THE LATEST STELLIGEN O eted on LIVES, BUCKIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE COURIER. The most emple security is offerded to purious with this Company by its large invest Capital, and the personal responsibility of upwar of One Thousand Shoreholders. BY

BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE

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in Canada .- D. C. NAPIER.

D. C. NAPIER, 49, Champ de Mars Street, 14th January, 1849.

DR. LA'MERT

No. 37, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON,

Society, &cc.

Doctor of Medicine, Matricula: d Mem of the University of Edinburg. Livett of Apo h carles. Hall, London Hospital, M.d. So. jety. &c.

P. HOLME

DIVISION

t, 1852, and eipating Sca , 1850, will aspectuses, a to the mode stained from t

M. D.,

AUGHT.

A T the CANADA FUR STORE, No. 3
A ST. PAUL STREET, directly oppose to the former Premises, (which were destroyed by Fit the Subscribers offer for Inspection and S THIS DAY, (Monday,) the 5th November, Following Days throughout the Season, BUF LO ROBES, BUCKSKIN MITTS, and GLOV together with theft Rich, Varied, and Extendisting of MADE-UP FURS, (their own Maintaine, and Entirely New.) comprising the line of the state o

N. B.-G. & S. will remove about the liver meaning their present premines to their present premines to their present premines to the present premines to the present premines to the present present premines to the present present premines to the present pr

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Life, the Rate of every Fifth

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GN LIFE AND FIR

TELEGRAPH, EXPRESS, AND THE MAILS,

To assist being being

FROM IL PARTS of THE WORLD

TREAL COURSES to published daily durin match of the year, via., from the lat f Societishe, and the other vice mouths in us. Wednesdays, and Pridays. Subsering manust, payable in advance, gine Courses (bi-insectly) is published at

RIBOPEAN INTELLIGENCE BY THE

ON THE INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH A "HIBERNIA." MATURITY. Just Published, 48th Edition, and may be ha

an French and English, in Sealed IRELAND. IRELAND.

The Marquess of Waterford lately gave (we poor stills proceed to America, who were brought size in charged with poaching on his grounds. In Tomas Dassy, a respectable brower at Endry, in the county Cork, accidentally fell as at of his own vats, while full of builting light for days since, and died from the injuries Envelope, 2s. 6d. Sterling. SELF-PRESERVATION. MEDICAL TREATISE ON THE PH SIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE, and DISC DEUS OF YOUTH AND MATURITY, use acquired at an early person of Re, which enerd minish and than the er observations by and fide

In Kildare Hotel, No. 4, Tighe Street, Dublin

as it his life.

LUDOR Tuesday night, as it is belonging to Mr. Small was proceeding to Cathelayse to Armagh, about two miles in a town, a man stepped out from the road and deliberately shot one of the horses, and the season.

is and deliberately such case while scape. In old woman was found dead at Cragg, near half, in Tipperary, whose death, it was believed the caused by starvation. On her clothes in marched, six rovereigns and fifteen shiftings a hund firmly stitched in her old gown, imitally ander her left arm.

In Limerick Chronicle contains an account of the contains and the contains an account of the contains and the contains an account of the contains and the contains an account of the contains and the contains an account of the contains an account of the contains an account of the contains and the contains an account of the contains and the contains an account of the contains and the contains an accou

h Limerick Chronicle contains an account of interesting on a man named John Byrnes, by sendinan. The cause assigned for this wanton are is, that Byrnes gave information as to the mil of c rm by a runaway tenant. The unity man's life is in danger. East legond measure at the triumph of Cotonel serion in Cork, the Irish Protectionists appear and the contract of the c therton in Cork, the Irish Protectionists appear tank that the game is all their own, and that, sees the Irish constituencies are to be regarded symptomatic of the "re-action" in the public in free-trade must receive its death-blow as the

M. rringe requires the fulfilment of several controls in order that it may be really the cause of that lamphes. Guild the veil, which several region of domestic wirelestedness, be related, and true source in a very marines discharged, as, form could it be traced to pyraical disquirifications their attendant datappointments. Expesses are ways injurious; the gift which, when used in deration, is from it with advantage, becomes a function of the protein source of machief, and of green less is jury to the constitution and want powers are the particular excesses, on the nature and on machief, and it is a faith this. Treatise protesses to dis L COURTEST,-At the conclusion of B libbias Purcell O'Gorman, made some strong armions upon the indecorous conduct of the desirys of his court, "who did nothing," he said, it meer at him, and endeavor to east rislicule sa him. But I'll bear it no longer," exclaimed a maged judge, "as this very night I shall as of and insist upon being transferred to anose scosty." "Does your worship think," said hishes Hyland, solicitor, addressing himself its inte law dispenser, "that a memorial, signed hill he attended. will the attorneys of this court, backing your minton, would be of any assistance in obtainhalf the attorneys of this court, backing your shatton, would be of any assistance in obtain in are object?" A look of peculiar ferocity the only response to the generous interrogatory. In Excussion Estarts Comments.—The sair of estates, for the sale of which petitions is ben stready lodged, is one hundred and four.

