

Fresh orders of banishment to their communes have been issued against M. Tachet, pastor of the Free Church at Valleyre, and against M. Deacombaz, pastor, whom the justice of the peace of Morges, more accommodating than that of Lausanne, gave authority to be arrested in his domicile. Our rulers are evidently recommencing, with fresh ardour, the agitation against the missionary pastors, and they are now obtaining signatures to a petition demanding their banishment from the canton.

**REFORMED CHURCH OF FRANCE AND THE FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.**—We understand that Dr. Cunningham, of Edinburgh, and Mr. Honnor, of Glasgow, have just returned from Paris. They were introduced to the Assembly of the Reformed Church of France by the Rev. Frederick Monod, of Paris, and most kindly received by the Moderator and brethren. The assembly is deeply engaged in considering what is the duty in present circumstances as to a "Confession of Faith." The great majority seem to wish to allow matters to continue as they are in this respect. Some even of the faithful brethren are desirous of delay; but opposite and more decisive views found able and eloquent defenders in M. Frederick Monod, M. Gasparin, and Professor Bonet. The discussion of this question had continued for some days before Dr. Cunningham and Mr. Honnor left, and was expected to continue for some days longer, but there is every reason to fear that few, besides those we have mentioned, will be prepared to take any decisive step at this time. It was always expected that many who belong to that body which has in reality no Church constitution, would resist any proposed reformation; but it is said to think that any who know and value the truth of God, should be content with things as they are, more especially when there is such an evident call in Providence for the friends of the truth taking a more suitable and decisive position. Matters, however, have come to a crisis somewhat unexpected, and doubtless, many who do not at present support those who, with great power of argument, and great earnestness of appeal, urge immediate action, will soon feel themselves shut up to follow them, and to join with them in raising a free and spiritual Church in France. The importance of this, at the present moment, in that great country, it is impossible to over-estimate. Numbers are of far less moment than spiritual truth and devoted energy. Our God "saveth by many, or by few." And with His blessing everything may be expected from the men who, standing as much alone, as they yet do, have not yet shrunk from taking the lead in this most important movement. Let prayer without ceasing be made for them, and for all in that land who feel with them. The very discussion of the questions brought up is a matter of vast importance at the present time; and light may break in upon many a mind in the course of these discussions.—*Scottish Guardian.*

**DIFFICULTIES OF FRENCH BOOKSELLERS.**—The French book-selling trade has suffered much from the revolution of February; it has even received a heavier blow than any other business. When fathers of families fall into difficulties, and fear the loss of all that they possess, new books are no longer purchased; for books are, after all, articles of luxury which can easily be dispensed with. The distress of our publishers has become so great, that in order to find buyers, a species of lottery has been proposed. The papers have recently announced that the booksellers of Paris propose selling, under the auspices of Government, 125,000 tickets of 25 francs each. Each subscriber will at first receive in books the value of the sum subscribed. Then, the first thousand tickets, drawn by lot at the Hotel de Ville, of Paris, will procure the subscribers, prizes or lots of 150,000 francs, 75,000 francs, 45,000 francs, 25,000 francs, 15,000 francs, and so forth. This is a silver bait offered to the French, in the hope of emptying the overcrowded warehouses of the publishers.

This strange and, as I think, as connected with the history of the press, altogether unparalleled fact, shows to what a state the book trade is at present fallen.—*Cor. Ecany. Christendom.*

The A. A. H. has received 15s. on account of Mrs. Platt, by the hands of the Ed. Berean. Oct. 25th, 1848.

**PAYMENTS RECEIVED.**—Messrs. R. Chambers. No. 209 to 260; Jos. Jones, No. 249 to 260; Wm. Hall, 189 to 210; J. G. Jorvis, 209 to 260; Wm. Forbes, 53 to 207.

Town Major Knight, No. 195 to 216.

**TO CORRESPONDENTS.**—Received W. C. F. the paper was sent in the parcel with all the others, and should have reached C. A. on the proper day.—The Lines from O. scarcely been able to open them yet.—C. Y.—D. C. N.—F. M.—T. T.

