

support. A support not qualified by remission of past contentions nor by party recriminations. (Great cheering.) He looked only to the state of Ireland, to the combination which existed in that country, to the open avowals of the purposes of those who formed that combination, and particularly of those who led it; and in doing so he could not escape the conviction that there existed in that country, at the present moment, a wicked conspiracy to deprive the Queen of her supremacy, and to overthrow the authority of the Imperial Government. That being his conviction, he unhesitatingly took his part with the Crown of the United Kingdom against the conspirators who were bent on overthrowing it. (Renewed cheering.) He did not exactly blame the Government for delaying the introduction of such a measure. Governments should ever be cautious, lest they hastily and unnecessarily invaded the constitution in one of its most vital parts. There might have been reasons why some more stringent measures should have been taken for the arrest of certain parties; but if the Government abstained from such, they did so upon their own responsibility. But there was no justification for further delay, a necessity having arisen which called for immediate interference. He thought he could answer for Parliament that it would give a ready support to the Government in the mode in which it now intended to interfere. The question now at issue in Ireland was not whether the union should be repealed or not, but whether the integrity of the empire should be maintained or not. Things had now arrived at such a pitch, that if they did nothing to prevent it they would have a desolating war in Ireland during the recess, a war which would be ultimately brought by the Government to a successful conclusion, but not without great loss of both life and property. Should the Crown fall in that war, which it was not for a moment to be supposed that it would do, be considered at the consequence for Ireland itself; for in that case there would be substituted for her present Government one of the most cruel and sanguinary tyrannies that ever existed. He believed the danger imminent against which they were called upon to provide. If there had been unnecessary delay in demanding powers to meet the case, there was all the more reason why there should be a speedy action now. It was possible that other measures would be necessary to meet particular cases, which this measure would not reach. If so, he hoped that there would be no delay in submitting them. As such were necessary to be directed against the clubs and the shooting galleries, at which latter the heart of the Lord Lieutenant was made the target at which to shoot, there was no time to lose in introducing them to Parliament. Far be it from him to urge the Government to demand more stringent measures than they might deem necessary. They were acting on their own responsibility, with which he did not desire to interfere. But, if they deemed more stringent measures necessary, he could not but urge upon them the propriety of at once proposing them. So necessary did he conceive the measure now proposed to be, that he would consent to the suspension of any forms that might stand in the way of its speedy adoption by the House.

When a division, there appeared 271 in favour, and only 8 against the measure. A letter received from Dublin, dated July 26, states:—The Admiralty steamer *Basilisk* entered Kingstown harbour at half-past seven o'clock this morning, with a Queen's messenger, who came express from London, with a copy of the act for suspending the Habeas Corpus. A special train was at once provided, and the messenger proceeded by the railway to deliver the act to the Lord Lieutenant.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE COLONIES.—From Sir Robert Peel's speech in the House of Commons, June 20:— "There is no justification at this time of their distress—no justification whatever for keeping up any expenditure not necessary for their welfare. I say necessary, because I wish to see the alliance between the Colonies and the Mother Country maintained, and wish to recognise them, as subjects of the Queen, entitled to every sympathy and consideration to which the inhabitants of Lancashire and Yorkshire are entitled. (Cheers.)—Therefore, I say, that every expense must be borne which is necessary for their welfare. I also admit that I think it of great importance, not only for the purpose of defence, but also for enlightening and internal policy, that you should place in the administration of Colonial affairs the very best men you can find. (Cheers.) I think it would be a miserable economy, for the sake of saving some 2,000,000 a year, to deprive your Colonies of the services in the administration of Colonial affairs, of such men as Lord Dalhousie, Lord Harris, Lord Elgin. (Cheers.) I think, therefore, that any niggardly reward to men of their eminence would be most injurious to the Colonists themselves. But I greatly doubt whether it would be just with respect to the salaries of the Governors of the colonies, that this country should take upon itself the payment of them, rather than impose that charge on the Colonists themselves. I think it necessary with regard to Imperial considerations, that this country should sustain the charge of the salaries of the Governors. (Hear, hear.) I think the Governors of your Colonies should be independent of the Colonists; that they should be able to give them a free and unbiased opinion on all measures calculated to favour the Colonists; without being suspected of seeking any reward for their liberality and good counsel. They should be in a position to do justice to those over whom they are placed, without running the risk of having their worldly fortune impaired. For these reasons, therefore, I think that I think it would be an improvement if this country took upon itself the payment of the Governors. But with respect to the whole of your Colonial Government—with respect to Secretaries with salaries at £4000 a year, for one, would go the whole length of making every reduction in such salaries which was consistent with the proper government of the Colonies.

