

seven in charge of Sub-Inspector Matthew and eleven policemen. In the House of Correction the prisoners are privileged to remain during the day in a large room together, but at night each one retires to a cell allotted to himself. They are supplied with writing materials, we understand, and have, therefore, the liberty of corresponding with their friends, the letters, of course, subject to a rigorous surveillance. The corps of officers belonging to the house have been strengthened by the addition of a sergeant's guard of the 13th regiment.

The special commission will, it is definitely settled, open very early next week, in the town of Nenagh. Thus the parties who moved the recent insurrection will be tried sufficiently near to the neighbourhood of the outbreak to produce a salutary effect, while it will be sufficiently remote from the scene for calm and deliberate consideration. The commission having been opened, and the bills of indictment sent before the grand inquest, and found, as no doubt they will be, the court will be adjourned, after the arraignment of the accused, for 15 days, as the law enjoineth in all cases of high treason the accused shall have that space of time to prepare for defence. On the re-assembling of the court the trials will at once proceed.

The excitement in Ireland has settled down into a half sullen, anxious, and most unsatisfactory state. The Queen's troops retain possession of all the important points in the south, with the certainty that during the whole of the approaching winter the most rigorous military and police regulations will be enforced, and that any attempt at organising clubs, and otherwise thwarting the endeavours of the Executive to maintain tranquillity, will be instantly repressed. The trial of Mr. John Martin has terminated in his conviction, and a sentence of transportation for ten years. A writ of error has been submitted to the Attorney-General. The future fate of Mr. Doherty is still in the balance. The Government having failed to procure his conviction on his first trial, owing to the disagreement of the jury, was not more successful on a second attempt. Notwithstanding additional evidence was adduced, there was a greater disagreement amongst the jury than before, and the jury was again permitted to separate without returning a verdict. Mr. Doherty was remanded to prison, and no bail allowed to be received for his enlargement. *Lur. T.*

The accounts from all parts of Ireland respecting the potato crop fill us with the deepest alarm and apprehension. In the southern counties the disease has exhibited itself in the most unmistakable form in almost every locality. In-fact Skibbereen seems threatened with fresh calamities, the destruction in that quarter being most extensive. It is of course premature to assert that the crop of potatoes throughout Ireland is irrevocably lost; fine dry weather may retrieve an immense portion of the crop now in jeopardy. Nevertheless all the accounts which have reached us from Ireland, including not only the southern divisions of Munster, Leinster, and Connaught, but extending also into Ulster, as far as Monaghan, Armagh, and even to Antrim, attest the universality of the danger. It is generally admitted, however, that a greater breadth of potatoes has been planted this season than in any previous year, which may materially affect the result. Nevertheless, it is feared that the destruction will be of an extensive and alarming character.

In the House of Lords, on the 21st ult., Lord Montagu moved for papers having relation to the grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Co., and entered into an examination of the conduct of the Company in the administration of the affairs committed to their charge. Earl Grey defended the grant, and agreed to the production of the papers required. In the House of Commons, on the 21st, Mr. G. A. Hamilton brought forward a motion, praying that Her Majesty may be graciously pleased to direct that such a modification of the system of national education in Ireland may be made as to remove the conscientious objections which a large proportion of the clergy and laity of the Established Church entertain to that system. Sir Wm. Stansfeld opposed the motion, as did also Lord John Russell. The house eventually divided, when there appeared—For going into committee, 118; for amendment, 15; majority 103.

THE ARMY.—Augmentation of the Royal Artillery.—Sixteen Companies are to be added to this arm of the service. The promotion of twelve Second Captains to be First Captains, and corresponding promotion of Subalterns is come out in General orders. Among them we notice Second Capt. H. AVLEMAN pr. to be First Captain. Second Lieut. L. W. PEAR, to be First Lieut.

Augmentation of the Royal Sappers and Miners.—Four Companies are to be added to this corps, increasing its strength to 23 Companies of 100 rank and file each. The augmentation will bring on no promotion of commissioned Officers, this arm of the service being officered by the corps of Royal Engineers which consists entirely of Officers.

The events of FRANCE are proceeding silently and almost unperceptibly towards some violent catastrophe, which will test the strength of the present order of government. All Europe has been amazed at the disclosures which have been made by the publication of the report on the late insurrections. Never in the history of the world has such a mass of folly, crime, secret villainy, and open violence, infatuation, and reckless daring, been presented to the world.