**Local and Political Intelligence.**

Since our last publication, we have had our usual supply of English periodicals by the *Britannia*, to the 30th September, and by the *Niagara*, to the 7th instant. The letters by the latter arrived in town on Sunday evening, the newspapers on Tuesday morning. Several items of intelligence under heading FRANCE, selected from the *Eur. Times* of Sept. 30, will be found on our fourth page. In looking over the additional week's news, we are thankful to find that the disturbances on the European Continent of which we read were of a secondary character; painful enough in themselves, but not such as to defeat existing endeavours at consolidating governments, restoring peace, settling finances, and reviving commerce.

Our gracious Sovereign has returned to the Isle of Wight from her short abode in the retirement of Balmoral Castle.

Mr. Smith O'Brien's trial was still going on at the latest period to which the advice by the *Niagara* goes. The Government very properly maintained the utmost watchfulness. Quietness had been maintained. More arrests were taking place. The *Eur. Times* has the following remark:

"If we may believe many of the reports which reach us from Dublin, as well as the facts proved on Mr. O'Brien's trial, it would appear that many of the clergy have been deeply implicated in the late movement, but that the Government is using every means within its power to prevent unnecessary disclosures, with an evident desire to screen the delinquents. The details of Irish politics are, however, so saturated with secret passions and misrepresentation, that, with all our desire to be faithful and impartial historians of the events of the time, we have the greatest difficulty in discriminating truth from falsehood."

The following refers to a letter addressed by Lord Lifford to the Chairman of a Society formed to promote the visionary scheme of making the Imperial Parliament hold its meetings from time to time in Dublin:

"His Lordship denies that trade is diminishing in Ireland, and that her manufactures are disappearing. He cites with great success the great increase of trade around Belfast, which he calls the Manchester and Liverpool of Ireland! He shows that the whole of the north of Ireland has gone on improving, and asks, if that portion of the country could improve under the existing laws, why the southern and western districts cannot improve also. We find that, in spite of the disasters of late years, an immense amount of Consols has been transferred to the Irish people, showing that accumulation is going on; and we really believe that if the Irish would abjure party politics, and devote their great energies to the practical improvement of their country, the scenes of misery we have witnessed, and which we fear, are still in store for us during the approaching winter, would become matters of past history, and would be scarcely remembered in the rapidly improving state of the country."

We subjoin articles gleaned from the *Eur. Times* and other sources on the aspect of things, political and commercial.

Domestic politics continue in a perfectly dormant state. It will be seen that the Court has returned from Scotland. The Queen having sailed from Aberdeen, was overtaken by a gale of wind, and put back into port, whence she proceeded by railway to London, and from thence to the Isle of Wight, where her Majesty and suite arrived on Monday last. On the following day the splendid double-headed United States frigate, the *St. Lawrence*, arrived at the Island off Cowes, and proceeded on Wednesday to Copenhagen. She fired a tremendous salute from her heaviest guns as she passed Osborne-house, on the summit of which the royal standard of England was floating.

There has been an improved feeling in commercial affairs during the past week.—Colonial produce is in better request as the consumption is increasing, but prices still rule low. An opinion prevails that as head-stocks get cheaper and foreign arrivals increase, our produce markets will resume their former activity. The corn trade has been steady, but not active during the week, and prices for most articles are on the decline. Money is also in abundance, and the rate of interest rules low, whilst in the manufacturing and mining part of the country, trade has a more active and animated appearance, and wages are on the advance.

The market for English Securities has been tolerably steady during the past week, and lately prices have rather advanced. Consols, on the 6th Oct. 85½ to 86.

The weather during the past week has still been of an unfavourable character. In the midland counties, especially, so much rain has fallen that the land has been flooded to a considerable extent, and the new Wheat crop is considerably affected by the wet. We learn that in Scotland, especially, there are considerable patches of Corn in the fields, and the inclemency of the weather, which has been so general in the South, would make us uneasy for these districts, but we learn that drier weather has prevailed in Scotland, and as we said last week, the vast bulk of the harvest is gathered in throughout the three kingdoms. The prevailing dampness has naturally created a demand for old Wheat, but the tendency to an increase of prices in cereal produce generally is completely counteracted by the continued large arrivals from abroad, and, indeed, a small decline of prices has taken place at the great places of consumption.

