at noon, says that a struggle has commenced in Paris, and the National Guards are fighting with the people. There has already been an awful sacrifice of life. Every thing in great confusion.

Paris, Friday, 5 o'clock, p. m.—It is just reported that the Executive Government have resigned, and that General Cavaignac had been placed at the head of the armed forces, and had declared Paris in a state of siege. That is the last movement of which we have heard anything; and we can only say that the usual express for Liverpool has not arrived. All we can obtain from the best sources is a repetition of the statement, that all communication had been interrupted.

State of Paris, June 14.—"You formerly expressed a wish that I should throw into my letters some of the more light and amusing matter, such as the gossip of the drawing room. Alas! Alas! Paris is sadly changed since you last visited it. The gossip of society! why, there is no society; the word has become obsolete; the *salons* are closed; the brilliant receptions have ceased; the splendid equipages have been brought to the hammer. Of the more affluent, three-fourths have emigrated, and those who have remained at home have closed their windows and doors, as families are wont to do in the dead season in London, when they cannot, or will not, visit the watering places or their country seats. The *bourgeoisie are sitting in their empty bureaux, and the boutiquerie* are consuming such portion of their former gains as they were fortunate enough not to lodge in the savings' banks. In such a state of things, where is the light intelligence possible for a correspondent to send you; the only excitement we now have, is the *émeute*, and the only musical entertainment is the alarm drum.—*Corresp. New York Herald.*

Italy.—The Ferrara correspondent of the *Italia del Popolo*, writing on the 11th from that city, announces the departure of General Fepfer Rovigo on the preceding day, with 2,730 troops, including 930 Neapolitan soldiers. In addition to these, 600 Lancers, already arrived at the bridge of Lago-Scuro, were to leave on the 12th. The Dragoons, commanded by Colonel Contrafiamo, who were to have crossed the Po on the morning of the 11th, turned their horses' heads and rode homewards.

Our readers are aware that a regular Provisional Government has been established in Cosenza, in the kingdom of Naples. On the 3rd instant, the Committee of Public Safety, sitting in that city, (consisting of MM. R. Valentipi, G. Ricciardi, D. Mauto, S. Lupinacci, F. Federici, G. Mesciari, B. Miraglia, G. Madaglia, and L. Miceli,) assembled and resolved to organize a general armament, and to harmonize the operations of the Calabrians with those of the other provinces and the *patriots on the other side of the Straits of Messina.*

Our letters of the 14th from the headquarters of the Piedmontese army state that the expected attack upon Verona did not take place, though 50,000 men were brought within three miles of the city, in consequence of its being ascertained that Radetsky, after the capitulation of Vicenza, had returned into Verona with 15,000 men, so that the meditated attack upon that fortress by Charles Albert with 50,000 men had been relinquished after they had been brought within three miles of the town. Charles Albert has, accordingly, returned to his old headquarters at Vallegio. Vicenza fell into the hands of the Austrians on the 11th. The garrison having exhausted their ammunition, General Durando capitulated to save the town. Durando has agreed to retire beyond the Po and not to serve in the war during the next three months. The Austrians in the Venetian territory have been strongly reinforced, and have entered Padua in triumph. The act of the union of Lombardy and Piedmont was signed on the 10th inst. At Rome the decree for the separation of the spiritual and temporal power of the Pope is in progress through the Chambers, and gives great satisfaction.

Spain.—Diplomatic relations between Great Britain and Spain.—The publication of the official correspondence between the Secretary of State and the Spanish Ambassador exhibits a very satisfactory refutation, by Lord Palmerston, of all the charges preferred against Sir H. Bulwer; His Lordship finally, as the *European Times* states the winding up, "with expressions of great respect to M. Isturiz personally, concludes by intimating to him that it is impossible for her Britannic Majesty or the Government to receive him any longer as the Minister of the Queen of Spain, and that he will probably think it expedient to return to Madrid. M. Isturiz closes the correspondence by 'declaring his regret that he had not been sufficiently skilful or sufficiently fortunate to accomplish the anxious desire of carrying this matter to a conciliatory and friendly termination.' The probability now is that some great change will take place in the Spanish Cabinet, that perhaps Sir H. Bulwer will be invited to resume his diplomatic functions at Madrid, or that, at any rate, proper atonement will be made for the insult so unjustifiably offered to him by a desperate and despotic *Moderado* Government."

The war in Denmark continues unabated. At a conference of the Kings of Sweden and Denmark, and the Grand Duke Constantine, at Copenhagen, which was attended by the British Minister, the Russians, on behalf of Denmark, demanded, as we have all along insisted they would, that the Germans should evacuate both duchies before any negotiations were entered into; and that if Schleswig was given up, Russia would claim Holstein according to the treaty with the Danes and Paul I.

