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has arrived, and to cap the climax, a gentleman... the streets of Dublin dressed in the uniform (green and gold, with yellow facings) of the Irish national guard that is to be organized.

The papers by the mail of the 5th gave some intimation of the spread of a desire for the repeal of the Union, or for other extensive measures of concession to the disaffected in Ireland, even among parties who were thought wholly adverse to such a course: the more recent arrival brings more explicit statements to the same effect. We cut the following from the *Earl Times*:

The movement is progressing slowly, but steadily, amongst the Protestant portion of the population. A preliminary meeting of the Protestants of Drogheda was held in the Mayor's rooms, on the 6th instant, Mr. North, ex-Mayor, in the chair, to discuss the question as to whether the Repeal of the Union would be beneficial or otherwise to Ireland. Roman Catholics were entirely excluded. The meeting came to a resolution which commends itself to us now respectfully, legitimately, and fervently seek from the British Parliament a Repeal of the legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland. It is but justice to say that the question was calmly and argumentatively discussed throughout. Mr. Ferguson, editor of the University Magazine, has issued the repeal ranks; as have also Mr. Hart, Q. C. (the antagonist of Mr. O'Connell in the Dublin Corporation Report); Mr. Graves, F. T. C. D.; Dr. Graves and Dr. Holess, two of the most eminent Dublin physicians, not, as is commonly supposed, the Earl of Salisbury, ex-Master of the Queen's Bench. Sir James C. Anderson, Bart., of Manchester, and late of Ferny, has addressed two letters to his former schoolfellow, Lord John Russell, urging him to grant a Repeal of the Union before it be too late. A section of the Conservative party in Dublin, seeing the turn matters have thus taken, have got up a declaration, suggesting a meeting of the British Parliament in Dublin, for a certain period of each year, for the transaction of Irish business, as the best mode of allaying public dissatisfaction, and of compensating, in some degree, for the wrongs done to the people. The promoters of this movement are said to be Messrs. Blackall, M. P., Fox, M. P., &c. A resolution is spoken of as being to take place for the purpose of arranging respecting the position of the Protestant, Catholic, and Presbyterian churches in Ireland, in the event of a local legislature being the result of the present struggle. There is not a doubt that Repeal is making inroads also in the ranks of the Orangemen.

SCOTLAND.—*Relief for the Working Classes.*—The Scottish Society are moving in the matter of relieving the unemployed in Edinburgh. They propose that, instead of being sent to break bread, the usual course on such occasions, some steps of relief should be taken, and employment given to spare hands, so that the whole of the trade raised by public benefactions might not be squandered, but a portion of it be reserved to be devoted to objects of relief in providing the condition of the working classes. Some had been offered to be put at the disposal of the society for this purpose, and it is probable that it will be done.

TROOPS FOR SWITZERLAND.—In consequence of the recent disturbances in Lombardy and Saxony, a detachment, consisting of 25,000 non-commissioned officers and gunners, will soon embark from the Royal Arsenal in one of the *Levin* steamers, to strengthen the two companies stationed at Leith Fort and Glasgow, under the command of Capt. J. McCoy and Capt. S. P. Townsend.

Turning to France, we have the very great pleasure of directing the attention of our readers to the reply inserted on our 4th page, which was given by M. De Lamartine to the address from Ireland, disavowing as it does the expectation of any aid from the French Republic towards attempts at the abolition of monarchical institutions elsewhere. We are glad to give the Provisional Government as much credit as we can; while at the same time we cannot but express our indignation at the profane use of the term "new Christianity" as applied to the "democratic principle." In the matter were not so serious, it would be supremely ridiculous to find this rabble-begotten Government claim for the party which basely it into the seat of authority the title of "Christian," assigning to those who repudiate monarchical institutions the appellation of "Pagan." But Lamartine is a poet, and poets are apt to think well-turned phrases cover for any absurdity of meaning.

Answers given to Posh and Italian addresses are found to contain similar displays of any design to interfere in the internal affairs of foreign nations. It remains to be seen, however, whether the commendable policy of the provisional rulers can be maintained against the turbulent zeal of the masses by whom they have been invested with authority. It is reported from Munich, that the Bavarian Ministers received information from the French Provisional Government, of expeditions against Germany which were forming by foreigners resident in France; if this report is correct, it would afford another evidence of the pacific policy avowed by M. De Lamartine.

A proposed financial operation is described in the following extract, which is instructive, both as it shows the arbitrary power assumed by the present rulers in France, and the slender confidence placed by the owners of property in the value of French Government securities. The owners of railway property have sunk hard cash in the work by which that species of property was created; and they have no mind to part with their possession for that five-per-cent. stock which they could not convert into gold or silver without a ruinous sacrifice.