In Ireland the potato disease has committed universal havoc; and every day establishes the certainty that not only a large quantity of Indian Corn will be needed for that country, but some scheme of eleemosynary aid must be adopted in various districts before the winter has passed over. The increased averages indicate that there will be a slight advance of a shilling or so in the duty. So long as it remains at four shillings per quarter the arrivals are cleared, but as the duty advances it will become a calculation of whether the charges of interest of money and warehousing counterbalance the future advantage of clearing the whole free of duty when the present corn-law shall expire. In the Baltic ports prices continue to rule very high, especially for fine qualities. In the Mediterranean markets considerable purchases have been made, especially of Indian Corn. Under all circumstances, we do not anticipate any violent fluctuation of prices, especially as the business of the Corn market is generally speaking in a sound state.

**THE CHARTISTS IN ENGLAND.**—The trial of the Chartist leaders for "levying war" against the Queen, in August last, has been brought to a conclusion in London. The prisoners Dowling, Caffey, Fay, and Lecky have all been found guilty, and have been transported beyond the seas for their natural lives. Ritchie, who pleaded guilty, (Mr. Ballantyne, his counsel, seeing it was hopeless to struggle against a conviction,) received the same sentence. Shaw, Gurney, Able, Snowball, Scadding, Martin, Jones, Arque, and Fowley, were sentenced to two years' imprisonment; and Winspore, Prowton, Conway, and Morgan, to eighteen months, with fines of £10 each. Shaw, in consideration of his superior education, was fined £50. The whole of these pleaded guilty of the misdemeanour charged, and are to find security for their good behaviour for various terms. Eleven other defendants who had pleaded "not guilty" their cases offering many points in their favour, were discharged upon their own recognisances to appear when called upon, and thus terminated the sessions.

**CHARITISM.**—A Rev. gentleman of this town, while in conversation the other day with an individual who formerly figured as a red-hot stickler for the six points, being struck with the subdued language in which his political ideas were now clothed, remarked "why? I thought you were a Chartist." "So I was, Sir," rejoined the other; "but"—and the answer is deeply significant—"I have lately built two cottages." Comment would be misplaced.—*Lancaster Guardian.*

FRANCE.—Advices have arrived to-day of serious disturbances which have broken out at Lyons. It appears, from the Lyons journal, that early on Tuesday morning, the gendarmes of Lyons, whose corps has been recently dissolved, presented themselves at the prefecture to demand the month's pay, which had,

they said, been promised them. Being allowed to enter the hotel, they possessed themselves of it, and kept the prefect in custody for three-quarters of an hour.—Crowds assembled around the building; but a regiment of dragoons, returning from exercise, charged them, and drove them away, also clearing the hotel, and releasing the prefect. The vicinity of the prefecture was then occupied militarily. The alarm caused was so great that the shops in the vicinity were closed. At half-past nine o'clock a group of twenty gendarmes armed the two sentinels of the Mont de Piété. They then attempted to force themselves into the guard-house, but the men occupying it having barricaded themselves in it, they did not succeed. They, however, broke all the windows.

At ten o'clock, 200 mobiles presented themselves at the Hotel de Ville, with a red flag. Being charged by the soldiers, they immediately dispersed. General Geman and his staff accompanied by an escort, traversed the city.

At 11 o'clock the Place de la Prefecture and the vicinity were occupied by the military. Groups of the mobile were traversing the streets, and it was said that some of them had gone to the Croix-Rouge.

The *Courier de Lyons* says:—"It is hoped that this échauffourée will not have any other consequences. Still we think the authorities would do well to be on their guard."

At half-past 12 o'clock, a battery of artillery had arrived upon the place of the Prefecture, and cannon was planted so as to sweep all the approaches. At the departure of the latest accounts the insurgents were endeavouring to raise barricades in the Rue Mercier.

