

reasonably conclude that his appeal to a wicked world to "look unto Christ, and be saved" was no less powerfully energetic than his solemn declaration of a "judgment to come."

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Miss Murray, No. 202 to 253; Mrs. Gale, No. 209 to 260; Messrs. Holbeck, Jr., No. 209 to 260; J. S. Clarke, No. 209 to 260; F. H. Andrews, No. 209 to 260; Jas. Sealy, No. 209 to 260.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received C. Y.; C & Co.; also the BEREAN birth-day cake and bouquet on the day of publishing the first number of the fifth volume—for which the kind donor will accept the Editor's best acknowledgments.

Local and Political Intelligence.

The letter-bags from England arrived in this city, by express from Halifax, last Friday morning, and the newspapers on Monday. Some of the news from the Continent of Europe, which was given in the Telegraphic despatch inserted in our last number, seems hardly borne out by the accounts which we read in the papers come to hand.

Her Majesty's Ministers have relinquished the former part of their proposal of raising the Income Tax from 3 to 5 per cent for 2 years, besides continuing it for 3 years longer at the present rate of 3 per cent.

Of the disturbances which took place in London, on the 5th, Glasgow on the 6th and 7th, Edinburgh on the 7th, and Manchester on the 7th and 8th ult., that at Glasgow seems to have been the most serious; the body of rioters numbered from 8 to 9 thousand, who broke into the shops where food, watches, guns, pistols, or other articles which excited their plundering disposition were to be found, and uttered cries of "Bread, or Revolution."

IRELAND offers no cheering intelligence to communicate. Several executions have taken place, of parties condemned to death at the late Special Commission. One of these awful scenes, where three men were to suffer death at Clonmel, became aggravated in its character by the violent conduct of one of the unfortunate men, Henry Cady, who made an attempt at throwing the executioner over the balcony, in which he would have succeeded, had not the Priest who attended the prisoners prevented him.

"There is no diminution, we regret to say, in the amount of destitution. The accounts which daily reach from the south and west are really heart-rending—in some cases, horrifying and unnatural. No doubt there is exaggeration employed; but, notwithstanding, there are, we are convinced, entire parishes in these districts in a state of absolute want."

The attention of Her Majesty's advisers was called, some weeks ago, to the seditious character of the sentiments put forth by a newly started paper, called the United Irishman. The Ministers who replied treated the matter lightly, and intimated that it was not Lord Clarendon's intention to institute proceedings against the parties concerned.

Great sympathy with the French revolutionists was manifested throughout Ireland. The European Times says: "In Cork, Drogheda, Limerick, Clonmel, Roscrea, Borrisokane and other places, illuminations, bonfires, and rejoicings have taken place, and a general meeting has been convened, to be held in every parish in Ireland, on the 17th of March (St. Patrick's Day). The citizens of Dublin will have a "monster" meeting on the subject. The military in that city now wear their side-arms in the streets—a practice which has been dropped since the contemplated Clontarf monster meeting in 1844.

Unusual activity prevails at Dublin Castle, and the general officers are reported to have been consulted on divers serious matters by his excellency. All military officers who had been on leave have received orders to join their corps forthwith. On the 7th a meeting of the citizens of Dublin was held for the purpose of appointing a committee to sit from day to day to make the arrangements for the forthcoming monster demonstration in favor of France. The Committee was then appointed, Mr. Mitchell, [the Editor of the United Irishman,] having been voted a member by acclamation."

It is not strange that the English funds have suffered depreciation under the unfavorable aspect of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's budget, added to the prevailing uncertainty upon the consequences of the recent events in France. Three per cent touched 79 on the 28th of February, but they rallied and were quoted at 80 and 81 on the 11th ulto.

FRANCE.—It is matter of thankfulness that the Royal Family, as well as M. Guizot, Louis Philippe's Prime Minister, have escaped from France, and that France has escaped the temptation of revenging herself by acts of severity for the wrong which, justly or unjustly, she thinks has been committed against her by the dethroned Monarch and his Minister. We have placed on our fourth page an account of Louis Philippe's arrival and reception in England.

In FRANCE, matters had settled into some measure of outward quiet and—to do that volatile people justice—into the accustomed meriment, by the spread and prevalence of the revolutionary movement throughout the kingdom. But "in the mean time [we quote the Eur. Times] commerce is at a stand, the funds have fallen enormously, considerable failures are announced, clubs are in course of formation to advise or overawe the government, strikes of workmen are becoming more numerous daily, operatives demand an increase of wages, and have expelled large bodies of English workmen, their rivals in the construction of railways, the moderate politicians, the representatives of the middle classes, have disappeared from the scene, and, amidst the chaos of passions, interests, crimes, with occasional instances of sublime virtue, which such a state of things has engendered," it is a task which calls for the exercise of the highest order of talent, experience, and management, to restrain those ungovernable passions which the revolution has called into activity.