The Directors of the French Railway Companies having been summoned by the Provisional Government to hear the conditions on which it was proposed that they should surrender to the State their interests in those enterprises, they accordingly assembled on the 12th instant, at the Hotel of the Minister of Finance. The Minister informed the companies that the government contemplated purchasing their interests on one of three conditions, and proceeded to unfold these three projects of appropriation. In all the three, it is proposed that the State shall take immediate possession of all the railways in France, finished or unfinished; that the latter shall be completed by the State, and that all shall be hereafter conducted and worked under the exclusive control and to the exclusive profit of the State. The several projects differ only from one another in the mode of indemnifying the companies; but the Minister subsequently proposed to make the indemnity in five per cent. stock. At this

meeting each of the railway companies were represented by two delegates. The projects were rejected with absolute unanimity by all the delegates, who declared that they not only considered the conditions inequitable, and therefore inadmissible, but that they had no power to entertain them.

A deputation of Italians, headed by M. Mazzini, had an interview with M. Lamartine on Tuesday. In the course of the interview, M. Lamartine observed—'France desires no other conquests than the pacific conquests of the normal mind, no ambition but for ideas. We are now reasonable and generous enough to correct even our vain idea of glory.'

One of the Paris papers, *La Presse*, having censured some of the proceedings of the Provisional Government, the populace made an attack upon the publishing house of that periodical: such is the liberty of the press which they mean to grant—liberty to write just as much as the mob will allow.

Belgium.—The band which calls itself the Belgian Legion, entered Belgium on the 29th by Risque-a-Tout, a village situated between Monsion and Menin.

The legion was 2000 strong. It was met by the advanced guard of General Fleury Dury, composed of 200 men, with twenty-five artillerymen and two pieces of cannon. After a very smart action, the invading column fled in all directions.

Several prisoners were taken, and among them their leader, a Parisian. The invading legion has lost many men; it is said 1000 killed and wounded. Our loss was one killed and five or six wounded.

Prussia.—We have placed on our fourth page another Proclamation from the King; he continues to promise large concessions, and his personal endeavours with the other German Sovereigns, to establish a visible German nationality. The colours of the ancient German empire, black and yellow, are generally worn. When, however, during one of his rides, he heard an acclamation, "Long live the Emperor of Germany," he expressed his displeasure. Indeed, there will be competition enough, before that dignity, if it should really be revived, is conferred upon any one. In southern Germany, the King of Prussia's supposed aim to reduce it for himself, is treated as an usurpation.

Prussia has determined upon interfering in the matter of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, both of which are under the sovereignty of Denmark; but Holstein is acknowledged to be also part of the German Confederation, and Schleswig is claimed as being the same, while the King of Denmark insists upon its being a portion of the Kingdom of Denmark, and has not only issued a proclamation to that effect, but marched Danish troops into the Duchy to maintain his claim. If that measure be accepted, Schleswig will descend, with Denmark, to a female in the event of the male line of the royal house failing; but Holstein would become separate from both, just as Hanover has done from the British Crown. The King of Prussia has espoused the cause of Schleswig as a German Duchy, to be kept separate from Denmark, acknowledging the King of Denmark as its Sovereign, so long as the male line shall continue; but if the throne of Denmark should be ascended by a female, then both Schleswig and Holstein to form a separate state, under a Duke of their own, forming part of the German Confederation. Prussian troops have advanced into the Duchies; those of Hanover and Brunswick are expected to do so immediately. The King of Denmark was going to take the command of his army, and the Duke of Augustenbourg and Prince Waldemar of Prussia were on their way to lead the troops opposed to them.

At the eastern extremity of the Prussian dominions, a state of things is arising, not unlikely to lead to collisions with that watchful and well-armed neighbour, Russia. The Grand Duchy of Posen, being chiefly inhabited by Poles, demands a re-organization which, while providing for the interests of the German inhabitants, shall give to its institutions a national, that is, Polish character. A general promise of compliance has been given by the King. The Poles who not long ago, had been condemned to various periods of imprisonment at Berlin for the part they took in the insurrection against Russian domination, have been set at liberty amidst the recent popular movement at Berlin; Polish refugees from France are on their way to the frontier of Russian Poland, and are encouraged by manifestations of sympathy from the German population as they travel along. We cut the following from an English paper:

Prince Adam Czartoryski and other leaders of the late Polish Revolution were at Cologne on the 26th, on their way to Poland. The correspondent of the Morning Chronicle describes an enthusiastic but dignified public reception given to the Prince by the authorities and garrison of Aix-la-Chapelle. The Colonel of the Landwehr was the spokesman; he expressed his pride, and the happiness of all, at meeting the Polish veteran on Prussian ground. The people of Cologne, and the authorities, manifested the greatest delight at the sight of him; and the authorities placed a guard of honour at his hotel. He issued an address claiming Poland to be free, privileged, and democratic; and departed for Posen.

