families, and even communities, but likewise tending gradually to undermine the foundations of national prosperity and greatness.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Mailloux, seconded by Rev. Mr. Bethune,—

Resolved 5.—That this meeting has heard with profound regret of an intention to bring in parliament during its present session, a bill having for one of its objects, the reduction of the existing duty on foreign spirits—and takes this opportunity of expressing its entire disapprobation of that part of the measure, as tending to introduce into the country, an increased quantity of an article already too great, either for the happiness or wants of the inhabitants.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Symes, seconded by Oliver Ellis, Esq.,—

Resolved 6.—That it is a source of heartfelt thankfulness to the Giver of all good, to witness the triumphs of the temperance cause in so many different parts of the world, as well as in this Province; and this meeting recognises with feelings of the liveliest pleasure and satisfaction, the unwearied exertions of Messrs. Chiniquy, Mailloux, and others, in promoting the progress of this great social amelioration.

Moved by Rev. D. Marsh, seconded by Dr. Barnard,—

Resolved 7.—That the records of Courts of Justice, Police Returns, and Coroners' Reports, together with the history of Lunatic Asylums, Magdalen Institutions, Jails, Penitentiaries, &c., &c., sufficiently demonstrate the fact that Intemperance is the fruitful parent of a vast majority of the crimes and calamities which afflict and disgrace the community; and that the truth of this statement applies with peculiar force to the cases tried at the Criminal Term held this month in Quebec.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Cazeault, seconded by Mr. Bilgh,—

Resolved 8.—That this meeting considers that the number of Tavern Licenses granted in the District, and particularly in the City and Banlieu of Quebec is very great, and altogether disproportioned to the pretended wants of the population; and that with the view of restricting the facility with which licenses are obtained, it is desirable that the Act, 4 Victoria, cap. 28, and all other Acts conferring a discretionary power on the Executive Government of this Province, or any other public authorities, to grant licenses without the certificates required by the Act 2 Victoria, cap. 14, should be repealed, and that more stringent provisions should be adopted.

Moved by Rev. Mr. Drummond, seconded by Rev. Mr. Villeneuve,—

Resolved 9.—That this meeting observes with regret the disregard of the laws relative to taverns, and the impunity enjoyed by those who violate them, whilst the fact cited by His Honour the Mayor, in his address of the 12th instant, that 35 persons in the City of Quebec sell spirituous liquors without license, fully demonstrates the necessity for some legislative measures on this subject; and that in the opinion of this meeting it ought to be the special duty of some public officer to prosecute all delinquents, and that publicity should be given, in the newspapers, to the names as well of those convicted of similar offences, as of those who obtain licenses.

Moved by Mr. Legaré, seconded by Rev. Mr. Davidson,—

Resolved 10.—That in order to give lasting effect to the proceedings of this meeting, it is expedient to appoint a Committee of twenty-one members with power to add to their number, whose duty it shall be to support the recommendations contained in the foregoing resolutions, to collect statistical information relative to the progress of Temperance in this District, to communicate with such Societies as are formed for the same ends, and to make a general annual report to a public meeting of the citizens of Quebec, to be called for that purpose in each year, and that the following gentlemen do compose the said Committee:—

Revd. Dr. Bellangen, Rev. Dr. Mackie, Hon. C. Wilson, Rev. Mr. McMahon, Rev. Mr. Cheney, Rev. Mr. Marsh, Messrs. Jeffery Hale, Benjamin Tremain, W. White, W. Booth, U. J. Tessier, Ls. Lagueux, E. Delos, O'Meara, J. G. Thorncrean, Dr. Rabitaille, Dr. Morrin, C. H. Simard, Dr. Douglas, F. X. Methot, Chs. Langevin.

Moved by Dr. Hall, seconded by J. G. Tourangeau, Esq.,—

Resolved 11.—That a Special Committee of five members be appointed to draft a Petition to the Legislature, founded on the foregoing resolutions, and that the following gentlemen do compose the same:—

Messrs. Hale, Tessier, Symes, Massue and White.