The following, from the Eur. Times, contains much information, and invites still more reflection: "Royalty and the peerage were swept away in a few brief lines. But hunger, gaunt hunger, with a hundred thousand mouths, yawned round the seat of the Government. Something was to be done immediately to appease the multitudes; accordingly, a gigantic system of outdoor relief was conceived and executed. Formidable legions of national guards were formed at a stipend per day. These were packed off to the frontiers. The compact between the employers and employed was broken, and a 'short time' decree was passed, limiting the hours of labour. The journals were also to be proscribed; accordingly, the stamp duty is removed; but these and numerous decrees will not satisfy the hungry; nor does the taxation of one large class who earn their bread by industry, in order that another class may carry a musket on the frontier in the garb of a national guard, tend to carry out to its legitimate end the old revived jacobin doctrine of 'liberty, equality, and fraternity.' Again, already the decree has gone forth that a new National Assembly is to be convoked on the 20th of April, when the Provisional will resign its authority into the hands of the definitive Government. Universal suffrage and vote by ballot are to secure liberty, equality, and fraternity to France. It is quite clear that the good work-people of Paris will have the vast majority in the new assembly, and, leaving their more or less profitable occupations, will try their hands at statesmanship."

The priesthood of the Church of Rome have given in their address. "The Archbishop of Paris, accompanied by two Vicars-General, presented himself to the Provisional Government on Tuesday, and gave in his adhesion to the new order of things, in the name of the entire clergy of his diocese. M. Dupont de l'Eure, President of the Government, thus replied to the prelate:—

"The Provisional Government receives with the liveliest satisfaction your adhesion to the Government of the Republic. Liberty and religion are two sisters, equally interested to live on good terms with each other. We rely on your co-operation and on that of the clergy, as you may rely on the sentiments of benevolence of the Provisional Government."

M. Lamartine, as Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has addressed to the diplomatic agents for the new republic, at Foreign Courts, a note announcing to the world the principles which it is intended should guide the future policy of France. It is so far satisfactory as it professes a desire for peace, and recognizes a clear distinction between the late and the earlier French revolutions. "Between 1792 and 1848 there is half a century. To return, after the lapse of half a century, to the principles of 1792, or to the principles of conquest and of empire, would not be to advance, it would be to retrograde with the advance of time. The revolution of yesterday is a step in advance, and not one backwards. The world and ourselves wish to march to fraternity and peace."

This idea, the Secretary carries out into a succession of comparisons between the two periods; and then he defines the position which the Republic means to occupy, in these terms: "Do not deceive yourselves, nevertheless. Those ideas which the provisional Government charges you to present to the powers as a pledge of European safety, have not for their object to obtain forgiveness to the Republic for having had the boldness to create itself, and still less to ask humbly the place of a great right and a great people in Europe. They have a more noble object: to make sovereigns and nations reflect, and not to allow them to deceive themselves involuntarily as to the character of our revolution; to give its true light and its just character to the event; in short, to give pledges to humanity before giving them to our right, and to our honour, if they should be unacknowledged or threatened."

A less satisfactory passage follows: "The treaties of 1815 exist no longer as law in the eyes of the French Republic; nevertheless, the territorial circumscriptions of these treaties are a fact which it admits as a basis, and as a point de depart in its relations with other nations. "But if the treaties of 1815 do not exist any longer excepting as facts to modify a common understanding, and if the Republic declares openly that its right and its mission is to arrive regularly and pacifically at these modifications, the good sense, the moderation, the conscience, the prudence of the Republic exist, and are for Europe a better and more honourable guarantee than the letter of those treaties, so often violated and modified by Europe itself."

"Endeavour, sir, to make this emancipation of the Republic from the treaties of 1815 be clearly understood, and try to show that that freedom has nothing in it which is irreconcilable with the repose of Europe. "Thus we declare it openly. If the hour of the reconstruction of some nationalities, oppressed in Europe or elsewhere, should appear to us to have sounded in the decrees of Providence, Switzerland, our faithful ally since the time of Francis I. were constrained or threatened in the advance which she is effecting in her government, in order to lend additional strength to the facade of democratic governments—if the independent states of Italy were invaded—if any limits or obstacles were imposed on their internal transformations—if the right of alliance among themselves, in order to consolidate an Italian nation, were contested by main force—the French Republic would believe itself entitled to arm itself in order to protect those legitimate movements of the greatness and the nationality of states."

