ly tunprejudiced listorian, especially where [191 to 243; Hon. G. Moffatt, No. 187 to 212; I may thappen to require. from the largest; fetch the poor sufferers to their habitations, as he describes occurrences of a comparatively recent date, in many of which he must have been directly concerned as a Member of the Provincial Parliament. In the Pretace, page IV. he observes :

"He has endeavoured to guard himself against his own prepossessions and prejudices, neither approving nor condemning, otherwise than as the matters related bear on their face their approval or condemnation, and to confine himself within the province of a faithful pioneer of history, recording the things good or evil, proper to be remembered either as sub-jects to be admired and imitated, or to be reprobated and avoided in after times-beacons upon which those who are to follow us may be guided and shape their course accordingly
—relating such matters of ordinary interest, however, as are generally known and admitted to be facts, and which, if not so, may be easily contradicted, for his reader's information and amusement."

Whether he has quite avoided giving his own colouring to transactions with which he was so intimately connected, the progress of the narative will show.

The author's style is liable to some objection. being frequently involved and obscure from a partiality to long sentences and too frequent use of parenthesis. The concluding paragraph on page 190 furnishes an exemplification, among others, of this remark, "It may prove instructive to the general teader, as well those who now have their hour, and exercise the powers that be, and who, looking back at their predecessors on the stage of fifty years ago, may see them, as, probably, they will some fifty years hence, be themselves seen, and perhaps compared with them, by their succesn the same boards they now tread, if, by any chance, some idle chronicler like the present, shall think it worth his while, to rake their deeds and recal their names, from the oblivion, to which, in all probability they shall, before that, have been consigned."

Having noticed this objectionable feature which though of minor importance, deteriorates from the value of the publication, I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the diligence and research which the Author has exercised in looking up and quoting from old and official documents; thereby laying before his readers a mass of highly interesting and important events in the early History of Canada, which might otherwise have been buried in oblivion. A perusal of the present volume affords a connected and authentic narrative of all occurrences deserving of mention from the time of the conquest to the departure of Sir James Henry Craig from the Government of the Province in 1811. As the succeeding volumes will touch more nearly on the events of our day, their apprarance will doubtless be looked for with some curiosity. I indulge the hope that the fault noticed in the present volume will be avoided in those which are yet to appear.

A brief reference to a few interesting portions of the work, and one or two extracts from it will close the present notice.

On page 142 there is an account of the difficulty and tardiness of the postal communication between Canada and the rest of the world at that period (1792). The mail between Quebec and New York, and to Halifax was but monthly and not always regularly so The Quebec Gazette of the 10th Novr., 1792 mentions that the latest news from New York was to the 8th October !

"We find in the Quebec Gazette of 20th December, 1792, a notice from the post office, announcing for the first time a mail, once every fortnight, between Montreal and the neighbour-

In 1797, when matters were much improved the mail to and from Montreal was but weekly and took nearly three days for the journey.

Page 205 mentions several contributions from citizens of Quebec to the Home Svernment, as an aid in carrying on the war in which Great Britain was at that time unhappily engaged; for which a handsome acknowledgement was received from His Majesty.

only newspaper in the Province, having been first issued in 1764. In 1805 the "Quebec Mercury? was established by Thomas Cary, Esq., and in the following year the first number of "Le Canadien" made its appearance. In 1810, this Journal was suppressed by the Govgrament, and many of the persons connected with it arrested for "treasonable practices," its publication was again allowed and is still continued.

Page 289 gives the following detailed account of the first steamboat which ever visited Quebec, taken from the Quebec Mercury of November 6th, 1809; and the contrast between her performances, accommodations, and price of passage, and those of the boats which now ply on the same route, is highly amusing. here from Montreal, being her first trip, the steamboat Accommonation, with ten passengers.
This is the first vessel of the kind that ever appeared in this harbour. She is continually crowded with visitants. She lest Montreal on