Provisional Government had been declared at Bologna. The Hungarians had met a severe defeat at Szegedin. Accounts from Madrid state that the Queen is better. A party of Spaniards had rebelled against and murdered their officers at Valladolid, and proceeded to join the Montemolinists. Letters from the Continent speak favorably of the crops, and that the potato disease was not extensive. THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—The French Ministry, on the 21st ult., was composed of the following gentlemen:—Gen. Cavaignac, President of the Council. M. Bastide, Minister of Foreign Affairs. M. Marie, Minister of Justice. M. Senard, Minister of Interior. Gen. Lamoriciere, Minister of War. M. Vermeux, Minister of Marine. M. Goucheux, Minister of Finance. M. Vauclaire, Minister of Public Instruction. M. Rouyer, Minister of Public Works. M. Tourret, Minister of Commerce. M. Marrast, Minister of Nat. Assembly. We give this list, to set those right who are now watching the progress of events in the French Republic; and because of the several individual changes in the ministry that have taken place since Cavaignac took the reins of government. We mention the name of M. Marrast in the list, merely to show the character of the government; he has no voice in the ministry. LOMBARDY.—Accounts had been received to the 18th, but contained nothing decisive of war between the Italians and Austrians. SICILY.—The new Sovereign of this new separate kingdom (the second son of the King of Sardinia) has assumed the style of Albert Amadeo I, King of Sicily. NAPLES.—Despatches from Naples of the 28th of June reported the condition of Naples as extremely doubtful. The result of the attempt to procure a Parliament animated by a different spirit from the last has not been favourable. Some of the provinces, as the Calabria, have risen in open insurrection; others at Apulia and the Basilicata have refused to effect decrees, in consequence of those they formerly elected being dissolved; and others have rejected the former deputies. The Marquis Dragomir openly threatens to impeach the Ministers for dissolving the Chamber. It is said that the dissolution was the act of Bazzoli, and not the suggestion of the King. The Calabria insurrection had assumed a formidable character, the insurgents not only being animated with a desperate enthusiasm, but also consisting of large numbers. It was thought, however, that the military force was sufficiently strong to suppress them. The convicts at Plochia had risen in insurrection, but had been put down.—*Britannia*.

DEPARTURE.—The "Lubecker Correspondent" contains the following communication from Copenhagen of the 17th inst. The ratification of the armistice has failed. The *Cambrian*, Mr. R. J. arrived here yesterday from the headquarters with a communication. In vain Count Portales, the Prussian Deputy, did every thing in his power to induce General Wrangel to accept unconditionally the preliminary stipulations of Malmo. In vain he reminded him of his duties as a Prussian General; Mr. Wrangel, encouraged by Mr. Bessel, maintained that above all he had to obey the German Central Power, and was therefore obliged to take his instructions from the Archduke, Administrator of the Empire. Besides, he declared that there was no hope of the Central Power assenting to an armistice with Denmark but on the condition that the present position of the two armies remained the same, and that Denmark granted the continuance of the Provisional Government as at present constituted. Russia has placed its fleet, stationed at Albo, at the disposal of the King of Sweden.—*Gazette*.

EMBELEMENT IN SWITZERLAND.—The rock, known by the name of the *Deule Nage*, which was 7,000 feet high, fell on the 3rd ult., into the valley of Montreux (Yaud), and destroyed seven houses and all the persons in them. It is said that upwards of 2,000 head of cattle have been killed in the fields. FROM BERNE.—We have our regular files to the 1st of August, by the brig *Falcon*, Captain Pitt. Mr. Mitchell, the Irish State Prisoner, continues to wear his citizen's dress, and is treated with the utmost leniency. His health is improving. No work is or will be required of him. From Berne (on July 19) we learn that Governor Heid's tender of resignation as Governor General of the Windward Islands has been accepted, and that as soon as His Excellency's successor arrives out, he will return to England, which will probably be in October next. The first steambot from Halifax with a mail was expected to arrive at Bermuda on the 14th inst.—*New York Sun*.

