in St. Paul's Parish, is capable of containing a large congregation, and a portion of its space will be appropriated as free seats for the poor of the Parish, and all who choose to attend the services of the Church. It is pleasantly situated and very commodious for the large population which that part of the city and the adjacent suburbs has recently acquired. The style of building is plain but effective, and of the Gothic order —the windows are arched and beautified in the upper portions with stained glass. The Pulpit and Reading Desk are within the Communion, and are chaste and elegant pieces of workmanship. The orchestra is disconnected from the congregation, and we may add, notwithstanding the newness of the effort, that the Choir promises not to be surpassed by any other in the city. The Rev. Mr. Bullock will be the officiating Curate. The chapel is as yet destitute of a bell and organ, to supply both of which will well become the liberality of the Churchmen of Halifax.—*Halifax Times.*

The Rev. Henry Caswall (we suppose, the Clergyman who once filled the office of Master of the Grammar School at Brockville) has been presented to the Vicarage of Figheldean, Wilts; patron, the Bishop of Salisbury.

The Rev. R. Davies, Clerical Secretary to the Church Missionary Society, has been presented to the Vicarage of Brenchley, Kent; patron, G. G. Courthorpe, Esq.

The Prayer for the Maintenance of Peace and Tranquillity.—"O God, whose never failing providence ordereth all things both in heaven and in earth; we Thine unworthy servants most humbly beseech Thee to continue Thy favour to this land, and to preserve us alike from foreign enemies and domestic divisions. We acknowledge, O Lord, that if Thou wert to deal with us after our sins, or reward us according to our iniquities, we might most justly have fallen under Thy wrath and indignation. For in our prosperity we have too much forgotten Thee; other lords besides Thee have had dominion over us; we have offended against Thy holy laws, and have not glorified Thee, in whose hand our breath is, and whose are all our ways. Thou hast said in Thy Holy Word, that when Thy judgments are upon the earth, the inhabitants of the world will learn righteousness; and now we beseech Thee so to incline the hearts of the people of this land that they may bear one another's burdens, and follow the things that make for peace, and have love one towards another. And do Thou, Lord, of thy great mercy, restore to us such prosperity that we may not sow much and bring in little, but that Thou mayest bless us in whatsoever we set our hand unto; and that our people may eat their own bread with quietness. Above all, teach us so to acknowledge Thee, the Author and Giver of all good, that we may live in Thy faith and fear, setting our affections on things above, and seeking first Thy heavenly kingdom, through Jesus Christ our Lord; to whom, with Thee and the Holy Ghost, be honour and glory, world without end. Amen."

Payments Received.—Rev. E. J. Senkler, No. 209 to 260; Rev. Wm. Fox, Leicester, No. 130 to 233; Dr. J. Richardson, No. 183 to 224; Dr. Carter, No. 53 to 208; Messrs. Geo. Dunn, No. 203 to 228; Wm. Donley, No. 209 to 260; J. Burr & Co. No. 161 to 212; P. McNie, No. 131 to 234.

To Correspondents.—Received: S. G.; —W. A., too late on Thursday.

Local and Political Intelligence

The newspapers by the *Cambria* arrived at the Quebec Post Office last Thursday morning. On Monday evening, news was received by telegraph of the arrival of the *Caledonia* off Boston on Saturday night. The Telegraph supplied only the state of the markets on that day; but further intelligence was furnished on Tuesday morning. We now give the telegraph report, arranged as much as possible, with the omission only of a few unintelligible items.

The French chambers met on the 4th instant. All passed off satisfactorily. Large numbers of the troops, to prevent any *emeute*. Maudry Sincere, Deputy, took the chair. Fears of trouble from defeated radicals. Thirty-four delegates from the department of the Seine; 25 are moderates; 4 ultra democrats. Thiers was defeated. The election passed off quietly, generally in the departments; but some trouble at Rouen, Nantes, Rhodes and Marseilles, almost certain. Lamartine is to be First President of the French Republic.

The *Independant de l'Ouest* declared the Duke de Bordeaux King at Rouen. Barricades were erected; the troops came in collision with the people; killed and wounded not very great.

