now adopted by this Board, and that, for the information of the Shareholders, printed copies of the same be immediately prepared.

"Bank of Montreal, Nov. 28, 1845."

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The President's Letter to Mr. Secretary Daly, and that Gentleman's Reply—Referred to in the Report of the Committee.

BANK OF MONTREAL,
Montreal, 20th November, 1845.

The Honorable D. Daly,
Secretary of the Province.

Sir,—At an interview I had with the Hon. the Receiver General yesterday, he gave me verbal but official intimation that he had received directions to withdraw the balance of Government monies now in this Bank, and to close his accounts with it; and as an earnest of his intention to do so, he drew checks yesterday for £30,000 and upwards, in favor of other Banks.

This proceeding is so unusual, and unexpected in its character, considering the stability of the Institution, and the services it had rendered in past times to the Provincial Government, by loans of money, &c., that I am constrained to request you will do the favor to prefer my prayer to His Excellency the Governor General, that he will, as an act of justice to the Board of Directors, to the Stockholders of the Bank, a large and influential body in the country, and to myself personally, give directions that the grounds upon which such an order has been issued to the Receiver General may be communicated to me as soon as possible, and

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed) P. MCGILL,
President.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Montreal, 22d December, 1845.

Sir,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, requesting a communication of the grounds upon which orders have been given to the Receiver General to withdraw the balance of Government Monies in the Bank of Montreal, and to close his accounts with it.

Although His Excellency does not recognize the right of the Bank of Montreal to demand this explanation, yet the high standing and character of the gentlemen composing the Direction of the Bank, and a desire to treat them with every possible courtesy and respect, induce His Excellency to waive any such objection and to meet their wishes in this respect by directing me to state, that His Excellency, being of opinion that the absence of notification on the part of the Bank of Montreal, prior to carrying out the course adopted by that Institution in September last, with reference to the Board of Works' certificates, was wholly inconsistent with the relations that might justly be supposed to exist between the Financial Department of a Government and its Fiscal Agents (in which character His Excellency regarded all Banks holding the public revenues); and considering the very prejudicial effect which the sudden adoption of the measures referred to, if not guarded against, was calculated to produce on the public works, His Excellency has felt himself called upon to mark His opinion of the course taken by the Bank of Montreal by instructing the Receiver General to close his account with that Institution.

With reference to that part of your letter which states that the Receiver General had drawn checks in favor of other Banks for upwards of twenty thousand pounds, I am further commanded to inform you, that the only sum drawn for by that officer, to be made a public deposit in another Bank, was the Indian Fund, amounting to about fourteen thousand pounds; which from its nature could not be otherwise withdrawn. All other sums drawn were in the regular course of business to meet public exigencies; in which mode alone it is His Excellency's desire the account with the Bank of Montreal should be closed, as His Excellency is, for every reason, desirous that the step, the necessity of which he regrets, should be taken in a manner the least calculated to give rise to inconvenience to any parties directly or remotely interested in the business of that Institution.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) D. DALY,
Secretary.

Hon. P. MCGILL,
&c. &c. &c.

At the Annual Meeting of the Mercantile Library Association, held last evening, for the election of office-bearers for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected:—
Theodore Lyman, President.
W. C. Evans, Vice-President.
J. H. Winn, Cor. Sec.
S. Lester Taylor, Rec. Sec.
George Bent, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:—
G. H. Frothingham, John Murray, Charles Freeland, Donald Fraser, Henry Pratt, J. J. Mackenzie, Robert Lindsay, D. Busted, T. D. Hall, W. McDunnough.—(Montreal Herald, Dec. 2nd.)

QUEBEC:

FRIDAY, 5TH DECEMBER, 1845.

LATEST DATES.

From London, Nov. 3. From New York, Nov. 28.
From Liverpool, Nov. 4. From Halifax, Nov. 22.
From Paris, Nov. 1. From Kingston, Nov. 29.

The Montreal mail was delivered to-day at half-past one o'clock.
We have Boston, Albany and Kingston papers of the 29th ultimo. They contain nothing of importance. The President's Message was expected at Albany on Wednesday.

The cold weather has extended to the southward and westward. The steamers were stopt between Albany and New York, and the canals were closing. No material alteration in the markets, and no news from Montreal. The weather has been nearly the same there as at Quebec; plenty of snow throughout.