CUBA.—The story of a revolutionary outbreak in Cuba has been contradicted. It is still said, however, that the people were greatly excited, and the government alarmed, expecting an insurrection. The government troops were under strict discipline. Their officers had been haranguing them, and their pay had been raised five cents per day for each man. The police were very strict in searching out suspected persons, and a list of them had been taken; but no arrests had been made. At the latest dates all was quiet at Havana.—*Gazette*.

ATTEMPTED SLAVE INSURRECTION AT PORTO RICO.—The bark *Cordeira* arrived at this port yesterday, from Ponce, P. R., which place she left on the 21st of July. Mr. Pritchard, who came passenger in the C., informs us, that on the night of the 18th of July the inhabitants of Ponce were thrown into a considerable state of alarm, by the discovery of a plot existing among the negroes for a grand insurrection. It was discovered by information obtained from one of two negroes of an estate, the proprietor of which, on ascertaining the truth of it, immediately gave notice to the proper authorities. Three of the ringleaders were arrested, two were condemned to be shot, one to the chain gang for ten years. The plan, they said, was an extensive one, and included all the negroes upon the south side of the island, from Guayama to Mayaguez. The rise was to be simultaneous. The time fixed upon was the last day of the month. They were to burn all the towns, kill all the whites, and make a second St. Domingo of the island. Since the arrest of the ringleaders confidence was entirely restored.—*Baltimore Patriot*.

U. S. CONGRESS.—After sitting all night, at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, the Senate passed the Oregon bill, with the Wilmot proviso, and without the extension of the Missouri compromise. The scene of its passing was very exciting. Yeas, 29, including Benton, Spruce, and Houston of Delaware. Nays, 15. No one from a free state. Absent 4. WASHINGTON.—Yesterday the Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. Barnett as Attorney-General, also Bryant of Indiana as Associate Justice. Mr. Butler challenged Mr. Benton to mortal combat to-day in consequence of language used in a debate by the latter. It is understood that this time and place for a pistol meeting were agreed on; but Mr. Wallace learning what was going on, informed the police and both parties were arrested. Messrs. Butler and Benton have been released on giving their word of honour that no breach of the peace would be committed, and that they would not leave the city before 9 o'clock, A. M., when the case would be examined. A large Irish Meeting was held last night, Division spoke, \$5700 were subscribed. (By Telegraph from New York, August 15.) CHARLESTON, Sunday, 13th Aug.—We have just received advices from New-Orleans to the 8th Aug. Intelligence from Vera-Cruz to the 2nd inst. 2 days later from the Capital, had arrived. Paredes was not yet taken. The Government is urged to recall Bustamante and institute enquiry why Paredes was suffered to escape.

MELODIOUS ACCIDENT.—A Halifax paper of Monday the 31st ultimo informs us that on the previous Thursday a fatal accident occurred on board the schooner *True Friend* (a vessel belonging to Quebec,) lying at Collin's wharf, to a man named John Green, a seaman of the schooner *Victoria*, another Quebec vessel, lying alongside that in which the catastrophe occurred. The deceased, it appears, who was rather expert in feats of seamanship on the rigging—with others was displaying his agility about on the ropes.—Green attempted to go from one mast to the other by the main stay, catching hold of the stay with his hands, his feet dangling in the air, but having missed his hold, he fell; and his head coming in contact with the deck caused instant death. The unfortunate deceased belonged, it is stated, to Quebec, and bore an excellent character, being held in the highest esteem by the captain and seamen of the vessel to which he belonged.—*Morning Chronicle*.