Germany.—In spite of rumours of the passing of the Russian troops across their frontiers, we have no trustworthy confirmation of such a movement. It is certain, however, that a vast line of troops along the Polish border threatens both Berlin and Vienna, and the *Réforme*, of Paris, sounds the tocsin of war from the vast preparations and threatening attitude of the Emperor of Russia, who, in a brief campaign, might occupy the Prussian and Austrian capitals, and dictate terms to the distracted people of Germany. We do not ourselves think that Russia at present would interfere with the affairs of Germany, except to compose the quarrel of the people with their sovereigns, but matters are not ripe for this.

At Berlin the most frightful scenes have again occurred. The people, not satisfied with the votes of their own universal suffrage Parliament, have, under the most flimsy pretences, *seized every opportunity to create a tumult.* On the 14th inst., a collision took place with the Burgher Guard, arising out of an attempt to disperse some workmen, who had gone to the minister to demand work or money. Being refused, the guard attempted to disperse them, and five men were wounded. The news spread like lightning; barricades were formed, and the people having discovered that the arsenal was left unprotected, at eleven o'clock at night made an attack upon this building and plundered it of about 2000 stand of arms and of all the trophies of war which it contained. The crowd kept possession of the building till one o'clock and then retired. The next day was quiet, but one of the deputies moved that the Assembly should send away all the troops and put itself under the protection of the people. This vote was carried, and the Government resigned.

Croatia.—A letter from Pesth, dated June 10, says: Last night the Archduke Stephen held a cabinet council, which lasted three hours. The subject under discussion was the intelligence brought by a courier from Agram that the Ban of Croatia, Field Marshal Jellachich, had not obeyed the positive commands of the King. He not only did not repair to his Majesty, but on the 6th opened in person the congregation of the country, which had been unlawfully convoked by him, and had caused himself to be installed into the office of Ban with great pomp by the Catholic Service Archbishop. The ministerial council has decided upon taking every measure in order to oppose the treacherous Ban with the most energetic military power.

Galicia.—An unsuccessful attempt at insurrection has once more disturbed this country.

The British Ambassador had claimed payment of 150,000 dollars on account of interest upon Greek loan, due in March last.

Bohemia.—A provisional government having been formed for this country, which the Emperor refused to confirm, and Prince Windischgratz having commenced the erection of batteries round Prague, the capital, a fierce insurrection took place, in the course of which the Princess Windischgratz was unfortunately shot, and the Prince himself narrowly escaped being hanged to a lamp-post by the infuriated populace. He then caused the city to be bombarded, and, retreating out of it with the garrison, occupied the heights by which it is commanded. The latest accounts state that the city had capitulated, the insurgents giving hostages, and that the Prince has taken possession again.

India.—Three Company's officers, Mr. Vans Agnew, a Captain, and Lieut. Anderson of the Bombay Fusiliers, together with Mr. Wilkinson, a medical man, have lost their lives by a treacherous attack upon them at Moultan; their escort proved unfaithful, and they were further only murdered and hacked to pieces. Forces were marched in that direction, to vindicate British authority.

China.—The intelligence from Canton is to the 26th of April. All was quiet. The authorities had punished some Chinese who had made an unprovoked attack upon two missionaries. Trade was inactive, but there was no want of money. All the disputes at Shanghai had been most satisfactorily settled. An ample English naval force is at all the stations.

The Political State of Mexico.—From a conversation with an intelligent Mexican, who has just arrived from Mexico, we have derived much valuable information confirmatory of our previous predictions, that fierce revolution will soon break out in that unhappy country. We learn that the *pronunciamiento* of Paredes has met with more favour than is generally supposed. He has many influential partisans, who, it is thought when favourable opportunity offers, will rally around his standard, and in as great numbers as did in 1845, when Paredes overthrew the government of Herrera. The spirit of party, now raging more fiercely throughout the country than at any previous epoch of its history, must inevitably, in a very short time, bring about the dissolution of the present government. A war of races has already begun, and soon will extend all over Mexico. The extermination of the Hispano-American race will be the result of their hostilities, unless timely measures are taken to break up the incipient organization of the Indians. To add to these difficulties, England, we understand, has peremptorily demanded the payment of the debts due by Mexico to English subjects, and threatens to blockade her ports in case of refusal.—*New Orleans Delta.*

United States.—The President's proclamation of peace with Mexico, and reduction of the army to its peace establishment, has appeared.