M. Arago, Cavaignac, Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, Cavaignac, Marrast and all the actors in the revolution, have severally been examined; and it is plain, from the concurring testimony of almost all, that the revolution was affected by a combination of the lowest of the people, chiefly connected with the National and Reform newspapers.—Cavaignac, who before the revolution was a hanger-on at a low newspaper office, and occasionally employed to collect orders in the provinces, formed the plan of making himself President of France; and he was not far from succeeding. No wonder the first thing he did was to vote for the abolition of capital punishment for political offences.

even been able to obtain an official audience either of General Cavaignac or M. Bastide. The latter having been met by M. Tommaso in the palace of the Assembly, assured him that France could take no step in the affair which would offend Austria, but that two frigates and two steamers might probably be sent to the Adriatic to supply provisions to Venice in case of need.

The Assembly has adopted the project of a decree for the system of uniform postage; the proposed rate is 20 centimes, or 2d per quarter of an ounce for all distances, and 40 centimes, or 4d, for double the weight, and so on. It is understood that this will come into operation on the 1st of January.

Our latest news from Paris describes the general alarm which prevails that a legitimate outbreak is at hand. The cause of royalty is gaining ground in many departments, whilst at Avignon Socialist processions are taking place, with cries of "Vive Barbès!" "Vive Blanc!" "Vive Robespierre!" We still have our doubts respecting the character of the threatened outbreak; we deem it far more probable that the agents of the Government, or the parties in the National Assembly, circulate these reports for their own political ends. However, the debate on the Report will bring the contending parties to a personal trial of strength, and it remains to be seen which side the populace will take.

It is reported amongst other things, that the army has been seriously tampered with, which is very probable. In that case the so-called Republic is seriously in danger. Eleven vacancies in the National Assembly have not yet been filled up, the writs have been stopped by General Cavaignac, who did not dare to ask the opinion of any of the constituencies in France, under the existing circumstances of reaction. It was even said that M. Guizot would be returned for Bordeaux. General Cavaignac, however, at length promised the Assembly to issue the writs, so that the real state of public opinion will be ascertained. But what must be the state of public liberty in the Republic of France, when the Dictator interposes to prevent the election of the members of the National Assembly. ANOTHER PHASE OF THE REVOLUTION IS AT HAND.

The question of the property of the Orleans family was under consideration in the Council of Ministers on the 24th. The Government is opposed to all confiscation, but it fears that the possession of so great a fortune might confer a dangerous power of exciting troubles and disorders in France. A suggestion has, therefore, been entertained to guarantee to the members of the family, on the security of the state, a monthly salary, in lieu of their revenues.—*Eur. Times.*

It is reported in Paris that Russia, in imitation of England, intends forthwith to recognise the Republican Government, and to send a representative to Paris. According to the same report, General Cavaignac has already selected General Lefort, an officer who served under his command in Africa, for the office of minister in Russia, if the Emperor should put his intentions into execution. General Lefort is a soldier of some distant action, but he is quite new in diplomatic affairs.

A telegraphic despatch is said to have been received by the French Government, confirming the recognition of the French Republic by the Ottoman Porte, and announcing the appointment by the Sultan of a new ambassador to Paris, to fill the place vacant since the departure of Soliman Pacha.

NORTHERN ITALY.—Letters from Turin, dated the 16th instant, state that at that date Mr. Abercromby had not returned from Alexandria, and it appeared he was delayed by the opportune arrival of M. Bois le Comte at the royal headquarters. The object of their visit was to receive the King's acceptance of the proffered mediation of France and England, and to fix a place where conferences would be held. Placentia, or some central town in Switzerland, would probably be fixed on. The question of Piedmont is said to be already settled by armistice, so that the situation of Lombardy-Venetian would alone occupy the conference.

The bases of the negotiation, it is said, are that Lombardy shall be united to the Sardinian subject, and that Venice shall constitute a state subject to Austria, but with an independent administration like Hungary. It is not known whether the boundary between the two states will be the Adige or the Mincio. Gen. Radetzky is doing all he can to animate the people of Lombardy against the Piedmontese, in order to render the union impossible. It appears that the secret agents of Austria are doing the same thing in Piedmont against the Lombards.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—The Sicilian Parliament have abolished the Order of Jesuits in that island.