The disasters in the river below Quebec are reported in our shipping intelligence. The loss to the insurers and shippers will be great.
The Halifax mail due on Wednesday morning just arrived.

The WINTER has set in with unusual rapidity and severity in Canada. Only eight days ago the thermometer was between 40 and 50 degrees of Fahrenheit, the rain was pouring down for twenty-four hours, and the St. Lawrence was as free from ice as in the Summer. The thermometer has been down to 10° below zero several mornings since, the snow, accumulated by furious easterly blasts when it is impossible to see at a distance of a few feet, lies in heaps more than fifteen feet deep in many places in the roads and the streets, and the broad St. Lawrence is not only covered with floating ice, but it is heaped, one piece above another, rendering it almost impassable, even by the hardy canoe-men of Point Levy. We have had worse in the course of the last eight days than the "affreux climat" of Moscow of 1812, which broke the strength of the greatest Conqueror of modern times,

and finally sent him a prisoner to Elba and St. Helena.

We wish we had had the pleasure of the company of Mr. Senator BENTON, of the United States Congress, during the last eight days. He would then have learned something about a winter attack on Quebec, of which he talked so glibly in the United States Senate some years ago. We do not wish that he had been in the field, with his invading army. They would have all perished. Even if they had surrendered prisoners of war, they could hardly have been lodged, fed and kept from freezing with the assistance of all the means which the inhabitants of Canada usually provide against the expected rigours of winter.

If Senator Benton, and others in the United States, wish for the glories of war and conquest, we think they will shew some wisdom by preferring the risk of the yellow fever in southern latitudes, to encountering the affreux climat of Canada, such at least as occasionally visits us, and of which we have just now a sample.

ERRORS RESPECTING THE UNITED STATES.

There is an error, at least in our opinion, into which some people seem to fall in the British North American Provinces; they seem to think that there is a speedy prospect of the breaking up of the Union of the North American States. There is indeed a divergency of interest and feeling between the Atlantic and the Western States, between the Northern and the Southern States; which may be increased by the acts of the prevalent party in Congress and the United States Executive; but there is throughout the States a strong attachment to the Federal Union. It is bound up with all their feelings of national independence; with the history of the contest which ended in its establishment; instilled into minds of the people from the earliest infancy, with the national pride, growth, power, and security of their country. Threats of a dissolution of the Union have some times been resorted to, by inconsiderate and disappointed party men; but they have uniformly been disavowed by the most respectable of all parties, and have frequently brought the overthrow of the party to whom those dissensions were understood to belong. Washington and all the distinguished men who have occupied the highest stations in the Councils of the United States, and in the hearts of their countrymen, have made an adherence to the Union an act of faith, without which there is no political salvation.

This faith will be weakened only when danger from without is withdrawn. Had the French Government not been driven out of Canada, it is probable that the old Colonies would still have adhered to their union with England. So long as British power prevails in the North, so long as an independent population nearly as numerous as that of the United States exists in the South, a necessity will be felt for Union among the States, sinking their dissimilarities in favour of the general similarity of the people who inhabit the country.

Without this Union, with perhaps wars among themselves originating like among other independent communities from collisions of adverse feelings and interests, all would be in danger, and the Anglo-American population would rapidly descend from the rank and power among nations, which they have so rapidly attained under their present political organization. Besides dissensions and wars among the States, unchecked by one common authority, would soon place them under military leaders and anarchy; in short in a condition nearly as bad as that of the Independent South American Republics.

It would be a capital error in any contest which might arise between foreign nations and the United States to calculate on a dissolution of the Union, or any aid from an United States population.

Some of the Northern and Eastern States have been mentioned, as "turning about in the mind's eye for another state of political existence." Those who make such assertions can know nothing, personally, of the population of which they speak. If every man, woman and child were canvassed on the subject, there would be nearly a universal NO! particularly if it were to be united to a population over which they could have no prevailing power or influence.

A want of knowledge of facts and opinions is always dangerous in public affairs. It is nearly sure to be fatal, when accompanied with the presumption of knowing what we do not know.
We wish to live in friendship with the people of the United States, and that friendship might be perpetual, if they would only agree to let us alone, and we to let them alone.