It is not to be expected that Russia will be an unconcerned spectator at these indications of a renewed attempt at the restoration of Polish independence. The Czar has given expression to his view of passing events and of his duty under them, in the proclamation which follows:

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR.—After the benefits of a long peace, the west of Europe finds itself at this moment suddenly given over to perturbations, which threaten with ruin and overthrow all legal powers and the whole social system of France, soon crossed the German frontier, and have spread their influence in every direction with an audacity which has gained new force in proportion to the concessions of the Governments. This devastating plague has at last attacked our allies the empire of Austria and the kingdom of Prussia, and to-day in its blind fury menaces even our empire. But Heaven forbid that this should be! Faithful to the example handed down from our ancestors, having first invoked the aid of the Omnipotent, we are ready to encounter our enemies from whatever side they present themselves, and without sparing our own persons we will know how, indissolubly united to our holy country, to defend the honour of the Russian name, and the inviolability of our territory. We are convinced that every Rus-

sian, that every one of our faithful subjects will respond with joy to the call of his Sovereign. Our ancient war cry 'For our faith, our Sovereign, and our country,' will once again lead us on the path of victory, and then, with sentiments of humble gratitude, as now with feelings of holy hope, we will all cry with one voice, 'God is on our side, understand this ye peoples and submit for God is on our side.'—Given at St. Petersburg, the 14th (26th) of March, in the year of our Grace 1848, and the 23rd of our reign.

On the Emperor's warlike preparations, the following gives some information.

'Thirty thousand Russians are on the frontiers of Galicia, at some leagues from Cracow—50,000 Russians occupy Russian Poland—20,000 are in Warsaw. The Russian Guards are marching towards the Duchy of Posen; and the corps stationed at the side of Olesna, and towards Turkey, have received orders to send 15,000 men towards Galicia. The Cossack army is about to be diminished, and placed rigidly on the defensive. Schamyl has organized communications with Constantinople, in order to know what is passing in Europe. His intention is to take the offensive as soon as hostilities have commenced in Poland. There are from 60,000 to 80,000 Poles in the Caucasus.

In AUSTRIA, there was comparative peace and quietness, reform progressing steadily, but slowly, and the people being engaged in their usual avocations, with suitable measures of precaution for the maintenance of order.

From HUNGARY, advices report a declaration of independence; the Archduke Stephen is said to have been chosen King.

Austrian LOMBARDY has become the theatre of war; the King of Sardinia, at the head of 30,000 troops, has invaded that territory, with the views which he avows in the following proclamation, addressed to the people of Lombardy and Venice:

'Charles Albert, by the grace of God King of Sardinia, Cyprus, and Jerusalem. People of Lombardy and Venice!—The destinies of Italy are maintaining a happier fate awaits the intrepid defenders of unalienated rights. From affinity of race, from intelligence of the age, from community of feeling, we, the first, have joined in that unanimous admiration which Italy manifests towards you. People of Lombardy and Venice!—Our arms, which were already concentrated on your frontier when you anticipated the liberation of glorious Milan, now come to offer you in your further trials that aid which a brother expects from a brother—a friend from a friend. We will second your just desires, considering in the aid of that God who is visibly with us—of that God who has given to Italy a First IX—of that God, who, by such wonderful impulses, has given to Italy the power of acting alone. And that the sentiment of the Italian nation may be further demonstrated, we commend that our troops, on entering the territory of Lombardy and Venice, shall bear the escutcheon of Savoy on the tricoloured flag of Italy.'

The Austrian troops were expelled from Milan and Venice by insurrectionary movements; the Austrian General, Radetzki, was at Verona.

The King of Bavaria has abdicated in favour of his son, now King Maximilian II, who avows liberal sentiments, and is likely to give satisfaction to his subjects.