It was reported that the King of Naples had made the following proposals to Sicily:—His second son to be named King, and independent of Naples; the constitution of 1812, as modified by the Sicilians; an offensive and defensive alliance; a liberal treaty of commerce and navigation. Should these conditions be accepted, the 25,000 men destined to act against Sicily are to be embarked for Venice, to aid in the liberation of Italy. If not, Sicily is to be invaded, and Palermo bombarded.

ROMAN STATES.—In the sitting of the St. of the Roman Chamber of Deputies, Cardinal Soglia read the following declaration, signed by all the ministers:—
"His Holiness has firmly resolved to defend his States against the Austrian invasion, with all the means that the State and the well-regulated enthusiasm of his people may furnish. His Holiness loudly denounces, by our organ, the words of Marshal Welden, protesting against whatever sinister interpretation may have been given to his expressions, and declaring that the conduct of Marshal Welden is considered by his Holiness as hostile to the Holy See and to the Pontiff, who cannot intend, nor intends, to separate the cause of his people from his own, and considers every insult or damage done to the people as done to himself. And his Holiness has already declared this by solemn acts, and with all the authority of his supreme rank of Prince and of Pontiff, as may also be proved from the following despatch."
(Signed) CARDINAL SOGLIA, President.
"FABR."
"DE ROSSI."
"LAUR."
"GUARINI."
"PERETTI."

commanding him to proceed immediately, accompanied by Prince Corsini, senator of Rome, and Prince Simonetti, to Marshal Welden, and demand of him an explanation of his conduct, and intimate to him the immediate evacuation of the provinces; or his Holiness will employ all the means in his power to repulse the unjust occupation.

Advices of the 14th from Bologna, mention the retirement of the Austrians. Bologna is in a state of defence, with 20,000 men under arms. The battalion Zambecari, that of the students of Rome, and that of Ferrara, have taken the three mountains, St. Michela in Bosco, Paterna, and Osservanza, and fortified them with artillery. The Austrian prisoners consist of fifty privates, a captain, a lieutenant, and two bulans. On the 15th the third division of the Piedmontese army marched into Turin, and was received with enthusiasm.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHES.—Accounts received from Elsinore, and dated the 15th instant, state that King Oscar, of Sweden, and the Prussian Major-General Von Bülow, had arrived in Malmo on the day before, and the negotiations for an armistice between Germany and Denmark had been renewed. There were grounds to believe that within a fortnight or three weeks the conclusion would follow. According to report the armistice was already settled.

According to a Kiel paper, quoted by the *Borsenhalle*, the main points of the armistice would be the resignation of the Provisional Government of the Duches, and the appointment, by the King of Denmark, of a new one, from a certain number of Schleswig-Holsteiners named by the Archduke Regent or Reichsverweser; the withdrawal of the German troops, with the exception of 4000 Prussians; the maintenance of the present Schleswig-Holstein army to the number of about 16,000 men; and the continued occupation of Alsen by 3,000 Danes.

The *Aix-la-Chapelle Gazette*, of the 19th inst., contains the following intelligence, which (if true) is of importance. It says:—
"A deputy, who has just returned from a visit to the north, on leave of absence, has brought the intelligence that ten thousand Russian troops have landed in the Danish islands of Lolland, Femern, and Falster. About half a league to the north of Aneona, nine Russian ships (six of which are ships of the line) are now seen. They are furnished with provisions from Greifswald, conveyed by English transport vessels."

Baron Gagern, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs in the German Empire, had arrived at Kiel, where the Schleswig-Holstein Diet was sitting, and advised them to adjourn for six months.

FRANKFURT.—The *Deutsche Zeitung*, under date August 20, announces the nomination of the ministers who are to convey the official intimation that the Vicar of the empire has entered upon the discharge of his functions to London, St. Petersburg, and Paris. They are M. Van Andrian to London (M. Van Andrian arrived in London from Paris on Tuesday); General Von Auerwald to St. Petersburg; and M. Van Ranster to Paris. The first-named of these envoys is Vice-President of the Parliament, both the others are members of that body.

HANOVER.—From Göttingen we learn that among the recent professional appointments in the University is that of Dr. Weber, one of the Göttingen Seven, who was unjustly and arbitrarily deposed some years ago by the King.

The King of Hanover has conferred the order of St. George on Marshal Radetzky, and has appointed an envoy to the central power at Frankfurt, in the person of Counsellor Brothmer.