A contrary course will certainly do neither of us any good.
The *Aurore des Canadas*, which has been published at Montreal for seven years past, announces its discontinuance in the paper of the 2nd instant. The *Mélanges Religieux* published in the same city for five years, also announces its discontinuance on the 1st January next, unless it is better supported. There is much forgetfulness of their engagements on the part of many subscribers to the newspapers.

It is stated that the Castle of St. Lewis was nearly burned down on Wednesday evening. The fire had communicated from the store in the great Hall occupied by the Odd Fellows. The apartment was shut, but opened by Mr. PLAMONDON, painter, who occupies a room below, and by his judicious exertions, assisted by some others, the fire was got under after it had burnt through the first floor. Quebec has surely had sufficient lessons of the danger of carelessness.

The statement of the Montreal Bank, relating to its differences with the Executive Government, will be found in this day's *Gazette*.
There is an inconvenience attendant upon appeals from Corporations or individuals to the public, on the subject of their differences. It is difficult to get at all the facts of the case, and those who are to judge are frequently disposed to *préjuger*; or others who are also to act as judges constitute themselves advocates of one or the other parties. Few feel themselves under a conscientious obligation of giving a true decision according to the evidence. Grand Juries, who hear only one side, sometimes get out of their difficulties, by returning "*Ignoramus*."

We have been favoured by H. JESSOP, Esquire, Collector of H. M. Customs at this port, with the following Statement:—

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT FROM QUEBEC IN YEAR ENDING 5TH JANY, 1846.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.	
Birch Timber.....	4,225 Tons.
Elm.....	32,960 "
Oak.....	32,586 "
Pine (white).....	338,416 "
Do. (red).....	99,763 "
Deals.....	1,780,860 pieces.
Do. (spruce).....	181,888 "
Staves (standard).....	602,810 "
Do. (Punchon).....	2,801,933 "
Do. Pipe.....	561,461 "
Do. Barrel.....	371,359 "

Pease.....	51,500 minots.
Wheat.....	68,544 "
Flour.....	195,174 barrels.
2 1/2 half do.	133 barrels.
9 half do.	270 barrels.
510 barrels.	510 barrels.

TO IRELAND.	
Birch Timber.....	356 Tons.
Elm.....	2,638 "
Oak.....	2,351 "
Pine (white).....	57,306 "
Do. (red).....	29,795 "
Deals.....	663,050 pieces.
Do. (Spruce).....	341,446 "
Staves (Standard).....	147,944 "
Do. (Punchon).....	828,821 "
Do. (Pipe).....	359,536 "
Do. (Barrel).....	412,099 "
Flour.....	4,688 barrels.
Beef.....	158 "

FROM FATHER POINT AND SAGUENAY TO GREAT BRITAIN.	
Birch Timber.....	710 Tons.
Oak.....	7 "
Pine (Red).....	230 "
Deals.....	558,105 pieces.
Do. (Spruce).....	3,925 "
Staves (Standard).....	7,309 "
Do. (Punchon).....	26,164 "
Do. (Pipe).....	10,999 "

ERRATUM.—In the article relating to the Order in Council for the future deposits of public money, published in our last, while enumerating the institutions where they are in future to be made, we inadvertently omitted including the several Branches of the BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA. The official notice, correctly copied, was given in the *Gazette* of Monday.

(To the Editor of The Quebec Gazette.)
MR. EDITOR.—You may render a service to some of your readers to let them know if they purchase property at a Sheriff's sale, a tenant whose lease has to run a few months after the purchase, can remove the fence of the ground, although the purchaser has to pay to the superior the ground rent from the time of his purchase, as in my case decided by the Judge in Court this day.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
C. T. BROWN.

Quebec, 5th December, 1845.

COMMERCIAL.

QUEBEC ASHES INSPECTION STORE.
Comparative Statement, 1st Dec., 1845.

	Pots.	Pearls.
Shipped.....	708	928
In Store.....	14	99
	722	1027
		1749
	1844	
Shipped.....	824	1446
In Store.....	12	29
	836	1475
		2311
Less in 1845.....		562 bbls.

JAMES HAYES, Inspector.

Montreal Ashes Store Comparative Statement
Dec. 1, 1845.

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
Shipped.....	15711	10798	26509
Delivered to stores.....	455	126	611
In Store.....	1806	1152	2958
			32078

Dec. 1, 1844.