SWITZERLAND.—A letter from Bern states that the Federal Directory, after deliberating upon the diplomatic notes delivered by several representatives of German States, and among them from the Prussian Envoy, the Baron de Syden, issued a decree on the 6th, declaring that all associations and all assemblies in arms of foreigners taking refuge in Switzerland are formally interdicted in every part of the Helvetic Confederation. All associations of this nature must be immediately dissolved, under the penalty, on refusal, of immediate expulsion of the persons who may belong to them. An official communication of this decree was made to all the members of the German diplomatic corps.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Papers of the 20th of January give most satisfactory accounts of the state of the colony. Sir Harry Smith was proceeding rapidly on his tour of inspection beyond the limits of the colony. He has made the port at the mouth of the Buffalo, in Caffreland, a British port, called East London. Waterloo Bay, in the district of Victoria, formerly a neutral territory, is also provided for, custom house officers being appointed for each, with a board for the improvement of the 'Port of East London,' and the collector of customs at this port has instructed officers of his department—namely, Mr. Charles Wolfe and Mr. Thomas Nightingale—to proceed forthwith as sub-collectors, to open the new ports of Waterloo Bay and East London and to receive customs duties thereat.

A deliberative mob of some 3000 persons lately assembled in Washington, and appointed a committee to wait upon the publishers of the *National Era* to request them to remove their establishment from the District of Columbia.—The committee soon reported that the publishers refused to comply. The committee then resolved to remove the press themselves and pay the damages whatever they might be. The mob then appeared in front of the *Era* office and made some demonstrations but were finally dispersed by the Police.

Review.—On the 22nd ult., Major General Sir Richard Armstrong inspected the Headquarters of the Royal Canadian Rifles, at Niagara. He expressed himself highly satisfied with the appearance and movements of the men in the field, and also with the entire economy of the regiment.

The Hon. F. Hincks has been returned for Oxford, without opposition.

FIRE AT MONTREAL.—On Wednesday of last week, a fire broke out in a large wooden building at the foot of the Current St. Mary's used by Messrs. Tait as a workshop. Some ten or twelve dwellings were destroyed, besides the building in which the fire originated.

On Friday morning, as early as 1 o'clock, a terrific fire broke out in a stable belonging to Mr. Vincent, in Mountain Street, which spread into St. Joseph Street, with great rapidity, the neighbouring houses being entirely of wood, and consumed upwards of 20 houses before it could be extinguished; though the firemen used the utmost efforts to prevent the spread of the flames. The property consumed was only partly insured.

RAILWAY FROM THE VILLAGE OF INDUSTRY TO THE SAINT-LAWRENCE.—We are glad to see, by several notices in the *Echo des Campagnes*, published at Paris in the district of Montreal, that the project of the above railway, conceived by the liberal and enterprising founder of the village of Industry, the Hon. B. Joliette, is likely soon to be carried into execution. A general meeting of the stockholders was held at the court house in the above village, on the 13th instant, when the Hon. B. Joliette, and P. C. Loedel, Gaspard de Lanaudiere, Louis Ya-

ligny, senior, David M. Armstrong, Rami Tranchemontagne, and Gabriel Beaudreau dit Champagne; Esquires were chosen directors and Francois Archambault, Zacharie Cloutier and Louis Antoine Derame, Esquires, auditors. The directors afterwards elected Mr. Joliette president, Dr. Loedel vice-president, and C. M. Panneton, Esquire, secretary and treasurer.—*Mercury.*

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—The April Term closed last Saturday; 13 convictions, 16 persons. The trial of the St. Joseph rioters did not take place, owing to the illness of a material witness.

QUEBEC GAOL CALENDAR, 1st May, 1848. Number of prisoners under sentence by Courts. Do. under the Police Ordinance, &c. Do. under the Act 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. 27. Do. Selling Liquor without License. Military prisoners. Untried and for Bail. Debtors. Total. (43 of the above are females.)

Dr. Beaubien's establishment, at St. Thomas, consisting of a foundry, saw-mill, &c., was reduced to ashes on the night of the 25th ult. The fire originated in the part of the building occupied by the joiner, where he had been at work in the evening. The loss is estimated at £1,000.

DUNBAR ROSS, Esq., has addressed the electors of Quebec as a candidate for the representation of the City of Quebec, in the room of the Hon. Mr. Aylwin, raised to the bench.

APPOINTMENTS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

The Honorable ELZEAR BEDARD, to be one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal, in the room and place of the Honorable Samuel Gale, resigned.

The Honorable THOMAS CUSHING AYLWIN, to be one of the Justices of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, in the room and place of the Honorable ELZEAR BEDARD, resigned.

WILLIAM HOME BLAKE, Esquire, Queen's Counsel, to be Her Majesty's Solicitor General for that part of the Province formerly called Upper Canada, in the room and place of the Honorable John Hilliard Cameron, resigned.