The door is here abundantly opened for the arms of the French Republic to fly to the aid of any movements in favour of republicanism which may spring up—which French revolutionists may possibly stimulate—in the countries adjacent to her territories. It is not to be wondered at, that her neighbors endeavour to be prepared against French "protection" to those among their subjects who have nothing to lose, and every thing to gain from revolutions.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.—The following, we believe, is a correct statement of the present abode of the different members of this family:—Louis Philippe and Maria Amelia, who have assumed the title of Count and Countess de Neuilly, are at Claremont, with whom are also the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and two children, the Count d'Eu, the Duke d'Alençon, and the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier. The Duchess Augusta of Saxe Coburg (the Princess Clementine) is staying with her husband, the Duke, on a visit to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. The Duchess d'Orleans, with the Count de Paris, and the Duke de Chartres, are stated to have arrived at Rome on the 2nd ulto. The Duke and Duchess d'Angoulême, and the Prince and Princess de Joinville, were at Algiers on the date of the latest intelligence from that city, and the Queen of the Belgians (Princess Louise) is at Brussels.—Mercury.

AND-EL-KADER, THE ARAB CHIEF.—On March 3, a meeting of the provisional government was held at the Hotel de Ville, and deliberated until a late hour in the evening. The question of Abd-el-Kader's incarceration was brought under consideration, and excited a lengthened and animated discussion. M. de Lamartine strongly insisted on his immediate liberation on the ground that political offenders had been pardoned, and there was no fear of so high minded a man as Abd-el-Kader violating any promise which might be made by him as the condition of his release. This proposition was opposed by M. Dupont de l'Eure, M. Michel Godechou, and M. Bethmont, and was warmly supported by M. Cremieux, M. Ledru Rollin and M. Carnot. The matter, it was eventually agreed, should be left in abeyance for a day or two, when there is little doubt (at least so runs public expectation) that Abd-el-Kader will be brought within the terms of the general amnesty, and will be granted a conditional release upon conditions which will be suggested by General Bedeau, the provisional minister of war.

The States composing the GERMAN CONFEDERATION were strengthening themselves partly by an increase in their military defences, and partly by conciliating measures towards the people. The following is the substance of a proclamation issued by the King of Wurtemberg on the 2nd of March. "Article 1. The censorship established the 8th of October, 1829, is abolished. "2. All the dispositions of the law of the 30th of January, 1817, relating to the liberty of the press are restored. "3. A law relative to the provisional introduction of public trial in matters connected with the press shall be presented to the States. Our Ministers of Justice, of Foreign Affairs, and of the Interior, are instructed to carry into execution the present ordinance."

A similar concession has been made by the Grand Duke of Baden: the German Diet at Frankfurt has issued an appeal to the nation, getting forth the advantages of union, and peaceful development; Prussia arms, and the Government seems to think that it is strong enough to repel aggression, but the people seem to expect some concessions also to assure them that they will be fighting for the liberties of their country, and not only for the greatness of their Sovereign if they are to resist invasion. The movement in Bavaria seems to have been for the immediate convocation of the Chambers, the liberty of the press, publicly of judicial trials, electoral reform, and that the army should take an oath to observe the constitution. The King thought of resisting, and the troops were ordered out against a body of some 6000 insurgents, roughly armed, who were marching against the Royal Palace

on the 4th of March; but when the troops were found unwilling to charge, the King at last gave way, and the crowd were assured by Prince Charles, the King's brother, on his word of honour, that all their demands should be complied with.

A miniature revolution has taken place, in imitation of the Paris insurrection, but happily without bloodshed, in the principality of Neuchâtel. This diminutive state has become tired of its anomalous position, as being subject to the King of Prussia as its Sovereign, and at the same time counted one of the Cantons of the Helvetic Republic. So the mountaineers have descended to the capital, Neuchâtel, compelled the government to resign, and the Prussian Commissary to take his departure; the independence of Neuchâtel is declared, and the seat of its now purely republican government transferred to La Chaux de Fonds. It is to be hoped that the King of Prussia will not risk a war with the French Republic by any attempt on his part to impose "limits or obstacles to the internal transformation" of Neuchâtel.