At Limoges, the insurgents hold possession. Provisional Government about to send troops to attack the town.

Plot was discovered to blow up the Hotel de Ville, in Paris.

French government about to dispatch Count Appony to Vienna, to promote the pacification of Italy.

No outbreak in Spain, except that of Valencia, which was suppressed. The cabinet of Madrid appear better disposed toward Great Britain.

Lisbon tranquil.

Messrs. O'Brien, Mitchell and Meagher, visited Limerick to promote agitation in the Young Ireland party. A riot occurred between the Old and Young Irelanders, and the military were called out, and one man killed. Meagher and O'Brien escaped, disguised. County of Limerick proclaimed by government in a state of insurrection. Ireland is more tranquil. Government prohibited the elections. The formation of a National Guard is taking place through England.

Sir W. Somerville introduced a resolution in Parliament, extending Irish suffrage.

Crops in England look well.

Money market in London, improving.—Greater confidence prevails. More activity in trade.

French funds were improving. Trade slowly improving on the continent.

Russia, Sweden and Denmark have formed a treaty, offensive and defensive.

A conspiracy has been discovered and suppressed, at Warsaw, among the Russian soldiers.

All is quiet at Vienna.

"We do not recollect ever before having heard the word orchestra applied to any portion of a Christian place of worship. Its derivation should wholly forbid the use of it for that purpose."—[illegible]

At Pesth, in Hungary, there has been a serious riot; at Presburg, shocking cruelties against the Jews.

Amicable settlement between Austria and Italy is said to be in prospect; one item gives the advantage to the Austrians, in several skirmishes; another describes King Charles Albert as going to attack the Austrian entrenched camp at Verona.

Reports are current that the army of the Alps has entered Savoy, to aid in defence of Italian independence against Austria.

The *Constitutionel* denies any truth in the report that France is about to declare war against Austria.

The German Constituent Assembly met at Frankfort on the 18th.

In Poland, excesses continue to occur, and bloody engagements take place between the Landwehr (Militia) and the military. Attacks on the lives and property of the Jews and Germans are the order of the day.

In Gallicia, Moldavia, and Wallachia, the people are in insurrection.

In Baden, the republicans have attempted to revenge their late defeats. Hecker passed the Rhine, at the head of 1000 French and German troops. Two engagements took place between the Wirtemburg forces: the marauders left, have now fled into Alsace and Switzerland, having been dispersed and disarmed in virtue of the late decree of the French Government.

Belgium tranquil.

Hanover and Prussia absorbed in military operations against Denmark, in which at present they are completely successful.

Captures at sea by the Danes, must occasion great loss to Prussian commerce in the Baltic.

Liverpool Corn Market.—Flour last week—Canal flour was 26s. 6d. a 27s. 6d.—New Orleans and Ohio 26s. 6d.—United States and Canadian flour 24s. a 25s. Wheat—United States and Canadian white and mixed, 7s. 2d. a 8s. 4d.—Red, 6s. 5d. a 6s. 6d.—Indian Corn, 26s. a 28s.—Indian Meal, 11s. 6d. a 12s. The above are quoted duty paid. Under the influence of the present fine state of the weather, the Corn market declined from last week—rather dull trade.

A corresponding depression took place in London on Monday, which has not yet been retrieved.

The Liverpool Market yesterday closed sluggishly. The chief alteration was in meal—the demand for which proved extremely dull; there was a marked improvement in Cotton—the principal improvements being in low middling qualities. Manufacturers and shippers have shewn increased activity—an advance of ¼ of a penny per pound was sustained.

Liverpool provision market—Beef, duty free, prime mess new, 85s. to 92. 6d.; ordinary, 79s. to 83s.; old, 60s. to 68s.; mess for barrel new 50s. to 54s.; old and ordinary, 36s. to 46s.; prime, 30s. to 36s. Extra Indiana family, &c. 97s. to 105s.