JOHN JAMES NESBITT, Esquire, to be one of the Managers of the Marine Hospital, established in the City of Quebec, and one of the Commissioners of the Emigrant Hospital established in the said City.

ENGLISH MAIL.—By the following Post Office Notice published at Montreal, it will be seen that the English Mail, to meet the Mail Steamer at Halifax, which is to leave Boston on the 24th instant, will be closed at Montreal on Wednesday of next week; and we conclude that in this city on the same day, allowing us just two hours later than the time of closing at Montreal. We should think that for letters, unpaid, a little more delay might be allowed us, as the departure of the mail will only take place on the following morning.

COMMENCING ON THURSDAY next, the 4th MAY—and until further notice—the MAILS FOR ENGLAND to meet the Boston and New York Steamers at Halifax, will be CLOSED at the MONTREAL POST OFFICE, at THREE o'clock, P. M., on WEDNESDAYS and THURSDAYS, in alternate weeks.

On WEDNESDAYS for Steamers leaving BOSTON, and on THURSDAYS for Steamers leaving NEW YORK.

QUARANTINE STATION.—It is said that Capt. Scott, 71st Regiment, has been appointed Commandant of Grosse Ile for the ensuing summer, under the newly enacted Quarantine Regulations.

SHIPPING NEWS.—We are happy to announce the opening of the navigation from seaward, by the arrival, on Monday last, of Ship Caledonia, from Greenock, general cargo, 20 passengers.

Canada, from Glasgow, general cargo, 4 passengers.

and on Tuesday, Abion, from Glasgow, general cargo, 17 passengers.

Montreal, from Liverpool for Montreal general cargo.

all consigned to G. R. Symes & Co.

Lady Falkland, from Port Glasgow, Gilmour & Co., general cargo.

BIRTH.

In Niagara, on the morning of Thursday, the 6th ult., the lady of WALTER H. DICKEYSON, Esq., M. P., of a daughter.

At Kingston, on the 22d ult., the wife of the Rev. R. V. ROGERS, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 27th ult., at Cornwall, Canada West, WILLIAM COX ALLEN, Esq., M. D., second son of the late Henry Francis Allen, Esq., S. T. C. D., Barrister-at-Law, &c., Ireland, to HANNAH LOUISA, second daughter of Colonel the Hon. Philip Vankoughnet.

DIED.

Last Monday, MARY WILLIAMS, wife of Dr. A. JACKSON, of this city, aged 32 years.

On the 31st ult., at Brompton, Madame Guizot, mother of the ex-president of the Council of the late French administration.

On the 17th March, at Mauchline, Ayrshire, Lieutenant General Sir JEREMIAH DICKEYSON, formerly Commander of the Forces in Nova Scotia, aged 73. Sir Jeremiah served in Hanover, 1805; at Stralundus and Copenhagen, 1807; Waleheron, 1809; and Waterloo, 1815.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, THIS DAY, 4th MAY.

PAID letters will be received to FOUR o'clock; and UNPAID to FIVE o'clock, afternoon.

Post-Office, Quebec, 1st May, 1848.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE next stated MEETING of the CENTRAL BOARD will be held at the NATIONAL SCHOOL HOUSE, Montreal, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 17th, at TWO o'clock, P. M.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the SOCIETY will also be held on THURSDAY, MAY 18th, at TWO o'clock, P. M., at the same place.

ARMINE W. MOUNTAIN, Secretary.

For Sale, A LONDON MADE SQUARE PIANO, second hand, but a good Instrument. Apply at Dr. Macdonald's residence, first House, St. John's suburbs. Quebec, 3rd May, 1848.

AUCTION. EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED WARE &c. &c. Will be Sold, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 9th and 10th May, at the residence of the Honble. Justice BEDARD, Espl-made—

THE whole of his VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of:—Mahogany, Dining, Card, Lou, Sofa & other Tables; Sideboard, Chiffonier, Chest of Drawers, Wardrobes, Sofas, Window Curtains, Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses and Bedding; Pier, Toilet, and other Looking-Glasses; Plate, Plated Ware; China, Glass and Earthenware; Toilet Tables, Cooking, Dishes, Single, and other Stoves; Kitchen Utensils, and a variety of other Articles. Conditions—CASH! Sale at ONE o'clock.

The whole of the above can be seen on MONDAY previous to the Sale. Quebec, 4th May, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having leased one-half of a large and extensive LUMBERING ESTABLISHMENT, known as BIERENIA 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.