ITALY.—The Jesuits, alarmed at the hostile demonstrations made against them by the people, by whom they are deservedly detested, have already quitted the city of Turin. The Journals of Turin having heard of the French Revolution, are now encouraging the King to put himself at the head of the national forces, and to endeavour to effect the liberation of Italy. At Alessandria, and throughout Piedmont, all the warlike preparations are complete. Letters from Rome of the 28th February state, that the committee appointed by the Pope to prepare the constitution was actively engaged in that task. There are to be two chambers; and the one composed of cardinals and clergymen, and the other of representatives of the people. AUSTRIAN ITALY.—By a circular of the 15th ultimo, the communes of Lombardy are informed that they will be charged with a supplementary tax, to meet the expenses incurred in consequence of the extraordinary increase of troops in that part of the empire. The communes, however, have met this demand with a flat refusal, in which step they are cordially supported by the peasantry, who openly declare they will not even pay the poll-tax. All correspondence between Lombardy and France is prohibited.—Eur. Times. The London Times referring to the danger to the existing order of things in Italy, which springs from the French revolution, remarks: "The chief peril is in Lombardy. There the cabinet of Vienna is as yet resolved on unbending resistance. Martial law has been proclaimed in Milan. The Italian subjects of Austria are frantic with rage and excitement; and at such a moment the example of the people of Paris, and the knowledge that they have a French Republic and a French Republic behind the Alps, may give rise to a serious insurrection, if, indeed, some outbreak has not already taken place. In that event, it is well known that nothing can prevent the people and army of Sardinia from sympathizing with the Lombards; all Italy would join the cause; and Austria would, ere long, be contending on the line of the Miisio for the existence of her Italian dominions."

WRECK OF THE OMEGA.—The gratifying intelligence has been received through the New York Herald that the remainder of the passengers and crew of this ship were saved by the bark Highland Mary, arrived safe at New York. Six lives were honourably lost while engaged in saving the passengers; those of the Omega's second officer and five seamen.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.—The Committee of the Nova Scotia House of Assembly have reported highly in favour of the establishment of Telegraphic communication between Halifax and Quebec; a bill passed in the House of Assembly on the 22nd ulto, empowering the Government to form a line to the Northern Frontier, and to enter into arrangements either with the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick or with private Companies, for the completion of the communication. Mr. Gishorne's agency in this matter appears to have been highly efficient.

NIAGARA.—An unprecedented occurrence has taken place at the Falls, which was reported by Telegraph to the Montreal Gazette, as follows, being dated Queeston, March 30, 8 1/2 P. M. "This morning we witnessed an unprecedented spectacle of wonder, long to be remembered, in connexion with the Falls. Suddenly the water fell to a considerable extent, so that the Table Rock was left dry, sufficiently to enable those who were fortunate enough to be in the vicinity, to go far enough across the river as to be directly over the tremendous rock. This truly astonishing feat was accomplished, among others, by ladies; and although the water has to some degree returned, yet the memento of their journey towards the Horse-Shoe centre is still to be seen in a pole there erected.—The villagers of Chippewa thought they had entirely lost their creek. Off the old Chippewa Fort, about 100 feet beyond low water mark, was discovered a burning spring in the bed of the Niagara River, which some had the curiosity to enclose with an old potash kettle, and gun-barrel knitted therein, and succeeded in producing flames and a loud explosion. Several bayonets, muskets, and swords, &c., have been picked up. The water has since returned to nearly its usual level. The cause of the occurrence is conjectured to be an accumulation of ice at the gress of the river, from Lake Erie, closing for a time the outlet."

OPENING OF THE NAVIGATION.—Steamer Chief Justice Robinson arrived at Toronto on the 31st ulto; the Princess Royal at Kingston on the 30th. The Welland Canal is to be opened on the 10th instant. There was a shower of the ice opposite to Montreal on Monday; at Three Rivers there was no ice on Tuesday; and the wharves were covered with water.

ELECTIONS.—Mr. Lafontaine has been re-elected for Montreal; Mr. Price for the first Riding of Yorkshshire.

BOARD OF TRADE.—Officers elected at the annual meeting of the Board of Trade on Monday last: James Dean, Esq., President, H. LeMesurier, Esq., Vice-President, H. J. Naad, Esq., Treasurer; Council: A. Gillespie, J. Bonner, D. Gilmour, J. Gillespie, A. Laurie, C. Wurtele, H. S. Scott, W. Petry, W. Hann, and T. H. Oliver, Esquires. Board of Arbitration: J. Bonner, T. H. Dunn, Jas. Gillespie, W. Stevenson, A. Gillespie, J. Gilmour, W. Petry, C. Wurtele, H. S. Scott, A. Laurie, H. LeMesurier, and J. Dean, Esquires.—Subscription reduced from 8 to 55.