Wednesday, at two o'clock, so that her passage was sixty-six hours; thirty of which she was at anchor. She arrived at Three Rivers, in twenty-four hours. She has, at present berths for twenty passengers; which, next year, will be considerably augmented. wind or tide can stop her. She has 75 feet keel, and 85 feet on deck. The price for a passage up is nine dollars, and eight down, the vessel supplying provisions. The great ad vantage attending a vessel so constructed is inssage may be calculated on to a degree of certainty, in point of time ; which cannot be the case with any vessel propelled by sail only. The steamboat receives her impulse from an open, double-spoked, perpendicular wheel, on each side, without any circular band of tim. To the end of each double spoke is fixed a sounce board, which enters the water and by the rotatory motion of the wheel acts like a paddle. The wheels are put and kent in motion by steam, operating within the vesse A mast is to be fixed in her, for the purpose of using a sail when the wind is tavourable which will occasionally accelerate her head

WRY Communicated.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Rev. W. Anderson, No. 209 to 260; Mrs. Ross Cuthbert, No. 157 to 208; Messrs. Joseph Griffin, No. 209 to 260; Mrs. Ross Cuthbert, No. 157 to 208; Messrs. Joseph Griffin, No. 209 to 260; Deburnat, No. 209 to 260; Deburnat, No. 209 to 260; Miles Williams, No. 151 to 202; A. Simpson, No. 157 to 203; Thos. Tait, where there is perhaps his good bookseller within forty or fifty miles, may nor themselves, direct from London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, within 196; J. U. Gelvois, No. 157 to 208; Robb. Kirk, No. [our or five days at furthest, any work they] PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Rev. W. Anderson

Dr. Holmes, No. 157 to 208, and 209 to 260; Capt. Maitland, No. 157 to 208; Rev. I. P. White, No. 157 to 208.

To Correspondents .- Received W. C. E; T. J;-W. A;-Cover from Christwn;-

Nocal and Political Entelligence.

The following intelligence, received by the Montreal and Troy Telegraph, became known in this city on Tuesday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. by an extra from the Morning Chronicle office.

MONTREAL, March 28th, 3, p. m. The steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston last night, at half-past eight o'clock.
The news brought by her is of the most im-

THE REVOLUTION HAS SPREAD THROUGHOUT FRANCE.—ALL THE DE-PARTMENTS HAVE ENGAGED IN IT.

THE REPUBLIC IS CONFIRMED, and has been recognized by the representatives of the United States, England, Belgium and Switzerland.

Louis Philippe and the Queen, after expetiencing the greatest difficulties, have had to wander about amongst farm-houses, and been obliged to leave France in an open boat. They have, however, arrived at Brighton, in

The Royal Family and Ministers are also in The Chamber of Peers has been overturned

and all titles of nobility anolished.

The National Assembly is to meet on the 20th April, to form a definite government. The members chosen by universal suffrage, All Frenchmen, 21 years of age, have a right to vote, and all of 25 years eligible to the Assem-

bly, to consist of 900 members.

There has been some trouble with the worknen of Paris, and financial affairs in a very bad condition, the funds have fallen enormous

The government has extended the time of payment of bills.

A steamer has been placed at the disposal of the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, o go wherever they please.
The Tuilleries has been turned into an hospi-

tal for workmen. In Bayaria the people have risen and denanded a constitution from the King, at the point of the bayonet.

Prince Metternich has resigned.

The Prussian people are ready for a revolu-ion, and all Germany breaking out.

SPAIN.—The Orleans party have been overthrown. Advices of no outbreaks in conse-quence of the French Revolution. The news ias just arrived there.

ENGLAND .- There have been some disturbances and riots in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Manchester. No breach of peace is

LIVERPOOL MARKET, MARCH 11th. Flour.—Best Western 28s. 6d; Canada, 27s. a 28s.; sour do. 24s. a 25s.—Wheat white mixed, 7s. 6d. a Ss. 7d., per 70 lbs. red, 6s. 4d. a 7s. 5d. per 70 lbs.—Meal, pe bbl. 13s. a 14s.—Oatmeal, 21s. a 23s. pe 240 lbs.—Barley, 3s. a 4s. per 30 lbs.—Rye, 3s. a 6s. per 69 lbs. The demand for Cotton has ceased since the departure of the last steamer. The market has evinced a somewhat improved tone, consequent on increased de-mand and limited sales.—The general tendency of breadstuffs is upwards, in consequence of the disturbances.