But all man the satin of these with the are physing to a qualified physician for releal. Shape the dread as frequently, but crouncusts, emerin that these compaints are beyond the reach of sike rearr or him, and prevent his seeking for an ance where show it can be precured. In as they, he for got that accurate dherrimination for extraoring to consess of disease, ayon allow with softerer, and showe ally secreey, a variety classical the intelligent and practical physician, and in medical man, who can show by his possession of requisite legal quilification, that he is suntile calcent at despect or his processional pursuits, ultrained and the procession of the fractual experience, which has reference almost by so the technique of these diseases. when siready lodged, is one bundred and tourn; and upon the entire of those with the exits of upon the site of those with the exits of the site of the site of the exits of the site of the entire of the site of

in :—"The woman that deliberates is lost;" at the maxim is equally true when applied to a few Orange Lodge. A process of incubation of four has been going on since Tuesday last, but product has yet appeared. The latest intellibrate public mind that the chipping of the shell in possibly be effected by the aid of a weekly mismoorary on Saturday next. In our opinion, were, it matters but little whether or not the Stock of MADE-UP FURS, (their own Maincture, and Entirely New.) comprising to A great variety of Fur Data, vise Mar Mink, Otter, South Sea Seal, Real Neutra, Fre do., British and German Sable, Muskrat, Ne Sea Seal, Mock, Fitch, &c., in a variety of Sea Seal, Mock, Fitch, &c., in a variety of Bands; Gentlemen's and Ladies Fur Gaunti Clovis, Mitts, &c.; Fur Trimmings; Lad Muffl, Boas, Capes, Cardinals, &c. Also, and Muffl, Boas, Capes, Cardinals, &c. Also, and France.

mast only an arbitrary, but an attack on his improduce, as a representative of the people-incodence, as a representative of the people-in his attempted to complain, of the deplorable in interpolition influence accretised by M. de in interpolition influence accretised by M. de interpolition influence accretised by M. de interpolition for the Assembly refused to allow him to runden of the Assembly refused to allow him through a manner of the Assembly refused to the chiral of M. Pierre Bonaparte, which he defined of the perfectly legal, and in conformity with the laws of the earny. He added that, if the laws of the earny. He added that, if the laws of the earny. He added that, if the laws of the earny. He added that, if the laws of the earny is the month of Community, to be tried by the result of the case. In population was afterwards brought forward by I. Anthony Thouret, to indict a consure on M. Irina, un., for the manner in which he had perfected the duty as President the day before, during the first of the case.

ing the scene of violence, but the Assembly refused to entertain it; and the remainder of the sitting was occupied with unisteresting discussions of various bills. On the 22d, in answer to a question from M. Leon Fuschet, the Minister of the Finances, stated that the question of an increase in the issue of notes by the Bank of France was under the consideration of the Government, and that he would communicate the result with the least possible delay. After some other business had been gone through, the Chamber passed to the order of the day on another proposal brought forward by M. Thouret, and signed by 140 members, cansuring what had passed in the Assembly on Wednesday. The Assembly then adjourned. On the 24th, the proceedings offered no interest, raving that the Assembly passed to the order of the day on a petition demanding the re-establishment of the status of the Duke di Orleans in the Court of the Louvre. On the 26th, the Minister of Finance presented his project of law on the extension of the paper circulation of the bank which would be author. The project was referred to a committed. He was per circulation of the bank which would be authorised to issue notes to the amount of 550 millions. The project was referred to a committee. He was followed at the tribane by M. Dumss, who presented the project de loi on pensions to the aged.—After some opposition the matter was declared urgent, however, and the project of law referred to the committee already engaged on the question.

urgent, however, and the project of law referred to the committee aiready engaged on the question.

