

indignantly repudiates any idea of the "physical force" exhibited during the Paris insurrection...

Fourteen of the R. C. Bishops in Ireland were lately assembled at Maynooth, on which occasion they passed the following resolutions...

These resolutions look exceedingly well on paper; but it is to be feared that they will be found as powerless as the instructions of 1839...

It is very gratifying to announce the consideration of the government to the claims of Irish genius. Mr. Carleton, the most successful delineator of Irish character, has been presented with a pension of £200 per annum...

An educational institution has lately been founded in Galway, for the training of young children in the manufacture of nets, preparation of fish, &c.

FRANCE.—General Cavaignac had a conference on the 26th ult. with the committee of the Assembly on the ateliers nationaux.

On the 2nd, a force of 5000 men was directed to Puteaux, a little manufacturing town on the left bank of the Seine, near the bridge of Neuilly.

There are three generals of the army of Africa now in the Government,—Generals Cavaignac, Bédouin, and Lamoricière; and a fourth general, Changarnier, will have the command of the national guard.

Important discoveries appear to have been made by the magistrates on the events of the insurrection. Documents of the highest importance have been seized, which will show from whence proceeded the money distributed, and who were really the chiefs of the insurrection.

The following appears in the Monitor: "The insinuation made at the tribune of the Assembly against a neighbouring power by one of the members of the late government, having justly made an impression on the British Ambassador, his excellency has protested energetically, by a note addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs on the 27th ult., against all possible application of these allusions to the English people or government, who would prevent them from such attempts."

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tion having been given that an attempt was intended to be made on the life of Cavaignac. The excited state is represented to be in a piling of the different country houses and arming of the population on the high road. The rebels are said to be raising their heads, and to promenade about Lyons and Villfranca in bands, crying, "Vengeance! we will revenge the death of our brethren."

One of the French papers proposes to macadamise the principal streets of Paris, so as to get rid of the paving stones, which are so convenient for making barricades.

It is said that in the hospital of the Piété alone the gold and silver found on the persons of the wounded insurgents amount to the sum of 159,000f. (€6000). The cash found, is said to amount to 35,000f. (€1400). One individual arrested in the Rue Grange-aux-Belles carried 2100l. in gold (€85) in a belt and 700l. in silver. Many others, who had not even shoes to their feet, were in possession of 60f, 100f, and 200f.

The prevailing impression is that the late revolt has inflicted a death-blow on communism, socialism, and ultra-Republicanism. All who in Paris were not in the ranks of the national guards are disarmed. Those who fled into the suburbs or the departments are tracked, hunted down, and captured. 100,000 soldiers are in the capital, as well as 100,000 volunteers from the provinces. It is said that, according as the judicial authorities proceed with their labours, the facts developed become more serious. Thirty-four additional warrants were issued on the 5th inst., not against obscure insurgents, but against persons who appear to have performed an important part in the revolt, and who exercised a decisive influence on the facts which preceded it. Four persons were arrested on the Place de la Concorde on the 3rd inst., to whose capture considerable importance was attached.

A circumstance has transpired which has created no little surprise. M. de Lamartine is about to quit France. The pretext is, that he intends to travel in the East, and that he is to be accompanied by Madame de Lamartine. His departure must be very near at hand, as it is said that some of his luggage has already been dispatched for Marseilles.

M. de Lamartine's departure at the present moment, and under such peculiar circumstances, has given rise to a variety of reports, of which the truth is very doubtful. Among other improbable reports, it is said that M. Lamartine, in the first place, applied for a passport for England, and that the Executive Government refused it on the ground that, before going, it was necessary that the National Assembly should examine and approve of the acts of the Provisional Government and the Executive Committee, from the period of their coming into office on the 24th of February till the 21st of June, when they quitted it, and that as many questions might be asked, and explanations required by the Assembly as to these acts, and especially as to the expenditure of money, it would be exceedingly inconvenient that M. de Lamartine should be absent at such a moment. Supposing this story to be true, it would merely show that the present powers disapproved of the absence of M. de Lamartine at all, but it does not account for his passport being refused to England and granted to Marseilles.

The celebrated author and statesman M. de Chateaubriand died at Paris on the 4th instant, aged nearly eighty years.