FOOD FROM AMERICA.—A parliamentary cturn shows that the various sums paid by the Government for freights on donations for food from America, for the relief of the poor in Ireland and Scotland, in the course of the year 1817, amounted to £41,725.88 5d; and that £918 9s 1d was further paid for freights from port to port in the United Kingdom.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM LONDON TO EDINBURGH AND GLASGOW.—One of the most extraordinary achievements in newspaper expressing was performed on Saturday last, on the London and North Western, Midland, York. Newcastle, and Berwick, and East Coast lines from London to Glasgow. This special express, which was arranged by Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son, newsvenders, Strand, left London at thirty-five minutes past five o'clock in the morning, with the news-papers of the day, con-taining Lord John Russell's financial statement and the debates in Parliament of the preced-For many years the Quebec Gazette was the ing evening, and reached Glasgow at 57 minutes past three in the afternoon, completing the journey of 4721 miles, in the incredibly short space of 10 hours and 22 minutes. The detentions amounted to 50 minutes, including eight minutes occupied in passing from Gates-head to Newcastle station, and 7 min. in passing from Tweedmouth to the station at Berwick, thus reducing the actual railway travelling to nine hours and 32 minutes, being at the rate of 50 miles an hour! The couriers, Mr. Beswick, Travelling Inspector of the Midland Railway, and Mr. Lockey, of the Newcastle Journal, after spending an hour and transacting business in Glasgow, returned by the five o'clock train to Edinburgh, thus demonstrating the practicability of taking breakfast in London, dinner in Glasgow, and spending the evening of the same day in the city of Edinburgh. The regularity with which the entire proceeding was carried out was extremely creditable to the managers and superintendents of the respective lines, and proves the great efficien-cy of their working staff. Not the least amusing circumstance connected with the express is, that it arrived in Edinburgh an hour and a half, and in Glasgow two hours before the mails, which left London on the preceding

> MAIL-TRANSMISSION OF BOOKS AND PAMPHin the Gazette, authorizing the transmission of poks and pamphlets by post, in the United Kingdom, at a moderate charge. Each packet must contain only one book or pamphlet, with nothing except printed matter; is to be open at the ends, and must not exceed twenty four inches either way. If under one pound, packets are to be charged six pence; and under two pounds, one shilling; in stamps allixed. The Treasury Board, in their warrant, avail them-selves of the discretion intrusted to them by Act of Parliament, to authorize the trial in this country of a system for the transmission of books and pumphlets through the medium of the Postoffice, analogous to thut which has so long been n force, with valuable results, in Brance; and other parts of the Continent. On and after the 21st instant, any single books or painphlet, axceeding one sheet, and not exceeding two feet in its longest dimensions, may be trainsmitted by post between any two places in the United Kingdom, at the uniterm rate of sixpeace, prepaid, in stamps affixed, for each pound weight and fraction of a pound. Except in the extreme length of two feet, and that, of

imay shappen to requires from the largest-sized Bible or Atlas, to the most trifling pam-phlet or school-book. A delay of twenty-four hours in the despatch, after posting, is rendered indispensable by the possibility there is of an overplus of such bulky packages, or particular occasions. With that exception, the Postoffice undertakes henceforward the carriage to all manner of books with the same speed, certainty, and precision as letters—we were going to add, "and newspapers," but that would be rather a dubious sort of compliment to nav th Post-office, so long as the newspaper fourberies of its sub-officials continue at their presen height of unrestrained enormity. We trust th new system will not salit upon that rock. We should bitterly regret its doing so; for nothing can be imagined more conducive to the spread of education, and civilization, than the great experiment which the Post-office is now about to try .- English Paper.

to try.—English Paper:

17ALV.—A statistical account of the population of Italy, up to the end of last year, gives

the following results: 8,566,900 The Two Sicilies. Piedmont and Sardinia, 4,879,000 Roman States. 2.877,000 Tuscany and Lucca, 1,701,700 Monaco Saint Marino, Modena, Parma and Placentia, 483,000 Venetian Lombatdy, 4,759,000 Italian Tyrol, Istria, 485,000 Making a Total of between 21 and 25 mil-

lions of inhabitants.