PADUA.—Letter from Berlin.—Considerable sensation has been produced here by a petition to the Chamber signed by Count Armin, formerly Minister-President, in which it is declared that neither the Prussian Government nor Prussian people are bound to obey or pay attention to the Central Power or Administrator, on the ground that this power has not been constitutionally recognised by the Prussian National Representation; that the attributes assumed by this power are temporary and unlawful; and that, officially and lawfully speaking, the Administrator does not exist for the Prussian people. The petition ends thus:—"Prussia will not forget its history, its sacrifices, its destiny, carried away by pseudo-excitement, or a prey to a most contemptible meanness, it will not abandon all that is dear to a nation for a position which will reduce independent Prussia, with its sixteen millions of inhabitants, with its half-million warriors ready for battle, to a mere German province; to a mere machine, dependent upon the arbitrary will of parties that may rule in the future German Parliament, or on that of a phantom Emperor, equally dependent, and who will merely serve to renew the experience of a thousand years—namely, that an united Germany, under one supreme head, is a problem that has never been solved."

CHINA.—SIANGHAI.—Accounts allude to the consulate notification forbidding British subjects to go beyond the proscribed limits, a very proper restriction after the demand for punishment of the felons who lately assaulted our countrymen there.

The coasts continue to be infested with pirates, and scarce a junk dare stir out of harbour without convoy. Four schooners under the Portuguese flag, and we believe several under the English flag, are employed to protect them, and we believe are well paid. We are happy to see that the *Scout* has again brought in a party of these vagabonds to Amoy.

Egypt.—A letter, dated Alexandria, August 1st, states that the cholera had broken out throughout all Egypt with more or less intensity. It made its first appearance about the middle of July in a town of the Delta, called Tantah, where an immense number of people, amounting to about 165,000, were assembled in pilgrimage from all parts of Egypt and Syria to celebrate the festival of a Mahomedan saint. In Cairo during the last week there have been about 300 cases daily; here, about 120; in most of the villages on the Nile there are daily cases, and it is much feared that the number will materially increase during the present month of Ramadan, which began yesterday, when the natives fast all day and commit excesses during the night. Before the people dispersed at Tantah, it is said that there must have been upwards of 3000 deaths from this disease.

MARRIED.
At Hamilton, on the 6th instant, J. C. MANN, Esq., Royal Engineers, son of the late Major-General Mann, to CAROLINE BOYD, youngest daughter of the late JAMES GIBBES, of Kingston, Staff-Surgeon.
At the same place and time, JAMES COFFIN GIBBES, Esq., of the Bank of British North America, to MARIANNE LEB, third daughter of HENRY WYATT, Esq., of Plamford, East, and late of Ditton, Surrey, England.
On the 16th of August, at Clifton, near Cincinnati, by the Right Rev. C. P. McViney, the Rev. GEORGE WASHINGTON DENNIS, Rector of Trinity Church, Cincinnati, to MARIA COXE McVINEY.

hose to the East River and by blowing up buildings. Two New York firemen and one Brooklyn fireman, and a child, were killed, and several others injured. There are reports of two or three other deaths.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Although, notwithstanding some partial failures, we may congratulate the inhabitants of this colony upon a fair average catch of fish upon this coast, and especially upon the coast of Labrador; we fear we must at length be compelled to believe, from various statements, that the potato crops are again rather extensively diseased;—and if this is really the case, as we believe it to be, the sooner the fact is known to the population at large, the better will it be so far as respects any timely remedy or a falling back upon such other resources for the ensuing winter as may yet be within reach.—*Ludger.*

His Excellency Sir Wm. Colebrooke, late Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick, was gazetted on the 11th August, Governor-General of the Windward Islands. His Excellency sailed from Southampton on the 16th August, in the steamer Clyde for Barbadoes, there to assume his new government. Lady Colebrooke, and the rest of the family, remain for the present in England, at Brighton, for the benefit of Her Ladyship's health.—*M. Chron.*