Resolved 10.—That the Petition now read be adopted, and that His Honour the Mayor be authorized to sign it on behalf of this meeting, and transmit the same to each of the three branches of the Legislature.

The Mayor was then moved from the chair and Jeffery Hale, Esq., being called thereto, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman for his dignified conduct; after which three cheers, each loud and long, were given for the Rev. Messrs. Chiniquy, Mailloux, as well as for the Waters of Canada. The meeting dispersed at 10½ o'clock.

We understand the Rev. Mr. Haensel, and Doctors Douglas and Morrin, who were to have spoken, came to the meeting, but could not get through the dense crowd to the platform.

The undersigned acknowledges the receipt, by the hands of the Editor of the Berean, of Five pounds, being a Collection at St. John's Church, Cayuga, C. W., in aid of the Jubilee Fund of the Church Missionary Society, by the Rev. H. Stokeman.

C. H. Gates.

The undersigned acknowledges the receipt of twelve shillings and six pence from the Rev. J. Cornwall, being his subscription for one year to the Quebec Church Missionary Association.

C. H. Gates, Treasurer.

Payments Received:—Rev. R. V. Rogers, No. 209 to 260; Miss Handley, No. 146 to 260; Rev. Jos. Scott, No. 157 to 260.

To Correspondents:—Received C. L. Y.—P. M.—W. W.—Sam.—W. A. W.—Capt. S.—S. G.—P. C. C.—Rev. R. R. C.—Chr. Subscription is not due.

Local and Political Intelligence.

The English Letter-Mail of the 10th of February, by Steamer *Europa*, arrived at Halifax on Wednesday of last week, and at the Quebec Post Office on Sunday morning. The news was soon in hand on Tuesday. The news was expressed from Halifax to St. John's, and transmitted by Telegraph thence to Boston and New York; it reached Quebec by that means of communication on Friday, a mail behindhand.

The Imperial Parliament was opened by the Queen in person on the 31st ult. We insert the speech delivered from the throne, which embraces a great many particulars, and, thanks to that Almighty Ruler to whom reference is made in the closing paragraph, improvement is reported in various great interests upon which the prosperity of large portions of the population chiefly depends.

HER MAJESTY'S SPEECH:

The period being arrived at which the business of Parliament is usually resumed, I have called you together for the discharge of your important duties.

It is satisfactory to me to be enabled to state that both in the North and in the South of Europe the contending parties have consented to a suspension of arms for the purpose of negotiating terms of peace.

The hostilities carried on in the island of Sicily were attended with circumstances so revolting that the British and French admirals were impelled, by motives of humanity, to interpose and stop the further effusion of blood.

I have availed myself of the interval thus obtained to propose, in conjunction with France, to the King of Naples an arrangement calculated to produce a permanent settlement of affairs in Sicily.

The negociations on these matters are still pending. It has been my anxious endeavour, in offering my good offices to the various contending powers, to prevent the extension of a calamitous war, and to lay the foundations of lasting and honourable peace.

It is my constant desire to maintain with all Foreign States the most friendly relations.

As soon as the interests of the public service will permit, I shall direct the papers connected with these transactions to be laid before you.

A rebellion of a formidable character has broken out in the Punjaub, and the Governor-General of India has been compelled, for the preservation of the peace of the country, to assemble a considerable force, which is now engaged in military operations against the insurgents; but the tranquillity of British India has not been affected by these unprovoked disturbances.

I again commend to your attention the restrictions imposed on commerce by the Navigation laws.

If you shall find that these laws are, in whole or in part, unnecessary for the maintenance of our maritime power, while they fetter trade and industry, you will no doubt deem it right to repeal or modify their provisions.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have directed the estimates for the service of the year to be laid before you; they will be framed with the most anxious attention to a wise economy.

The present aspect of affairs has enabled me to make large reductions on the estimates of last year.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I observe with satisfaction that this portion of the United Kingdom has remained tranquil amidst the convulsions which have disturbed so many parts of Europe. The insurrection in Ireland has not been renewed, but a spirit of disaffection still exists, and I am compelled, to my great regret, to ask for a continuance, for a limited time, of those powers which, in the last session, you deemed necessary for the preservation of public tranquillity.