An arrival from Sicily brings advices to the An arrival from Stelly brings advices to the 12th Feby. There was no prospect of an establishment of peace. The people refused all concession from the King, and would hear no propositions from him. The only place in the possession of the royal troops was the Castle at Messina, and that is hotly besieged. The nobility favoured the people. A meeting was to have been held on the 1st March, to decide on a new form of government-probably a republic .- Morn. Chronicle report from New

BAVARIA .- The telegraphic news from the Atlantic steamer just arrived mentions disturbances in this country, among a people remarkably quiet and enduring. The Bavarians have been severely tried by the extraordinary conduct of their Monarch of late, in attaching himself to a Spanish dancer of the name of Lola Montez, whom the King clevated to the rank of Countess of Landsfeld, lavishing treasures upon her, and giving himself up to her guidance even in affairs of state. She is described as having brought about a change of ministry-and that turned out to be rather a good thing, for the discarded ministers were creatures of the Jesuits-and she formed a party specially devoted to her among the students of the University of Munich. That gave occathe University of Munich. That gave occa-sion to an outbreak, of which the previous European mail had brought particulars; the great body of students cut those who were der the unstart woman's natronage, and declared them "unworthy to receive satisfaction for any insult whatever." A quarrel took place, the Countess presented herself in the midst of the unroar, to protect her favourites, but she was inceremoniously treated, and the Monarch himself who hastened to her protection did not, or did scarcely, escape injury. He was at last induced to consept to the Countess's removal. On the 12th of February, when she ventured once more to show herself in the streets dressed in male attire, she was recognised, and the tumult was about to be renewed; but the Prime Minister caused her to be arrested by Gendarmes and escorted out of the city, as far as Augsburg, by two Functionaries of the Police - Whether the rising more recently reported is connected with this cause of dissatisfaction or with the revolutionary movement in France, remains to be learnt. Bavaria has long been

n the enjoyment of constitutional government of a pretty liberal character. PERSTA- Late advices in the Delhi Gazette from Persia, describe the condition of that kingdom as most disastrous. The Schah is said to possess but very insufficient means for resisting the wide-spread rebellion in Khorassan, and the simultaneous invasion of predatory Turcoman chiefs. The bunds of troops in the capital have long arrears owing them, some for a period of eight years, and the services of any portion can only be procured by the payment of considerable sums, for which it appears the Schah has hardly any available resources. A still worse feature was said to be the strang degree of influence held by Hogee Meeza phassee over the mind of the sequence of which a spirit of disaffection seems daily extending. It was rumoured that in the event of any serious reverse, the Schah contemplated making his way to Tabriz, to throw himself upon Russia for protection and

assistance. From YUCATAN we have advices to the 14th ultimo. The Indians had been committing further and fouler atrocities. The ranches of San Canquil had been outraged by the robbery and murder of thirty-one persons, neither wo-men nor children spared. News had been received from Bacanchan, that the Indians had assembled with the view of attacking that town. The Indians had convened in such force, and with such impudence, as to besiege even the city of Valladolid, one of the larges cities of Yucatan, but, after some time, asked a suspension of hostilities, with a view of entering into negociations with the commander of the city. Chancenota, one of the towns of Yucatan, after having defended itself, was taken by the Indians and burnt to ashes. The commandant had determined to adopt the The commandant had determined to adopt the guerilla system, as most likely to harass the enemy and save his neople. His ceneral had succeeded in dislodging a body of 500 who had fortified a place called Tixmenec. Morn. Chronicle Tel. Report from New York.

MEXICO AND UNITED STATES.—An armis-ice has been concluded between the American Seneral and the Mexican authorities. Both Mr. Clifford and also Mr. Sovier are appointed Plenipotentiaries to proceed to Mexico with the Treaty of Peace sanctioned by the United States' Congress. A graphic change

AWFUL Salpivack .- The Omega, built in Quebec about two years ago, by Geo. Black, sen., Esq., was lost on or near the Great Bank Send, 1994, was lost on or hear the Great Bank of Newfoundland in the night of the 17th of February, on a voyage from Liverpool, to New York, having on hoard about 315 persons when she sailed, of whom about one half were taken off her by the Brig Aurora, Capt. Scott from Liverpool for St. John, N. B. on the 12th and from 130 to 140 by the Barbara, Capt Skinner, from New York for treland, on the 17th instant. Both these vessels were separatof from the Omega by gales, of wind a copaing oil, before more of the persons on board could be transshipped; and thus about 40 persons must have been on board of her when she was lost, which probably look place during the gale which separated the Barbara from her.

soon as the news reached lown of the situation the poor people were in. The party have since been conveyed to St. John's, and provided by the Government, with such relief as their necessities tenuired.