Mitchell's brother.—A young man, not much over 20, brother of the convict Mitchell, has arrived in the United States. The abettors and instigators of rebellion immediately laid their plans for making a lion of him, connecting his visit to the States with schemes for separating Ireland from Great Britain. A public meeting was held in New York, at which young Mitchell attended and made a speech on the usual topics.

The following law of reprisal against the British Post Office has been adopted by Congress:

All letters or other mailable matter coming into the United States from foreign countries, or going out of the United States to other countries, are required to be sent through the post office at the place of departure or arrival. The postages to be charged on all letters going out of the United States to or through the Kingdom ofeGreat Britain or its colonies, or coming from or through the Kingdom of Great Britain or its colonies into the United States, by any foreign packet-ship or other vessel, will be as follows—the postages on the out-going letters or other mailable matter to be pre-paid:

On each letter not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed between the two countries by a foreign packet, 24 cents; and for each additional half ounce or fraction under, an additional postage of 24 cents; and if conveyed between the two countries by any foreign private ship or vessel, when weighing half an ounce or under, the postage will be 16 cents; and for each additional half ounce or fraction under, an additional postage of 16 cents.

Newspapers will be chargeable with postage of 4 cents each.

Each sheet of other printed matter will be rated as a newspaper.

Any violations of the law will be reported, with the evidence, to the District Attorney, for prosecution.

First Trip on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad!—Yesterday afternoon the President and Directors, accompanied by the Mayor of our city and the members of the other branches of our city government, Stockholders, and others who were politely favoured with invitations, made the first experimental trip on the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad to North Yarmouth, as far as now completed. Two splendid cars built in our city by the Portland Company, whose works are near the depot, were filled, and the trip was successfully made.

Many of those who were among the first to put their shoulders to this great enterprize, and who have contributed to aid its advancement, were among the passengers, their countenances indicated very great satisfaction at this auspicious opening, and confident hope for its future rapid progress and complete success. They may well feel gratified at the success which has thus far attended their enterprising efforts.

The work is of a most fine, solid, and substantial character. The broad gauge adds to this appearance of solidity. The cars are wide and capacious—the seats being of sufficient width to enable two to sit with perfect comfort.

As this was an experimental trip, we tried the road at almost every pace, from that of a snail to lightning speed, without taking any particular note of time. But we saw enough to satisfy us there will be no trouble about speed. The dense fog prevented us from enjoying the beautiful scenery through which this portion of the road passes.

To-day the cars are to run for passengers—so the Portland and St. Lawrence Railroad is now fairly opened and in operation, and will rapidly progress.—*Portland Advertiser.*

We cut the following from the St. John N. B.) *Observer* of the 6th instant:

"Capt. Mitchener, of brig *Cassilis*, which arrived at this port yesterday from Bermuda, reports that H. M. steamer *Scourge*, from Cork, with John Mitchell on board, arrived at Bermuda on the 20th of June, and that Mitchell was immediately transferred from the *Scourge* to the convict ship *Dromedary*."—*Gazette.*

Navigation of the Amazon.—The navigation of the River Amazon by steam has at length been attempted; the first essay having been made by a small steamer called Guapiassu, drawing very little water. She proceeded from the city of Para to the river Negro on the 6th of November, and returned on the 27th of January last,—having occupied 82 days on the voyage, of which she was 34 detained at the bar of the Rio Negro, and called at 12 different places, stopping several hours at each, going and coming.—*Manchester Examiner.*

Emigrants, whom Mr. Mitchell is bound to pass 14 years in exile from his native country, enjoys a splendid climate, and almost perpetual summer, but is subject to violent hurricanes, which control terrible ravages.—There are 2,500 convicts continually working there in gangs upon the dockyards and fortifications, which are most extensive and formidable. Bermuda is garrisoned by two companies Royal Artillery, one of Sappers and Miners, Royal Marines, and both Battalions of the 42nd Royal Highlanders. It is the principal naval rendezvous for Her Majesty's Fleet on that Station. The Governor is Captain Charles Elliott, R. N. Fresh water is the scarcest article in the Colony. The *Thames* convict hulk, a huge Leviathan of the deep, is moored at Bermuda.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Railroads.—Notice is given in the *Canada Gazette*, that application will be made, at the next meeting of the Legislature, for a Charter to authorize, "the construction of a Railroad from Laghine, on the island of Montreal, across the said island, and across the waters of the Ottawa and the Lake Jesus to St. Eustache, St. Andrews and Grenville, in the county of Two-Mountains, thence crossing the waters of the Ottawa at or about Hawkesbury, and following as near as may be the line of the valley of the Petite Nation river to the town of Prescott, on the river St. Lawrence, with the right to erect the necessary bridges over the said waters, and make use of said bridges as Toll-Bridges if desirable, and to enjoy all privileges appertaining to the same under the name and style of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa grand Junction Rail-Road Company."

