activity, its permanent interests, and its fixed property, aid not oppose solid barriers, throughout the country, to the restless waves of this stormy sea. It is in the bosem of domestic life, and under its influence, that private. (the basis of public) morality is most securely maintained.

There too, and, in our days there almost exclusively, the affections of our nature. friendship, gratitude, and self-levotion -all the ties which unite hearts in the sense of a common destiny, grow and hourish. The time has been under other forms of society, when these private affections found a place in public life, when devoted attachments times are past, never to return. In the vast and complicated, and ever moving society of our days, general interests and principles, the sentiments of the masses, and the combiand direction of public life.

The private affections are ties too delicate to exercise any powerful influence over the conflicts of that pitiless field. But it is never any of the fields of human action; and the complete absence of tender and faithful attachments in that almost exclusive domain of abstract ideas and general or so fish interests, has robbed political life of a noble ornament and a great source of strength. It shall enable us to visit Montreal and our fuis of incalculable importance to society that there should be some safe retreat in which the affectionate dispositions-I would almost say passions -- of the heart of man may ex- dressing our readers once more, before we pand in freedom; and that, occasionally emerging from that retreat, they may exhibit fifth volume of the Berean; we purpose their presence and their power by some beautiful examples in that tumultuous region of politics in which they are rarely found. But these sound virtues must be nursed in the bosom of domestic life; these sound affections must spring from family affections. Home, the abode of stability and morality. also contains the hearth at which all our affections and all our self-devotions are kindled It is in the circle of the family that it is from that circle that, when circumstances demand, they can go forth to adorn and bless society .- Guizof.

ENGLAND'S HOPE.

The progress of religion in England has been great; but the work remaining to be an influence as now. The corrupt influ-good offices by which they have so materience of the court under George IV, has ally advanced the interests of this publicalong been past. Queen Adelaide set a pure example during the reign of William IV. Victoria has held up before the country not only a blameless, but an admirable specimen of the mother and the wife. Her husband is universally esteemed, and court scandal is not heard of. The influence of this on the upper classes is not to be calculated. Excesses are not fashionable; and what is of the highest families are tudy converted and spiritual men. At least one duke, and several of lower title, could I name, who not only boldly profess the enjoyment of God's saving grace, but frequently hold, in higher circles, what is analogous to cottage preaching, in low ones. It is no rare case now for a courtly array of titled dames and gentlemen to occupy some princely saloon, while titled lips read for them the word of life, and exhort them at length to faith and holiness. Though these meetings are not to be expected in a large proportion of lordly mansions, their existence is what would have strangely surprised the elegant world some hundred years ago. Among the middle classes, too, religious light has greatly increased, and the numbers who enjoy

real religion are large.

Among the masses I doubt whether the as of late years been great. Political intelligence has marched rapidly; Socialism and Chartism have extensively stirred the populace; tectotalism has occupied some of their attention, and enlisted followed their progress, and guided their feet. A dearth of remarkable success is noted in nearly all the Churches. But there is evidently a hungering after more grace, and all I have lately heard and felt leads to a hope that God is about to shed from above a spirit of grace, whereby the Church will be raised to new strength, and led to wonderful victories .- Cor. of Christian Adeocate.

The Berean.

volume of the Bergan; and, in accordance, for them, we cannot doubt but that the Church Almanac, published by the New with former practice, we have to announce proposed addition of Church-room in Quebec, York Protestant Episcopal Tract Society, that we shall take in hand, immediately, the will be the means of raising up church-goers, when, on looking for the lessons set down for publication of a Title-page and Index which and that the interests of this parish will thus the 25th of this month, we found the day will be completed, we fully expect, in two be extensively promoted, by additions to the designated: "Feast, An. V. M. 5th Sunday weeks from this day.

Many of our readers, we doubt not, are the influence of the Gospel. looking for this number with some solicitude | So far as we understand the proposed the superior day, and takes precedence of the out relicit. from the responsibility of editor— promise of good thus opening to them, printed in one part of the article, instead of the plury while at the same time the discontinu- and trust that their prayers will be fervent, "150th year."

dissolution, if domestic life, with its calm by all those whose opinion weighs most, and who have been chiefly active in promoting, so far, the success of our enterprise.