We learn from the Bytown Gazette of the 23rd instant that a few days since, a band, of rowdies, armed with guns and histors, marched over to the Galineau, to stop the works which had been lately recommenced there. Having first fired several volleys over the heads of the mechanics and others engaged at the work they threatened to shoot all who would no leave it. One of the mechanics, owing to the circumstance of his being a Scotchman, with difficulty made his escape, several shots having been fired at him. Mr. Goodwin, the Contractor, had subsequently proceeded with the work, and this time there is some prospect of his being allowed to complete it, as he has also taken the contract for, and commenced widening the Deep Cut on the Canal. Morn. Chron.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. -- We have placed on our fourth page the Inspector General's fi nancial statement and estimate which were communicated to the House of Assembly, by message from the Governor General, on the 17th instant, together with the Inspector General's Report to His Excellency accompanying the same, from which we cut the following summary of the aspect of our Provincial finances:

"The advances on account of the Immigration expenditure of the past year, and the large amount of outstanding Bonds for Customs and Timber duties have caused very serious embarrassment to the Government, which still continues, and it is to be feared will continue for some time longer. But in the opinion of the Inspector General the real ground for unersiness is to be found in the still increasing expenditure for Public Works. Under the 9th Vic. Cap. 66, the sum of £529,833 11s. Id. were appropriated for various Public Wocks, and authority was at the same time given to the Government to raise the amount on the credit of the Province. During the last Session, a further sum of £60,000 was appropriated for the Welland and Lachine Canals, which was like-

wise to be raised by loan. "It appears that of this aggregate amount of £580,833 11s. 1d. the sum of £108,651 16s. 4d has been actually raised and expended on the works; but it is important to remark that no loans have been obtained in the ordinary way in the money market. The money has been obtained partly by the investment of the Clergy Reserves, Jesuits' Estates, School Lands, and other special funds in Provincial Debentures; and partly from the balance of the Imperia guaranteed loan of £1.500,000.

"In the opinion of the Inspector General there is no probability that the Provincial Debentures which the Government is now authorized to sell, can be disposed of at par; and get he finds on inquiry at the Department of Public Works, that not only have contracts been entered into to the extent of the £172,181 14s. 9d., which is the balance of the appropriations for which the Government is authorized to issue Debentures, but that the Commissioners of Public Works have entered into contracts to the extent of upwards of £100,000 beyond the appropriations, and for which no ways and means have been provided.

Such being the state of the finances of the Province, the Inspector General respectfully submits that it is necessary, in order to maintain the public credit, that authority should be given to the Government to issue Debentures to the extent of £125,000 beyond the amount already authorized by Parliament; but he cannot re commend that any appropriation for expenditure not sauctioned by Parliament should be applied

for, during the present session." The sums granted in consequence of the Governor General's message, are £125,000 for the public service in connexion with the public works, for 1818, to be raised by debentures. and £140,000 out of the consolidated revenue fund, for the expenses of the Government dur-

ing the same year, not otherwise provided for.
Not to be forgotten that among the money votes there was one for £5000, to pay the men bers, at the rate of £50, each, besides the usual mileage, for the session which opened on the 25th of February, and closed on the 23rd instant, that is TWENTY SEVEN days.

His Excellency prorogued Parliament on Thursday last, at 3 past 3 o'clock, after sanctioning eighteen bills which had passed both Houses. The following is His Excellency's speech:

i Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, I have reason to believe that I shall best consult the public interest and your convenience, by bringing the present session to close, with a view to the resumption of our joint lahours at an early period. "In furtherance of my declared intention, I have taken measures for the formation of a

new administration, and I am enabled to ap prise you, that the arrangements necessary for that purpose are completed. "I trust that the measures which have been

adopted by the Provincial and Imperial Par-liaments, for preventing the recurrence of the rlamities by which last year's emigration to the province was attended, may effect the obects they are designed to accomplish. · Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

49 I thank you, in Her Majesty's name, for the readiness with which you have granted the Supplies which are requisite for the public

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen,

'Your attention will necessarily be directed, after the recess, to various measures for developing the resources of the province, promoting the social well-being of its inhabitants.

