

Intelligence to the 9th. of this month from Liverpool:

IRELAND is in a very excited state, the Repeal Association and Repeal Confederation have united in one body, to be called the Irish League, they will try peaceful measures for Repeal.

Mitchell's furniture sold enormously high as relics.

No further efforts have been made to indict Meagher and Smith O'Brien.

The Confederation have issued a manifesto quite as daring as Mitchell's reasonable writings, there is little prospect of any important outbreak against the Government of Great Britain.

ENGLAND.—The Chartists are making frequent disturbances. Three have been arrested and examined.

FRANCE.—There is much confusion in France, though affairs are getting more quiet.

Prince de Joinville has been arrested in Paris.

Prince Louis Napoleon and M. Thiers have been elected for the Assembly.

It is rumored that Lamartine and Ledru Rolland resign and Thiers would probably succeed them. Lamartine is suspected of conniving at the affair of the 15th May.

A Decree has been passed to prevent turbulent assemblies in Paris.

The soldiers were obliged to charge a large assembly at Port St. Denis, with fixed bayonets. None killed but many arrested.

The Constitutional Committee declared for a Democratic Republic; the people were to have free education and right of labour and assistance.

A great banquet, of 100,000 was to come off at Vincennes, and created some uneasiness.

SPAIN.—Requests all Englishmen at Cadiz to give security for their conduct.

ARRISTS are numerous in Madrid.

RUSSIA.—The Cholera is raging in Russia; 150 cases occurred in Moscow in one week.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor has gone to Innsbruck, and refuses to return to Vienna.

Some disturbances between the people and the Nobles, the latter leaving Vienna.

The banker Rothschild and other rich men fled. The foreign Ambassadors had also gone to Döbling.

ITALY.—Charles Albert has captured Peveriera, and defeated 30,000 Austrians at Gaietto.

The Pope is reviving his popularity.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, June 9.

We have a moderate fresh supply of Wheat from European ports, and a small parcel of Indian Corn; but of all other produce, whether British or French, the imports for the past few days are exceedingly low.

The supply of Wheat, Indian Corn and Beans recently imported into Cork and Edinburgh, has been mostly ordered to their several destinations, and there are scarcely any subsequent arrivals at those ports for some time.

Wheat has advanced to 9s. and no Flour to 6s. 5d. per barrel being the only change in them for this week.

The trade for most leading articles has risen very little between Friday and to-day at almost nominal rates, except in Indian Corn and Meal, which assumes a firmer aspect, and upon a renewal of demand has acquired some improvement in value.

Irish and American Flour being in fair request, the former realised equal rates of Tuesday, and prime old brands of the latter, in one or two cases, commanded somewhat higher terms.

Indian Corn was taken rather freely at an advance of 1s. 2d. over the reserved rates of Tuesday, and Corn Meal was held firmly at an advance of 6d. per barrel.

On Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, the letters, bags, by Express from Halifax, arrived at the Quebec Post Office, and the Mercury, published in the evening, contained intelligence received by letter, of which we avail ourselves for the purpose of extracting or condensing.

The government expressed its expectation that it would be able to put an end to the Chartist disturbances. They had no intention of interfering in the contest going on between the Indian powers and Austria; the mediation of Great Britain in the contest between Prussia and Denmark was going on singly, and not in conjunction with any other power;—the expulsion of a British Officer (Col. Bristowe) from Spain was a subject of inquiry, to which no satisfactory answer had as yet been received from the Spanish Government.

Consols had ranged between 87 and 84. Expectation of harvest highly encouraging.

IRELAND.—DUBLIN, June 5.—CLASS OF CONSOLIDATION HALL.—The usual weekly meeting of the National Repeal Association was held yesterday in Conciliation Hall. The attendance was large, the hall and gallery being crowded in all parts. Mr. John O'Connell announced the closing of Conciliation Hall, owing to the want of funds. He also gave notice that the Association and the Irish Confederation had endeavored, and would both adjourn sine die on Monday next, preparatory to reorganizing a National Association; and lest it might be supposed that the new body was to lead to anything illegal, or that was calculated to invade them into a violation of the law, it would be well for the country to know that this body would be formed by the union of all Irishmen, and the concentration of public opinion was perfectly legal.