The letter-bags, by Extra from Halifax, arrived at the Quebec Post Office on Tuesday evening, but no newspapers came to hand. We subjoin a few gleanings from the papers previously received.

The Government and the Repeal.—The Marquis of Lansdowne, in answer to the Earl of Ellenborough, in the House of Lords, on the 17th of April, expressed himself to the following effect: "The Noble Earl had alluded to another subject to which he must also advert, as it was most important that upon it there should be no mistake. The Noble Earl had not said he supposed, but when he intimated that a belief existed on the part of others, that it was possible the Government might come to some compromise on the question of the Repeal of the Union—he gladly seized the opportunity of most distinctly stating, there could be none. (Cheers.) He wished it to be distinctly understood that that was not only the opinion and the intention of Her Majesty's Government, but it was their aim to arrest all those attempts to subvert the whole Government of the country; the interests of England, the interests of good government, and the maintenance of the Union were inseparable. The rumour was utterly and wholly without foundation, although it had been sedulously propagated by the very parties who were fomenting rebellion in Ireland. It was part of their policy, just as it was to exaggerate the preparations which were making for rebellion. He assured their Lordships that the Government were in a position to resist any violence which might be attempted by those who had, or had assumed, the direction of such mad and wicked proceedings."

The Earl of Shrewsbury joining the repeal-party, and the reception given him.—Says the *Limerick Reporter*: "The *quondam* vilifier of Repealers, and the Catholic clergy and hierarchy, 'the pious fool,' has joined, or is about to join, the ranks of Repeal. We would not give a straw for his adhesion, except so far as even a straw thrown upon the surface indicates the current. We have no faith in the sincerity of the Noble Lord—except his fears. He has estates in Ireland, and he is anxious to save them. This man, and men of his stamp, like Lord Milltown, who has been so scarified by Mr. Mitchell that he has already made his exit from Conciliation Hall, will now at the eleventh hour endeavour to palm themselves upon the Irish people as fine patriots for the very purpose of betraying the cause of a nation in the moment of its triumph."

It is evident that the French government is paving the way for introducing more regular troops to remain permanently in the Capital. General Changernier, it is expected, will assume the command of the garrison of Paris if this movement can be accomplished. Indeed, troops are beginning to arrive in Paris, and it will depend, of course, a good deal upon their fidelity and attachment to the new Republic whether tranquillity can be maintained. The ultra-party, or communists, openly display the badge of their party, the red rosette of the Montagnards, in contradistinction to the tri-color, the sign of the Girondists, or moderate party; and, to read the French journals of 1848, we sometimes fancy ourselves transported back sixty years, and imagine we are perusing the identical occurrences of 1789. The parallel hitherto is almost complete.

The Orleans Family.—On Saturday, April the 1st, the Duke and Duchess of Nemours and family arrived at Coblentz, by the steamer from Cologne. The Duke immediately set out in a hackney vehicle for Ems, but his family remained at Coblentz. The Duke returned late at night accompanied by the Duchess of Orleans. The latter returned to Ems during the night, but the Duke de Nemours and his family started in the morning by the steamer Duc de Nassau, belonging to the Dusseldorf Steam Company. It is said that the Duchess of Orleans intends to leave in a few days. The Prince de Joinville is said to be also at Ems.

Spain.—We have been exceedingly sorry to read the diplomatic correspondence which has taken place between the British and the Spanish ministers. Lord Palmerston, in a note dated 16th March, instructed Mr. Bulwer, our Ambassador at Madrid, "to advise the Spanish government to adopt a legal and constitutional system." He intimates that the system there followed of late "is not in harmony with the general system of the country" and suggests that the Queen of Spain should call to her councils "some of the men in whom the Liberal party places confidence." We confess that we do not much wonder at some repulse being the consequence of the communication of such a note to the Spanish Minister for Foreign affairs—Duke of Sotomayor—but that statesman writes with more sharpness than seems either needful or consistent with the maintenance of amicable relations between the two Governments: he declines Lord Palmerston's offices as "interpreter of the feelings and opinions" of Spain, rebukes the tone in which the adoption of "legal and constitutional measures" is recommended, "as if such was not the conduct followed in Spain;" and, after some bitter allusions to the state of parties in the British dominions, in the *sweep at your own door* sense, winds up a long letter by returning the dispatches both of Lord Palmerston and of Mr. Bulwer himself, with the threat that if the British Ambassador should at any future time, "in his official communications, on points of international rights, go beyond the bounds of his mission, and interfere in the particular and private affairs of the Spanish Government, he should consider himself under the painful necessity of returning his dispatches without further remark."