We now find ourselves in a very embarrassing position. To continue bearing the labour and responsibility of editing the BERE. AN as hitherto, is out of our power. To let it expire, in view of the urgencies which have been used to induce us to keep it alive would be no less painful to us than it seems likely to be to any of our supporters. It will now be our endeavour to steer a middle course, by continuing this publication on a strengthened political connections. These plan so far modified as to bring the labour arising from it within the compass of our time and strength. We propose to reduce the frequency of publication, and, corresnations of parties, have the entire possession [pondingly, the terms of subscription. Making just a rough guess, we think it will be in our power to publish so many times as, at our present advance-price, to make our without serious injury that one of the vital terms five shillings a year pre-paid, and elements of human nature is up-rooted out of to give our readers as much matter as twenty of our now weekly sheets con-

tain. The final arrangements for this mode of publication will, however, have to be deferred, until the opening of navigation ture place of residence. In the mean time, we reserve to ourselves the privilege of adwind up our duties in connection with the publishing the Index on a whole sheet, and to fill up some of the space on it with such matter as may present itself for their information.

This arrangement is intended by us mainly as a means of obviating the discontinuance of this paper, with the hope, which we are not willing to relinquish, that the publication the noblest parts of our nature find satisfactionee a week will be resumed by some Editor tions, they would seek for elsewhere in vain; with more command of time and far better qualifications for the duty. Yet, the modified plan may at the same time serve the purpose of an experiment; and in thus announcing our present intention, we express our hope that those friends who have hitherto kindly done is vast. Never perhaps were the acted on our behalf, in obtaining Subscribers English aristocracy so much under Christi- and remitting money, will continue those

On the day of our last publication, the building known to our readers in this city as the Methodist Chapel, in St. Anne Street, was sold by public auction, for the sum of £1,300., and it has since become known not fashionable declines in the aristocratic that the purchasers, Messrs. Noad, Hale, circles. At the same time, many members and Wurtele, propose to secure this property to the Church of England for ever, as a place of worship, endowing it with a moderate supend for the Incumbent Sunday in Lent and also the Annunciation, out of the pew-rents, and using their endeayours for obtaining a further endowment, to provide for the support of the ministry over

remarks contained in our number of Febru- which is of human institution, should give ary 22, how soon it would be our gratifying way to the Sunday, which is allowed to be of duty to announce another of those "striking divine." But he himself attaches no weight nation, neither shall they learn war any instances of munificence" to which we then, to that consideration, because "though the with some faint-heartedness rather than with observation of Sunday be of divine institution, a lively hope of soon seeing the like again, yet the service we use on it is of human apsome of their sympathy; but I fear that made allusion. But it is not simply the fact pointment," And then he goes on to recomspiritual religion has not with equal pace of a liberal thing having been devised, by mend what he esteems the general practice certain individuals, that affords us gratifica. | -general, we conclude, among non-Jurors tion in this matter; but the promise of good like himself-namely, "to make the lesser which the addition of a consecrated place of holy-day give way to the greater; as an worship in connection with our Church in this onlinary Sunday, for instance, to a saint's city bears to the interests of the Church her- day" &c. He does not, however, impose self. When we consider how, at Montreal, this as a decision of the matter, but offers it since the time that Trinity Church was there as a recommendation; and thus, so far as son who here the cost of its erection, not only to treat "an ordinary Sunday," being comthat place of worship has been filled, but manded by God himself, as the ordinance others have been erected, of the need of which which must have precedence over all the few men perhaps thought until Major Chris- appointments by man, however suitable and QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1819. he's gift to the Church had made manifest the becoming in themselves. wants which existed, and the response which We were almost afraid that a Clergyman's The present number completes the fifth grateful souls give to liberal things devised liberty was disputed by the Editor of the number of souls which will be brought under in Lent." and the note appended :

on account of the uncertainty which has for measure, it seems to come precisely under some time been hanging over the future ma- the description which, in our paper before nagement of this publication. It would have referred to, we gave as peculiarly needed been exceedingly gratifying to us, if it had for placing the Clergy on a right footing. In been in our power to inform our readers of the selection of a Pastor (whoever may have arrangements for the transfer of our c. literial the exercise of the patronage) none but a duries to other hands. To our great regret, Clergyman who has passed the orderd of ex- look no farther, and therefore not be aware of the gorrespondence which has been drawn aminution and ordination by a Bishop, and forth by the announcement of our approach- has his testimonials from the last Dioresan Title-page, which states that the notes " are ing removal from this city, and the necessity, to whom he was canonically subject, can rousequent upon it, of our resigning the edi- come into consideration; and probably none torial charge, has brought us only expressions, but a laborious and soul-loving man would of regret, remonstrances, and promises of be successful in forming or keeping logether aid s but from no quarter have we received a congregation. We congratulate our fel- that the Editor's guido is Jebly's Choral any communication at all tending towards low-Churchmen in this city upon the

society into a deplorable state of ferment and | ance of the Berean is carnestly deprecated that the divine complacency would carry the | Service, which at first sight seems to deal | upon what grounds this arbitrary and, on the undertaking, thus liberally commenced, to its completion in the bringing of many lively Church as if they were a pack of cards, to stones to God's spiritual temple.