Singular reports are circulated this evening of a plot that has been detected against the National Assembly. It is certain that agents have been discovered who have been employed in corrupting the operatives, to induce them to make an attempt upon the Assembly with the cry of "Vive Barbes," "Vive Raspail!" It is affirmed, however, by some, that these things are got up by the Government itself, to enable it the more easily to crush the Red Republic.

Accounts which are given as the most recent from Europe, and are credited to the *New York Herald*, describe the outbreaks at Lyons as completely suppressed.

A report had spread, that Austria refused the mediation of Great Britain and France in its Italian affair. This is contradicted by the Paris Government paper, the *Monitor*.

The question, how the President of the French Republic is to be elected, is agitating the nation. General Cavaignac has declared against the plan of having him elected by the suffrages of the whole body of electors; he will support the proposal now before the Assembly to have the President elected by the National Assembly.

**GERMANY.**—The city of Frankfurt has not been further disturbed. As far as we can judge, the recent riots have somewhat strengthened the Central Power, but we as yet perceive no progress towards such a settled form of authority as would give Germany the title she claims of being considered an *United European Power*. Whilst Prussia and Vienna remain disorganized, the proceedings at Frankfurt may go on uninterruptedly, but we tremble for the day when order shall be established in Berlin and Vienna, for in such an event fresh contests must arise, the termination of which no man can possibly conjecture. Since our last, the insurrection in Baden by Struve and his band of outlaws, has been completely suppressed. An effective body of troops having been despatched from Frankfurt, the insurgents were encountered at Stauffen, and completely routed. The fugitives were cut down mercilessly, and only a few escaped into Switzerland. It was at first reported that Struve was taken prisoner and instantly shot, but it seems that he was taken, and is now a prisoner at Freiburg. The whole insurrection is effectually put down; and we have no doubt a similar fate awaits another movement which has taken place on the frontier of Wurtemberg, at Heilbrunn, where some six hundred of Red Republicans had appeared. It would not be difficult to trace the origin of these mischievous movements, which, being totally adverse to the feelings of the people, can only end in discomfiture. The Wurtemberg Government is fully prepared to put them down.

The capital of Austria is not yet free from fatal *cholera*, and a devastating war seems to be carried on between the Hungarians and the Croats. The report of the decisive success of the Hungarians has not been confirmed, indeed, by the latest accounts the Ban of Croatia has advanced as far as Buda, in spite of a strong manifesto which the Emperor had issued from Vienna. His Imperial Majesty has despatched Field Marshal Count Von Lamberg to bring about a cessation of hostilities, and calls upon all authorities to obey him. Another address to the army expresses the confidence that the unnatural strife between the two armies will cease, both of which belong to the imperial banner.

**HOLSTEIN-SCHLESWIG.**—There seems to be great difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the armistice. The Provisional Government of the Duchies and the King of Denmark are quarrelling with each other; and whether the good offices of the British mediation will bring about a good understanding between them remains quite uncertain.

**NAPLES AND SICILY.**—Some letters have been published which passed between the British and French envoys and naval commanders at Naples, and the Neapolitan Government. The letters of the envoys expect the King of Naples to accept their mediation and stay hostilities. The King refuses. At length the admirals interfere. Sir W. Parker signified "the great ferocity displayed by the Neapolitans at Messina, their fury being incessant for eight hours after all resistance had ceased, an instance of brutality to which the annals of civil war hardly present a parallel;" and the gallant admiral declares that hostilities must cease till the home governments are consulted. His Neapolitan Majesty again demurs. But, in the mean time, the British and French naval captains before Messina compel the Neapolitan general, Filangieri, to grant an armistice and suspend hostilities till the Governments of Paris and London have been consulted.

The *Journal des Débats* states that the King of Sardinia's son has officially notified to all the courts of Europe that he will not accept the Crown which has been proffered to him by the Sicilian Parliament.

**VENICE.**—Letters from Padua, of Sept. 25, state that the Venetians, having made a sortie, were driven back on two points, with the loss of 50 killed and 50 prisoners.