In Italy the military operations of Charles Albert are suspended from some unexplained cause. In the meantime the Austrians have repossessed themselves of almost the whole of the Venetian provinces, and they are threatening Venice itself. Palma Nuova surrendered on the 25th ult. to the Austrians; the whole of the material of war, and a large park of siege artillery were amongst the spoils. The communications between Lombardy and Vienna are re-opened by this surrender.

The Sardinian Chamber of Deputies has voted the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont, by a majority of 127 to 7. The Risorgimento (Turin paper) of the 29th of June, publishes the following official document:

"Sole Article.—The immediate union of Lombardy and the provinces of Padua, Vicenza, Treviso, and Rovigo, voted by the inhabitants, has been accepted. Lombardy and the said provinces form one sole circle with the Sardinian states, and the other territories already annexed."

"A common Constituent Assembly will be convoked by universal suffrage for the purpose of discussing and establishing the bases of a new constitutional monarchy with the dynasty of Savoy, the order of succession established by the Salic law, and conformably to the wishes expressed by the Venetians and Lombards, in the law of the 12th of May, 1848, enacted by the Provisional Government of Lombardy."

Home continues in a distracted state. Mobs have assembled with cries of "down with the Ministry," and with difficulty tranquillity was restored.

From SPAIN we have the usual reports of a projected Carlist rising. General Elío has, it is said, entered Spain with Arroyos and Sopenana for the purpose of effecting a rising in Navarre, and has also been joined by Cabrera. Elío is a man of prudence and talent, and his movements are doubtless of the first importance. The Spanish Ministry seem perplexed, now that they find Lord Palmerston will not even listen to further complaints against Sir H. Bulwer. Our ex-ambassador at Madrid has ordered his furniture to be sold, and no hopes are entertained of a speedy adjustment of the dispute. Portugal is tranquil.

GERMANY.—The most important event which has taken place in the German Parliament at Frankfurt has been the election of Archduke John as Regent of the Germanic Empire. The Prince had 435 votes recorded in his favour, Baron Von Gagern, the President of the Constituent Assembly, 52. The Archduke is a Liberal in politics, and at present representative of the Emperor at Vienna, and in that capacity is expected to open the Austrian Diet.

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HUNGARY.—The Turkish envoy arrived at Pest, June 25th, and had a conference with our Prime Minister, Bathany, which lasted several hours, the object of which probably was the new relations between Hungary and the principality of the Danube. A bloody engagement has taken place at Weisskirchen between the Germans and the Hungarians.

TURKEY.—A large portion of Pera was destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th. Upwards of 3000 houses were burned. The fire lasted about ten hours. Sir Stratford Canning was still at Athens.

BOHEMIA.—According to accounts from Prague, up to the 24th ult., that city was still in a state of semi-siege, the inhabitants being prevented from walking on the quays, and certain districts being still occupied by the troops. The national guard have been allowed to retain their arms; but all the other citizens have been deprived of their weapons. 600 men fell during the late insurrection, which was the result of a vast Slave-Polish conspiracy.

AUSTRIA.—The appointment of the Archduke John, as representative of the Emperor of Austria, his nephew, is promising good to the Austrian dominions. The Archduke enjoys confidence as a friend of liberal measures; he is a practical man, who has been in the habit of giving personal superintendence to his estates; and it may be hoped that he will guide the affairs of the state with judgment and success. The following proclamation was issued by him:

"His Majesty the Emperor has appointed me his representative during his illness. As such, I shall open the Parliament in his name, and conduct the business of the Government, incumbent upon him as a constitutional Emperor, until his return to Vienna. The confidence placed in me by the Emperor is sacred to me. I will justify it in doing what is his best and sincerest wish, namely, to preserve the rights and liberties of the people firmly and conscientiously, and in all cases where the Imperial word is to decide, to govern in the spirit of mildness and justice. The crisis is serious, and will be decisive for Austria's prosperity and power. A new and firmer foundation of our system must be laid, the law in all its branches requires important alterations, and new sources of revenue must be opened in order to supply the nearest and most pressing necessities. These great changes can only be effected by the general co-operation of all; and the foes of our country can only be successfully combated by the union of the whole people. I rely with confidence on this general co-operation; I rely on the love of the Austrian people for their Emperor and for their beautiful native land; I rely on their respect for peace and order, and the conditions of true freedom; and, finally, I rely on their confidence in my earnest assurance that I will consecrate all my powers to the welfare and the peace of the empire. If these hopes are fulfilled, I shall feel myself encouraged to my task, and be enabled to restore to the hands of my Emperor the power he has intrusted me with, strengthened by the restoration of peace, order, and general prosperity."