In our last number, we inserted a portion of the Minutes of the Pebruary Meeting of the Society for PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOW-LEDGE, referring to a proposed celebration of that Society's 150th Anniversary, and signifying that the 5th of this month would accordingly be marked by a Sermon which His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury had kindly consented to preach in St. Paul's Church, at the instance of the Standing Committee.

The recurrence to the Society's first be runnings, thus bespoken by its present Managers, has a peculiar interest, from the probability which exists that a large proportion of he Society's members at this day are wholly unconscious of the circumstances, the feeling of want, and longing for supplies, which gave rise to the institution. In the course of century and a half, it has grown into a stateliness rather untavourable to the recolection of its lowly origin. "A few private gentlemen of the Church of England," says the Society's own official publication, " about the year 1699, met together to consult upon methods for promoting the real and practical knowledge of true religion." A good deal of suspicion was awakened by the methods which these zealous and warm-hearted Church-Laymen adopted, and it became necessary for them to put forth a defence, which was printed in 1714, under the title, "Lotter from a Resident Member of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge:" from it we learn that the members were in the habit of meeting together "to pray, sing psalms, and read the Holy Scriptures; and to reprove, exhort, and edify one

another by their religious conferences." We apprehend that, at this distance of time, the practice of meeting together for such edifying engagements as are here specified has become somewhat obsolete among the members of the Society; and if the 150th anniversary of its formation should to some extent revive among them a taste for those improving exercises; if religious conferences; with prayer, psalm-singing, and united study of the Holy Scriptures, should become once more the distinguishing practice of the Society's members, this third Jubilee of its origin would indeed be an occasion of rejoicing, giving of thanks, and hopeful anticipation.

THE COMMANDMENT OF GOD AND THE ORDINANCE OF Man .- Next Sunday, there will be a concurrence of the Lord's Day with the Festival of the Annunciation, There being first lessons, and Collect, Epistle, and Gospel appointed both for the lifth the question arises, which of the two are to be used: and it has been the usage, so far as our experience goes, to give precedence to the congregation who shall hereafter worship the appointment made for the Lord's Day, within those walls. It is understood, that Wheatly, in his book on the Common Prayer, offers towards that further endowment have admits that " we have no directions either in already been received. The value of the the rubric or elsewhere, which must give building is generally considered as being very place, or which of the two services must be inadequately represented by the price it fetch- used." He notices the practice referred to by us, as being adopted by some ministers, Little did we think, when we penned the and the ground alleged, "that the holy-day, presented to the Church by her true-hearted. Wheatly is concerned, we are still at liberty

"THE FEAST OF THE ANNUNCIATION IS Sunday. The lessons for the Sunday, however, are read; those for the Annunciation being apocryphal. The Collect for the Sunday should be read after that of the Annun. ciation. See Almanac of last year, p. 17.

This direction sounds so authoritative that numbers, by whom it is read, would prohably the "Prefatory Note" on the back of the offered, not as of binding authority, but as suggestions based upon sound principles, and long Ecclesiastical usage." We find, on looking at previous editions of the Almanac,

with the Lord's Day and the Festivals of the be shuffled at the ritualist's pleasure; but upon closer inspection the scheme manifests labour certainly, though a lamentable deficiency in reverence for the Lord's Day. It makes the Festival of the Aununciation the superior day, taking precedence, before the third, fourth, and fifth Sundays in Lent; but it makes the Annunciation the inferior day, yielding to the Sunday before Easter, all the days in Passion-week, Easter Day, and Easter Monday and Tuesday. Thus the three Sundays preceding the Sunday before Easter are made to yield precedence to all the week-days in Passion-week, and the two week-days following Easter Day. We think, our readers will agree with us, that, whatever may be discovered of long Ecclesiastical usage by searching the records of the Church of Rome, no sound principle can ever lead us to judge the six week-days precoding Easter Sunday, and the two weekdays following it, to be superior to the three Lord's Days, 3rd, 4th, and 5th in Lent, as theabove scheme makes them. No persuasion of ritudists of whatever eninence-and ritualists are not always remarkable for spiritual discernment-must induce us to make the fourth commandment of none effect by man's tradition.