The *Mercury* of last evening gives, from the letter of his London Correspondent, a pretty full account of European news, including that which most nearly concerns us, who are interested in the tranquillity of the United Kingdom, how the first outbreak in Ireland has taken place—blood has been shed, though not with any fatal effect:—the blood was that of the physical force advocate Mr. O'Brien; the assailants who drew it from him were the moral force advocates of Limerick; and the two parties of Repealers had to be separated by the Military and Police.

The accounts of the state of the Potatoe-plant lead to the expectation of a plentiful and early crop.

The affair at Rouen would seem to have been much more serious than the telegraphic report would lead one to conclude: fighting from Thursday to Saturday, and some fears then that it might be renewed. National Guard and regular troops were dispatched from Paris to put down the insurrection. The opening of the National Assembly is described as follows:

"Paris was filled with troops. At 12 o'clock the members arrived in groups, and were saluted with cries of *Vive la Republique*. In the procession to the Chamber, the members of the Provisional Government walked two and two. At 1¼ the Government entered the Hall of Assembly amidst military salutes. The Provisional Government having taken their seats on the left of the hall, M. Audry de Puyseveau, the senior deputy, took the chair as Provisional President, whilst the six youngest members took their places as temporary secretaries. The president having declared the sitting to be opened, M. Dupont, (de l'Eure) as president of the Provisional Government, ascended the tribune, and addressed the assembly; having done so at considerable length, and amidst much applause, the Provisional Government, he said, now laid down its authority, and delivered it into the hands of the nation.—A president will probably be elected to day.—Paris is tranquil, and the whole proceedings were conducted with great decorum."

Egypt.—Recent advices from Alexandria state that the Viceroy's return was looked for early in April.

At Cairo, a Meeting of the leading natives was held, and a deputation sent to Abbas Pasha, to interest him in the redress of their grievances. They were attended by such a demonstration that fair promises were made; but four of the principal speakers having been subsequently sent for, they were charged with treason and hanged next morning outside the walls. Since then there had been great excitement and dissatisfaction.

The Late Fire at Detroit.—The "city by the straits" has had a severe visitation of fire. One hundred houses have been burned in a business portion of the city, and the loss of property has been very great. The fire was ignited by sparks from the chimney of a propeller lying at one of the wharves, and spread with great rapidity under the influence of a strong wind. The fact affords another warning as to the necessity of enforcing a rule now pretty generally adopted with respect to steamboat chimneys for preventing the emission of sparks or flakes of fire.—*Kingston Chronicle.*

Boston, Concord and Montreal Railroad.—Another section of this road, from Concord, N. H. to Sanbornton, eight miles, was opened for travel on the 10th instant, with appropriate rejoicings.—The cost of this section of the road, exclusive of engineering and incidental expenses, was $215,176.

It is expected that the road will be opened to Lake Village, or to Meredith Bridge, eleven miles further north, so that the company can celebrate the 4th of July at the outlet of the beautiful and picturesque Lake Winnipiscogee. The road will then be built to Meredith Village, and from thence to Plymouth and Rumney, in the course of the present year. It is the purpose of the company to eventually continue the road at least as far as the valley of the Connecticut, at Haverhill.—*Alb. Argus.*

Canadian Artists.—The sum of £20 has been placed at the disposal of the President of King's College, Toronto, for the encouragement of the Fine Arts, and he offers the following Prizes.

1.—£5 for the best Vocal Trio (secular), for soprano, tenor and bass, with a solo for each voice; chorus, and piano-forte accompaniment.