UNION OF PARTIES.—The Irish League is expected soon to hold its first meeting. The meeting of the confederation on Tuesday evening was expected to differ widely as to the Union, but the opposite was the result. The confederates spoke in favour of union, and with some dissent the meeting responded, and some members of the Repeal Association, who were present as spectators, were called upon to speak, and were well received.

FRANCE.—Notwithstanding apparent tranquillity, much anxiety was felt at Paris. It was reported that the Government had resolved upon bringing the prisoners concerned in the late attempt at insurrection to trial before the ordinary Court of Assizes.—M. Crémieux, Minister of Justice, had resigned. Other resignations were expected.

Notwithstanding the proclamation of the Mayor of Paris against all attempts, an immense number assembled last night around the Port St. Denis. The boulevard became impassable, and carriages were compelled to turn off and find a passage by the back streets. The subjects of discussion at these open-air nocturnal clubs were the presentation of a sword to General Countais, the sending addresses to Barbes and Blanqui, &c. At about 11 o'clock a body of the national guard marched from the Boulevard du Temple, and, after the usual summation (a process similar to reading the riot act) succeeded in clearing the thoroughfare.

FRANCE.—We have received accounts from

Naples of as late a date as the 31st ult. At that time the capital was tranquil.

The official journal of the government of Sicily, of the 26th ult., states that Cozenza, Calanzaro, and Monteleone have risen, massacred the gendarmes and the police, and were preparing to march upon Naples to dethrone the King.

The journals of Naples publish decrees forbidding the posting-up of printed papers without the permission of the authorities.

The Alba, of Florence, has the following information from Naples, of the 22nd ult. The steam-ship Hercules left on that day for Reggio, where there had been a violent insurrection, in which the troops had been the victors. The citizens have occupied the mountains, and the forts of Pizzo, Scilla, and Monteleone are in the hands of the liberals, with Marquis Gagliardi at their head. A provisional government is established at Cabanaro. It is said that Ayala will place himself at the head of the movement at Calabria.

Advices from Turin to the 1st have brought the important intelligence that Peschiera had surrendered, and was in the hands of the troops of Charles Albert; and that an engagement had taken place at the same moment at Goltio between 30,000 Austrians, who last marched from Verona, and 15,000 Piedmontese, the result of which was that the former were completely routed, and being pursued by the cavalry, when flying in confusion, a great portion were cut to pieces. The King and the Duke of Savoy were personally engaged in this combat. The former received a slight contusion of the ear from a cannon ball that passed near him, and the latter was slightly wounded by a musket ball; not sufficiently, however, to induce him to dismount or to retire from the field.

A private letter from Turin states that a report had reached that city, that the King of Naples had been assassinated.

A Danish frigate had been seen a few miles off Tyneholm. She had been in pursuit of a Prussian vessel; which, however, was successful in teaching our harbour a few hours previous. The frigate remained on the coast until Monday or Tuesday last, evidently on the look-out for any German vessel which might come in sight.—Newcastle Chronicle.

LATEST FROM THE NORTH OF EUROPE.—HELL, June 6th.—The Queen of Scotland, which left Hamburg at eight o'clock on Sunday morning, arrived here to-day, at 11 o'clock, a.m., and brings the following intelligence, taken from the Harsenhalle of June 3.—Flensburg, June 1.—A distant cannoning had been heard at intervals throughout the day. The advance of the troops on the north again is not thought of, and it is reported that the retreat of the Prussians from Flensburg was to take place on the 2nd inst. Appenau and Hadersleben have been abandoned to the Danes, the German inhabitants having left those places to avoid being made prisoners. Three Danish Steamboats and a schooner had anchored off Appenau, and landed about 1,500 men.