RUSSIA.—Advices from St. Petersburg state that the cholera has broken out in that city in a violent form, invading alike the palaces of the rich and houses of the poor. If the fluvial theory is correct, and the fact of the disease remaining in Moscow during the winter months, and now appearing at St. Petersburg, is considered to be a confirmation of it, the scourge may be expected in England about next March.

The malady broke out in the Russian capital on the 24th ult., and an immense number of patients have already succumbed beneath its virulence. Six hospitals have been prepared for the reception of cholera patients alone. In Moscow the pestilence is decimating the population. In two days (the 11th and 12th of June), of 222 patients, 122, or more than one half, succumbed. It is affirmed, moreover, that the disease has declared itself in twenty other governments or districts in the southern parts of the empire.

The Allgemeine Zeitung (of Augsburg), shows that the most carefully collected information proves to a certainty that the leading corps of the Russian army are stationed partly in Warsaw and partly near Craoow, and on the frontiers of Galicia. In the towns along the frontiers of the Grand Duchy of Posen there are a few regiments of cossacks, and in Kalish only two battalions of infantry. No one knows anything in these parts of the rumoured establishment of a great camp.

The population of New South Wales, which in 1821 amounted to only 29,783 souls, and in 1831 to 50,000, had increased in 1846 to 186,690, and at the close of the last year to 200,000.

So great is the scarcity of lawyers in the colony of Swan River, that a suitor was forced to send to South Australia (about 1,400 miles distant) in order to procure a solicitor qualified to conduct a suit in equity.

INDIA.—Since our last, the Orerland Mail has arrived from India, bringing dates of Calcutta to May 31st, and Bombay to May 20th. The affairs of Moulton had not assumed any new shape. The statements we have already given are substantially confirmed, with the addition that the apothecary, the artillerymen, and some of the servants of the mission, who accompanied Mr. Vans Agnew, and Lieutenant Anderson, some of whom it was supposed had been sacrificed, had reached Lahore in safety. The orders for the immediate military operations against the rebellious Dewan have been suspended for the present; and it is not expected that any active measures will be taken before the favourable season in October.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have received Graham's Town journals to the 29th April, and Cape Town papers to 6th May. Their contents are unimportant. The returns of depredations by the Kaffirs, for the quarter ending 31st March 1848, are published by Colonel MacKinnon in the Graham's Town Journal, and they speak unmistakably in favour of the working of the system of government adopted by Sir Harry Smith. A gentleman, who had on many occasions passed through Kaffiland, had returned from a similar tour, and he stated that he had never before seen the Kaffirs so tranquil, so satisfied, and so comfortable. Accounts from the northern frontier are also of a gratifying character.

VIOLATION OF PASSENGER ACT.—The Queen, on the complaint of M. H. Perley, Esq., Emigration Officer, against Michael Holigan, master of the schooner Hornet. This case was heard on Friday and Saturday last, before B. L. Peters and Daniel Ansley, Esquires, when it appeared in evidence that the provisions put on board the Hornet, at Limerick, for the use of the passengers, (eighty-six in number), were bad and unwholesome (that the biscuit was mouldy, rotten and full of insects—the flour so called, was not flour at all, but merely bran and refuse, quite musty—and that the oatmeal had been of passable quality, but mixed with dirt and grit. At the close of the evidence for the prosecution, Capt. Hedigan threw himself upon the consideration

of the Magistrates, stating that Mr. Bannatyne, of Limerick, the owner of the Hornet, engaged the passengers, and put the provisions on board himself—that the provisions having been inspected and passed by the Emigration Officer at Limerick, he the Captain, conceived that no responsibility would rest upon him, but now found otherwise, and hoped to be dealt with leniently.

It was proposed that compensation should be made to the passengers for the deficiencies of provisions, and Capt. Hedigan then settled in a satisfactory manner with every passenger on board. The Magistrates taking this into consideration, and that the conduct of the Captain himself during the voyage had been kind and considerate, with the assent of Mr. Perley, mitigated the penalty to Five Pounds sterling and costs.