A FRENCH GOVERNESS is required for a Finishing School in Canada West, to whom a salary will be given according to qualifications. Letters of application, stating terms, &c. addressed to Mrs. POMP, Princess Street, Kingston, will be attended to. 20th April, 1848.

WANTED.

TWO PROTESTANT LADS, about 15 years of age, for a RETAIL STORE.—Must speak French and English, and write a good hand. Apply at the Office of this paper. Quebec, 11th April, 1848.

TO BE LET.

A large and convenient STORE, opposite the Exchange, with DOUBLE OFFICES and FIRE PROOF SAFE, in possession of A. Brass, Esq. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE. Quebec, 22nd March, 1848.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. A FEW PATENT WATER FILTERERS.

MORRILL & BRIGHT. Quebec, 20th April, 1848.

PATENT

revolving Premium Pumps.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale the above PUMPS, which, for simplicity of construction and convenience, have secured the premium at several Mechanical Exhibitions.

ALSO, Daily Expected direct from the Manufacturer, LIFT and FORCE PUMPS, of various qualities.

HYDRAULIC RAMS,—an ingenious and simple contrivance, by means of which the action of a slight descent in water is made to force a stream upwards through pipes or otherwise.

HENRY S. SCOTT. Quebec, 12th April, 1848.

FIRE ENGINES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale PORTABLE FIRE ENGINES, made by L. LEXIONE, well finished and warranted perfect, capable of being worked by one person, price £3. These Engines are easily conveyed by any part of a horse, and are very useful for Gardens, Washing Windows, &c.

ALSO,—Engines of greater power at Manufacturer's Prices, from £5 upwards. HENRY S. SCOTT. Quebec, 20th March, 1848.

W. HOLEHOUSE,

Plumber, Glazier, & Painter

No. 3, ARSENAL STREET, NEAR THE ARTILLERY BARRACKS,

RETURNS THANKS to his friends and the public for the flattering share of support he has received in the above line, and hopes by assiduity and attention, with moderate charges, to secure a continuation of the same. He would also respectfully invite attention to some superior FORCE PUMPS, WATER CLOSETS, FILTERING MACHINES, &c., which he is prepared to fix on moderate and liberal terms.

N. B.—SHIP WATER CLOSETS, HEAD PUMPS, SHIP SCUPPERS, of any weight or size, made to order on the shortest notice. Quebec, 22nd March, 1848.

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 General Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery, Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Collarage, 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 195 acres of excellent Land—100 cleared; good Sugar; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—13 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 21 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.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A STORE KEEPER or CLERK in a warehouse or dry goods store, a person who can produce satisfactory testimonials. Inquires at the Publisher's.

Mutual Life Assurance. SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years standing. This rule secures to the Public that these Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

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 an 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 guarantee a most material reduction of costs, guaranteeing Assurance, 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 Assurees, as it enables such Assurees 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 YEARLY SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first year's premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole Term of Life.

Age. With Profits. Without Profits. Half Credit.

13 1 13 1 1 6 5

20 1 17 4 1 9 11

25 2 2 9 1 14 11

30 2 9 3 2 0 2 2 6 8

35 2 16 7 2 6 4 2 9 0

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

Worth's Corner.

EARLY RISING. Get up, little sister: the morning is bright, And the birds are all singing to welcome the light; The buds are all opening—the dew's on the flower; If you shake but a branch, see there falls quite a shower.

THE PRUNING KNIFE JUSTIFIED. Mary went with her Mother and looked out into their beautiful garden, and there she saw the gardener at work. "Want do you see, Mary?" "Why, Mother, I don't see anything but John cutting the bushes—and that rose-bush he has cut down so low, that I know he will kill it. If he does, Mother, I would scold him well, for I just now told him that you would be angry to see it so cut to pieces, for that you thought more of it than all the bushes in the garden—since it was a slip of the bush planted on father's grave."

THE SHIPMAN'S LAND PERILS. About four months since, I was accosted by a weather-beaten tar, whose appearance showed that he had weathered many a storm, but whose blackened legs and mottled limbs, proved that the perils of land had been more disastrous than the dangers of the deep. He had for years, while on shore, been the victim of the ransacking landlords, and the prey of those harpies that infest their sinks of iniquity. He approached me with a dejected look, and spoke as follows:—"I hope you will excuse me, sir, but I am in a very bad state as you perceive. I have suffered dreadfully for a long time from drinking, and although I don't care much about myself, I can't help it, when I am where it is, and my shipmates are urging me to drink."

