

to which various fire insurance companies were interested:

	Building.	Stock.	Workrooms.	Fixtures.
Aetna.....	\$.....	\$10,000	\$.....	\$.....
Alliance.....	.....	.....	15,000	.....
Atlas.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Anglo American.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....
British America.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Caledonian.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Canadian Fire.....	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Commercial Union.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Guardian.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Imperial.....	.....	17,500	.....	.....
Law Union & Crown.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Lancashire.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....
Liv. & Lon. & Globe.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....
London & Lancashire.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Manchester.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
North British & Mer.....	5,000	.....	5,000	.....
Northern.....	10,000	.....	.....	.....
Norwich Union.....	.....	16,000	.....	4,000
North America.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Ottawa Fire.....	.....	.....	5,000	.....
Phoenix of Brooklyn.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Phoenix of Hartford.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....
Phoenix of London.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Queen.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....
Royal.....	.....	7,500	.....	.....
Scot. Union & Nat.....	.....	20,000	.....	.....
Sun.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....
Union.....	5,000	.....	.....	rent 5,000
Western.....	.....	15,000	.....	.....
Loss about total.	\$40,000	\$246,000	\$31,000	\$9,000

The following insurance existed on the stock of Messrs. Bishop & Co., engravers, adjoining Messrs. Thos. May & Co., Victoria square.

	Stock.
Aetna.....	\$2,000
Alliance.....	6,000
British America.....	5,000
Caledonian.....	3,000
Imperial.....	6,000
Lancashire.....	4,000
Liverpool & London & Globe.....	4,000
Manchester.....	2,000
Northern.....	2,000
Norwich Union.....	2,000
Phoenix of Hartford.....	3,000
Queen.....	3,000
Royal.....	8,000
Loss.....	\$6,000
	\$50,000

Other insurance and settlements were as follows:

#### Victoria Chambers

Jos. J. Jacobs, stock Hartford.....	\$10,000
do do do Royal.....	5,000
do do do Union.....	1,000
	\$16,000
Loss.....	\$3,700
do do furniture Hartford.....	\$1,000
do do do Royal.....	1,000
	\$2,000
Loss.....	0

Adolph Frankan & Co, stock North British.....	\$10,000
Loss.....	0
The Irving Umbrella Co, Royal.....	\$800
Loss about.....	\$100

#### NEWS OF THIS DATE SIXTY-THREE YEARS AGO.

We have before us a copy of "The Montreal Transcript," dated January 25th, 1838. The whole of the reading matter, apart from the advertisements, is "A Copy of a Despatch from His Excellency, Sir Francis B. Head, Bart., Lieutenant-Governor of Upper Canada, to His Excellency Henry S. Fox, Her Majesty's Minister at Washington." The document is dated "Toronto, Upper Canada. Jan. 8, 1838." This dispatch is one of the most interesting amongst the official papers relating to Canadian history. Governor Head found it necessary to explain the circumstances under which the steamboat "Chippewa" had been cut out and burnt by order of Col. McNab, commanding Her Majesty's forces in Upper Canada. He proceeds to state that Upper Canada, now Ontario, contains a population of 450,000 souls, amongst whom "perfect tranquility prevailed up to 4th December last," that is, 1837. The despatch proceeds to narrate the circumstances attending an outbreak of rebellion in the "Home District," now County of York. "On the night of the 4th Dec. the inhabitants of Toronto, a city of 10,000 people, were alarmed by the approach of 500 men with rifles, who had murdered a gentleman of great respectability, and taken several persons prisoners." The victim was Colonel Moodie. The repulsion of the rebels; their dispersion; the capture of some of them, and their release by the Governor's order, are then described. The escape of the rebel leader, Mr. MacKenzie, to Buffalo; the raising of American troops there to attack Canada; the capture by them of Navy Island, under command of Van Rensselaer, an American citizen, and their preparations to invade Canada, and the opening of a cannonade by these Americans upon the Canadian shore, are graphically narrated. These troops, says the Governor, received constant supplies of men and warlike stores from the State of New York. To assist their hostile movement against Canada, "a steamer called the Caroline had been hired by the pirates, who call themselves 'Patriots,' to be used in carrying cannon and men to Navy Island." Colonel MacNab is then stated to have "sent a party of Militia in boats, with orders to take and destroy the Caroline, which they executed." The boat was clearly proved to have been used in defiance of the laws of Nations and every principle of natural justice to invade Upper Canada and make war upon its unoffending inhabitants." The Governor, with quiet, sarcastic good humour, remarks: "Peaceable citizens of the United States were not likely to be in a vessel so employed, in such a juncture, and, if they were there, their presence could not prevent, in law or reason, the necessary act of self defence," of her destruction by the Militia of Canada. Governor Head considers it a matter for surprise that