INVENTION.—There is now to be seen at the Watch-maker's shop of Mr. W. N. Venning, in Dock-street, the model of a very ingenious Fog Bell, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Westonsland, who has devoted many years to the projecting and completing of a plan for ringing a bell independent of human agency; and this model is now submitted for inspection as the most simple and yet the most efficient Fog Bell ever invented. By an ingenious arrangement a series of wheels is put in motion by a very gentle current of air from any point of the compass, and the bell is struck by a hammer very similar to that employed in clock-work. The inventor, who has had much experience in the coasting trade, assures us that he never knew of a fog unaccompanied by a sufficient wind to put and keep in motion the machinery which rings the bell. Another novel and very ingenious feature in this bell, is the attachment of an apparatus stated by the inventor to be so constructed on scientific principles, and by means of which the machinery is so modified, as to cause the bell to ring only in foggy weather—this, in some situations, would be a very important object.

The Commissioners of Light Houses, several of our leading merchants, and a number of gentlemen of scientific attainments, have inspected this model, and have expressed the highest opinion of its merits. We understand that Mr. R. has submitted to the Commissioners of Light Houses a proposition to erect a bell of this description on Partridge Island, to be completed about the first of November, and we trust every inducement will be held out to encourage him in his undertaking, as we conceive such a bell placed upon the many dangerous places in the Bay of Fundy would materially lessen the risk now attending the navigation, owing to the dense fogs which so generally prevail on our coast.—*St. John's Courier*.

PORTLAND POLICE.—Since the commencement of this establishment about four months ago, under an Act of the Assembly passed at its last Session, crime in Portland has ceased to make food for the newspapers or wonderment to the morning enquirer as to what deed of blood took place "last night" in the neighbourhood of Parich. Under the able superintendence of Jacob Allan, Esq., his stringent enactments continue to be enforced, and where a few months since all was fear and confusion as well to the inhabitants of that district as to the transient pedestrian, the utmost quiet and good order now exists at all times.—*St. John's N. B. Courier*.

ST. ANDREWS.—A destructive fire took place on Monday the 31st of July, causing the destruction of one of the largest and most valuable properties in the town, viz. the Rope-Walk and buildings owned by Messrs. J. & R. Jarvis—with their new Ship, nearly ready for launching, and two Dwelling-houses, with the furniture, &c., one owned by Captain Peter Smith, and occupied by G. Fendley; the other owned and occupied by Mr. Wm. Jarvis. All credit is due to the fire-companies and militia, and to some fifty of the inhabitants of Robbinston who came over in boats to render such assistance as they could.

THE TABLE ROCK HOUSE AND STAIRCASE on the Canada side, at Niagara Falls, were lately burned down. A stable, containing several horses and carriages, near the hotel, was burned at the same time, and both fires are attributed to incendiaries. Speaking of this, the *Robbinston Democrat* says:—"Those who saw the burning of the Staircase and Table Rock House, describe the scene as one of surpassing beauty and grandeur, throwing the great cataract, the rising mist, the American Falls and the Islands, out in bold relief, while the river appeared like a grand rolling sheet of liquid fire."—*Gazette*.

THE CHEROKEE.—The British Revenue steamer *Cherokee*, Commander Powell, arrived at this port last Friday eve, from Kingston. As the arrival of this steamer—an unusual occurrence—has given rise to some inquiry, we will state that she came to convey across the Lake the Commander and his family, who next morning left here eastward via the Oswego and Rome Plank Road. Capt. Powell quits the command of the *Cherokee*, having applied to the Admiralty for more active employment, and having had his request acceded to.—He leaves Canada after a long Lake service, with the esteem and good will of all who have had the pleasure of knowing him. Captain Powell is to have no successor of the grade of commander. The naval command of the Lakes devolves upon Lieutenant Harper of the *Minos*, on Lake Erie; but the command of the *Cherokee* is the due of Captain Powell's First Lieutenant, Mr. Davis, who will remain at Kingston, as before.—*Oswego Whig*.

MISSISSIPPI.—In respect to the crops generally, we are delighted to say that we do not well see how they could be more promising. It is true that in the western portion of the country, grass is rather tight, but in the eastern part, that crop is luxuriant. The winter grain we found not quite so good as it was last year, but as little of it is grown any season, this falling off is of small importance. We may here remark, that we scarcely think it advisable for the farmers to sow much winter grain, or for the Society to promote it by the offer of premiums. The potato crop we found very good, and in no case could we discover the appearance of disease. Some growers mentioned that they had used ashes at the time of planting; but of

the virtue of this preventive, we cannot give an opinion, as, at present, all fields appear equally free of disease. Of Indian corn, we found a great quantity under cultivation, and promising a rich yield, although some few fields have been partially destroyed by the worms. Oats, peas, and beans and oats mixed, are abundant, almost beyond that we managed to decide which field we thought the best, of those entered for premiums—all were excellent.—*Messrs. Evans and Johnson, writing to the Mississippi News*.