	Pots.	Pearls.	Total.
Shipped.....	21927	11437	33364
In Store.....	355	271	626
			33990

Decrease in 1845.....bbls. 912

E. M. LEPROHON,
Inspector.

It is with much pleasure we notice among the arrivals of the week, the following, imported by our enterprising townsman, Mr. William Ware:—

ARRIVED NOV 26.
Part of the Manifest.
Per Steamer "Niagara," Capt. Child, from Oswego.
5 hds. Porto Rico Sugar,
40 cases Refined Lard,
200 boxes Muscatel Raisins,
20 kegs Lexin, do.
10 kegs Coffee,
65 boxes Cavendish Tobacco,
10 barrels Turpentine,
25 boxes Candles,
100 boxes Herrings,
15 boxes Sandites.

Schooner "Magnet," Captain Chapman.
Direct from New York, without transshipment.
Part of the Manifest.

70 half chests Tea,			
5 kegs Coffee,			
10 bbls. 10 1/2 bis. No. 1, Mackarel,			
23 kits Salmon,			
1 hhd. Cod Fish,			
200 boxes Muscatel Raisins,			
200 Drums Figs,			
10 kegs Gingers,			
50 Baskets Champagne,			
46 cases Claret,			
2 Baskets Oil,			
15 boxes Tobacco,			
10 boxes Candles,			
32 hds. Candle Wick,			
90 hds. Maiting,			
5 cases Stationery,			
40 cases Refined Lard Sugar,			
13 Packages Sandites,			
216 barrels Mess Pork.			

(Kingston Whig.)
Newgate and Lendhall Prices at per Stone, by the Carcase.

Beef inferior.....	2 4 @ 2 6
— middling.....	2 8 @ 2 10
— prime large.....	3 0 @ 3 2
— prime small.....	3 4 @ 3 6
Veal.....	3 10 @ 4 10
Mutton, inferior.....	3 4 @ 3 8
— middling.....	3 10 @ 4 2
— prime.....	4 4 @ 4 6
Pork, large.....	8 10 @ 4 6
— small.....	4 8 @ 5 4
Lamb.....	0 0 @ 0 0

PORT OF QUEBEC.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

A man has arrived here this morning from Green Island, and the only information he has furnished is that he saw a vessel ashore between Apple and Green Island, on Sunday the 23rd ult., and that on Sunday last he saw two banks off St. Roch, one of them he saw was grounded on the Middle Bank, and the other adrift in the ice. He knows of nothing more, except from hearsay, and that amounts to nothing more than what we are already in possession of.

A respectable habitant who came up from St. Paul's Bay, on Tuesday last, states that before he left there on the Saturday afternoon, he saw six or seven vessels pass with a fine westerly breeze.

Another habitant arrived yesterday morning from St. Denis, (see last), and states that when he came to the river, about 2 leagues above Kamouraski, last Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, he saw three vessels lying off that place, one of them appeared like a schooner, and that he observed another vessel at Crane Island, which were all not noticed, but says that he was told there were three or four more.

POSTSCRIPT.—4 o'clock, P. M.
Mr. Froste has returned from Cape St. Ignace, and reports that Capt. Patterson, of the Covener, was going to St. Ignace in a Canoe from Cape St. Ignace, the Canoe about 2 miles from McPhersons, name unknown.

The Capt. of the Covener saw the Laurel pass Crane Island about 2 p. m. on Saturday, and his mate told him he saw the Syria pass in the forenoon of same day.

The Pilot of the brigantine Elizabeth, who left here at 9 p. m. on Friday last, has returned to Point Levy, he left her at the Brandy Pits on Saturday.

The Pilot of the Albat has also returned to Point Levy, he left the ship on Saturday, and states he saw Paulot, who told him he had taken down the Crusader and left her at the Brandy Pits.

The Capt. of the Universe and a relation of the owner was on their way up, that ship was sunk at the Brandy Pits, on Sunday last, all hands saved, and landed at Cacoon, the men refused to work or she would have gone on.

The Capt. of the Universe saw a large ship (crank) with top-gallant-masts struck, sailing down after he had landed from his vessel, such a bark which appeared to be at anchor off Hare Island, he also saw a great many vessels pass down on Saturday and Sunday. The weather was moderate on Sunday at the Brandy Pits, but it blew a gale on Monday from the eastward.