The scene which took place on Wednesday, in the Assembly, led to two duels on Thursday morning. The first was between M. Seyur d'Agueseau and M. Bertholon. In both cases, pistols were the arms chosen, but no injury was done on either side, and the beligerents afterwards appeared in the Assembly, as if nothing had occurred. A duel was fought on Saturday between M. Plerre Bonaparte and the Duke of Rovigo, editor of the Legitimist Journal Corsure. The police having interfered, prevented the meeting in the morning; but, in the afternoon, they repared to the wood of Boulogne, where the duel took place. The weapon chosen was the sabre. M. Bonaparte was slightly wounded in the hand and breast. He, however, succeeded in disarming his adversary, who saked to continue the combat with small swords. To this the seconds of M. Bonaparte objected, and proposed pistols. But an understanding having been come to by the friends of both parties, a declaration was signed, and they left the ground. Another duel took place on Sunday, in a field near the railroad station at St. Germain, between M. Pierre Bonaparte and M. Adrien de la Valette, principal editor of the Assemblés Natignale. This meeting arose out of a letter of M. Pierre Bonaparte to M. de la Valette, on the subject of an article which appeared in his Journal, of which he was not the author, but of which he had assumed the responsibility. The terms of the letter heing considered insulting, M. de la Valette demanded antisfaction of M. Bonaparte. After firing a shot each at twenty paces, the affair was declared terminated, and the parties left the ground. In consequence of these frequent duels, arising out of debates in the Assembly, it is said the Attorney-General will demand authority to prosecute.

General Lamoriciere, Minister Plenipotentiary, at St. Pasarshaven, and M. de Reaumont.

Assembly, it is said the Attorney-General will demand authority to prosecute.

General Lamoriciere, Minister Plenipotentiary, at St. Petersburgh, and M. de Beaumont, at Vienna, are said to have both tendered their resignation, in consequence of the change of the French Cabinet.

M. Francisque Bouvet, member of the Peace Congress, has given notice of a motion in the Assembly for the reduction of one-half of the contingent of 80,000 men, demanded by the Government for 1850.

A letter from Toulon, of the 21st ult., states that orders had been despatched to the admiral

that orders had been despatched to the admira commanding the French fleet at Ourlac to return to France.

to France.
Fourteen members of the Mountain have presented a proposition, demanding to have three millions accorded to the Minister of Commerce and Agriculture, to be divided equally amongst associations freely formed between landholders and agricultural laborers, and between masters and manufacturing workmen.

The Freeident of the Republe, on the report of the Minister of the Marine, has ordered the formation of a commission, to be presided over by M. de Broglie, to consider the best measures to be adopted in consequence of the change in the color nies by the abolition of slavery, and the alteration in their legislative and judicial régime, from their being admitted to be represented in the National Assembly.

It is believed that the elections will not take place in Paris during the month of December, as stated; they will probably be postponed to the month of January. The motive of the postpones ment is simple and praiseworthy. The injury done to commerce and industry by political agitation is

ment is simple and praisovorthy. The injury done to commerce and industry by political agitation is always great, and the loss inflicted on shopkeepers and operatives is mealeulable. At this moment in particular, when trade is flourishing on the approach of New Year's Day, it is absolutely necessary that nothing should occur until that all-important period for the Paris tradesmen be passed.

Legal proceedings have been ordered to be commenced against the responsible editor of the Liberté, for an article inserted in that journal, entitled "L'Anarchie." The editor is accused of offences against the person of the President of the Republic, and of exciting hatred and contempt of the Government of the Republic.

The responsible editor of the socialist journal the Paysea has just been condemned by the court of assize of the Aisne to one year's imprisonment and 8000 frames fine, and, in consequence of its not being his first offence, the journal has been suspended for two months.

The Akhber, of Algiera, of the 15th, states that at Oran the cholera appeared to have ceased, and the population were regaining confidence; 1700 persons had been carried off, of whom 1109 belonged to the garrison.

promines it to be all immediately to be instituted police. An integrity is immediately to be instituted which will remove all doubt upon the obligat.

According to Le Presse the Government have amounted to the British Cabinet that they do not instead to doubtions the cruisers on the Western Comit of Africe, for the unparasion of the line tude, as agreed to by the Lashington-Breglin envention of 1845.

sembly with the object of putting down duelling; open. Mizzi then made another cut, which took the control of the doctor, laying the check open in a circular cut down to the mouth, shall not be eligible for election for one year from his dismissal. The other proposition is, that both the principals and the estance shall be prevented from the exercise of their civil rights for not vertex of the penaltics at present provided for by the law.