QUEBEC GAOL CALENDAR, 1st April, 1848. Number of prisoners under sentence by "Cohorts"..... 12 Do. under the Police Ordinance, &c..... 65 Do. under the Act of 5 Victoria, Cap. 27..... 3 Do. Selling Liquors without License..... 2 Military prisoners..... 1 Untried do..... 19 Total..... 105 (48 of the above are females.)

The weather has greatly favoured the departure of the ice and snow, and they are disappearing under the influence, alternately, of rain and sun-shine.

P. S.—It is reported this morning that the Lake ice is on its way down.

MARRIED. At the Garrison Chapel, Corfu, on the 13th January last, by the Reverend J. Skinner, I. STANHOPE LOVE, Esq., 16th Regiment, to MATHILDA, eldest daughter of Staff Surgeon READE.

On the 2nd March last, at St. Phillip's Church, Liverpool, by the Rev. Melville Holmes, Incumbent of Transey, Dr. A. G. FENWICK, of Montreal, Canada, to CAROLINE, third daughter of ISAAC HOLMES, Esq.

DIED. Tuesday morning, after a short illness, CHARLOTTE HERBERT, second daughter of JOHN McLEOD, Esq., aged 12 years. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this afternoon, at three o'clock, from her father's residence, without further invitation.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. The next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office on MONDAY, the 10th APRIL. PAID letters will be received to FOUR o'clock; and UNPAID to FIVE o'clock, afterwards.

LETTERS dropped into the NIGHT-BOX, up to NINE o'clock next morning, will be forwarded. Post-Office, Quebec, 1st April, 1848.

AUCTION SALES.

EVENING SALE OF BOOKS, STATUENRY, ENGRAVINGS, &c. Will be sold, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, 6th and 7th inst., at No. 58, St. John Street, next door to Mr. DUGAL'S Fur Store, the following Goods, comprising:—

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BOOKS, carefully selected and in good order, a smaller portion having been laid in last fall.—STATIONERY of every description, among which there is a good assortment of Blank Books, Day Books, Journals and Ledgers, made of the best English paper. Engravings, and a variety of useful and Fancy Articles, Toys, &c. Sale each Evening at SEVEN o'clock. CONDITIONS—CASH.

B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 6th April, 1848.

N. B.—The above would be a rare opportunity to any one possessed of a small capital and desirous of entering into business, as the goods have been carefully selected by the proprietor, who is now obliged to close the business in consequence of the illness of the person who had the management of the concern.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Will be sold on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 11th and 12th of April, at the residence of Mrs. VANOUVOUS, Hotel Keeper, Upper Town Market Place:—The whole of her Household Furniture, consisting of Dining, Card, Loo, Sofa and Bed-Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Carpets, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Beds, and Bedding, Chimney, Pier and Toilet Looking Glasses; China, Glass, and Earthenware, Stoves and Pipes, Kitchen Utensils, with a variety of other articles.

Sale each day at ONE o'clock. Conditions—CASH. B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 6th April, 1848.

FIRE ENGINES.

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

Engines of greater power at Manufacturer's Prices, from £5 upwards. HENRY S. SCOTT. Quebec, 30th March, 1848.

TO BE LET, THE large and convenient STORE, opposite the Exchange, with DOUBLE OFFICES and FIRE PROOF SAFE, in possession of A. BURNS, Esq. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE. Quebec, 22nd 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, SHIPS' SCUPPERS, of any weight or size, made to order on the shortest notice. Quebec, 22nd March, 1848.

WANTS A SITUATION, A young person, a Protestant, competent to teach in all branches of an English education, including plain and fancy needle work, and who can produce highly respectable testimonials from England.

For particulars apply at the Publisher's Office. REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

FOR SALE, THREE SHARES in Bishop's Colonization, in the property of a Clergyman deceased. Inquire, if by letter, Post Paid, of the Rev. W. Ross, Lachine.

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 sums which can be derived from such important duty as LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are divided among the Policy holders by the Mutual System, in which the Society is established, and their attention 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 those 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 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.

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

The above rates, For Life without 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
London.....George Scott,
Dr. Alex. Anderson.
Montreal.....Frederick A. Willson
Dr. S. C. Sewell.
Paris.....David Buchanan....
Port Sarnia.....Malcolm Cameron....
Quebec.....Welch and Davies....
St. Catharines.....Luchian Bell....
Toronto.....Edmund Bradburne....
Dr. Geo. Herrick....
William Lapointe....
Woodslock.....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.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S BAY, QUEBEC.

Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HAESSEL, No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

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 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 Vest of England, KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINGS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., having just received per "DOUGLAS" from London, a general assortment of the best 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.