**CHOLERA IN RUSSIA.** ST. PETERSBURGH, SEPT. 21.—The cholera, which broke out towards the middle of June, has almost disappeared. The contagion was far more fatal this year than in 1831. In the first seventeen days 7,500 persons died of it. The panic caused by the epidemic chiefly among the lower class greatly increased the general mortality. No less than 100,000 fled from the capital without

resources, and even without clothes, and threw themselves into the environs, where the villagers every where repelled them. Without any asylum, without food, hundreds of them expired, and the streets were frequently so covered with their corpses that it was scarcely possible to get along. It is not known how many perished in this manner, but assuredly the cholera, which daily carried off its 1,500 victims when it was at its height, was not more fatal. All the public works were suspended, but the Emperor, by daily visiting the capital, succeeded both by his presence, his calmness, and his resolution, in obviating those troubles which are so frequent under similar circumstances. The contagion has likewise made great havoc at Astrachan.

**MR. MITCHELL AT BERNUDA.**—A letter has been received in Dublin from Bernuda by a relative of Mr. John Mitchell, the writer of which is a lady, a member of the Methodist community, who devotes her time to the spiritual instruction of the convicts in the island. She states that Mitchell is in tolerably good health, although depressed in mind; he has an apartment to himself, is allowed the attendance of a servant, and is in every respect treated with humanity and consideration. Occasionally, he suffers much from the attacks of his old complaint, asthma, but the climate was rendering them less frequent and more mitigated in their violence.

A further Overland Mail has arrived from India, bringing dates from Calcutta to the 20th, Madras the 23rd, and Bombay the 31st August. Major Edwards and his gallant troops were encamped before Moulton. The reinforcements despatched from Ferozepore had not yet joined them, but were hourly expected. In the line of one of the columns advancing a heavy fire had been heard in the direction of Moulton. A Sikh auxiliary force was also on the march from Lahore. The insurgent inhabitants were attempting to quit Moulton, having heard of the approach of the British, and the Dewan, to prevent them, was building up the gates. In spite of the unhealthy season, the march of the reinforcements had not been attended with any remarkable casualty. An outbreak has taken place in the Hazera districts, in which Aloo is situated, the key to the north western frontier of India, and Colonel Canara, an European officer in the Sikh service, had been murdered.

**MUNICIPAL.**—The Markets' Committee of the City Council have given in a report recommending that the present Lower Town Market place be exchanged for the Cal-desac as a more eligible site for the erection of a market—if such exchange can be effected with the Trinity House, which they are led to suppose could be done to mutual advantage.

**DANGER TO CHILDREN IN THE STREETS.**—A boy, of the name of John Gallagher, 5 years old, was killed by being driven over in Mounain Street, on Tuesday.

**SHIPING.**—The number of vessels arrived in this harbour since our last is 15, among which Ship Elizabeth, Rees, Liverpool, Gillespie, Greenfields & Co., general cargo, 3 passengers.

Bark Rory O'More, Mc Nab, Liverpool, W. Stevenson, general cargo.

Brigt. Sarah, Blagdon, Belfast, S. & J. Brown, general cargo.

Schr. Misson, Cuslon, Mirimichi, order, 93 passengers and a wrecked crew.



We are indebted to the *Morning Chronicle* of this day for intelligence received at New York yesterday afternoon by the *Europa*, from Liverpool on the 14th inst., and telegraphed to this city.—Smith O'Brien had been convicted of high treason, and was sentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered. The Jury, however, unanimously recommended him to the merciful consideration of the Government.

McManus also had been convicted.—Some cases of cholera in London.—Another outbreak at Vienna.

N. B.—We beg to draw attention to the Sale of the GOSPEL AID SOCIETY of which this is the last day:—see Advertisement.

**BIRTH.**  
At Valenciennes, on Sunday morning last, 22nd instant, Mrs. Wm. NEILSON, of a son.

**DIED.**  
Yesterday, the 18th inst., CAROLINE AGNES ROSS, fourth daughter of Lieut. C. Ross, R. N., aged 10 years.

On Tuesday evening, aged 9 months and 25 days, MARY MATTHEWS, youngest daughter of JOHN NEILSON, Esq.