The servant who carried the light, and some English colders (not without difficulty) distrined Mizzi. Dr. Berasrd is progressing favourably towards reversed from the exercise of their civil rights for not reference to the penaltics at present provided for by the law.

FAREWELL TO THE COLONIES.

men to communic. The other proposition is, the with the pathesis and read effect of the pathesis and the pat both the principals and increases of their civil rights for not less than one, and not more than two years, without reference to the penaltics at present provided for by the law.

Coralis: a Warcz of the Revolution

The Paris correspondent of the Alles cays—the death of Mad'lle V ——, known by the name of Coralis, an actress of one of the smaller theatres of the Boulevard, has been the means of bringing to light one of those domestic draemas which abounded amid all the other mysteres de Paris. In consequence of the death of her parents, the poor girl had at an early age been thrown upon the tender care of an aged grandmother, whose binned faculties, stunned by the Revolution of 1830, had never been able to comprehend the exile of the Bourbons, nor the sudden downfal of her own furtures, which had reduced her from a brilliant existence about the person of "madame" to the seeking a livelihood through her own resofrees. It would appear that nothing had been saved from the wreck; no provision made against such unexpected misforture. The old countess scorned to seek for aid, and gradually sold every article of luxury, every token of her former splendour, in order to procure an existence for herself and grandchild, always with the belief that the miscry was but for a moment, and that "madame" was "en tourned" and would soon return. The child, who had, it appears, manifested a great talent for music, had, however, attracted the attention of the porter of the house where the countess resided, and who, aware of the great straights to which the family were reduced, and the delusion under which the grandmother was labouring, good naturedly succeeded in interesting another lodger in the child's favour. This man was then stage-manager of the Petit Lazare, the lowest theatre in Paris, and here, unknown to the old countess, did she make her debut as a drummer-boy in one of those military pieces the delight of the lower orders. From that hour has the grift teams from the souvenir and bounty of "madame." They say that it was

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Indiaman, Minerva, Captain Moir, from Madras, Calcutts, and the Cape, passed Portsmouth on Sunday morning, and sent in passengers and mails by a pilot boat. The Minerva's news from the Cape is six days later than our last advisor, and the Cape is six days later than our last advisor of a gloomy character, is somewhat more promising than the former. The governor, Sir H. Smith, was at Cape Town. The excitement relative to the arrival of the convicts off the colony continued unabated. The Anti-Convict Association had addressed powerful appeals to the governor, to induce him to take upon himself the responsibility of sending the convict ship and her freight to Ascension, or any other place, but he steadily refused to embroil himself or his authority in the matter, and in a manifesto returned to the association a day or two prior to the salling of the Minerva, Sir Harry expressed his deep sympathy with the cause of the colonists, but objected to act without orders from the home Government, and set forth the extreme danger of any interference with the decimation of the convicts, as a measure fraught with the being illegally transferred to any other port than to that one to which the constituted authority consigned them, they could rise and massacre the whole crew of thewhip, and set themselves free, as a justication of the conviction of the stream and statements and set themselves free, as a justication of the stream and statements. to that one to which the constituted authority consigned them, they could rise and massacre the whole
trew of the rhip, and set themselves free, as a justifinable act under such circumstances. The colonists had prohibited supplier to the army, navy, and
all Government establishments, and no supplies accordinly were granted. The governor was conpelled, in this state of things, to meak bread in his
own house, a situation in which Commodore Wy,
vill was also placed.

political fault. The presence of the Pope in Rome might to a certain degree improve the state of might to a certain degree improve the state of affairs. The confidence of capitalists depends on the pontifical government. The return of that government into its normal condition would afford government into its normal condition would afford them a moral guarantee, the first basis of which is them a moral guarantee, the first basis of which is them a moral guarantee, the first basis of which is them a moral guarantee, the first basis of which is them a moral guarantee, the first basis of which is the residence of the Pope at Rome. From that moment, and only from that moment, will the Paper residence of the Pope at Rome. From that moment, and only from that moment, in the residence of the Pope at Rome. From that moment, and only from that moment, will the Paper reinch enough to offer security for certain reimburses rich enough to offer security for certain reimburses who are now alarmed, would eagerly come forward.