2.—£3 for the best Vocal Duet (secular), for soprano and tenor, with piano-forte accompaniment.

3.—£2 for the best Ballad, with piano-forte accompaniment.

The compositions are to be given in to the Registrar, on or before June 30th, with fictitious signatures, and not in the handwriting of the authors.

4.—£5 for the best Design for an Historical Picture, in oil colours. The subject to be Canadian.

5.—£3 for the best view of "Hamilton" in water colours.

6.—£2 for the best view of "Brockville," in sepia.

The last two prizes are offered by the publisher of "The Maple Leaf," who intends to have the views lithographed.

The Paintings and Drawings are to be given in to the Registrar, on or before June 30th; and a sealed note is to accompany each, having a motto on the outside, and the address of the artist enclosed.

The above prizes are open for competition to all natives of, or permanent residents in Canada.

Thorold Cotton Factory.—The Thorold Cotton Factory is the only one in Canada West, and is on the line of the Welland Canal, in the thriving village of Thorold, where there is a supply of water for any amount of machinery, and where facilities exist for bringing the raw material from any of the U. S. markets by water communication. No pains or expense has been spared by the company to procure the best kind of machinery, and the looms are the most improved. It commenced operation in October last, and the fabric produced sustained a good character, and met a ready sale.

To those who are acquainted with the unrivalled advantages of the water power created by the Welland Canal, and to which Thorold chiefly owes its existence, it may be proper to say that the village is situated on the summit of the great chain of mountain which borders Lake Ontario, and is upwards of three hundred feet above its level, and commands a magnificent view of the surrounding country. It is four miles south of St. Catherines, and seven miles west of Niagara Falls. Its elevated position, pure air and good water, render it a desirable and healthy situation. The population is about one thousand souls, and it has five excellent Flouring Mills—three of which were built last season. The best of building stone, with lime and cement, are in great abundance, and only capital and skill are required to make Thorold one of the first manufacturing towns in America.—*St. Catherine's Journal.*

Another Arrest.—On Saturday last Smith Curtis, of Stanstead, was arrested by High Constable Clark, on a charge of dealing in counterfeit money, and lodged in jail in this Town. On his premises were found a set of half eagle dies, several counterfiet half eagles, metal for making hard money, and a quantity of spurious bank bills. He was examined before the Magistrates on Monday and on Tuesday, and fully committed for trial.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

Bridge Accident.—On Monday last while a four horse team, loaded with iron and nails, belonging to Mr. W. Brooks, was crossing the bridge south of Compton Centre, over the Coatacooke, one of the stringers gave way, and precipitated the waggon and horses into the stream below. One of the horses was drowned, and another injured.

Mr. Brooks's loss has been appraised at $150, which we understand *it is his intention to* claim from those whose duty it was to keep the bridge in repair.—*Ibid.*

Her Majesty's Birth Day.—It was intended to celebrate yesterday, the 24th of the month, being the anniversary of our Sovereign's birth, by a parade and feu-de-joie of the Garrison on the Esplanade, and the inhabitants generally looked forward to the occasion with great desire, calculated as it was to gratify the loyal feeling of their hearts, especially at the present time, when traitorous attempts at rending the Empire asunder are seeking for sympathy even in this part of the British possessions. The day, however, turned out so rainy that no parade could take place. A royal salute was fired at noon, by the Artillery.

The Fire Companies were to have assembled in a body, but from the same cause two of them only made their appearance.

Shipping Master's Office.—A meeting of ship-masters was held lately at which the following resolutions were passed:

On motion of Capt. Brown, seconded by Capt. Young,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, praying His Excellency to afford such assistance as he may deem fit, to remedy the evils of which the shipmasters complain, and enable them to protect the valuable property entrusted to their charge.

Moved by Capt. Wildes, seconded by Capt. Ord,

Resolved, That a deputation be appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Governor in Chief with the address to be prepared in accordance with the preceding resolution.

On motion of Capt. Neagle, seconded by Capt. Brown,

Resolved, That the desertion of seamen from their ships is mainly to be attributed to the number of houses open for their reception, and the means resorted to by many of the keepers of such houses to benefit themselves by false representations made to seamen, and by facilities afforded them to desert.