At St. Martin, Isle Jesus, on the 16th instant, WILLIAM MOORE COLLINGS, Ensign, half-pay, of the 85th Regiment, formerly of the 60th Rifles, and Captain of Militia.

At the residence of her father, Bishop Wearmouth, on the 26th ult., EMILY, wife of W. J. C. BEXSON, Esq., of this city.

On the 9th instant, at Dunham, near Missisquoi Bay, Lower Canada, at which place he was Rector, the Rev. CHARLES CALLED COTTON, B. A., the oldest clergyman of the Church of England, in this Diocese, (having entered his 73rd year,) and the longest employed. Mr. Cotton received his school-education at Eaton, and passed through his University course at Oriel College, Oxford. He came to this country in 1801.

**POST-OFFICE NOTICE.**  
The next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THURSDAY, 2nd NOVEMBER.

PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received to SEVEN o'clock, P. M.

NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

**NURSERY GOVERNNESS.**  
A LADY who is well qualified to instruct young persons in the ordinary branches of an English education, is desirous of obtaining employment as a NURSERY GOVERNNESS. Salary not so much an object as the advantage of a home in a quiet and pious family.

Refer to the Rev. Official MACKIE, D. D., 13, St. URSULE STREET.

**BERLIN WOOL AND PATTERNS.**  
NEW FANCY STORE,  
No. 6, Palace Street.  
JUST received per St. Andrew and John Bull, a choice assortment of Berlin Shaded and Fleecy Wool, Berlin Patterns in great variety, Knitting and Bear Head Cotton. Needles of every description; with a splendid assortment of Fancy Articles.

Next door to B. Cole's Auction Rooms.  
Quebec, Oct. 26, 1848. c

**CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.**

ST. JOHNS, CANADA EAST.  
WILLIAM C. MERRICK, B. A., T. C. D. PRINCIPAL.

THE Course of Instruction will comprise the Classics, as read for entrance to, and in the subsequent Courses of, the different Colleges, the Elements of the Sciences, and the usual branches of English Education.

W. C. M., in laying his claims before the notice of the Inhabitants of St. Johns and its vicinity, would express a hope that, from the experience which he has had in teaching, for some years past, he would give satisfaction to those Parents and Guardians who would favour him with their patronage.

His constant exertions will be directed to combine the advantages of a sound Classical, and generally useful English and Commercial Education.

Particular attention will be paid to the moral training of the youth of this Academy.

A daily report of the progress and conduct of the Pupils will be made up each Afternoon, for the inspection of Parents.

There will also (D. V.) be a Public Examination previously to the Summer Vacation.

H. KNIGHT,  
12, Palace Street,  
Quebec, Oct. 13th 1847.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:  
KIGGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE,  
Chain Cables and Anchors.  
C. & W. WURTELE,  
St. Paul Street.  
Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

**WHITING**  
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, in Packages of 2 Cwt.  
C. & W. WURTELE,  
Quebec, 6th September, 1848.

**TERMS:**  
TUITION FEES, £1 17s. 6d., PER QUARTER.

References are kindly permitted to be made to

Rev. C. Bancroft, M.A., Rector,  
Nelson Mott, Esq., Mayor,  
Robert Wight, Esq., M. D.,  
Jason C. Peirce, Esq.,  
William J. Taylor, Esq.,  
Honble. Robert Jones,  
William McGinnis, Esq.,  
Rev. R. Lonsdell, Laprairie,  
A. F. Holmes, M. D.,  
Hon. William Badgley,  
E. A. Meredith, A.B., LL.B.,  
N. B.—The Term will (D. V.) commence on the 1st November.  
St. Johns, October 11, 1848. c

**CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.**

MR. PAXMAN (from England) respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Quebec and its vicinity, his intention to receive young Gentlemen as Daily Pupils, who will be carefully instructed in the Greek and Roman Classics, and in every department of useful knowledge.

Mr. P. will be happy to give private Lessons, as required.

He can produce the highest testimonials as to character and qualifications.