The practice which we have commonly enown to be followed, in cases like that which will occur next Sanday, is simply to use the collect for the Annuaciation after that for the 5th Sunday in Lent.

At the recent Annual Meeting of the Nova Scotia Church Society, at Halifax, the Lord Bishop of that Diocese, taking occasion from some allusion made to other Colonial B shops, expressed himself, as we find reported in the Church Times, to the effect " that, if God permitted, the Colonial Bishops of North America might be expected to meet in Holifax, in the ensning month of May, from which he hoped that something beneficial might arise to promote the Missionary exertions of the

King's Collinge, Wisdon, Nova Son-11A .- The But the discontinuing the annual grant of £411, to this insummon, after passing the Hinse of Assembly, was lost in the Legislative Council by a majority or three; 9 being for, and 12 against it.

The following has arrested our attention in ooking over the columns of the paper from which we have taken it. Here is a subject or deep humiliation. The result of Mr. Finlaysou's calculation brings to our recollection a piece of severe sareas a which we inserted on page 76 of our third volume, and a the heading "A vulture's judgment of man warring; 2 we thought it an exaggeration. suitably put in the mouth of an agen vulture lescribed as instructing his young ones. Hut Mr. Finlayson's figures lead him to palge of man pretty nearly like the old bird who suid: Vultures would seldom feed upon his ilesh. had not nature, that devoted him to our uses, infused into him a strange feromy, which we have never observed in any other creature that reeds upon the earth" &c. How painfully does the last year's experience disapnoint the hones of these who, like Lord Al thorp, expected much from "increase of philanthropy." And how carnest should we be in priver that the only power sufficient to correct man's natural nopetite for war may hasten the approach of the period when "nation shall not lift up a sword against nore Pa Micah ay, 35

At a meeting of the Listitute of Actuaries, held a few days since, Mr. Nelson referred to a prophecy, made in 1829, by their newly elected President, Mr. Fullayson. Many years ago, their President prophesied that, in 1818, the whole of Europe would be in a state of commotion. He need not tell them how fully his prophecy had been verified. Mr. Finlayson in reference to this, said, " he had no wish to be considered a prophet, but the circumstance actually took place. He merely arrived at the opinion he had given by calculation, in a committee which sat in 1829, on the subject of friendly societies, before whom he was examined as to the probable rate of interest on an avetage of many years thenceforth. He, (the President, answered, that the rate on a medium of peace and war would range at four percent. on which Lord Althorp asked if he allowed no thing for the increase of philanthropy, believing firmly that the state of peace was itself nothin else but a state of incapacity to make war. The committee seemed astonished at this doctring and one of them (Mr. Pases) asked, was wa the natural state of men. He answered that all history showed that the number of years o peace and war, from any given era, was precisely equal; and not only so, but that the du ration of each succeeding peace was in exact proportion to the socialices of the antecedent war: and when the extranstion so occasioned is repaired, war will immediately follow. On this dictum, he and his son completed, from many elements, an estimate of the exhaustion which Europe had sustained in the twenty five years of the war which ended in 1316, and he confidently predicted that the peace of the world would not be disturbed by any great commotion until after the year 1817. Many or most of his literary friends have been aware of this prediction for at least fifteen years or more. It has often been discussed, but not in print. He regretted to find that the result he anticipited had occurred."-Plymouth Weekly Jour-

THE BIBLE AND TRACTS IN THE ARMY. -The Coloraine Chronicle of the 3d ult., contains the following, amouncement, which has occasioned not a little surprise and some indignation in Ireland:--

"THE ARMY. - A general order from the Horse Guards has been received, forbidding officers from distributing Bibles and tracts amongst the troops, under the penalty of the Sovereign's severe displeasure.