I have great satisfaction in stating that commerce is reviving from those shocks which, at the commencement of last session, I had to deplore.

The condition of the manufacturing districts is likewise more encouraging than it has been for a considerable period.

It is also gratifying to me to observe that the state of the revenue is one of progressive improvement.

I have to lament, however, that another failure in the potate crop has caused very severe distress in some parts of Ireland.

The operation of the laws for the relief of the poor in Ireland will properly be a subject of your inquiry, and any means by which those laws may be beneficially amended, and the condition of the people may be improved, will receive my cordial assent.

It is with pride and thankfulness that I advert to the loyal spirit of my people, and that attachment to our institutions which has animated them during the period of commercial difficulty, deficient production of food, and political revolutions.

I look to the protection of Almighty God for favour in our continued progress, and I trust that you will assist me in upholding the fabric of the Constitution, founded as it is upon the principles of Freedom and Justice.

From Willmer & Smith's *European Times* most of the succeeding articles are selected.

The progress of the cholera continues much the same as at our last report. The total number of cases which have occurred from the first appearance of the disease now amounts to 11,147, whereof 4939 have died, 3053 have recovered, and 3155 are under treatment, or the result is not stated. The district of London is now comparatively free of the malady, only three new cases being reported last Wednesday. In the provinces the number is equally inconsiderable, seven only being announced. In Scotland, however, the daily returns have still varied between 150 and 200 daily, until the last return when they only reached 124, of which 57 had proved fatal; the recoveries, however, now appear to be in a greater increasing ratio. Indeed, we now hope that the worst is over, and that, with the daily improving weather, the malady will gradually disappear. With the exception of Belfast, where the disorder is now on the decline, no part of Ireland has been visited with this frightful scourge to any extent, and it is, perhaps, not too sanguine to believe that the disease is altogether upon the wane on this side of the Atlantic.

Trade and commerce, in all their branches, continue to improve. In every department great activity prevails, and the transactions going forward in our produce markets are to a considerable extent. Our Cotton trade manifested increased buoyancy, and sales to a large extent have been going forward, whilst prices continue to advance. The grain trade is steady, and prices during the fortnight have been well supported. We notice a good demand for Sugar, Tea, and Coffee, in all the leading markets throughout the United Kingdom. Articles of American production find a fair demand, and prices, particularly for Cured Provisions, Ashes, Naval Stores, &c., keep at a figure which remunerates the importers. The Metal market has also participated in an improved state of trade. Our accounts from the manufacturing districts are also of an encouraging character, holders of goods being firm in their operations, and sanguine as to a good spring trade. In Manchester orders come as fast as they can be executed, notwithstanding the whole amount of steam power brought into requisition since the beginning of the new year. The Stock market is buoyant, and the value of both Public Securities and of Railway Shares are on the advance.

The Funds have again been extremely buoyant upon the French news, of a further majority obtained. Consols have touched 92¼ and 93 for account, being 92¼ to 92⅞ for money. The New Three and a Quarter per Cents. have been 93¼ and 91, and the Three per Cents. 92¼ to 93.

In conformity with the universal opinion in England, and with that entertained by the vast majority of reflecting Irishmen, it has been recommended by the Lord Lieutenant to renew for a limited period the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act in Ireland, and the bill has already been read a first time in the House of Commons. In the powerful language of Lord John Russell, it is deemed unwise "too soon to loosen the bandage from the wound, which might again bleed; and with reference to which it is necessary to take every precaution." The incendiary letters of Mr. M'Gee, first published in the *New York Herald*, furnished no slight grounds for this continued encroachment upon the British constitution; and, in the language of Lord Clarendon, the leaders of the insurrection of last autumn, notwithstanding the clemency they had experienced from the crown, exhibited only "regret for their failure, and their hopes are directed to a more successful issue on the first opportunity."