SEASIDE COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.—The Colonial Secretary of South Australia (with a population of 30,000 souls) has successfully proposed an annual grant of 3,000l. for three years in aid of steam communication with the mother-country. Since this vote passed the Legislative Council of the province, it has been calculated "out of doors" that if all the British colonies in the Southern hemisphere would contribute as liberally in proportion to their numbers, the aggregate contribution would be equal to 52,000l. per annum, or 1,000l. a-week, more than enough to guarantee the success of an attempt which, after all, perhaps will not want any extraneous aid.—Adelaide Observer.

LATEST FROM PORT AU PRINCE.—Capt. Scars, of the brig Allen King, arrived last night in 11 days from Port au Prince, informs us that the Haytiens were still fighting. A report was received at Port au Prince previous to his leaving that port, that a battle had been fought, and a large number slain on both sides. Capt. Scars reports all kinds of business dull.

THE FRENCH WISCONSIN.—The brig Fox arrived at St. Thomas from Martinique on the 28th of May. The captain reported that on the 21st ult. the negroes revolted, and at the date of his sailing, the 23rd, held undisputed sway over all parts of the Island, excepting Port Royal; the troops, by order of the authorities, offered no resistance, and remained quiet, while the insurgents disarmed them. The men-of-war officers, French (on landing) were obliged to wear their badge, tri-coloured ribbon, with a chicken-cock attached. They massacred some white families who were inimical to them, besides burning 15 or 20 houses, the first day of the revolt, since when they have committed no further excesses.

They offered no molestation to the American vessels in port, but allowed their boats to land or leave at all times, while the French and others were not allowed ashore after sundown.

Capt. W. also reports that the meeting he left the alarm comets were blowing in all directions, and the mountain roads and approaches to St. Pierre were literally covered with negroes, marching from the plantations upon the city.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

An arrival from the French Island of Martinique brings dates to the 2nd instant, at which time the blacks were massacring the whites constantly. Thirty-six persons, including women and children, were on one occasion driven into a house, and were burnt to death. The white inhabitants were fleeing to every place that afforded the possibility of a asylum. [It is to be hoped that these accounts are considerably exaggerated, as news respecting the bad working of negro emancipation generally comes to be in passing through the United States. The following is in conflict with the above.]

Capt. Clark, of the bark Charissa, from Porto Rico, states that a French Government schooner arrived at Ponce, with fifty passengers from Martinique, from whom it was ascertained that the white inhabitants had assembled in force, and drove the blacks out of the city.

The governor of the island of Porto Rico, on the receipt of this intelligence, issued a proclamation to the slaves on the island, exhorting them to avoid all mutinous movements, and threatening those detected in any measure calculated to cause an insurrection, with instant death.

NEWS VIA UNITED STATES.—An arrival at New Orleans brings letters from Mexico. Papers by this arrival contain the proceedings at Queretaro ratifying the treaty; Mr. Sevier was sick, but Mr. Clifford was actively engaged in finishing the arrangement for the withdrawal of the troops. Affairs in Yucatan improving. Later dates from the Sandwich Islands have been received at New Orleans via Isthmus of Panama. The Government of Tahiti had entirely prohibited the importation of ardent spirits.

WRECK, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The barque Commerce, 267 tons, Alexander Halliday, master, of and from Galway, with 65 passengers, for this port, was totally lost on Port Monton Island, a little to the westward of Liverpool, Nova Scotia, on the morning of the 31st of May, and we regret to state that eight of the passengers, and an apprentice belonging to the ship, were drowned. At 2 o'clock on the morning of the 31st, the night being very

dark with a dense fog and rain, the vessel struck on rocks and passed over them, and again striking on a bold, rocky shore, remained stationary, and immediately filled with water.