We have seldom heard of a more barefaced attempt than this to impose upon emigrants, and we hope that the Irish newspapers will give such publicity to this case, as will prevent Mr. Bannatyne of Limerick, from being again able to obtain passengers for his vessels.

We understand that such a representation has been made to the Government as will render it necessary for the Emigration Officer at Limerick to explain satisfactorily his part in the transaction.—St. John Neuberger's.

TELEGRAMS.—We learn from New York papers by this morning's mail, that an agent is in that city to obtain subscriptions for the construction of a line of telegraph to Halifax, to connect with the New York, Boston, and Portland line.

On the same subject, the Boston Post says,—we learn from J. R. Darrow, Esq., one of the agents of the enterprise, that the construction of the telegraph from Portland to the boundary of New-Brunswick, at Calais, to connect there with a line to Halifax, is to be commenced forthwith. The following intermediate towns have arranged for stations: Bath, Damariscotta, Waldoboro', East Thomaston, Belfast, and Bangor. The line will be completed the present fall, and before the opening of winter. The provincial lines to Halifax are to be constructed simultaneously with that in Maine. This will bring intercourse with Liverpool, on an average, two days and a half nearer Boston than at present.—Morning Chronicle.

We are pleased to find that at the meeting of the Executive Committee of the New York State Agricultural Society, held at Buffalo on the 22d ult., the Hon. Adam Ferguson, President of the Agricultural Society of Canada West, M. J. Hays, Esq., President of the Agricultural Society of Canada East, and Hugh Brodie, Esq., were severally appointed Judges, to act at the great State Fair, to be held at Buffalo in September next.—Montreal Gazette.

THE COUNTERFEITERS.—It will be remembered that a gang of counterfeiters were recently arrested in the Eastern Townships, and incarcerated in the jail at Sherbrooke. Several attempts have recently been made to rescue them, but without effect. The magistrates on the spot made a requisition for military protection, and received the attendance of Lieut. Ross, Royal Montreal Cavalry. Since then a further requisition for troops has been made.

As the trial of these prisoners will only take place on the 19th proximo, the vigilance and attention of the magistrates are most praiseworthy.—Mercury.

His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by LADY ELGIN, LADY ALICE LAMBTON, and LADY EMMA BRUCE, arrived here this morning by the steamer Quebec, and immediately proceeded to Point Levi in the steamer Princess Victoria, en route for Beaumont, about nine miles below. We are informed that Lady Elgin's delicate state of health has induced her medical attendants to recommend a residence in that locality. His Excellency, we learn, will remain at Beaumont for a fortnight, and should her ladyship's health, by the expiration of that time, have been benefited, he will leave her there for some time longer, and return alone to the seat of government.—Yesterday's Morning Chronicle.

FELIX GLACKMEYER, Esq., has been attached to the department of the Inspector General of Public Accounts, for superintending at Quebec, the £100,000 loan to the sufferers by the great fires.—Morning Chronicle.

THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS at the July Term rendered nineteen sentences, the greater number of which were for Larceny, two for obtaining goods under false pretences, and one for obtaining money ditto, one for assault, and one for keeping a disorderly house. The Grand Jury, in their presentment, observed that it was a hardship upon the Grand Jurors not having their expenses paid, when some of them have to come a great distance, one so much as 62 leagues. They did not visit the Beauport Lunatic Asylum, so vehicles being provided to take them there. They speak very favourably of the condition in which they found the Gaol, and of the assistance rendered to them in his official character by Mr. Doucet, the Clerk of the Court.

We learn with pleasure that Major Douglass, of New York, whose services the Directors of the new Cemetery have been fortunate enough to secure to embellish and lay out the ground, has arrived in Quebec. The reputation this gentleman has acquired from the many enterprises of a similar nature he has superintended and originated, particularly the celebrated Greenwood Cemetery, near New York, and the new Cemetery near Albany, renders it certain that all the beauties of the ground selected as a last resting place for this and the future generations of Quebec, will be developed. We understand it is intended to designate the Cemetery as "Mount Hermon."

The visit of Major Douglass to Quebec might prove a valuable opportunity for gentlemen engaged in laying out new grounds, and desirous of securing competent professional assistance of a nature that cannot generally be procured in Canada.—Mercury.