It is my sincere desire to co-operate with

you, for the attainment of these important objects; and to abet, by all means in my power, your endeavours to establish and to increase the happiness and contentment of Her Majesty's subjects in Canada."

We subjoin a condensed enumeration of the Adls which have become law by the sanction of Her Majesty's Representative :

and To regulate the shipping of seamen, and to fund the fees payable under former act: -- for the Inspection of Flour and Meal, and of Oatmeal: -for Inspection of Butter, in Quebec and Montreal: respecting Aprons of Dams upon the River Moira! -to incorporate the Institut Canadien de Québec, town of Dundas, Western Telegraph Company, Consumers Gas Company of Toronto, Kingston Gas Light Company, Toronto: Athenaum, and to a mend act for incorporating city of Montreal : to continue a number of Acts :- to grant supplies :- to raise the money required for the public service :—to make better provision with respect to Immigrants, and for defraying the expense of supporting indigent Immigrants, and of forwarding them to their place of desti-

Mr. Beauphy.—A Perilian to the Governor | Mutual Life Assurance General, for the release of the delinquent, has, to the great surprise of most men, been signed by some, and presented to His Excellency. The Pilot reports the result as follows: we've understand that an unfavourable answellas charge of Mr. Prindent Beaudry, who was been given to the application made for the sentenced to two months imprisonment for an assault on Mr. Leeming. It would have required a very strong case to have been made out as to Mr. Beaudry's sufferings in his health from configuration. from confinement to have justified an interference with the sentence, and such, we believe, was not made out. Taking the most favours. ble view of Mr. Beaudry's case, that presented by his own Counsel, he was guilty of inexcusa-ble rashness in firing at Mr Leeming, whose life might have fallen a sacrifice on the occa-It is, we think, to be regretted that the application was made by so many respectable citizens, as no one having to act under the responsibility which attaches to an adviser of the Crown could entertain it favourably. Mr. Beaudry may think himself very fortunate to have practically approved of its principles get off with the short imprisonment to which he was sentenced."

It is currently reported that the sentence of James Cartoll, convicted of the murder of Mc Shane and Roberts, has been commuted to inprisonment for life in the provincial penitentiary .- Morn. Chr.

The CITY Council, at their meeting held last Friday, resolved to retain the possession of the public buildings on the conditions named in the following part of a letter addressed by T. Bouthillier Esq., to his Worship the Mayor, in answer to communications addressed to the Provincial Secretary at the instance of the City "The Corporation is allowed to retain the pos-

session of the whole of the Public Buildings, to wit: the Parliament House, old and new wings, the Chateau St. Louis with their dependencies, without any reserve whatsoever, either for public societies or individuals, except, however, the apartments now occupied as offices by the Inspector General of the Queen's Domaine, with the right and privilege of employing them to any use which may be considered advantageous to the city, under the same conditions, clauses, charges imposed upon the Corporation, by order in Council of the 23rd Dec., 1844, in virtue of which they are now in possession of the same; and under the further condition that no permanent alteration be made in the buildings, which, when surrendered, shall be restored in the same order as they will be when received, and in good and proper repair.

As soon as the Cornoration shall have signified its acceptance of these conditions, the several parties in possession of certain rooms in the Parliament buildings, by sufferance of the Government, will be notified of the same, and to give up accordingly those apartments.,"
Our city election took place yesterday,

[Tuesday], in accordance with previous announcement, when the Hon. T. C. AyLWIN, Solicited General East, was re-elected without consolid the Russian Language Control of the Control o By our telegraphic report, it will that the Hon. L. H. LAFONTAINE, has iso re-elected for Montreal .- Morn. Chronic Agrice broke out last Saturday afternoon

hree o'clock, in a house in St. Roch's, occupied by Mr. Laurencelle, at the he Rue du Vieux Pont, the propriecome he Rue du Vieux rone; inters being from home at the time; the and Fire Companies were promptly on the spot, and stic supply of water was good, but the house, with the one adjoining, was destroyed; the furniture was saved. They were both of them wooden buildings, and it is stated that the proprietor was not insured. We are informed that Messrs. S. & C

Hough, intend, in future, to hoist a flag at Point-Levi immediately on the arrival of the letters by the English mail. The subscription to defray the expenses of the flag, &co filled up this afternoon by the mercantile community, and others in trade.—Mercury.
The Weather continues mild, the snow

and ice melting fast. There was a heavy fall of snow during the night from Tuesday to Wednesday, but it went as quick as it came. This morning at 8, the Thermometer was 340 ahove zere.