The gale increasing, and the sea running high, the fore and main masts were cut away to ease the ship. At day-light the long boat was got out, and made two trips to the shore with passengers, when the boat was stove, and two passengers were drowned. All the remaining passengers were got on shore by means of lines, except six who were drowned in passing. The master, the crew, and the passengers lost every thing save what they had on; some of the passengers were left nearly naked. The ship soon broke up entirely, and the materials drifted to sea; nothing was saved but one small boat.

The names of those drowned are as follows:—Mrs. Mary Burke and infant, Mrs. Coyne and infant, Patrick Corcoran, aged 21 years, an infant named Cummings, nearly one year old, a boy named Fogarty, about 8 years old, and a lad named John Leyden.

Capt. Halliday, and about 40 of the passengers, arrived here on Tuesday morning in the steamer Herald from Liverpool, where the rest of the survivors have remained.—St. John N. B. Courier, June 10.

The Steamer NIAGARA HILL, has reached her destination—St. John, New Brunswick, having performed her voyage in six days running time, under easy steam, having encountered a gale, but suffered no injury whatever. She is to run between Indian Town and Fredericton.

We have heard that Captain Sampson, lately in command of the Mail boat "Lady Ogle," has proceeded to England to bring out the first of the Steamers which Mr. Cunard has contracted to run between Halifax and Bermuda for conveying the Mails. These vessels are to be furnished with a screw propeller—to have engines not less than 5 horse power, and to be not less than 350 tons. They are to commence running on the 1st August, or sooner if practicable. Newfoundland participates in the same contract.—Newfoundlandian.

STEAMER NIAGARA.—This steamer was raised on Thursday last, after having been stranded for seven weeks and two days, during the greater part of which time a large number of men were employed under the direction of Mr. Weeks, of Oswego, in the attempt to move her, but without success. The proprietors then employed Mr. Lewis Ives, of this city, with the desired result. The Niagara has been taken out at Oswego, and it is said will be prepared, in about a month, to resume her place upon the line.—Kingston Chronicle.

THE SHERMAN, built last year by Messrs. Macpherson, Crane & Co., for the route between Greenville and Bytown, was discovered to be on fire on Friday last, a few miles below Dunning's wharf, and was burnt to the water's edge; all the passengers, with their baggage, were taken off and landed in safety. The cost of this splendid boat was £30,000.

THE MISSING MAN.—After an investigation which lasted eight days, and during which time upwards of forty witnesses were examined, whose testimony, when reduced to writing, covered two hundred and fifty pages of foolscap, the magistrates came to the decision of committing Dr. Hill, charged by Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson with having murdered her husband. Nothing has yet been heard of Thompson. Dr. Hill's friends have taken immediate steps towards procuring an order from the Judges for his liberation on bail.—Dundas Herald.

RAILWAYS.—The royal consent has been given to the reserved act of the Canadian Parliament, for the incorporation of the following Railways:

Woodstock and Lake Erie Railway and Harbour Company;

Bytown and Britannia—Caillon and Greenville—Lake St. Louis and Province Line—Montreal and Province Line Junction—Canada, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia—Toronto and Goderich Railway Companies.

THE AMERICAN REVENUE VESSELS.—The Montreal Corporation have passed a highly complimentary resolution to be presented to the Officers of the two U. S. vessels now on their way down the St. Lawrence—as an expression of the sentiments of the Corporation, and as a cordial welcome to Montreal for these Officers.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT SOREL.—A fire broke out at Sorel, on Saturday morning last, during the violent gale, by which 14 houses were destroyed; loss estimated at £20,000. No lives lost.

FIRE AT MONTREAL.—On Wednesday morning last, week, the premises occupied by Mr. J. B. Asselin, gunsmith, in St. Paul Street, were wholly consumed, nothing but the walls remaining. The conflagration proceeded with great rapidity; both stock and furniture were nearly all consumed. Insurance £1000, on the stock.