ADVERTIAN STATES.—The Austrian troops in Lombardy have been placed on the war footing, and a winter camp has been formed between Moden and Bologna, the advanced posts being in communication with a large body of troops assembled in Placentia.

only disclaimer yet published has related to further transportation of "ordinary" convicts. Wi'l the Cape colonists then have to make a separate "emeute," as the Times calls it, to resist the invasion of military convicts?

The journalist has a threat: if the colonics are not to be regarded as "integral portions of the empire, sharers in its weal and wo"—(its cash and convicts)—if they will not take off our hands some of those numerous criminal classes that embarrass us so much—if" it is to be all 'give' and no 'take' as far as we are concerned;" "it is as well that it should be known and remembered, especially suben the estimates come under review." The Cape is to be fined for the fastidiousness of its "prudes." But the Timese looks beyond; and here lies the darksome, hint to which we have already alluded—

"Such incidents as the successful dimente at the Cape, against an imperial order, cannot fail to increase the new popular misgivings as to the value of our colonies, and the wisdom of maintening them at so enormous an expense."

Yes, this is the proposition—if the colonies are castly and not accommodating, opinion will grow in favor of giving them up: and this is the opinion which is thrown out to fortify the apology for the official conduct, which is recorded in anticipation of future apologies for the further results. The poccurante representations of the Times would be useful under two kinds of pontingency: first, in case the Go. wernment were defected by a contumnations colony—which stage is already accomplished; secondly, in case the course of administration were to result in the exparation of the colonies—and already the Times is beating up recruits for that anticipative is apology, not without an eye to the Manchister gentlemen who are so hostile to colonies. It seems, therefore, that, in official circles, separation is not in the beat possible contingency, scarcely a distant one. Now is that so? Are we mistakes, or is such really the intent of her Majesty's Ministent of the anticipative is a distrib

parent state, we cannot green.
Our colonies relinquished, a fortiori, we inhould
be bound to give up those false colonies our mile.

Then what of Iudia? Similar arguments also apply to India, its constantly increasing expenditure, and its constantly increasing effect.

Tree ostensibly the Indian Government page for its soldiurs; but it does not relieve us of all the ceases queen cost—the permanent hisbitities for so many more additional regiments to be kept in readiness, the promotions, the honorary pensions, &c. Or course, persons high in office would desire to retain hids, because it is so great a preserve of patronage; but the solonies free, how could independence be refused to India, supported as that would be by the economical section of the Liberals at home? India and the colonies gues, what of Ireland? Especially if she wholly ceased to pay, as she has in part, that large (trbute of reat to residerile in part, that large (trbute of reat to residerile in your reduce her Majesty's dominions to the base in high the process hinted by the Times, and you reduce her Majesty's dominions to the base in the stand of Great Britain. Something might be said for that sweeping deprivation, no doubt: a little in all the stand of creat Britain never will repeat the suicidal drams she after over under the management of George the Third in 175. That as a cleer as the noon-day soun. Whatever Canada, whatever the British contained to promotions, the honorary pensions, &c. Or the promotions, the honorary pensions, &c. Or the promotions, the honorary pensions of high contexts of the state of the section of high context of the base of the section of high contexts of the section of high context of the section of high context of the section of high context of the section of the larges.

The Joseph Content of the larges of the section of the larges of the section of the larges. Not at all sell-auporting in point of food, it meat the absolutely the section of the larges. Not at all sell-auporting in point of food, it meat the absolutely and the promotion of the larges. Not at all sell-auporting in point of food, it meat the absolutely and the promotion of the la

which it may pursue on the questions of the free and protection. Hitherto the strength of the free trade party has been in the southern and western States; the establishment of manufactures in the one, and the growth of sugar to some extent in the other, may possibly have modified the views which those States formerly represented. The election of General Taylor was certainly owing to personal rather than political feeling, and no test of the relative strength of parties can be properly deduced from that eyent. The example set by England in the repeal of the navigation laws, has been followed with promptitude by the United States; but ded with promptitude by the United States; but deemed by many incompatible with this step is not deemed by many incomputible with the repeal of the American tariff of 1842, and the substitution of a more protective one. A short time will show.—Willmer & Smith's Times.

(Foreign Correspondence of the Boston Post.) GLASGOW, SCOTLAND, NOV. 29, 1849. eception of the last Canadian News in Grea Britain-The London Times on the Subject-

Britain—The London Times on the Subject—Public Opinion.