In the case of Mr. Duffy the grand jury have again found a true bill against him, but as usual there are more law arguments in progress before the trial proceeds. On Wednesday evening the Chancellor of the Exchequer again came forward in the House of Commons and proposed a fresh vote of relief for Ireland. It is, however, of small amount, and only to be applied to ward off actual starvation in some districts.

India.—Since our last another mail has arrived from India with dates from Bombay to the 4th January, from Calcutta to the 24th December, and from the seat of war in the Punjaub to the 21st December. The intelligence may be comprised in a few words. No further battle had taken place with the Sikhs. Their army had retreated fourteen miles beyond the camp of General Thackwell, with whom Lord Gough had come up, with the main body of the British army. All further hostilities seem to be suspended till the army now before Moultan shall have reduced that place and joined the divisions under Lord Gough. The siege artillery had arrived at Moultan, and the bombardment and attack were to be made on Christmas-day. This pause in the main operations of the campaign has produced an undefined sense of dissatisfaction with Lord Gough, and it is very confidently reported in the metropolis that orders have been dispatched from the India House to remove him from the chief command of the Indian army of the Punjaub; and it is said that Sir George Napier, who is now at Nice, has been offered the command. A body of Dost Mohamed's troops are reported to have entered Peshawur, which, if true, will materially add to the difficulties of the war in that quarter.

Colonel A. S. H. Mountain, of the 29th Foot, has received the appointment of Adjutant General to the Queen's forces serving in the East Indies, vice Col. Cureton, killed in action.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, K. C. B., recently Her Majesty's Ambassador in Spain, has been appointed to succeed Sir R. Pakenham as British Minister at Washington.

The newspapers contained numerous notices of projected adventures in connection with the gold-mines of California.

Liverpool, Feb. 10th.—The expiration of the Corn Laws has operated favourably upon breadstuffs. The trade has been steady since the 1st, and the tendency since that time has been upward. The market is now a little duller, and in a languid state. American Flour quoted at 26s. a 27s. for Western Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans; for Ohio, 25s. 6d. a 28s. 6d.; for American and Canadian white Wheat, 7s. 3d. a 7s. 6d., and red at 6s. 6d. a 7s.—Indian Corn has latterly declined, and prices have receded: present prices, 30s. a 31. for white; 31s. 6d. a 32s. for yellow.

France.—The question whether the Assembly is promptly to dissolve itself, and give way to a constitutionally elected legislature, continues undecided. Rumours of a plot against the existing Government agitated the metropolis for several days; and the measures of precaution taken against attempts at disturbance gave it once more the appearance of a city in a state of siege. It is affirmed, that Marshal Bugeaud was dispatched to bring up a portion of the army of the Alps to the vicinity of Paris. All passed off, however, without any outbreak. Serious differences had, however, manifested themselves between the Garde Mobile and the regular troops. All was tranquil at the latest dates. The state of the French funds was improving: 3 per cents f 46. 90; 5 per cents f 77. 50.

Our last intelligence from Paris brings not only general confirmation of the wide extent of the plot formed to overthrow the Bonapartist Government, but also of the general tranquillity which had succeeded the alarm and danger of last week. The clubs have for the most part continued closed, but secret societies held their meetings, and their machinations are only held in check by the resolute attitude assumed by the military authorities. Marshal Bugeaud and General Changarnier have intimated to the disturbers of society, that the very first overt act of physical force, which the Socialists may venture upon, will be crushed without remorse or mercy. The High Court of Justice, which is about to assemble at Bourges, may have other culprits to try besides Barbès Raspail, and his confederates; inasmuch as the existence of the late plot seems to be placed beyond a doubt by successive reports from the various departments. At the moment we write all is tranquil.

The vast majority of the people of Paris, and almost all those of the departments ask for peace—they implore internal peace. Even Lamartine concluded his harangue to the Assembly upon the question of its dissolution, with the emphatic words "Let us fall!" True indeed it is that it can only be by the fall of the Assembly that even a moderate Republic can be secured. Divided as parties are, a voluntary dissolution, however generally anticipated, seems to our own simple judgment almost too much to expect from any body of usurpers. They claim the right of settling the budget before they dissolve; they will find some other pretext to continue their mischievous course, and it can only be under a strong pressure from without that they will eventually yield. The Monarchists are organising their plans for the future elections, and it is conjectured that no more than 100 pure Republicans will be returned to the new Assembly. Many events must however, happen before a formal legislative Chamber can be regularly convoked.