SENSIBILITY OF THE FASHIONABLE. A short winter day was just drawing to a close, as a young and poorly clad girl reached the door of a splendid mansion in Broadway street, New York. The servant ushered her into a large and elegant apartment, where sat Mrs. B., the mistress of so much wealth and grandeur, in conversation with a friend. The young girl stood a moment, then, curtsied, and presented to Mrs. B. a small bundle, saying, "I hope the work will suit you, ma'am."

FLOOD OF THE DRANCE, IN SWITZERLAND. In the spring of 1818, the people of the valley of Bagnes became alarmed on observing the low state of the waters of the Drance, at a season when the melting of the snows usually enlarged the torrent; and this alarm was increased by the records of similar appearances before the dreadful inundation of 1595, which was then occasioned by the accumulation of the waters behind the debris of a glacier that formed a dam, which remained until the pressure of the water burst the dike, and it rushed through the valley, leaving desolation in its course.

TEST OF MERIT FOR ABLE-BODIED NEGROES. A certain landed proprietor, whose country residence was much frequented by beggars, resolved to establish a test for discriminating between the idle and the industrious, and also to obtain some small return for the alms he was in the habit of bestowing. He accordingly added to the pump, by which the upper part of his house was supplied with water, a piece of mechanism so contrived that at the end of a certain number of strokes of the pump handle, a penny fell out from an aperture to repay the labourer for his work.

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THE NEW CHRISTIANITY. (So new that the Bible says not a word about it.) Assisted by M. De Lamoignon to the address of congratulation from the Irish Confederation to the French Provisional Government, 2nd April 1848. Citizens of Ireland.—If we require a fresh proof of the pacific influence of the proclamation of the great democratic principle,—this new Christianity, bursting forth at the opportune moment, and dividing the world, as formerly, into a Pagan and Christian community,—we should assuredly discern this proof of the omnipotent action of an idea, in the visits spontaneously paid in this city to republican France, and the principles which animate her, by the nations, or by fractions of the nations, of Europe. We are not astonished to see to-day a deputation from Ireland. Ireland knows how deeply her destinies, her sufferings, and her successive advances in the path of religious liberty, of equity, and of constitutional equality with the other parts of the United Kingdom, have at all times moved the heart of Europe!

of the Vallais, was consulted, and he immediately decided upon cutting a gallery through this barrier of ice, 60 feet above the level of the water at the time of commencing, and where the dike was 600 feet thick. He calculated upon making a tunnel through the mass before the water should have risen 60 feet higher in the lake. On the 10th of May, the work was begun by gangs of fifty men, who relieved each other, and worked, without intermission, day and night, with inconceivable courage and perseverance, neither deterred by the daily occurring danger from the falling of fresh masses of the glacier, nor by the rapid increase of the water in the lake, which rose 62 feet in 31 days—on an average nearly 2 feet each day; but it once rose 5 feet in one day, and threatened each moment to burst the dike by its increasing pressure; or, rising in a more rapid proportion than the men could proceed with their work, render their efforts abortive, by rising above them. Sometimes dreadful noises were heard, as the pressure of the water detached masses of ice from the bottom, which, floating, presented so much of their bulk above the water as led to the belief that some of them were 70 feet thick. The men persevered in their fearful duty without any serious accident, and, though suffering severely from cold and wet, and surrounded by dangers which cannot be justly described, by the 4th of June they had accomplished an opening 600 feet long; but having begun their work on both sides of the dike at the same time, the place where they ought to have met was 20 feet lower on one side of the lake than on the other: it was fortunate that latterly the increase of the perpendicular height of the water was less, owing to the extension of its surface. They proceeded to level the highest side of the dike, and completed it just before the water reached them. On the evening of the 13th the water began to flow. At first, the opening was not large enough to carry off the supplies of water which the lake received, and it rose 2 feet above the tunnel; but this soon melted from the action of the water, as it melted the floor of the gallery, and the torrent rushed through. In thirty-two hours the lake sunk 10 feet, and during the following twenty-four hours 20 feet more; in a few days it would have been emptied; for the floor melting, and being driven off as the water escaped, kept itself below the level of the water within; but the cataract which issued from the gallery, melted and broke up also a large portion of the base of the dike which had served as its buttress: its resistance decreased faster than the pressure of the lake lessened, and at four o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th of June the dike burst, and in half an hour the water escaped through the breach, and left the lake empty.