Yesterday the Monster Bell of the Parish Church was hoisted up to its place in the tower. Previous to its elevation, the bell was weighed, and found to weigh 11 tons 1 cwt. 1 qtr., or 21,783 lbs., being nearly two tons less than the weight given by the maker, viz., 13 tons, or 29,120 lbs.—Montreal Pilot, 22nd.

OFFICE OF DEPUTY ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA.—Dr. LA TERRIERE, so recently gazetted as having received this appointment, has no sooner entered upon his duties than resigned it. In endeavouring to account for this unexpected occurrence, the Montreal Pilot offered the following piece of information:

"He came up to Montreal, and entered upon the duties of his office; but finding, after a brief trial, that they were quite uninteresting to him, he has resigned; and by that resignation no discredit attaches either to himself or to any one else; nor has there been any misunderstanding between the hon. gentleman and the Administration."

But the Dr. himself has preferred giving his own account of the matter as follows:

To the Editor of the Canadian.

Mr. Editor,—I have just read, in the Pilot of the 24th inst., a version somewhat differing from that given by other journals, of the reason on which my resignation of the office of Deputy Adjutant General of Militia was based. The art of well governing, as Napoleon has said, is to make a good selection of your servants; therefore, in accordance with that maxim, I am justified in presuming that the offer to appoint me Deputy Adjutant General was based upon this maxim, generally understood, but more particularly as regards politics.

I therefore accepted this office under the impression that I was not disqualified by law from retaining my seat in parliament, if my constituents were disposed to re-elect me.—On my arrival in Montreal, the Ministry having interpreted, not the letter, but the spirit of the law, adverse to my impression, in justice to my electors from whom I did not wish to separate myself politically, I preferred resigning this office; and this, in plain language, is the prominent cause of my resignation.

The fact of my having gone to the office which was allotted to me, and that I there found about twenty letters to my address which I opened, does not, as the Pilot would infer, constitute an entrance upon the duties of an office, and still less my fear of undertaking them, but perhaps an in-

discreet curiosity;—that my astonishment at finding myself, on my elevation, placed in a garret admitting the light through two dormer windows, may have caused me to hesitate, will be easily understood by those who can appreciate the charms of independence and liberty; and who know the difference between my present position and an elevation of such a nature—in order therefore to put an end to the false position in which I was advised to place myself, I have preferred exposing myself to reproach for a resignation of which the leading motive will be understood and no doubt appreciated, more particularly by my electors.

In the interim, if I have not gained the unqualified approval of the Editor of the Pilot, I believe I may console myself with having adopted a proceeding which will remove all doubt as respects my independence of feeling in the minds of those whose approbation is at least as valuable as his own, and who desire the prosperity of the country.

By inserting the above in your next number, you will confer a favour on

Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
(SIGNED) M. P. DE SALES LA TERRIERE.
Albion Hotel, 25th June, 1848.

The vacancy occasioned by Dr. La Terriere's resignation has been filled up by the appointment of Col. Melehor Alphonse de Salaberry to the office of Deputy Adjutant General of Militia.

This opens a vacancy in the office lately held by Col. de Salaberry, that of Joint Cornet for Montreal, to which C. J. Coursol, Esq., has been appointed.

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO QUEBEC AND GROSSE ISLE.—Most unexpectedly, His Excellency Lord Elgin arrived here yesterday morning, from Montreal, in the steamer John Munn, and embarked on board the steamer St. Pierre, for the Quarantine Station, at about 5 a. m.

His Excellency dropped among the officials, at the island, most unexpectedly. He went through the hospitals and the sheds, and the other buildings at the station, examined the books, &c., &c., being, apparently, resolved to satisfy himself of the present state of affairs there.

On leaving we are pleased to learn that he expressed himself highly pleased with the establishment, saying that nothing could be better. This expression of approval is the more flattering to the officers of the station, that being totally unexpected, he saw everything in its every-day state and routine. We are most pleased to place these facts before the public, trusting, as their publication will, to the best of results.

His Excellency was received on landing by a Guard of Honour, formed from the 71st Regiment and Roll Brigade.