The Covener, at Crane Island, appears safe for the winter.

There are plenty of Canoes to be had at St. Thomas and Cape St. Ignace if required.

Brady has proceeded on, and will go as far as Father Point if necessary.

Mr. Froste believes all the vessels that sailed from Quebec on Friday and Saturday last had passed the Traverse, unless the bark on Crane Island should prove one of them.

We learn that a letter has just been received from Kamouraski which states that there are four vessels off that place, one of them on shore high and dry and the others in the ice.

DIED.
At Cornwall, C. W., on the 29th November, aged 37 years, the Reverend John Gebbrand Beck Lindsay, Rector of that Parish.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
THE next mail for England, via Boston, will be closed at the Quebec Post Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th December.

PAID Letters will be received up to THREE o'clock, P. M., and UNPAID up to FOUR o'clock, Post Office Quebec, 7 1/2 1st Dec. 1845.

HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.
A MEETING of the General Committee, named at the Public Meeting held on 23rd October last, is requested on THURSDAY next, 11th DECEMBER, in the COMMITTEE OF TRADE ROOM, at TWO o'clock, P. M.

By order,
J. C. FISHER, Joint Secretaries
W. STEVENSON }
General Committee.
Quebec, 5th December, 1845.

LECTURE.
QUEBEC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
THE first Lecture of this season will be delivered by J. C. FISHER, LL. D., Vice-President of the Association, on TUESDAY EVENING next, the 9th inst., at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock, at the HALL OF ASSEMBLY.—The subject will be ANCIENT ASTRONOMY AND ASTRONOMERS.

Until further notice the Lectures will be open to the public.
WM. BENNETT,
Secretary Q. L. A.
Quebec, Dec. 5th, 1845.

TURNPIKE ROADS.
TENDERS will be received at the Office of the TURNPIKE TRUST, until WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of December next at noon, for Baling, Repairing and Maintaining in good order during the winter, the St. Charles Road North, from the point where it intersects the St. Charles Road South, at the property of P. LANGLOIS, Esq., to the Easterly line of the property of JAMES BLACK, Esq.

From the Easterly line of the aforesaid property, to its junction with the said South Road at PLAMONDON'S.
This road to be twelve feet wide and to be kept free from Cabs and Drifts.
The Contractor will be bound to run the snow Sleigh as often as required.
Tenders to state the rate per mile at which the work will be undertaken, and to name two sureties for its due performance.
J. PORTER,
Secretary.
Quebec, 5th Dec., 1845.

QUEBEC CHESS CLUB.
THE First Meeting for the season will take place at SEVEN o'clock, at the GLOBE HOTEL, St. Lewis Street. The punctual attendance of Members is particularly requested, as the Election of Officers to serve for the ensuing year will be made previous to the game being resumed.

Gentlemen wishing to join the Club are requested to send in their names.
S. WRIGHT,
Secretary.
Quebec, 5th December, 1845.

NOTICE.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the QUEBEC CUTLERS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, will be held at the NEW CUSTOM HOUSE HOTEL, on TUESDAY next, the 9th instant, at ONE o'clock, P. M., when the Election of Officers for the ensuing year will take place. All Members are particularly requested to attend.
By order,
WILLIAM QUINN,
Secy. Q. C. B. S.
Quebec, 5th December, 1845.

FOR SALE.
75 HDS. Muscovado Sugar, (part very bright), 10 do. Crushed Pees,
25 Puncheons Jamaica and Demerara Rum,
50 do. Molasses.

—ALSO—
Martell's Brandy in Hhds. Hollands in do.
Leaf Tobacco, very fine,
Cavendish, 3 Nib, Ladies' Twist do.
Coffee, Rosted and Green, very fine,
Teas, Twanky, Souchong, Hyson and Ganpowder,
Wines, Champagne, ex Zealand, from London,
Marsala in Qr. Cases and Hhds. superior quality,
Oils, Sprm. Olive, Seal, Whale and Linseed,
Black Pepper, Pimento, Indigo, Ginger,
Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, Prepared Cocoa.
Raisins in Boxes and Kegs—Zante Currants,
Sperma Candles, Wax Wick do.
Mess and Prime Mess Pork, Beef, Butter, Lard,
Lardroy Herrings, Wet Codfish, Large and Small,
Dry Codfish Small and Table.