If the British Colonies in North America are not capable of taking care of themselven, are not good judges of their own situation and prospects, and do not know whether they had better remain a dependence of Great Britain or join with a great neighboring nation, when will they ever be capable? Canada has an able and influential press; educers in Montreal, Quebec, and in Toronto, who would grace the tripod of the meet influential journals of Great Britain or the United States, and why subject them: why subject a free press to the necessity of borrowing instead of manufacturing public opinion? But the retestion of Canada as a jewed in the British Crown, is past praying for. That unanimity of feeling, that respectful, but firm expression of opinion, which has just emanated from the influential citineus of Montreal, is worth all the other features of discontent. What now they most want, is a great convention, that respectful and laudable way of expressing public opinion in matters of great moment. Lot such a convention be called; and delegates by appointed by all the British colonies in North America, and as sure as the sun continues to rise and set, the government of Great Britain never would dare retions a request for a separation. Let not Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, or Prince Edward's Island forget themselves in this important "gathering." The Canadas would be unjust not to include them; they would be more unjust to themselves not to go and take a seat in the convention, to ask for and assent their own rights.

If they or any of them want to know what would be their situation were the Canadas to go and leave them dependencies of Great Britain, let them look at Jamsien, at Barbadons, at the Canada and privileges just szacity in proportion to the power of the colony or nation that asks them. As I informed you last summer, while travelling in Canada, not one-tenth of the population there but would rather be part and parcet of the United States t

vious month, considerable inactivity has been the external characteristic of the present, surrelieved except by a momentary movement during the first week, from an apprehended fear on the part of many that the North American steamer due on the 12th would convey from the United States a corresponding buoyancy, with enhanced rates, to that which had prevailed in the Liverpool cotton market a month or so previous. The effect of the anticipated information was to enhance the value of cotting about \(\frac{1}{2}\)d, per ib, and to enable spinners and manufacturers of printing cloths, shirtings, and some other arti-les, to realize respectively imparted advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\)d, per ib and \(1\frac{1}{2}\)d, to 3d, per piece.

LIVERPOOL MONTHLY TIMBER RE-

parcel by auction at 13d, and several parcels again at 17d to 18d per foot. Birch: St. John, will cargo, has been sold at 14d per foot, and Halifax and Prince Edward's Island at 12d to 14d per foot.—Spars; Some Halifax Spruce have been sold at 9d, and 8t. John's at 11d per foot.—Quebe Deals, with oargo, have been sold at 25 to 26 per standard; apart, one cargo was sold at 25 to 26 per standard; apart, one cargo was sold at 25 to 26 per standard for Yellow Pine, and 27 40s to 29 15s per standard for Yellow Pine, and 27 40s to 29 15s per standard for Yellow Pine, and 27 40s to 28 for Spruce.—New Brunswick and Nove Scatia Fir Planks and Beards: Spruce Deals have improved in value, and 8t. John cargoes have been sold at 27 to 27 17s 6d per standard; one cargo mt arrived in reported to have been sold at 25 per standard; Halifax and Prince Edward's Island, with cargo, at 26 5s to 27, and apart at 27 to 27 28 dt; a cargo of Windser at 27 2c 6d, and a parcel of Pictou at 27 5s per standard.—Tameras: Quebec has been sold with cargo, at 12d to 16d per foot.—Reilnesy Steepers are still very unsaleable, and confined to retail sales from the timber merchants.—Staves: Quebec Standard have been sold, with cargo, at 240 to 245, and in one instance at 235 per standard; by suction, they have been sold at 253 los, and apart by private at 255 per M for certain dimensions. W O Punchicon, with cargo, at 44t 6 £15 10s, and apart by unit to the part by unit to the p same of £35 per standard; by suction, they have been sold at £55 los, and spart by private at £35 per M for certain dimensions. W O Puncheon, with cargo, at £14 to £15 los, and spart by subtion, at £16 to £17 per M; Ash Puncheon at £39, and Barrel, poor quality, at £6; 8t. John Ash Hhd at £3, and United States Red Oak Hhd at £14 per M.—£athroad : St. John and Halifax have been sold with cargo at £0s to £55 per fathom; Quebec at 40s to 50s, and apart, by private and by atection, at £4 los to £5 2s fer per fathom. Saw Sproce Lathe, with cargo, at 10s per fathom for the father and hidding Charleson at 174d per foot. Hickory Handepikes have been sold with cargo at 18s per dozen, and by auction at 30a per dozen.—Batter Timber: The import is confined to one cargo of Riga Timber; which latter have been sold at 004 per foot.—Deale are

PROVINCIAL DEBENTURES.

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