

sunbeams: when we see all these marvels of power and celerity, we are prone to conclude that it is to them we are indebted for the increase of our wealth and for the progress of our society. But were there any statistics to show the aggregate value of all the thrifty and gainful habits of the people at large;—the greater productivity of the educated than of the brutified labourer; the increased power of the intelligent hand and the broader survey of the intelligent eye; could we see a ledger account of the profits which come from forethought, order, and system, as they preside over all our farms, in all our workshops, and emphatically in all the labours of our households,—we should know how rapidly their gathered units swell into millions upon millions. The skill that strikes the nail's head, instead of the fingers' ends; the care that drives a fence and saves a cornfield, and that drives a horsehoe nail and secures both rider and horse; that extinguishes a light and saves a house; the prudence that cuts the coat according to the cloth, that lays by something for a rainy day, and that postpones marriage until reasonably sure of a livelihood; the forethought that sees the end from the beginning, and reaches it by the direct route of an hour instead of the circuitous gropings of a day; the exact remembrance impressed upon childhood to do the errand as it was bidden; and, more than all, the economy of virtue over vice; or restrained over pampered desires;—these things are not set down in the works on Political Economy; but they have far more to do with the wealth of nations than any laws which aim to regulate the balance of trade, or any speculations on capital and labour, or any of the great achievements of art. That vast variety of ways in which an intelligent people surpass a stupid one, and an exemplary people an immoral one, has infinitely more to do with the well-being of a nation than soil, or climate, or even that government itself, excepting so far as government may prove to be the patron of intelligence and virtue.—From *Annual Report of the Secretary of the Board of Education, Massachusetts*.—[Going one step further than the writer does, the true Berean will arrive at the conclusion that a religious people surpass a merely intelligent one far more than a merely intelligent people surpass a stupid one; that in fact the diffusion of a religious spirit favours all those qualities in individuals which, in the aggregate, work towards the increase of national prosperity.]

SIR MATTHEW HALE'S RULES.—Sir Matthew Hale proposed rules for duly regulating the passions. In regard to anger, one of his rules was, to learn by heart, and privately repeat, the four following passages of scripture: *Prov. xiv. 29.* "He that is slow to wrath is of great understanding; but he that is hasty of spirit exalteth folly." *Matt. v. 44.* "But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you." *Prov. xvi. 32.* "He that is slow to anger is better than the mighty; and he that rebuketh his spirit than he that taketh a city." *Rom. xii. 19.* "Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath: for it is written, Vengeance is mine; I will repay, saith the Lord." (*Hale's Life*).

Baxter says: "I do not remember that ever he and I did interrupt each other, in any discourse. His wisdom and accustomed patience caused him still to stay for the end. And though my disposition have too much forwardness to speak, I had not so little wit or manners, as to interrupt him; whereby we far better understood each other than we could have done in choppiness and maimed discourse."

EXPEDIENCY.—We build nothing on the shifting foundation of expediency, where the corrupt passions of men are the exponents, and the corrupt example of the world—the Judge.—*Bishop Wilson of Calcutta.*

WATCH THE TENDENCY OF THINGS.—Whatever takes us off from holy repenting, holy believing, holy walking, holy living, holy watching, holy dying—is an arch deceiver.—*Bishop Wilson of Calcutta.*

EFFECT OF FALSE DOCTRINE.—The doctrine of PURGATORY, upon no scriptural grounds, takes away the fear of HELL; and the doctrine of INDULGENCES, with no better warrant, takes away the fear of PURGATORY.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 19, 1847.

From the report, given in Tuesday's *Mercury*, of the meeting held on that day by the Board of Health, it appears that the Inspector was aware of 101 cases of Fever among the residents in the several wards of the city. The following resolution, passed on the occasion, exhibits the position in which the city was to that day, with regard to the separation of these sufferers from the, as yet, healthy portion of the inhabitants, by the establishment of a Fever Hospital:

"That His Worship the Mayor be informed that fever among the citizens of Quebec is on the increase; that a Fever Hospital is imperatively required and should be opened with the least possible delay; that if the Board of Health is really to establish a Hospital as the resolution of the Corporation of the 9th day of August would seem to imply, it is of absolute necessity that the Cavalry Barracks should be put at the disposal of the Board at once; and as the Board is informed that the necessary authority has been given by the Government to take possession of the building in question, this Board be authorized by His Worship to enter into possession immediately and make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the indigent sick amongst the citizens.