TORONTO. FIRST SHIP OF PORT.—The fine new Propeller, *Western Miller*, left this Port on Wednesday last, at two o'clock in the afternoon, having on board 6000 bushels of new wheat and 550 barrels of new Wheat Flour, for the Port of Montreal, direct without transhipment. This being the first shipment of what may be termed the Fall Work, naturally excited considerable interest; and the splendid appearance of the Vessel, which has been completely overhauled and fitted with an upper deck, excited the admiration of all who witnessed her departure. Our readers are aware from a former notice that she is fitted with submerged Screw Propelling Wheels, and as she moves without apparent smoke or steam, without splash of the water, and being besides fully rigged as a schooner, her appearance is quite different from any other vessel on the lake. Her last trip to Montreal and back was accomplished in eight days and six hours, including three days unloading and loading in Montreal. Her average speed, when loaded, is now proved to be over nine miles an hour in all weathers; with 1500 barrels on board she goes ten miles an hour. The extraordinary dispatch which this class of vessels afford to business can only be realized by the fact that, so certain are they in their movements that with the aid of the Magnetic Telegraph, the cargo can be sold and the remittance received in three days from the time of completing their landing in Toronto. This, considering the distance between Toronto and Montreal is 300 miles, should satisfy the most impatient speculator.

At seven o'clock, p. m. on the same day, the three masted Schooner, *Scotland*, sailed for Montreal direct with a full cargo of Wheat, she is to be towed down and up the river, and is the second Lake going sailing vessel which has attempted the voyage.—*Toronto Colonist.*

MONTREAL. NEW YORK.—DEPARTURE.—We are informed by Messrs. A & D. Shaw—gentlemen who have made the experiment of importing via New York as well as by Montreal—that a portion of their present fall supplies arrived by ship at Montreal on Friday week, and were received by her on the following Tuesday—the clearance at the custom house, the discharge from the ship, and the transit here having been effected in the short intervening time! Had the same goods arrived at New York, instead of Montreal, about twenty days would have elapsed before they would have reached this city.—*Kingston Chronicle & News.*

His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to summon to the Legislative Council the Honorable FREDERICK AUGUSTE QUESSEL, of the City of Montreal.

It is given as an *ad in* the Montreal Gazette that the Hon. R. B. Sullivan is to be promoted to the Bench, before the ensuing meeting of parliament, and that his post of Provincial Secretary is to be filled by Dr. Boullenger.

CHEAP POSTAGE.—Steerage passengers are now carried by the mail steamers between Quebec and Montreal, for 7 1/2d. The postage of a letter, carried by the same steamers, costs 9d, or 20 per cent. more than the carrying of a man, and yet we are told the steamers are making money by carrying passengers at the above rate.—*Quebec Gazette.*

PROV. PARLIAMENT.—It is now generally supposed that the Provincial Legislature will meet early in November. I quite agree with the "Herald" that no Canadian ministry ever met Parliament with so much material for statesmanship to work on. There are several measures to be brought forward of the greatest importance, viz: the College Question in Upper Canada, and the Judicature in Lower Canada, together with the proposed reforms in the Registry Laws. The session will also be of interest in so far as regards the working of the Papineau party. At present, in the political world, there is nothing worthy of recording.—*Corresp. Mercury.*

Yesterday we visited the Gas Works, and were politely shown through the several buildings by Mr. Peebles, the manager. The works are fast approaching to completion; the grates for the retorts are being built in; the condenser is over the tar pit; the gasometer and cistern are completed; but the purifier, or machine for containing the lime, in passing through which the gas is purified, has not yet been put in its place—the vessel from the Frith of Forth, in which it was shipped, not having arrived;—the pipes in many of the streets have been laid so rapidly, as to reflect great credit upon the Company and all concerned; indeed, every thing is progressing towards completion, much faster than might be expected.—*Friday's Morn. Chron.*

MARRIED.
At Hamilton, on the 6th instant, J. C. MANN, Esq., Royal Engineers, son of the late Major-General Mann, to CAROLINE BOYD, youngest daughter of the late JAMES GIBBES, of Kingston, Staff-Surgeon.
At the same place and time, JAMES COFFIN GIBBES, Esq., of the Bank of British North America, to MARIANNE LEB, third daughter of HENRY WYATT, Esq., of Plamford, East, and late of Ditton, Surrey, England.
On the 16th of August, at Clifton, near Cincinnati, by the Right Rev. C. P. McViney, the Rev. GEORGE WASHINGTON DENNIS, Rector of Trinity Church, Cincinnati, to MARIA COXE McVINEY.