If this statement be authentic, we hope that nome Hon. Member will put the auestion in the House of Commons, whether this . Coneral order" relates to the army in all parts of Her Majesty's dominions, or only in Ireland, and

face of it, irreligious, and we might say, wicked order has been issued? The next step, we must suppose, will be, to foibid, under the penalty of Her Majesty's severe displeasure, any officer to be a member of the Naval and Military lible Society. Her Majesty's "severe displeasure" against the distribution of the lloly Scriptures among her troops, by officers, can only be ascribed to one or the other of two supposable causes; either the implied interfetence with the prerogative of the clerical chap-lains, and, in that case, it must be regarded as a concession to priestly claims and to a most contemptible spirit of ecclesiastical jealousy; or, the enmity of the Romish priests to the dis-tribution of the Protestant Version, in which case, the order is a still more unworthy concession to Popish bigotry. Our readers will not fail to remark, that Bibles are, in this General Order, put upon the same footing as " Tracts.' This is surely in itself an outrage upon religious propriety. We know, indeed, that the publications of the Religious Tract Society have been gratefully received by our soldiers and sailors, among whom their circulation has been attended with the best results. But a jealousy on this point would be more pardonable, how ever caoseless, than in reference to the distri bution of the Word of God. The light in which this order is viewed by some of the Evangelical clergy in Ireland, may be inferred from the fact, that, on the day after its appearance in the papers, (Feb. 4th.) a chergyman preached from Jer. v. 9: Shall I not visit for these thines? south the Lord; and shall not my soul be avenged on such a nation as this P--Patri-

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSISNARY So. CIETY. - The Missionary Record for Febru ary, issued by this Society, contains the 10th Annual Report of its proceedings, and particulars of its Anniversary, held at Monircal on the 1st of last month. With an income of not quite £1600. the Society supports ten male agents, besides femilies, and 68 scholars; and it cannot but be a matter of regret that it should be indebted to its Treasurer to the amount of £124, 19. 3. Though its agency do a not consist of members of our Church, we believe it to be composed of earmently laborious, self-denying men, and they have our best wishes for the success of their labours.

We insert the weighty considerations con tained in the closing part of the Report,

The Province of Lower Canada is in ver soloma circumstances. A great in jurity of a population are Roman Catholics, who are a most beyond belief submissive to their priests and as they eject the great in quity of the Lower Canada members of the Legislatine, tollows, as a natural consequence, that the must, in their torn, be equally subservient the interests of the Church of Rome. But th support of these monders is all but absoluted ecosory to the existence of any ministry, an therefore their voice in all matters concerns Lower Canada must be potential, whatever party be in power. Nor is this ascendancy Romailism merely a speculation; it is preci cally fell, for instance, in our education las and especially in the very great mumber of acof incorporation granted to the multifarious fra ternities unt sisterliands of the Church of Roa in this Province, enabling them each to he properly to a certain annual value. The aura of these charters already granted is protebly sufficient to ensule corporations, in course time, to absorb the greater part of the proper of Lower Canada, by the gradual process will understood in Roman Catholic countries of indicing dying sinners to shorten their pur gatorial pains by bequeathing property for pro-uses. But notwithstanding the great numb of such mants, the Church of Rome is not v satisfied. In other respect, her cry is, " Gre give; " and we cannot expect it to end, so los as the Legislature grants all that is asked.

Besides these ordinary applications, t forces of Romonism are mustering, as we kno by many povious indications, for a great stru ale to regan possession of the lapsed estates the Jesuits, and nothing is more to be fear than that these tracts of land, extending to thousand square miles of Lower Canada, ma owing to the influence we have shadowed fort be again placed at the disposal of the most i sideous of sects. The refugees arriving for Europe need them.

We have entered into this brief exposition the state of taines among us, in order to she all who are interested in Canada, socially a politically, as well as morally and religious that so long as the French Canadian people; blindly devoted to the Church of Rome, so to may we expect the best interests of the cor try to be neglected or rained at the dictation the priests. Thus every motive of regard themselves and their posterity, as well as de sire for the temporal welfare and eternal a tion of the French Canadians, should inde Protestants, without distinction, to support m sionary efforts among that benighted people.

QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS'

BANK.
The Second Annual General Meeting of the Members of this Institution was held at the office of the Bank, on Monday the 12th inst

heing the day appointed by the rules.
Robert Shaw, E-q. was called to the Chair, and the undersigned requested to act as Secre-

J. HALE, Esq., President of the Roard of Trustees, read the following Report of the operations of the Bank for the last twelve months together with the accompanying statements :-REPORT of the Board of Trustees of the Quebec

Provident and Savings Bank, presented to the Members of the Corporation on Monday, the 12th March, 1849.

The return of the prescribed period for the Annual Meeting of the Members of the Quebec Provident and Savings' Bank, affords to the Trustees an opportunity of submitting to their constituents the accompanying statements of the affairs and operations of the Bank during the last twelve months.