EMIGRATION.—Number of Emigrants arrived at the port of Quebec this season, up to last Saturday, 19,910.

The RESISTANCE Troopship was yesterday reported close at hand.

P. S.—Four days' later news from Europe, by the United States Steamship from Havre, 12th instant, arrived at New York yesterday. France was kept quiet, but not content.—A row at Cassel in Germany, in favour of a republic instead of an Empire with a Regent.

MARRIED.—Yesterday, in the Cathedral Church, EDWARD BUNSTALL, Esq., to ELIZABETH CLERMONT MARRI, youngest daughter of J. C. FISHER, Esq., LL. D. On Thursday, the 20th instant, at Trinity Church, King street, Toronto, by the Honorable and Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, the Reverend WILLIAM HENRY WOOD BRYCE, eldest son of the Reverend Thomas Hyde Bryce, Vicar of Wootton Bassett, Wiltshire, to LOUISA ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of C. C. SMALL, Esq., Clerk of the Crown and Pleas of the Province of Upper Canada.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. The next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax), will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, THIS DAY, the 27th of JULY.

PAID AND 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.

Grammar School in connexion with Bishop's College. THE business of this SCHOOL will be resumed after the close of the Midsummer Holidays, on TUESDAY, the 8th of AUGUST, under the superintendence of Professor H. MILLS, A. M., with the aid of competent masters in the different departments of instruction. N. B. Parents and Guardians indebted to the School are respectfully requested to make immediate payment of arrears of fees, &c., and to take notice that all the standing charges are now made payable quarterly in advance. Lennoxville, July 21st, 1848.

FREIGHT FOR HALIFAX. THE fine coppered Bark COUNTESS OF DURHAM, MILIGAN, Master, 170 Tons—can take Flour, Grain, Provisions, &c., for Halifax, if applied for immediately to J. W. LEAYCRAFT.

Can accommodate a few passengers comfortably. 18th July, 1848. 3

SMOKED SALMON. JUST RECEIVED, a small lot, in excellent condition, and for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN. Quebec, July 6, 1848. 6

UNCLAIMED GOODS. Landed ex Bess Grant, from Plymouth. Addressed Rev. R. Flood—

ONE Box British Manufactures. Addressed Rev. F. O'Meara, LL. D. 2 Boxes British Manufactures. Apply to WELCH & DAVIES No. 2, St. James Street. Quebec, 20th July, 1848. 3

Sr. MAURICE IRON WORKS. THE UNDERIGNED having been appointed AGENTS for the above named WORKS, have now on hand for sale a General Assortment of these well known WARES, consisting of— Single and Double Stoves, Cooking, Parlour, and Office Stoves, Camp-ovens, Coolers, Holloware, and other Castings, Plough Moulds, and Bar Iron. Orders received for any description of CASTINGS. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 13th July 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. PENNINGTON, Agent. India Wharf, October, 1846.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF THE Church Society, AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTAMENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1848.

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

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, BEAVERINGS, DOES KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., having just received per "DORGLAS," 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.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM, To be Let or sold, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS, Midway between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a Gentle Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House and very complete Out-buildings. The FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land—100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—1 1/2 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 2 1/2 from Bishop's College. Terms easy—price moderate. The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay. Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esq., Sherbrooke.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: RIGGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE, Chain Cables and Anchors. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 21th May, 1848.

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FOR SALE. A FEW TONS LIGNUM VITÆ, of superior quality. Superior Molasses, in Pancheons & Tierces. Muscovado Sugar, Hds, and Barrels, Very Fine Honey, Jamaica Rum and Green Coffee, Arrowroot in Tins. J. W. LEAYCRAFT, Quebec, 13th July, 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.

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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.

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 Assurances 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.

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

The above rates, for Life without Particpation 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...1
Cobourg.....James Carson.....
Colborne.....Robert M. Boucher...
Dundas.....
London.....
Montreal.....
Paris.....
Port Sarnia.....
Quebec.....
St. Catharines.....
Toronto.....
Woodstock.....

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. 2, St. James Street. MEDICAL REFEREE, J. MORRIS, Esq., M. D.

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, Ross and Clout Nails, Horse Nails. Diamond Deck Spikes. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

ON SALE. WINDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, assorted sizes, 6 1/2 x 7 1/2 to 30 x 40, Best English Fire Bricks. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, May, 24th 1848.