The St. Pierre returned to Quebec about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when his lordship visited the Upper Town. He returned to Montreal in the John Munn. The only Ad-Camp in attendance upon the Governor General, was Lord Mark Kerr.—Friday's Mercury.

Yesterday afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, the remains of the late George Pezer, Esquire, were removed from his late residence in St. John Street to the English Cathedral, where the usual service was performed. The body was thence conveyed in a hearse, followed by a long line of mourning citizens, some in carriages, but the most part on foot to the new Cemetery at Cap-Rouge, about three miles from town. The concourse was believed to be composed in majority of French Canadians and Catholics, tenants of Mr. Pezer's seigniorie in St. Roch, whose conduct on this occasion is equally creditable to themselves and to the deceased. By following his remains to such a distance, they testified their sense of gratitude for his uniform kindness and indulgence, as a landlord towards them.

Mr. Pezer is the second person buried in that romantic piece of ground, which, when the projected improvements are effected, will become one of the most fashionable promenades around Quebec.—Quebec Gazette.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday evening last, during a thunder storm, the lightning struck a barn belonging to N. Latuey, Esq., at St. Jean, Island of Orleans, which was totally consumed with all its contents.—M. Chronicle.

CITY COUNCIL.—We learn, from a report in the Morning Chronicle, that besides matters of minor importance, the following business was transacted at the meeting of last Friday:

Mr. Belleau moved, seconded by Mr. Robitaille,—That his honour the Mayor be authorized to request, in the name of the Corporation, from the chief officer of the Ordnance Department, on what conditions the glebe and vacant lots to the south of St. John street could be had, for the purpose of continuing the said street in a straight line to St. John's Gate.

The 13th Report of the Road Committee having been brought up, the first item, recommending that the sum of £18 be allowed for the erection of steps from La Place des Meres to the Plains, was adopted. The third item, recommending payment to Mr. Richard, for blocks furnished, was also adopted. And the last item, which contains the amended appropriations for the current year, was adopted.—It is as follows:—

Contingencies, £1000.
St. Louis Ward, £350.
Palace Ward, £400.
St. Peter's Ward, £350.
St. John's Ward, £500.
Chaplain Ward, £650.
St. Roch's Ward, £700.

Presented the 16th Report of the Market Committee, having reference to the erection of a wharf in St. Paul's Market.—The report recommends that alterations be made in the plan, and other ameliorations, which render necessary the calling for new tenders, and which was, upon motion, taken into consideration and adopted.

THE ST. JEAN BAPTISTE SOCIETY of Quebec celebrated their Anniversary last Monday. They went in procession to the Roman Catholic Cathedral to attend divine service, after which they proceeded through St. John Street, out at the gate, down into St. Valier and Crow's Streets, then through St. Paul and St. Peter Streets up to Mountain Street and through Prescott gate to the St. George Hotel, where the St. George and St. Andrew Societies were in readiness to exchange salutations with them—similar courtesies were observed in St. Lewis Street at the residences of the Presidents of the two Irish Societies, and after conducting their President (the Hon. R. E. Caron) to his residence they dispersed. The splendid band of the 93rd Highlanders, with the permission of Col. Sparks, attended them, besides the band of No. 5 Fire Company. A number of members of the Society assembled in the Parliament Hall, to partake of a cold collation, in the evening.

The steamer MONTREAL has been refitted, and resumed her station between this city and Montreal. She left on her upward trip yesterday.

The English Mail will be closed to-day and the next one, in due course, on Wednesday of next week.

MARRIED.
At Montreal, on the 22nd instant, at the residence of the bride's brother, E. LANG, Esq., of Quebec, to MARY ANNE, eldest daughter of the late ROBERT CAMPBELL, Esq., Roseheath, Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THIS DAY, the 24th of JUNE.