"That the following members of this Board do wait on the Mayor immediately with the above resolution:

"W. S. Sewell, Chairman, and Messrs. Phillips, Sirois, Boxer, Lezard."

After all the delays which have taken place, we do not feel very sure that even this measure will promptly lead to the desired result. If it should not, we really think it would be worth considering whether the extensive premises at Beauport, which have been repeatedly mentioned as affording ample accommodation for a large number of patients, but are objected to on account of distance, might not be engaged for the purpose of a Convalescent Hospital. If an arrangement could be effected with the Commissioners of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, by

which our citizens would be admitted as Fever Patients in their establishment, the city relieving the Hospital of so many Convalescents, in whose case the distance of Beauport would not amount to so great an objection. We will remember how a proposal tending that way, at the meeting held at the Exchange several weeks ago, was met with the objection that the citizens would not be willing to go to such a place as the Emigrant Hospital—the objection prevailed. But we shall not cease looking upon that Hospital as advancing towards improvement—and perhaps the mode suggested would be the means of hastening the progress. At all events, a Hospital of some kind, even at Beauport, would be preferable to the spread of contagion from a hundred Fever Patients, probably scattered over the most densely peopled and least healthy portions of the city or suburbs.

We do, however, at the same time hope that the experience which has recently been had, of difficulties which lie in the way of a combined movement for the establishment of a Hospital, though for a temporary purpose only, will have its effect in keeping the attention of Protestants upon the duty and the practicability of having a Hospital under their own direction and management. Even at this present period, though the temporary Fever Hospital should be brought into operation, as contemplated, cases will arise of parties falling sick who would much prefer paying a moderate charge for admission to an establishment of that character which a Protestant Hospital in this city would no doubt acquire, to the necessity of being thrown, in the form of paupers, into the mixed society of fellow-sufferers which, at best, an institution of so general a character will possess. What should hinder the Protestant community from laying its plans at once for the erection of a Hospital, towards the support of which some small payment from those seeking admission should go a certain way, and which might be so constituted as to afford superior accommodation—separate rooms and attendance—to persons of respectability, not members of any of the families here resident—clerks, students of the law or medicine &c.—in time of sickness when, at much greater expense, they could not be so effectually attended in private houses?

All of us who have persons in our employ, whether for assistance in our line of pursuits, or for menial service, must feel interested in the cause, and may justly be expected to be found willing to make sacrifices in order to attain the object. It is not from an unconcern about our Roman Catholic neighbours that we wish for a separate institution. There are establishments already, endowed for the purpose of providing for the sick. None belonging to their communion need be at a loss for a place where to go in time of sickness—the wealth of their foundations gives them the means of opening the doors more widely than they are, if required. We wish to see the members of our communion as favourably situated—and so situated as to afford to them not only the assiduous care of experienced medical advisers, but also undisturbed communication with those who regard the prosperity of their souls, and to secure them against attempts upon their constancy in the hour when the sense of danger renders the mind, not previously well established in the faith, more than usually accessible to treacherous hopes and delusive consolations.

The Editor of the *Mercury* is displeased with our remarks upon the presentment of the Grand Jury. Perhaps, he regards that document with parental affection. We let his angry words pass—we beg, with all the respect due to the Editor from us, to decline the tender of his aid towards making us acquainted with our "responsibility towards the public"—and we on our part present to him our thanks for the substantial confirmation of our remarks which he volunteers. We said that the opinion formed by the Grand Jury "could be founded upon very partial opportunities only of observation;" the *Mercury* confirms it: "the Grand Jury made but one visit;" and they "were satisfied with what they saw" (the *Mercury*'s Italics) which of course was as much as could be expected to be seen at one visit, such as it was. Now we say that a man who has visited the Hospital almost daily for three weeks, going from ward to ward and from bedside to bedside, and holding converse with a large proportion of the patients, who look up to him as their best friend in their hour of affliction, has had opportunities of more minute and extensive observation than they.