The greatest accumulation of water had been 800,000,000 of cubic feet, the tunnel, before the disruption, had carried off nearly 300,000,000—Lecher says, 270,000,000; but he neglected to add 60,000,000 which flowed into the lake in three days. In half an hour, 330,000,000 cubic feet of water passed through the breach, or 300,000 feet per second; which is five times greater in quantity than the Rhine at Basle, where it is 1300 English feet wide. In one hour and a half the water reached Martigny, a distance of eight leagues. Through the first 70,000 feet it passed with the velocity of 23 feet per second—four or five times faster than the most rapid river known; yet it was charged with ice, rocks, earth, trees, houses, cattle, and men; thirty-four persons were lost, 400 cottages swept away, and the damage done in the two hours of its devastating power exceeded a million of Swiss livres. All the people of the valley had been cautioned against the danger of a sudden irruption; yet it was fatal to so many. All the bridges in its course were swept away, and among them the bridge of Mauvoisin, which was elevated 90 feet above the ordinary height of the Drance. If the dike had remained untouched, and it could have endured the pressure until the lake had reached the level of its top, a volume of 1,700,000,000 cubic feet of water would have been accumulated there, and a devastation much more extensive must have been the consequence. From this greater danger the people of the valley of the Drance were preserved by the heroism and devotion of the brave men who effected the formation of the gallery, under the direction of M. Venetz. I know no instance on record of courage equal to this: their risk of life was not for fame or for riches—they had not the usual excitements to personal risk, in a world's applause or gazetted promotion,—their devoted courage was to save the lives and property of their fellow-men, not to destroy them. They steadily and heroically persevered in their labours, amidst dangers such as a field of battle never presented, and from which some of the bravest that ever lived would have shrunk in dismay. These truly brave Vallaisans deserve all honour!—Brocheudon, following Escher, in the Bibliothèque de Genève.

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territory, supported, subsidized, and assisted by Mr. Pitt. It was the encouragement and the arms given to Frenchmen, as heretics as yourselves, but Frenchmen fighting against their fellow citizens. This was not honourable warfare. It was a royalist propagandism winged with French blood against the Republic. This policy is not yet, in spite of all our efforts, entirely effaced from the memory of the nation. Well! this cause of discussion between Great Britain and us we will never renew by taking any similar course. We accept with gratitude expressions of friendship from the different nationalities included in the British Empire. We ardently wish that justice may found and strengthen the friendship of races; that equality may become more and more its basis; but while proclaiming with you, with her (England), and with all, the holy dogma of fraternity, we will perform only acts of brotherhood, in conformity with our principles, and our feelings towards the Irish nation."

TARIFF OF CARTAGE AND CARRIAGE. The Corporation By-Law, the principal regulations of which were inserted in the last number of the Berean, provides that, for the purpose of regulating the charge for cartage, the City shall be divided into the following divisions or distances:—

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people, and his confidence in them was not misplaced; your King, in alliance with his people, preserved Prussia and Germany from ignominy and degradation. At this moment, when our fatherland is menaced by the most fearful and immediate danger, I address myself with confidence to the German nation—among the noblest branches of which my people may with pride include themselves. Germany is a prey to fermentation at home, and threatened with danger abroad from more quarters than one. Deliverance from this twofold and urgent peril can arise only from the cordial union of the German princes and people under one guiding hand. This guidance I take upon myself during these times of danger. My people, who shrink from no danger, will not desert me, and Germany will join me with confidence. I have this day adopted the ancient German national colours, and have placed myself and my people under the resuscitated banner of the German empire. From this day forth the name of Prussia is fused and dissolved into that of Germany. The Diet, which has already been convoked for the 2nd of April, in conjunction with my people, presents the ready medium and legal organ for the deliverance and pacification of Germany. It is my resolve to afford an opportunity to the princes and states of Germany for a general meeting with the organs of this diet on a plan which will be proposed without delay. The diet of the German states which will be thus provisionally constituted must enter boldly and without delay upon the requisite preliminary measures for averting dangers both at home and abroad. The measures at this moment urgently called for are—1. A declaration of general popular neutrality. 2. A declaration of armed neutrality. This national armament and this declaration will inspire Europe with respect for the sacredness and inviolability of the territory which boasts the German language and the German name. Unity and strength alone will be able in these days to maintain trade and commerce in our beautiful and flourishing fatherland. Simultaneously with these measures for averting impending danger, the German united diet will deliberate on the regeneration and the foundation of a new Germany—an united, not a uniform Germany—an union with diversities—an union with freedom. The general introduction of genuine constitutional legislation, with the responsibility of ministers in all the several states, open courts of justice, trial by jury in criminal cases, equal political and civil rights for all religious persuasions, and a truly popular and liberal administration, will alone be able to accomplish this great end.

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