Moved by Capt. Short, seconded by Capt. Gubb,

Resolved, That in order to afford discharged and ship-wrecked seamen all the benefit of a shipping-office in this port, steps be taken for the establishment of a General Shipping-Office, to which the shipmasters, composing the present meeting will give their support, and use their endeavours to induce others to do the same.

Moved by Capt. Graham, seconded by Capt. Fleming,—

Resolved, That the Committee appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, be directed to make application to the Magistrates of this city, requesting them to cause printed copies of the following abstract of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, (5th & 6th Will. IV, cap. 19.) to be publickly exhibited in every tavern in Quebec, viz:—

X Any person, either on ship-board or on shore, knowingly harbouring or secreting a Seaman, who has signed the agreement and deserted, or absented himself without leave, shall forfeit £10.

No debt exceeding 5s., incurred by a Seaman after signing the agreement, shall be recovered until the end of the voyage.

The Chest, Bed or Bedding, Clothes, Tools, or any other effects of a Seaman, detained by any Public House or Lodging House Keeper for any pretended debt, may, upon complaint on oath before a Justice of the Peace be by his warrant seized and delivered to the Seaman.

[The answer given by His Excellency to the address voted on the occasion assures the Shipmasters that their representations will receive his best attentions; but he fears that it is not in his power to furnish a remedy. His Excellency promises to bring their petition under the consideration of the Provincial Legislature.]

The Transport "Bombay" No. 21, which dropped down below the Little River yesterday, sailed for her destination, Portsmouth, England, this morning at 11 o'clock. As the wind is from the east it is not expected she will get below Patrick's Hole this tide.

The "Bombay" takes home the 77th Regiment and Detachments of Invalids, &c., amounting to 493 men with their women and children.—*Tuesday's Mercury.*

The Resistance, Troop Ship, is expected here with the 79th Highlanders, about the first week in July. The 93rd Highlanders, go home in the Resistance.—*Mercury.*

The left wing of the 19th Regt. went up to Montreal by steamer on Friday last.

Passengers.—In the steamship Britannia, for Liverpool—Messrs. H. Murray, of Toronto, Canada; Lieut. Col. Ord, British Army, wife, two Misses Ord, and Miss Hallewell, of England.

For Halifax—Wm. Stevenson of Quebec. Total 38.

Shipping News.—The arrivals since our last issue have been so many that our space does not admit of particularizing: the number is 125.

Captain Warren, of the Energy, reports he saw the brig Triune go down on Magdalen river—picked up the Captain and three men from the long-boat.

The Astoria, from London, with a very valuable general cargo for Quebec, was wrecked on the 24th instant, at Little Fox River (near Gaspé,) during a strong gale, accompanied with snow. Her Masts were cut away, and she was full of water, and it was feared would be a total wreck. She is a new ship and was on her first voyage. The Steamship St. George went down to the wreck on Monday.

The Captain of the *Astoria*, in a letter received by the Consignees (Messrs Gillespie, Greenshields & Co.) yesterday, says, "I have good guards each night on the ship and stores, and will be able to save the greater part of the cargo."

Launches: On Saturday, by Mr. Pierre Valin, a bark, the Mary Ann, 425 tons.

Same day, by Mr. John Jeffery, a new ship of about 900 tons.

BIRTH.

On the 18th ult., at Hadlow Parsonage, near Tunbridge, Kent, the wife of the Rev. Henry D. Sewell, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Edmund W. Sewell, Mr. Alexander Fraser, eldest son of the late Capt. John Fraser, H. M. 76th Regt. of foot, to Martha Susan, second daughter of the late Francis J. Wyatt, Royal Engineer Department.

At Kingston, on the 15th inst. by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, E. M. Yarwood, Esq., to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Henry Murney, Esq., all of Kingston.

DIED.

At Isle-aux-Noix, on the 10th instant, Staff Assistant Surgeon Matthew, in Medical charge of that Post, aged 25 years.

On Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness, aged 25 years, Mr. Charles John Ford, Jr., of the Commissariat Department.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THURSDAY, the 1st of JUNE.

UNPAID letters will be received to SEVEN o'clock, P. M.

NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

Post-Office, Quebec,
25th May, 1848.

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 Deck Spikes.

C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.
Quebec, 24th May, 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.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

RIGGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE,
Chain Cables and Anchors.

C. & W. WURTELE.
St. Paul Street.
Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

ON SALE.

WINDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, assorted sizes, 6½ x 7½, to 30 x 40,
Best English Fire Bricks.

C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.
Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

SUPERIOR BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR, PRINCIPE CIGARS,

NOW landing ex Brigantine "Victoria," from Halifax, and for Sale by

LEAYCRAFT & Co.
Quebec, 25th May, 1848.

ENGLISH CHEESE,
PER OCEAN QUEEN.

CHEDDAR, BERKELEY, QUEEN'S ARMS, TRUCKLES and PINES.

C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.

Quebec Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS will be held at the BANK, on MONDAY the 5th of JUNE next, at ELEVEN o'Clock, when a statement of the affairs of the Corporation will be submitted, and when the Election of Directors for the ensuing twelve months will take place.

By Order of the Board.
NOAH FREER, Cashier.
Quebec, 10th May, 1848.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber most respectfully informs the public, that he has removed to those large and spacious premises No. 2, ST. JOHN STREET, opposite to the Grocery Store of Mr. George Hall, and being about to make extensive alterations in the front building, the business will be carried on in the workshops in rear, where all orders will be carefully and punctually attended to.

THOS. ANDREWS,
Tin and Copper Smith.
Quebec, 11th May, 1848. 1 m.

ICE.

THE Subscriber is prepared to supply Families and Inn-keepers with ICE *delivered at their residences.* For particulars apply to

J. MUSSON.
Quebec, 10th May, 1848. 6

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

For Sale,

A LONDON MADE, SQUARE PIANO, second hand, but a good Instrument.

Apply at Dr. Macotarmid's residence, first House, St. John's suburbs.
Quebec, 3rd May, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having leased one-half of that large and extensive LUMBERING ESTABLISHMENT, known as HIBERNIA COVE, is prepared to make advances on Timber, Deals and Staves placed therein for sale.

FRANCIS BOWEN,
Broker.
St. Peter Street.
Quebec, 4th May, 1848.

A FRENCH GOVERNESS is required for a Finishing School in Canada West, to whom a salary will be given according to qualifications. Letters of application, stating terms, &c. addressed to Mrs. Pope, Princess Street, Kingston, will be attended to.
20th April, 1848.

WANTED,

TWO PROTESTANT LADS, about 15 years of age, for a RETAIL STORE.—Must speak French and English, and write a good hand. Apply at the Office of this paper.
Quebec, 11th April, 1848.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE,

In St. Joachim Street, St. John's Suburbs.
Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel.

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, President.
JOHN YOUNG, Vice President.
BURTON & SADLEIR, 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 credit system having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seven premiums, 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 6
30	2 9 3	2 0 2	2 2 6
35	2 16 7	2 6 4	2 9 2
40	3 6 2	2 14 8	2 17 6
45	3 17 1	3 4 0	3 7 4
50	4 13 1	3 17 11	4 1 4
55	5 17 8	4 19 11	5 3 4
60	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 tables 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....
Cobourg.....James Cameron.....
Colborne.....Robert M. Boucher ...
Dundas ..... Dr. James Hamilton; George Scott,.....
London..... Dr. Alex. Anderson.
Montreal ..... Frederick A. Willson; Dr. S. C. Sewell...
Paris .....David Buchan.....
Port Sarnia.....Malcolm Cameron....
Quebec .....Welch and Davies....
St. Catharines.....Lachlan Bell.....
Toronto..... Edmund Bradburne..; Dr. Geo. Herrick...
Woodstock..... 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 Referee,
J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., having just received per "Douglas," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate charge.

H. KNIGHT,
12, *Palace Street.*
Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847.