The *Mercury* might as well have abstained from intimating that we questioned "the integrity" of the presentment; and that we professed to speak "from hearsay;" for which there is not the slightest foundation. We strengthened our evidence from personal observation by that of a Clergyman whose opportunities had been "much better than our own;" and we admitted that the Grand Jury had "expressed their conscientious opinion of the matter." If the *Mercury* had copied the closing paragraph of our article, his readers would have been able to judge for themselves.

It may be delightful, for those in health and affluence, to know that the names of "six medical visiting physicians, to be added to the hospital staff" are placed on a sheet of paper, waiting the confirmation of the Executive. We were told of the proposed addition, more than a fortnight ago, and were thankful of course. But the sick and dying in the Emigrant sheds count it no comfort to them that the names are on the paper; they want to see the doctor at their bedside, and to have his advice, before they think themselves benefited by him. Nor do we doubt that the medical men hitherto in charge have done their best to make their services reach every individual. But their best was not adequate to the exigency. Hence the admitted need of an addition.

The case is a very simple one. The Grand Jury upon the means of observation which they had in the one visit paid by them, thought themselves competent to pronounce as they have done upon the state of the Hospital and the sheds—or the latter of them only: we do not know which, begging pardon of him who drew up the presentment. But there are two Clergymen in this parish who were in frequent attendance at the same establishment for successive weeks, and are ready, with all the solemnity which belongs to a Grand Jury presentment, to affirm that, during the time of their visiting, they could consider the Hospital and Sheds neither as "well regulated" nor as "clean" nor as "adequately spacious." But we repeat, that we are quite ready to make every allowance for the unusual circumstances under which provision has had to be made this season; and we continue to trust that efforts will be made towards remedying the defects which exist, if only there be not permitted the heartless delusion to come over the public mind, that matters are in that state already which ought to restrain the responsible parties from minute inquiry, and save the public purse at the risk of suffering and death—the orphan's tear and the widow's lamentation.

PUBLIC BILLIARD ROOMS—TEMPERANCE—THE SABBATH—A MOTHER'S MEMORY DEAR TO AN AGED HERO.—(Sir Harry Smith's speech at *Whitby*, at the dinner given to welcome his return home.)—Reverend Sir, my Lords and Gentlemen, and Fellow Townsmen,—Fain would I thank you for the honour you have this day done me by thus assembling, and by the sumptuous banquet you have set before me, but when the heat is full the tongue refuses to obey. It is true, as your President has said, that it is forty-two years since I left my native land. On that occasion I parted with an affectionate mother and gentlemen, by a curious coincidence, this day is the commemoration of her birth-day. Her last words to me were, "Remember, I pray you, never to enter a public billiard room to play, and if ever you should be engaged with the enemies of your country, remember you are an Englishman." Thirty-two years ago, at the battle of Waterloo, there were three brothers, and it pleased Providence to protect them all, although they were in the heat of the battle. We three, gentlemen, are the only instances of that kind on record in this country, and we three are here to-day to feel and thank you for the honour done to myself and family. How I fulfilled the first pledge I gave my mother I well know—I have never played in a public billiard-room, and what is more, I never was drunk in my life. How I have obeyed her second injunction, my Sovereign, the Duke of Wellington, and my fellow countrymen, have been pleased to bear testimony, and it becomes me to acknowledge the reception I have received. If I am about to remind you of my services, I believe that they arose from my being placed in positions that would have been equally well filled by others. Believe me, my countrymen, it is to my fellow-soldiers I am indebted for the honours I have received. I never appealed to my brother soldiers that they did not respond to my call. I hope war is far, far distant, for although a glorious, it is a horrid profession. Since the wonderful battle of Waterloo, which established a peace for this nation which has lasted thirty-two years, and on my return to this country, I have observed her marked improvement in the arts and sciences, the improvement in the morality and deportment of the lower classes, and the observance of the Sabbath, which latter, I regret to say, was not thought of when I left it. To this I attribute all the good success of our civil exertions; I accept with gratitude the service of plate you offer me. I trust that feeling will be perpetuated in the memory of my family, and that they will never disgrace that relic of my sword.