Also, by other parties, for a Charter of a Company to construct a Rail-Road from the town of Prescott, in the district of Johnstown, to some point on Lake Huron near Georgian Bay.

And again, for an Act to construct a Rail-Road from the Township of Bertie on the river Niagara, Upper Canada, opposite Black Rock, near Buffalo, in the State of New York, to the Township of Sandwich, on the river Detroit.

The *London Wanderer* says—On Tuesday, an order was received from the Judges to adjourn Dr. Dill to hold until next assizes. Surieties being in readiness, no delay occurred. No further light has been thrown upon this unfortunate affair since the investigation held before the Magistrates. Thompson is still "a missing man," and we fear will ever remain so. In answer to numerous enquiries relative to this mysterious transaction we have only to say, that *for the present*, it is deemed advisable not to publish any portion of the evidence.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The Convict Prisoners.—*Attempt to break Jail.*—The prisoners confined in Jail in this town, charged with counterfeiting, were last week detected in an attempt to break out. They had succeeded in sawing nearly off one of the iron bars in a window, and had laid a very ingenious plot to overpower the guard and the inmates of the Jail, and to make their exit. Two watch-spring saws were found suspended in a crack in the floor, a couple of files, and in the stove pipe two small iron bars, new and evidently made for the purpose of removing the brick from the wall. These tools must have been conveyed to them by some of their friends who had been permitted to visit them. Since this discovery, the Sheriff has treated each of them with ankle-ruffles as a token of his especial regard for their safety.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

State of Health. Among Immigrants:—The mortality among the immigrants this year is very little. Very few cases have appeared at the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle. The Provincial Government, forgetting the maxim "omne ignotum pro magnifico," prohibited the publication of the admission into hospital. They have since repented of their order, and the result has been the announcement of an insignificant number of admissions. *Br. N. A. Journal Med. Science.*

City of Montreal.—Montreal is healthy. The chief diseases are infantile ones at present..... We have heard of a few cases of typhus; but, on the whole, we consider the town healthy. *Ibid.*

Montreal Provident and Savings Bank.—This institution has, since its establishment, furnished great encouragement to a provident disposition among those within accessible distance, by affording safe investment of their savings, and interest at so liberal a rate that it could have been by very good management only that the institution was enabled to give it. Strange to say, a run was made upon the Bank, a week or two ago, which of course was very much like killing the goose which lays the golden eggs, since it is impossible for such an establishment to pay a high interest, if it has to keep a large capital un-invested, to meet sudden demands to a very large extent. The affairs of the institution were investigated by a Committee appointed at a numerously attended meeting of the depositors, by whom it was found that "the affairs of the institution are in a perfectly sound state, and that the money of the depositors is quite safe in its keeping." We are happy to learn that the run upon the Bank has quite ceased, and confidence appears to be completely restored.

The U. S. Revenue Steamers, in the port of Montreal.—The Montreal Corporation presented their address of congratulation, as agreed upon, to the commanding Officers of these two vessels, on Saturday last, to which a grateful reply was given. The Officers were to be invited to a public banquet at Donegana's Level.

Lt. Colonel the Hon. E. Bruce, Military Secretary, arrived in Montreal on Tuesday of last week, from England.

Panorama of Canada.—An American, Mr. W. Bom, with other artists, is engaged in making a panorama of Canadian Scenery, and we learn from Monday's Mercury that the party, in their progress from the western waters downwards, have arrived in Quebec, from which they will descend down the St. Lawrence, the whole distance to be travelled by them to make nearly 2000 miles.

We learn from our Lower Province papers, received yesterday morning, that the commissioners for the survey of the Halifax and Quebec Railway, Major Robinson and Captain Henderson of the Royal Engineers, still remain at Halifax, where they are as yet occupied in preparing plans and sections of the several routes which they have explored and surveyed. When their labours in this respect are completed, and before making their first report, the commissioners will proceed to the United States for the purpose of examining various railways there, ascertaining the cost of construction, expense of working and such other particulars as to wooden railways, and railways on piles, as will enable them to offer to her Majesty's Government a careful and well digested estimate of the public expense of a railway through these colonies, constructed on the most economical principle with reference to durability, and the requirements of the contemplated traffic.—*Morn. Chronicle.*

City Council.—With reference to the threatening fall of the rock over a portion of Champlain Street, it has been resolved—"That his honor the Mayor, be authorized, in concert with the competent authorities, to adopt such steps as may be best calculated to relieve the inhabitants of Champlain Street from the danger with which their lives and properties are threatened."