DIED.
On the 1st instant, at Montreal, ANNA MARIA THOMPSON, youngest daughter of Mr. Wm. Ross, Legation Assembly.
At St. Louis, U. S., on the 29th ult., Lieut. Geo. F. BURNES, 89th Reg. B.A., author of "Adventures in Mexico and the Rocky Mountains."

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THURSDAY, 21st SEPTEMBER. PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received to SEVEN o'clock, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK.
ABSTRACT.
BALANCE at the credit of Depositors on the 1st June, 1818.....£37,979 10 1
Received from Depositors from the 1st June to the 31st August.....£18,331 4 0
Withdrawn in the same period.....22,353 14 8
Decrease in the last Quarter.....£ 5,121 10 8
Due to Depositors this day.....£32,354 19 5
Quebec, 1st Sept. 1818.

The Bank is OPEN DAILY for business from TEN, A. M. to HALF-PAST TWO, P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from SIX to EIGHT o'clock. Copies of the Rules and every necessary information may be obtained on application at the Office.
C. H. GATES, Cashier.

FREE-MASONS' HALL.
Adjoining the Post Office.
6th September, 1818.

WHITING
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, in Packages of 2 Cwt.
C. & W. WURTELE.
Quebec, 6th September, 1818.

ST. MAURICE IRON WORKS.
THE UNDERSIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above named WORKS, have now on hand for sale a General Assortment of these well known WARES, consisting of—
Sinking and Double Stoves, Cook and Patout, and Off-ice Stoves, Camp-stoves, Cookers, Holloware, and other Castings, and Bar Iron.
Orders received for any description of CASTINGS.
C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.
Quebec, 13th July 1818.

ON SALE.
WINDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, assorted sizes, 6 1/2 x 7 1/2, to 30 x 40, Best English Fire Bricks.
C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.
Quebec, May 24th, 1818.

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

THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a genteel Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery, Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House and very complete Out-buildings.
The FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land—100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—1 1/2 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 2 1/2 from Bishop's College.

Terms easy—price moderate.
The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay.
Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esq., Sherbrooke.

WANTED, by a young person of respectability, a situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady, or to make herself useful in any way. Respectable reference can be given.
Application to be made at the office of this paper, 1st June, 1818.

REED & MEAKINS,
Cabinet Makers,
ST. DENIS STREET,
MONTREAL.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:
DIGGING CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE, Chain Cables and Anchors.
C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.
Quebec, 24th May, 1818.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:
TIN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron: Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron, Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Sheet Copper, Iron Wire, Sad Irons, Scythes and Sickles, Spades and Shovels, Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails.
—AND—
Diamond Steel Spikes.
C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street,
Quebec, 24th May, 1818.

Mutual Life Assurance.
SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.
It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles.
For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to
R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY
OF THE
Church Society,
AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTAMENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE.
Montreal, May 26, 1848.

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

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

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.
HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT.
JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT.
BURTON & SADLER, SOLICITORS, PHYSICIANS:
G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON LIVES and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.
In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased ANNUITIES whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either WITH OR WITHOUT participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF YEARLY SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first six months premium, secured upon the Policy alone.
Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole Term of Life.

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

The above rates, for Life, without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison be found to be lower than the similar table, of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business.
Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents. Agents and Medical Officers already appointed:

- Brantford.....William Muirhead...*
- Colongue.....James Cameron.....*
- Colborne.....Robert M. Boucher...*
- Dundas.....
- London.....George Scott.....
- Montreal.....Frederick A. Willson.....
- Paris.....Dr. S. C. Sewell...*
- Port Sarnia.....David Buchan.....
- Quebec.....Malcolm Cameron...*
- St. Catharines.....Welch and Davies...*
- Toronto.....Edmund Bradburne...*
- Woodstock.....Dr. Geo. Herrick...*
-William Lapenotiere...*
-Dr. Samuel J. Stratford.

By order of the Board,
THOMAS M. SIMONS, Secretary,
Hamilton.

Forms of Application, together with any additional information, can be obtained by application at the Office of
WELCH & DAVIES,
AGENTS FOR QUEBEC
No. 3, St. JAMES STREET.
MEDICAL REFERRE,
J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

A YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who has a few leisure-hours, would be glad to devote them to the instruction of pupils. Inquire at the Publisher's.
Quebec, 8th June, 1848.

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

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN St. JOACHIM STREET, St. John's Suburbs.
Inquire at No. 15, Stanislaus Street.