Austrian Dominions.—The state of siege continues at Vienna, and severities, which cannot fail to alienate the hearts of the people from their new Sovereign, are still committed under the rule of the military leaders. In Hungary, so far as encounters have taken place between the Emperor's troops and the insurgents, the advantage has been on the side of the former. Deputies were to have been sent to Vienna from the Lombardo Austrian provinces, for the purpose of framing a future constitution for that portion of the Emperor's dominions; but the aversion of the people to Austrian rule in any shape prevented any deputies from being chosen or sent.

In Italy, the most striking new feature is the appearance of 7 Spanish vessels, with 3000 men on board, off Gaeta, being destined to aid the Pope; the men of this armed force call themselves "Crusaders for the Holy See."

The Schleswig-Holstein difficulty continues the subject of active negotiations, now carried on in London; and some mode of arranging it amicably will, it is hoped, be discovered.

Prussia is little in a condition to resume military operations against Denmark in the affair of the Duchies. Her armed force is too much required at home. The elections were proceeding, General Wrangel maintaining such vigilance as would allow little chance of success to any attempt at disturbance.

German Empire.—The Frankfort Assembly, having decided in favour of an "Emperor of the Germans," has further declared that this dignity shall not be hereditary: vote of 270 against 216. The relations which Austria may consent to bear towards the Empire, are still involved in doubt. The King of Prussia (who was generally considered to be looked to by the Frankfort Assembly to become the Emperor) is said to have declared that he will accept no position that may be offered to him by the Frankfort Assembly, except with the entire assent of the other German powers.

The Weather (in Halifax, N. S.) during the past week has exhibited some remarkable changes. The heaviest fall of snow which has visited Halifax and the country for 54 years, took place on the night of Monday last. The roads for the succeeding 24 hours were impassable. Since then the weather has been cold as usual at the season, and the Harbour has frozen, not however to that extent as to prevent a channel being kept open for the passage of the Steamships to Cunard's Wharf. The Steamship Margaret was employed yesterday and to-day in breaking the ice.—*Church Times, 16th February.*

Fire at Kingston.—On Sunday (the 18th) about the close of the forenoon service in the Church, a fire broke out in Queen's College Buildings. It originated in the third story, in one of the Students' rooms, and destroyed part of the building used as a Boarding house, and also the part occupied by Professor Romanes. Fortunately, the fire was prevented from extending to the Class Rooms, Library, and College School. From the circumstances of the fire occurring during the day, most of the furniture and other moveable property was saved. The part of the buildings burned belonged to Mr. James Morton, Distiller, who, we regret to say, will be a loser of some £500, not having been insured.

The Fire Companies, and Hook & Ladder Company, were early on the spot, and exerted themselves to the utmost to subdue the flames. The Rotary engine, which is kept in that part of the City, was the first which arrived. Notwithstanding that the carters were on the ground as early as could be expected, there was, as usual, a great deficiency in supply of water, a deficiency which will ever be felt until the City is properly supplied with water, when fires will, with the engines now at command, rarely ever extend beyond the buildings in which they originate. The fire will cost the City another twenty or thirty pounds for water alone. Keep that in mind, ye rate-payers, who shrug your shoulders when asked to lay out a fifty-dollar bill in a share in the Water Works.—*Argus.*

Arrival Extraordinary.—Our readers will be as much astonished at reading, as we were at hearing that Mr. Lyon Mackenzie, of Upper Canada Rebellion notoriety, arrived on Saturday by the American Mail Stage. His Excellency's advisers will, we understand, find the Hon. Gentleman at the Exchange Hotel.—*Montreal Gazette.*

Indemnity for Rebellion Losses.—At the meeting of persons opposed to this measure, held on Friday afternoon, James Gibb, Esquire, was called to the chair, and W. Kimlin, Esquire, M. D., requested to act as secretary. The meeting was addressed by the chairman and by Messrs. Andrew Stuart, J. B. Forsyth, H. S. Scott, G. Hall, and other gentlemen, and the following resolutions were passed, and a memorial to His Excellency the Governor-General, founded on them and signed by the chairman on behalf of the meeting, was transmitted by Saturday's mail. A counter-meeting in favour of the ministerial measure is talked of.