POPULATION OF CANADA.—We understand that the result of the census, just completed, of Upper Canada, will give that section of the province a population of from 689,000 to 700,000 souls; while, by the census of 1842-3, it was only 401,031, giving an increase, in five years, of nearly 200,000. The last census for Lower Canada was taken in 1844, when the population was 699,806 souls, the increase upon which, during the last four years, is calculated, by reference to preceding terms at which censuses have been taken, to be about 70,000, giving this section of the province a present population of about 770,000. The population of Upper Canada would, thus, appear to increase at the rate of about 40,000 per annum, and Lower Canada at that of about 17,500 per annum. Supposing these relative rates of increase to be maintained, the year 1852 will see Upper Canada with a population of 859,000, and Lower Canada with only 840,000. 1862 will give the former a population of 1,259,000, and the latter only 1,015,000 souls. The experience of the past, and the present condition of Great Britain and Ireland, will, we think, justify the belief that the increase of our population by immigration, will be greater during the next twelve years than it has ever hitherto been, and that the relative proportions of such increase will be largely in favour of Upper Canada. The probability, then, is, that by the year 1862, the Western section of the province will contain one million and a half of inhabitants, or one third more than that of the Eastern section. We give these calculations for the benefit of M. Papineau and his friends, who seek to upset the existing proportionate representation from each section of the province, settled by the Union Act, and based upon various elements, and to adopt, in its stead, that of numbers alone, irrespective of property, intelligence, education, and enterprise.—*Montreal Herald*.

A Meeting of the Irish inhabitants of Montreal, advertised for last Monday, to be held in the Bonsecours Market, did to take place. The reasons are variously assigned. An extempore Meeting was got up in another place, at which a man got a beating, and a horse was stabbed.

GOVERNMENT PAPER MONEY.—The amount of Provincial Debentures payable 12 months after date, with interest at 6 per cent, issued up to last Friday, was £31,992. 10. The Governor General did not go down to the Saguenay in the *Alliance* on Friday, as was announced. His Excellency came up from Beauport on Saturday afternoon, and immediately took passage in the *Quebec* for Montreal.—*Gazette*.

Within the past few days, a rumour has been current in Quebec, and openly talked of, with confidence, and with public men, of the probability of the seat of Government being transferred from Montreal to Quebec, at least temporarily.

There is every reason to credit the foundation of a rumour of the kind, and to believe that the removal of the Government headquarters to the ancient capital of the Province, would not only meet with approval from the home authorities, but be justified on the score of positive and public expediency, if the *on dit* and undened public statements of the day be at all credible.—*Tuesday's Mercury*.

The Hon. Messrs. Sullivan and Lafontaine, who have been to Washington, returned to Montreal on Saturday last. It is with extreme regret we learn that Mr. Justice Bowen, of Gaspe, while at the Magdalen Islands, received severe injury on the head, which he was suffering much when last accounts were received of him.—*Gazette*.

It appears that some mischievous person amused himself the day before yesterday in spiking the guns on Wolfe's battery; three or four of the guns were spiked with old nails.—*Saturday's Gazette*.

The last surviving member in Quebec of the late order of Roquette, or Franciscan Friars, Brother Louis, died on the 9th instant, at the age of 84 years and 8 months. He was buried on the 12th, in St. Roch's R. C. Church.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—Criminal Term, Quebec, closed on the 10th instant. Six persons were convicted, one for burglary and larceny, three for larceny, and two for assault and battery. No bills were found against the four persons on a charge of riot.