It is not necessary, in doing this, to dwell upon the nature of the season through which

those operations have been carried on, marked as it has been by an unprecedented crisis of pecuniary depression which affected every de-It was not to be expected, at a time when the oldest establishments in the Province were feeling the consequences of that depression. that a youthful Institution should be altogether exempt from its effects, particularly one hased upon the existence of surplus capital in the community. Accordingly, the Quebec Provident and Savings Bank, after having the balance of its Deposits rise nearly to the sum of £40,000 within a few weeks from the period of the last annual meeting, was shortly called upon to answer the design of its establishmen and to prove its efficiency as a convenient and ready resource in seasons of extremity for the industrious and provident, by meeting demands in less than seven months amounting to more than £13,000 beyond the receipts, or nearly one-third of the whole sum at the credit of Depositors. The available nature, however, of the investments which the Trustees had made, enabled them to accomplish this

without sacrificing any of the Stocks liank; and now, that season of scarcity having in some measure passed away; they have the satisfaction to report that a gradual and strady augmentation of the funds has been taking place for some months, past, and that the increase in the last quarter is within a trifle of the source. Bank; and now, that season of scarcity having crease in the last quarier is whom a triffe of £5000. During the year, 445 new accounts have been opened, whist 356 have been closed, leaving 734 as the present number of accounts. or 89 more than there were last year. and it is an interesting feature in the analysis of these accounts, that the small ones bear asuch larger proportion to the others than they to at the date of the last Report, -inducing belief, notwithstanding the hardness of the teer that the habit of profiting by the advantees the Bank affords, is extending itself amount

the humbler classes of society.
The Trustees have reason to think that te plan of opening the Office daily, and also ne two evenings of the week for the benefit of the labouring classes, still meets with the approve as it provides for the convenience, of the put lic; and they avail themselves of this occa sion to state that the regularity with which ducted, and the undiminished confidence which it enjoys, are largely owing to the continued diligence and ability of C. H. Gates, Esq., the

The Trustees beg to recommend to the consideration of the Members, the amendments proand of which due notice has been given ;-th one merely intended to fix a more convenient day for the annual meeting, and the other to assimilate for the future the proceedings of this Institution relative to the election of Trustees, to the method adopted for the election of Directors by other Banking Establishments in the Province.

It now only remains to report that the retiring Trustees, who are however, re-eligible, are Messis. J. Bonner, H. S. Scott, J. Moriin, M. D., and A. McDonald.

The whole is nevertheless humbly submit-

JEFFERY HALE,

President Board of Trustees. Quebec, 1st March, 1849.

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	TVHEREC PROVIDENT	DUCKEC PROVINCITATION SAVINGS PANK.		
Sta	aterions prevented at the Am	Statement presented, althe Annual Worling, 12th March, 1819.		
Age March 1To Divance due Popuestars £37,111 0 0	0 0 111'2	March Linear Construction of the March 19 0 0	0 0 tox813	
March ITo Descrits during last twolve		Tank Destuces	9.415 (F. B.	
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3 2. Loss Expenses of the Bank for the past year at J. To Balance at Goodit of the Account, after	452 4 0	Dy interest acround the teleform		255 8 (
paying all expenses	743 3			
	5455 7			£32.515 7 8
Quebec, 1st March, 1849.	(9.	3	C. H. GATES, Cadison	Cather Q. P. A.S. B.

pears by the statement then submitted, there were 645 accounts open, with Deposits amount-

ing to:
During the past
year, 445 new
accounts having been opened, the deposits have amounted

to...........£61,084 8 9 The withdrawals.

356 recounts being closed, to £66,456 4 7 Leaving now due to 734 deposit-

ors the sum of £31.772 4 2

5,371 15 10

An average of £43 each, composed as follows

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u_{i}	20	to	30	83	77
44	30	to	40	38	4.1
44,	40	to	50	84	50
	50	to	100	70	77 "
Over J	C100		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	80	70

On motion of T. W. LLOYD, Esq., seconded by W. H. A. Davies, Esq.,
It was Resolved,—That the Report just read
he received, adopted and published in French

The Members then proceeded to the election by ballot of four Trustees, to replace the four refiring. The poll being closed, the following gentlemen were declared to have a majority of volve and to be duly elected, viz:-

Messis, H. S. Scott, A. McDonald, Jos. Monnin, M. D., and T. H. OLIVER.

Amendments were made to the Rules, relalive to the time of the Annual Bleeting and the election of Trustees, and, after thanks to Mr. Shaw for his able conduct in the Chair, the

C. II. GATES,

Secretary,