Moved by A. Stuart, Esq., seconded by A. Gillespie, Jr., Esq.,

1st Resolved.—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the measure now brought forward by the Provincial Administration, having for its object the payment of losses to those who were in arms against the Queen in the rebellion of 1837 and 1838, is unjust in principle and repugnant to every feeling of honour and honesty.

Moved by J. B. Forsyth, Esq., seconded by H. S. Scott, Esq.,

2nd Resolved.—That, by such act of amnesty, many who fled to foreign countries to escape justice could, if this measure pass, now return and claim compensation for losses they had sustained while fighting against their Sovereign.

Moved by Charles Alleyn, Esquire, seconded by W. Petry, Esq.,

3rd Resolved.—That a petition to His Excellency the Governor General be prepared, embodying the foregoing resolutions, and praying that he will be pleased to dissolve parliament, and take the sense of the country on the proposed measure.

Moved by H. Gowen, Esq., seconded by G. Hall, Esq.,

4th Resolved.—That this meeting formally protests against pledging the revenue of this Province for so unhallowed an object, and that the chairman and secretary of this meeting, with the movers and seconders of the resolutions be a committee, with power to add to their number, to carry out the views of this meeting.

On motion of H. Gowen, Esq., seconded by A. Campbell, junior, Esq., it was resolved that Mr. Gibb do leave the chair, and Mr. Gowen having been called thereto, the usual thanks were voted, and the meeting was dissolved.—*Quebec Gazette.*

Accidents.—On Thursday last as Mr. Francis Larue, of Pointe-aux-Trembles, was on his way down to Cap St. Ignace, on a visit to some relatives in that parish, with two of his sisters, in a cariole, on the ice, opposite the parish of Beaumont, the horse fell into an opening between two ice-banks, and striking his head against the ice, was killed. The cariole also fell in, with one of the young ladies in it, her brother and sister having leaped upon the ice; but she was fortunately supported on the water by her clothes, until rescued from her perilous and not very pleasant situation, with the assistance of some persons who happened to be passing by at the time.—*Gazette.*

The Season.—From observations made with first-rate instruments on the St. Louis Road, it appears that the maximum degree of cold this winter occurred on the 19th of last month, when the mercury fell to 23½° below the zero of Fahrenheit;—it has also fallen every day below that point, between the 31st of January to the 21st of February, both included—and the minima of registrations during that period have reached the extraordinary average of 11° below zero daily, for 22 consecutive days.

The Weather, since last Thursday, has continued mild, and our streets begin to show the marks of the gradual melting of the snow, by exchanging their dazzling white for colours far less pleasing. Thermometer from 16° up to 30° above zero, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

This morning 35° above zero, and a regular thaw.

DIED.

On Thursday morning, February 15th, Lucy Hartshorne, wife of the Rev. Jonathan Shortt, Rector of Port Hope.

On Sabbath morning, 25th ult., James Thom, Esq., Teacher, aged 63 years.

Of the Cholera, at New York, on the 21st ult., aged 21, Mr. Spencer Sutherland, late of Quebec.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, ON FRIDAY, 2nd MARCH, 1849.

PAID letters and Newspapers will be received to FIVE o'clock, P.M.

UNPAID letters to EIGHT o'clock, on SATURDAY MORNING.

PROSPECTUS OF L'ANNALISTE RELIGIEUX ET LITTERAIRE.

THE REV. C. H. WILLIAMSON,

Rector of the Church Du Saint Sauveur, in New York, announces his intention of publishing a Monthly Religious Journal in French.

The late extraordinary political events of Europe, combined with the advantages which this country presents to emigrants, have recently caused a great addition to the French population, not only in this city, but in other parts of the United States. There has, however, been no corresponding increase of papers or publications adapted to their wants or circumstances.