—ALSO—
50 Hhds. } City rendered Beef Tallow.
10 Hhds. }

H. J. NOAD & CO.
Quebec, 5th December, 1845.

CITY BANK.

STOCKHOLDERS residing in Quebec, will please call at the Branch and receive their Dividends.
C. GETHINGS,
Cashier.

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE next Stated General Meeting for Literary, Historical and Scientific pursuits, will take place on SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at SEVEN o'clock, P. M.
HENRY WESTON,
Recording Secretary.
Quebec, 5th December, 1845.

WANTED
A THOROUGH INSIDE MAN SERVANT
—No objection to a Man and Wife having good testimonials. Apply at this Office.
Quebec, 5th December, 1845.

CORDAGE.

130 COILS Superior Manila Rope, from 1 1/2 inch to 10 1/2 inch,
140 do. Superior Tarr'd do. from 9 Thread to 5 1/2 inch,
10 Hawsers, assorted sizes,
For Sale by
H. J. NOAD & CO.
Quebec, 5th December, 1845.

FOR SALE.
2500 BBLs. Canada and American FLOUR, choice Brands
H. J. NOAD & CO.
Quebec, 5th December, 1845.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:
710 MINOTS of White Boiling PEAS,
414 do. Green do. do.
FLOUR, OATS and BRAN, do. do.
MICHAEL CULLEN,
Craig Street, St. Roch.
Quebec, 5th December, 1845.

QUEBEC DEBATING CLUB.

THE next Stated Meeting will take place in the Club's new Rooms, Palace Street, on SATURDAY EVENING, 6th instant, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock.
The Question for Debate is—Was Elizabeth justified in causing the Earl of Essex to be put to death?
WALTER ROSS,
Secy. Q. D. C.
Quebec, 3rd December 1845.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,
1st December, 1845.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted for Assessment and other dues are required to pay the same at the Office of the undersigned without further delay.
E. AUSTIN,
City Treasurer.

N. B. All sums remaining unpaid on the 30th instant, will be sued for, without further notice.

SPLENDID MUSCOVADO SUGAR.
30 H HDS. Very Superior SUGAR, just taken out of Bond.
—ALSO FOR SALE—
50 Barrels Muscovado Sugar, Superior quality,
25 Hhds. Molasses,
25 Puncheons Strong Demerara Rum,
50 Bags Jamaica, 10 Bags Green Coffee,
100 Bbls. Montreal Whiskey, 1 to 1,
140 Barrels No. 1. Aitch and Bay St. George Herring,
140 Barrels and Drafts Green Cod Fish,
85 Do. Cod and Dog Oil,
Table Cod Fish, Dried Haddock.
D. FRASER,
Quebec, 5th Dec. 1845.

SALES BY AUCTION
SALE POSTPONED.
THE Sale advertised for THURSDAY last, at St. MICHAEL'S HOTEL, St. MICHAEL'S COVE, is in consequence of the weather postponed until MONDAY next, the 8th instant.
Sale at TWO o'clock.
Condition—Cash on the Spot.
B. COLE, A. & B.
Quebec, 5th December, 1845.

PERIODICAL WINTER SALES OF GROCERIES, &c.
THE subscribers give notice that throughout Winter, there will be periodical sales of Groceries, &c. at their own Stores, under cover, on the following days, viz:—
ON FRIDAY, 19th DECEMBER, 1845.
THURSDAY, 15th JANUARY, 1846.
TUESDAY, 3rd FEBRUARY, "
THURSDAY, 26th do. "
THURSDAY, 12th MARCH, "
TUESDAY, 5th do. "
WEDNESDAY, 15th APRIL, "
GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & CO.
Quebec, 5th Dec. 1845.

EVENING SALE.
Will be sold, on SATURDAY EVENING next, the 6th instant, at the Subscriber's Sale Rooms, the following Goods:—
THREE Cases Concertinos, Accordeons, Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold and Silver Garters, Cutlery, Jewellery, &c. &c.
1 Case superior Eau de Cologne,
1 do. Composition Dolls,
1 do. Roman Catholic Books, English, neatly bound,
1 do. do. do. French,
1 do. Religious English do.
2 do. valuable Stationery, and other articles too numerous to describe.

