

unprejudiced historian, especially where 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.

He has endeavored 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 subjects to be admitted and limited, or to be reprobated and avoided in after times.

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 199 furnishes an exemplification, among others, of this remark.

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.

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).

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 Government, as an aid in carrying on the war in which Great Britain was at that time unhappily engaged; for which a handsome acknowledgment was received from His Majesty.

For many years the Quebec Gazette was the only newspaper in the Province, having been first issued in 1761. 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.

Page 259 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.

On Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, arrived here from Montreal, being her first trip, the steamboat Accommodation, with ten passengers. This is the first vessel of the kind that ever appeared in this harbour.

191 to 243; Hon. G. Moffatt, No. 187 to 212; Dr. Holmes, No. 157 to 208, and 209 to 250; Capt. Mitchell, No. 157 to 208; Rev. I. P. White, No. 157 to 208.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received W. C. E.; T. J.—W. A.—Cover from Chilton; R. L.

Local and Political Intelligence.

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 important character. THE REVOLUTION HAS SPREAD THROUGHOUT FRANCE.—ALL THE DEPARTMENTS 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 experiencing 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 England.

The Chamber of Peers has been overturned and all titles of nobility abolished. The National Assembly is to meet on the 20th April, to form a definite government.

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'Anguine, to go wherever they please.

The Tuilleries has been turned into a hospital for workmen. In Bavaria the people have risen and demanded a constitution from the King, at the point of the bayonet.

The Prussian people are ready for a revolution, and all Germany breaking out. The Orleans party have been overthrown. The news has just arrived there.

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

LIVERPOOL MARKET, MARCH 11th. Flour.—Best Western 28s. 6d; Canada, 27s. a 28s.; sour do. 24s. a 25s.—Wheat, white mixed, 7s. 6d. a 8s. 7d. per 70 lbs; red, 6s. 4d. a 7s. 5d. per 70 lbs.—Meal, per 40 lbs. 13s. a 14s.—Oatmeal, 2s. a 23s. per 240 lbs.—Barley, 3s. a 4s. per 30 lbs.—Rye, 3s. a 4s. per 60 lbs. The demand for Cotton has ceased since the departure of the last steamer.

FOOD FROM AMERICA.—A parliamentary return 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 8s 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.

MAIL.—TRANSMISSION OF BOOKS AND PAMPHLETS.—A Treasury warrant has been published in the Gazette, authorizing the transmission of books and pamphlets by post, in the United Kingdom, at a moderate charge.

may happen to require, from the largest sized Bible, or Atlas, to the most trifling pamphlet or school-book. A delay of twenty-four hours in the dispatch, after posting, is rendered indispensable, by the possibility there is of an overflow of such bulky packages on particular occasions.

ITALY.—A statistical account of the population of Italy, up to the end of last year, gives the following results: The Two Sicilies, 8,566,900; Piedmont and Sardinia, 4,879,000; Roman States, 2,877,000; Tuscany and Lucca, 1,701,700; Monaco, 7,580; Saint Marino, 7,950; Modena, 485,000; Parma and Piacenza, 477,000; Venetian Lombardy, 4,759,000; Italian Tyrol, 522,608; Istria, 485,000.

MAKING A TOTAL of between 21 and 25 millions of inhabitants. An arrival from Sicily brings advices to the 12th Feb'y. There was no prospect of an establishment of peace. The people refused all concession from the King, and would hear no propositions from him.

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 elevated to the rank of Countess of Landsfeld.

SPAIN.—The Orleans party have been overthrown. The news has just arrived there. ENGLAND.—There have been some disturbances and riots in London, Glasgow, Edinburgh and Manchester.

PERA.—Late advices in the Delhi Gazette from Persia, describe the condition of that kingdom as most disastrous. The Shah is said to possess but very insufficient means for resisting the wide-spread rebellion in Khorasan, and the simultaneous invasion of predatory Turcoman chiefs.

YUCATAN.—The Indians have been committing further and fouler atrocities. The ranches of San Canquil had been outraged by the robbery and murder of thirty-one persons, neither women nor children spared.

MEXICO AND UNITED STATES.—An armistice has been concluded between the American General and the Mexican authorities. Both Mr. Clifford and also Mr. Sevier are appointed Plenipotentiaries to proceed to Mexico with the Treaty of Peace sanctioned by the United States Congress.

AWFUL SNOW-DRIFT.—The Omega, built in Quebec about two years ago, by Geo. Black, sen., Esq., was lost on or near the Great Bank of Newfoundland in the night of the 17th of February, on a voyage from Liverpool to New York, having on board 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 inst.

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

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fetch the poor, sufferers to their habitations, as soon as the news reached town 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 required.

Mr. BEAUDRY.—A Petition, to the Governor 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 Petitioner reports the result as follows:—We understand that an unfavourable answer has been given to the application made for the charge of Mr. Prudent Beaudry, who was sentenced to two months imprisonment, for an assault on Mr. Leeming.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.—We have placed on our fourth page the Inspector General's financial 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.

It is currently reported that the sentence of James Carroll, convicted of the murder of Mr. Shaw and Roberts, has been commuted to imprisonment 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 Council:—The Corporation is allowed to retain the possession 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 Domains, 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. 1814, 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.

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 recommend that any appropriation for expenditure not sanctioned by Parliament should be applied for, during the present session.

THE sums granted in consequence of the Governor General's message, are £235,000 for the public service in connection with the public works, for 1818, to be raised by debentures, and £140,000 out of the consolidated re-annuement, for the expenses of the Government during the same year, not otherwise provided for.

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:—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 a close with a view to the resumption of our joint labours at an early period.

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Table with 4 columns: Age, With Profits, Without Profits, Half Credit. Rows for ages 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60.

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