CITY COUNCIL.—At a meeting held on the 11th instant, it was resolved, upon motion of Mr. Fiew, seconded by Mr. Dioning, "that for the purpose of widening St. Charles street, his worship the mayor be authorised to communicate with the proper authorities, with the view of ascertaining if the government would grant 8 feet in width of the property purchased by them in the said street, commencing at the corner outside of Palace street, and extending to the angle fronting the engine-house in St. Paul street. The first vessel (the *Lady Falkland*) on her second voyage, arrived on Saturday. She was the first vessel that arrived this spring from Quebec. A fire broke out at an early hour this morning, in a house of ill-fame in Labourelle street, St. John's Suburb, which is said to have been the act of an incendiary. We are informed that unmistakable proofs of its having been set fire to from without, in two places, were discovered. The honour or credit of extinguishing it, with but little damage, is due to the Voligeur Company, under Capt. Brien, who, we are informed, were alone at the spot. Several of the other Fire Companies turned out in readiness to proceed to the scene of conflagration.—*Monday's Mercury*.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THURSDAY, the 24th of AUGUST. PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received to ST. JOHN'S, P. M. NEWS PAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M. Post-Office, Quebec, 21st June, 1848.

To be Sold by Auction, on the Spot, on the 21st day of AUGUST, inst, at ONE o'clock, P. M.: AN EMBLACEMENT, situate, lying and being in the St. John Suburb of Quebec, ST. JOACHIM STREET, containing 40 feet in front, and 60 feet and 8 inches, or thereabout in depth, bounded to the East by the heirs Michel Tessier, and to the West by Widow R. Robitaille. Valid title deeds to be given. For particulars, apply to R. G. BELLEAU, N. P. C. L. F. HAENSEL. Quebec August 7, 1848.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. THE Council of Bishop's College beg to announce to the public that Michaelmas Term commences on the 1st of SEPTEMBER next. CANDIDATES for Matriculation are requested to present themselves to the Principal on that day. For further particulars, apply to the Rev. J. H. NICOLS, Principal. August 1st, 1848.

St. MAURICE IRON WORKS. THE UNDERSIGNED 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 Stores, 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.

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.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM, To be Let or sold, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS, Between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a Gentle Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery Parlours, 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 Barn, and 186 acres of excellent Land—100 cleared; good stony; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—13 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 24 from Bishop's College. Terms easy—price moderate. The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property most rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay. Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esq., Sherbrooke.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. THE Subscriber begs to thank the Literary and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage. The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., having just received per "DOUGLAS," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate charge. H. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 13th Oct. 1847.

FOR SALE. FEW TONS LIGNUM VITÆ, of superior quality. Superior Molasses, in Puncheons & Tierces. Muscovado Sugar, 11hds, 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 Lead, 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.

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 references 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 & SADDLER, 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 CENTURY 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 8	2 0 2	2 2 6
35	2 16 7	2 6 4	2 9 2
40	3 6 7	3 4 8	2 17 6
45	3 17 1	3 4 0	3 7 4
50	4 13 1	3 17 11	4 1 4
55	5 17 8	4 19 11	6 8 4
60	7 10 10	6 9 11	6 13 2

The above rates, for Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison be found to be lower than the similar table, 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, Esq. Cobourg.....James Cameron, Esq. Colborne.....Robert M. Boucher, Esq. Dundas.....Dr. James Hamilton. London.....George Scott, Esq. Montreal.....Dr. Alex. Anderson. Montreal.....Frederick A. Wilson. Paris.....Dr. S. C. Sewell. Port Spain.....David Buchanan, Esq. Quebec.....Malcolm Cameron, Esq. St. Catharines.....Welch and Davies, Esq. Toronto.....Larsham Bell, Esq. Woodstock.....Edmund Bradburn, Esq. Dr. Geo. Herrick, Esq. William Lapointe, Esq. Dr. Samuel J. Stratford.

By order of the Board, THOMAS M. SIMONS, Secretary, Hamilton. Forms of Application, together with any additional information, can be obtained by application at the Office of WELCH & DAVIES, AGENTS FOR QUEBEC. No. 3, ST. JAMES STREET. MEDICAL REFEREE, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: TIN PLATES, CANADA Plates, Sheet Iron Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron, Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Sheet Copper, Iron Wire, Sad Irons, Scythes and Sickles, Spades and Shovels, Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails. AND—Diamond Deck Spikes. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

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.