UNPAID letters will be received to SEVEN o'clock, P. M.
NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M. Post-Office, Quebec, 21st June, 1848.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.
ONE or two intelligent lads as APPLICANTS to the Printing Business, to whom every attention will be paid both as to morals and instruction.
Bureau Office, 29th June, 1848.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.
THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the CHURCH SOCIETY of the Diocese of Quebec, will, D. V., be held at the National School House, Montreal, on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY, JULY 5. The chair will be taken at SEVEN o'clock precisely.

DIVINE SERVICE will be performed at the Parish Church, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, on which occasion the Lord Bishop of Montreal will hold the TRIENNIAL VISITATION of the Clergy of the Diocese.

The Stated Meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD of the Society, will, D. V., be held at the National School House, QUEBEC, on FRIDAY, JULY 7, at Two o'clock, P. M.
ARMINE W. MOUNTAIN, SECRETARY, I. C. S.
Quebec, June 19, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.
R. PENIXTON, Agent.
India Wharf, October, 1846.

PRIVATE SALE.
THE subscriber offers for Private Sale, a splendid assortment of BERLIN WOOL and PATTERNS, and a variety of other fancy articles.
The Patterns, on inspection, will be found to surpass any ever offered in this city.
ALSO,
Just received, a quantity of ROOM PAPER.
B. COLE, A. & B.
June 21st, 1848.

NOTICE.
THE Effects of Emigrants of the year 1847, who died intestate at Grosse Isle, have been brought up from that Island, and are now in store at Quebec, as well as the Effects of Emigrants who died in the Marine Hospital in this city.

Notice is hereby given to all parties having any right of claim to any of the said Effects to prefer their claims, or applying personally or by letter (post paid) at this office, daily, from this date to the 1st August next, after which latter date, all Effects remaining unclaimed will be sold by Public Auction.
By Order, A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.
Emigration Office, Quebec, June 19, 1848.

NEW BOOKS.
Just received per "Eromanga," and for sale by
By Gilbert Stanley,
No. 4, ST. ANNE STREET,
A LARGE supply of BOOKS, carefully selected from the best English authors; the whole of which will be sold at very reduced prices, in consequence of some slight damage sustained in landing from one of the Quebec Steamers from Montreal.
Quebec, 8th June, 1848.

MORE NEW BOOKS.
THE undersigned has this day received an additional supply to his already large stock of BOOKS, among which will be found, THE WORKS OF
Charlotte Elizabeth,
complete in 3 octavo volumes, with several of her works in single volumes.
D'Aubigne's Reformation, (revised edition,) 4 vols. in 1.
D'Aubigne's Germany, England, and Scotland.
James's Axioms Esquiver, and True Christian Sabbath Musings, by Caroline Fry.
Harp on the Willows, by Rev. James Hamilton.
Pike's Early Piety.
Janeway's Token for Children.
Several works by Jacob Abbott.
The Family Christian Almanac, by the Amer. Tract Society.
Peep of Day, Line upon Line, Precept upon Precept, &c. &c.
Also—A few Copies of
BIRWAN'S MATTERS,
(1st and 2nd series.)
Addressed to the Right Rev. JOHN HUGHES, Roman Catholic Bishop of New York.
GILBERT STANLEY,
14th June, 1848. St. Anne Street.

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

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

BELMONT SPERM CANDLES.
JUST received, per "HELEX," from London, a small Lot of the above CELEBRATED CANDLES, and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, 7th June, 1848.

WANTED, by a young person of respectability, a situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady, or to make herself useful in any way. Respectable reference can be given.
Application to be made at the office of this paper.
Quebec, 1st June, 1848.

RECEIVING FOR SALE PATENT SHOT, assorted, Sheet Lead, Dry Rod 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.

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 there in for sale.
FRANCIS HOWEN, Broker.
St. Peter Street
Quebec, 4th May, 1848.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 21st August, 1847.
CAPITAL, £50,000.

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

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON LIVES and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.

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

Assurances can be effected either WITH or WITHOUT participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF 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		