—TERMS MODERATE.—  
1, D'Aiguillon Street, St. John's Suburbs,  
Quebec, 5th Oct., 1848.

**Just Received BY THE SUBSCRIBER.**  
A QUANTITY of beautiful COAL AND WOOD STOVES, of various patterns, and a few of the latest improved AIR TIGHT AMERICAN COOKING STOVES, which combine the advantages of great economy of Fuel, large Ovens, convenient arrangement, and much heavier plate than is usual with American Stoves.

—ALSO—  
Rondell's well known COOKING AND BOX STOVES.  
H. S. SCOTT,  
Quebec, 16th October, 1848. c

**BAZAAR OF THE GOSPEL AID SOCIETY.**

THE Public are respectfully informed that the BAZAAR of the above Society, will be held at the ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 25th and 26th instant.

The Bazaar will commence each day at ONE o'clock.

DONATIONS may be sent to the following Ladies:—  
Mrs. SCHAW, Mrs. TEMPLE,  
Mrs. GATES, Mrs. PENNEY,  
Mrs. WORTH, Mrs. JOHN ROSS,  
Mrs. S. NEWTON, Mrs. JAMES SEWELL,  
E. C. M. BURTON, Secy.  
Quebec, 12th Oct., 1848.

**NEW BOOKS.**  
THE subscriber has just received by the ship "Favourite," a considerable addition to his stock of Books, by which he is now enabled to offer for sale upwards of ONE THOUSAND VOLUMES, CAREFULLY SELECTED WORKS, the whole of which will be disposed of at the lowest possible prices.

GILBERT STANLEY,  
No. 1, St. Anne Street.  
Quebec, Oct. 12, 1848.

**ENGLISH CHEESE,**  
PER OCEAN QUEES.  
CHEDDAR, BERKELEY, QUEEN'S ARMS, TRUCKLES AND PINES.  
C. & W. WURTELE,  
St. Paul Street

ON SALE.  
WINDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, assorted sizes, 6 1/2 x 7 1/2, to 30 x 40, Best English Fire Bricks.  
C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.  
Quebec, May 24th, 1848.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:  
TIN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron,  
Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Sheet Copper,  
Iron Wire, Sad Irons,  
Scythes and Sickle,  
Spades and Shovels,  
Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails.  
—AND—  
Diamond Deck Spikes.  
C. & W. WURTELE,  
St. Paul Street.  
Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

**NOTICE.**  
THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.

R. PENISTON,  
Agent.  
India Wharf,  
October, 1846.

**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 meet with a continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINGS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., having just received per "DOUGLAS," from London, a general assortment of those 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, Oct. 13th 1847.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:  
KIGGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE,  
Chain Cables and Anchors.  
C. & W. WURTELE,  
St. Paul Street.  
Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

**WHITING**  
FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, in Packages of 2 Cwt.  
C. & W. WURTELE,  
Quebec, 6th September, 1848.

**RECEIVING FOR SALE**  
PATENT SHOT, assorted,  
Shot Lead,  
Dry Red and White Leads,  
Paints, assorted colours,  
Red Ochre, Rose Pink,  
Putty, in bladders,  
Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2.  
C. & W. WURTELE,  
St. Paul Street.  
Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

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

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT.  
JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT.  
BURTON & SADDLEIR, 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 MARKET 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 7	2 6 4	2 9 2
40	3 6 2	2 14 8	2 17 6
45	3 17 1	3 4 0	3 7 4
50	4 13 1	3 17 11	4 1 4
55	5 17 8	4 19 11	5 8 4
60	7 10 10	6 9 11	6 13 2

The above rates, For Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparisons be found to be LOWER than the similar table, 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...  
Montreal.....Dr. Alex. Anderson...  
Paris.....Frederick A. Wilson...  
Port Sarnia.....David Buchan...  
Quebec.....Malcolm Cameron...  
St. Catharines.....Welch and Davies...  
Lachlan Bell...  
Toronto.....Edmund Bradburne...  
Woodstock.....Dr. Geo. Herrick...  
William Lapointe...  
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. 8, ST. JAMES STREET.

MEDICAL REFERER,  
J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.