There is not at present a French religious newspaper published in the United States, and this seems to be a favourable time to supply the deficiency.

Besides copious extracts from French religious publications, *L'Annaliste* will contain, in a condensed form, the domestic religious intelligence of the day, with such literary and scientific selections as may interest the young; it being the intention of the editor to make his paper a welcome visitor, not only in the families of our French population, but also in those of our native citizens where the French language is understood.

The first number of the paper, which may be considered a fair specimen of its future style and character, will be widely distributed; after which it will be furnished to subscribers only.

To insure for the paper a very general circulation, the price is fixed at the low rate of $1 a year. Such terms as these will oblige the proprietor, in all cases, to require payment in advance—without which it must be apparent that the paper cannot be sustained.

One page will be devoted to advertisements, which will be inserted at the rate of $1 for sixteen lines.

The office of the paper will be at the Mission Station of the Rev. C. H. Williamson, No. 68 Duane street, where all communications must be addressed, post-paid.

The first number will be issued on the first Saturday in March.

New York, Jan. 15, 1849.

Subscribers' names and payments will be received at Mr. G. Stanley's, Bookseller, 4 St. Anne Street.

EDUCATION.

MRS. HATTON, who has for several years been engaged in Tuition, purposes opening, in March next, an Establishment in this City, for the Education of Young Ladies. Having had much experience, she trusts that her system of Instruction (in which especial care and attention are bestowed on the religious and moral training of her pupils) will be found to merit the support of those Parents who may place their children under her charge.

The course of tuition will comprise the usual branches of a thorough English Education, (viz: Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, Ancient and Modern History, Elements of Natural Philosophy, and the Use of the Globes, also Needlework, Music, French, and Drawing.

TERMS:

English (all branches) and French, Junior Classes,	£6 per annum.
Senior Do.	10 "
Music,	8 "
Drawing,	6 "

Reference has been kindly permitted to
Lady Caldwell,
Mrs. Bowen, Quebec.
Rev. George Mackie, D. D.
Rev. H. Hellmuth, Shrewsbury.
Mrs. Lunn, Montreal.

Quebec, 8th February, 1849.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY

THE Depository of the Quebec Branch of the Church Society, is now at MESSRS. WALTON & TODD, FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTAMENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS are on SALE.

Montreal, May 26, 1848.

Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICE, 131, 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 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.

THE CANADA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Established 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, President.
JOHN YOUNG, Vice President.
BURTON & SADLEIR, Solicitors.
PHYSICIANS:
G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance upon Lives and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase *Annuities* or *Reversions* of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise *a most material reduction of rosts*; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annuities, whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with or without participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the Half Credit System having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

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

Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.
15	1 13 1	1 6 5	
20	1 17 4	1 9 11	
25	2 2 9	1 14 7	1 17 6
30	2 9 3	2 0 2	2 2 6
35	2 16 9	2 6 4	2 9 8
40	3 6 2	2 14 8	2 17 6
45	3 17 0	3 4 0	3 10 4
50	4 13 1	3 17 11	4 3 1
55	5 17 8	4 19 11	5 3 4
60	7 10 10	6 9 11	6 13 2

The above rates, *For Life without Participation* and *Half Credit*, will, upon comparison be found to be lower than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured *with participation* will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already appointed:

Brantford	William Muirhead
Cobourg	James Cameron
Colborne	Robert M. Boucher
Dundas	Dr. James Hamilton
	George Scott
London	Dr. Alex. Anderson
	Frederick A. Willison
Montreal	Dr. S. C. Sewell
Paris	David Buchan
Port Sarnia	Malcolm Cameron
Quebec	Welch and Davies
St. Catharines	Lachlan Bell
Toronto	Edmund Bradburne
	Dr. Geo. Herrick
Woodstock	William Lapenotiere
	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.

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

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to merit a continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY, CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., having just received per "Douro," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in the usual style, at moderate charge.

R. KNIGHT,
12, Palace Street.
Quebec, November 1848.