The next Mail steamer for England, after the one which is to carry our Mail of last Tuesday, is to leave New York on the 19th of April the time of closing the Mail at the Quebec Post Office is not yet announced.

FIRE ENGINES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale PORTABLE FIRE ENGINES, made by L. Lemoine well finished and warranted perfect, capable of being worked by one person, price £3. These Engines are easily conveyed to any part of a house, and are very useful for Gardens, Washhouse, and my ing Windows, &c. -- ALSO,--

Engines of greater power at Manufacturer?
Prices, from £5 upwards.
HENRY S. SCOTT. Quebec, 30th March, 1848.

TO BE LET,
THE large and convenient STORE, opposite
the Exchange, with DOUBLE OFFICES
and FIRE PROOF SAFE, in possession of A. Brans, Esq. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE. Quebec, 22nd March, 1818.

W. HOLEHOUSE.

Plumber, Glazier, & Painter No. 3, ARSENAL STREET, NEAR THE ARTILLERY BARRACKS,

ETURNS THANKS to his friends and the public for the flattering share of support he has received in the above line, and lopes by assiduity and attention, with mo derate charges, to secure a continuation of the same. He would also respectfully invite attention to some superior FORCE PUMPS WATER CLOSETS, FILTERING MACH INES, &c., which he is prepared to fix of moderate and liberal terms.

N. B.—SHIP WATER CLOSETS, HEAD PUMPS, SHIPS' SCUPPERS, of any weight or size, made to order on the shortest notice, Quebec, 22nd March, 1848.

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

from England,
For particulars apply at the Publisher's,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, Grascow. HE 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 Mempers is made on fair, simple, and popular

SCOTTISH AMICARCE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

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,

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON:

Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Watablisbed 21st Auguste 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLEIR, Solicitors. PHYSICIANS !

G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON. TANHIS COMPANY is prepared to effect

Assurance upon Lives and transact any usiness 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 They can also point to 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 isks, 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

Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole Term of Life.

Service of the Europe control of the			
Age.	With Profits,	Without Profits.	Half Credit.
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30 35 40	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2 0 2 2 6 4 2 14 8 3 4 0	2 2 6 2 9 2 2 17 6
45 50 55 60	3 17 1 4 13 1 5 17 8	3 4 0 3 17 11 4 19 11 6 9 11	3 7 4 4 1 4 5 3 4

The above rates, For Life without Partici. pation 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 respect-ing the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the local agents Secretary, or fro Agents and Medical Officers already ap-

Cobourg. James Cameron.
Colborne. Robert M. Boucher. Dundas Dr. James Hamilton George Scott, S. Dr. Alex. Anderson. London.... Alontreal (Dr. Alex. Anderson-Frederick A. Willson
Dr. S. C. Sewell
Paris David Buchan
Port Surnia Malcolm Cameron
Quebec Welch and Davies
St. Catharines Lachlan Bell
(Edmund Bradburne Toronto...... Edmund Bradburne... Dr. Geo. Herrick... William Lapenotiers Dr. Samuel J. Strat-Woodstock....

ford. 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.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN St. Joachin Street, St. John's Subungs. Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HABNERL,

No. 15, Stanislans Streeti, wiffer FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING

THE Subscriber, been to thank attending that year the little with the public generalty; for their very "liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and heconfidently, hones, by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage; (1921) The Subscriver assumed West of England of hissiock of Double willed West of England The Subscriber also invites an inspection MONTRIAL.

of histock of Double, willed West of England KERSEY CLUTHS, DEAVERS, DOES KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., having just received per 15 Douglas, 12 from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest feach in all branches of an English education, including plain and fancy needle work, and who can produce highly respectable testimonials

11. KNIGHT, 356.

Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847