School Commissioners elected in the place of those who retire in due order: Protestant—the retiring members, Rev. J. C. Davidson, Jeffery Hale, and Robert Cassels, Esqs., re-elected:

Roman Catholic—Rev. Messrs. McMahon, Harkin, and Charest, elected in the place of Messrs. McMahon, Chabot, and O'Meara.

Elections.—Wm. Hume Blake, Esq., Solicitor General for Upper Canada, was, on Wednesday last, re-elected to represent the Third Riding of York, in the Provincial Parliament, without opposition.—*Mercury.*

Melancholy Accident.—We regret to say that a private of the 93rd Highlanders, William Barber, was yesterday evening killed, by falling from Cape Diamond into a yard in the rear of Champlain Street,—a height of about 300 feet. We have heard it supposed that looking down from the cliff he became giddy and fell.—*Friday's Mercury.*

Immigrants: The number arrived, up to last Saturday, according to the Chief Agent's official return, was 17,617.

We understand that a new arrangement is about to take effect between the proprietors of the respective lines of steamers between this and Montreal, and, in consequence, that but one boat will leave Quebec every evening (Sunday excluded). This coalition does not include the Lady Elgin, the new steamer. She is to be driven off the line, if possible.—*Mercury.*

A scheme for making people of one mind.—From a communication in yesterday's *Journal de Québec*, we learn that the old parish church of Trois Pistoles has been destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of materials lodged therein, intended for the new church built near the river. It appears there are two churches being built by the parishioners, who are divided in opinion, and the supposition is, that this has been done by an incendiary, for the purpose of causing a re-union between the two parties.—*Morn. Chron.*

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening, the 8th inst., at the Rectory Chapel, Mr. William Lepper, to Miss Phebe Atkins, third daughter of Mr Thomas Atkins.

At the residence of C. E. Dunn, Esq., Manor House, De Lanaudiere, by the Rev. N. Guerrout, Robert Gilmour, Esquire, of Quebec, to Mary Amelia, daughter of Major C. Dunn.

At Trinity Church, New York, on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. Beni. J. Haight, Penrose G. Julian, D. A. C. G., to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late Charles Brocklesby, Esq., of this city.

At Montreal, on the 6th instant, the Rev. Richard Lewis, of Portmeut, to Eliza, second daughter of Thos. Hammond, Esq., of Montreal.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, London, on the 30th May, Henry Tufnell, Esq., M. P., to the Lady Ann Primrose, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Rosebery.

DIED.

On Monday morning last, at St. Etienne Beauce, Mr. George Pozer, son of the late Jacob Pozer, Esq., aged 42 years. His friends and acquaintances are requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of the late G. Pozer, Esq., St. John Street, on Thursday evening, the 13th inst., at 6 o'clock.

On Wednesday, the 5th inst., at his residence, Alwington, near Montreal, after a few days' illness of Acute Bronchitis, Charles, Baron de Longueuil, in the 67th year of his age.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, THIS DAY, the 13th 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.

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 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.

FOR SALE.

A FEW TONS LIGNUM VITÆ, of superior quality.
Superior Molasses, in Puncheons & Tierces.
Muscovado Sugar, Hhds, and Barrels.
Very Fine Honey.
Jamaica Rum and Green Coffee,
Arrowroot in Tins.

J. W. LEAYCRAFT.

Quebec, 13th July, 1848.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

ONE or two intelligent lads as APPRENTICES to the Printing business, to whom every attention will be paid both as to morals and instruction.

Berean Office, 29th June, 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. PENISTON,
India Wharf. Agent.
October, 1846.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received per "Euromanga," and for sale 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'Aubigné's Reformation, (revised edition,) 4 vols. in 1.
D'Aubigné's Germany, England, and Scotland.
James's Anxious Enquirer, 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*
EIRWAN'S LETTERS,
(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, ODD 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 "Helen," from London, a small Lot of the above CELEBRATED CANDLES, and for sale by

M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, 7th June, 1848.

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

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

RIGGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE, Chain Cables and Anchors.

C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

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, 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.

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.

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.

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 therein for sale.

FRANCIS BOWEN,
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 & SADLEIR, 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 6 2	2 14 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	5 3 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 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
Cobourg	James Cameron
Colborne	Robert M. Boucher
Dundas	Dr. James Hamilton
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Paris	David Buchan
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By order of the Board.
THOMAS M. SIMONS, Secretary,
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