SYSTEMATIC BENEVOLENCE.—A merchant of 20 years' experience in active business has placed in the hands of the Secretary of the American Tract Society, New York, two hundred and fifty dollars, to be awarded to the author of the best approved treatise on the importance of systematic beneficence, and of steadily appropriating certain portions of income for benevolent objects.

PERSECUTION OF DR. KING, AMERICAN MISSIONARY TO THE GREEKS.—The religious press is alive with sympathy for this distinguished labourer in the foreign field. It is said he has been again summoned to appear at Syria, to be tried for the offences laid to his charge by the bigoted ecclesiastics of Greece. It will be borne in mind that he was cited to appear at Syria a year ago, and the excitement against him was so great, that it was not deemed safe for him even to land. And yet the king's attorney has now summoned him to take his trial at the same place! It is gratifying to know, however, that the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice disapproved of this proceeding, and perhaps they will prevent so iniquitous a consummation. The present king's attorney has been but recently appointed; possibly he is showing his zeal for the Holy Synod.—*Christian Intell.*

THE RELIGIOUS PROSPECTS OF GERMANY may be seen somewhat in the following paragraph: "While the apostles and defenders of Rationalism are drawing near the close of their career, those who are now the leading men, and especially in Prussia, are in the prime of life, and becoming more and more truly orthodox. Neander is only 58 years of age. Tholuck, whose mind was first turned to serious religion by Neander, is only 48. So also Harms, professor of Theology at Kiel, Uhleman, Hengstenberg and Bauer, of Berlin, Nitze, Bleck, Sack and Rhinwald of Bonn, and Harles, Osiander, and Engelhart of Erlangen, are in middle life. Havernich of Koenigsberg is still younger, as are many other prominent men whose names are unknown here. Upon the whole, therefore, the prospects in Germany are much brighter than ten years ago."—*Chr. Witness.*

THE PRIMITIVE DIACONATE.—The Bishop of Rhode Island (Right Rev. J. P. K. Henshaw, D. D.) ordained on the 1st of this month, Mr. Charles Edwin Bennet to the office of a Deacon upon the 6th Canon 1844, which provides for the ordination of candidates to the Diaconate who shall not, as a matter of course, look forward to their advancement to the Presbyterate. See our first volume, number for the 21st of November 1844. The Bishop, in his sermon preached on the occasion, refers to the Canon under which the ordination was to take place, in the following terms: "Some have objected to this Canon on the

ground that it will tend to lower the dignity of the clerical profession by bringing into it a class of men who will mingle sacred duties with attention to some of the common occupations of life. But there is little danger of such a result, as they will not be entitled to seats in any Convention, nor even to form the basis of any representation in the management of church concerns. True respectability rests not on mere rank or titles, much less on freedom from secular occupation. Even St. Paul worked at his trade as a tent maker for the supply of his necessities. And there may be among men in our day, reduced to the like necessity, much of discretion, wisdom, zeal and piety, which may be turned to good account for the Church in the humbler duties of the ministry. Such a class of men, selected with care and judgment, seems necessary to give us free access to the multitude. High education and lofty professional learning are hindrances rather than auxiliaries to efficient operation upon the masses. We want a class of men authorized to engage in the service of the church, who, from education, and sympathy, and daily experience, are upon a level with those who plod amid the dull realities of life and who from participation in their associations and trials, can, in the most successful manner, adapt themselves to their prejudices and habits of thought, and present to their minds the truths and obligations of the Gospel with most persuasive power."

He also addressed the Candidate as follows, with reference to the peculiar position he was to occupy, which passage seems to imply that the newly ordained Deacon was not expected to relinquish his "secular employment;" what that employment was we do not find mentioned:

"Much will depend upon the manner in which you discharge the functions of the office to which you are about to be admitted. While you live in the world, live above it. Let not your secular employment beget in you a secular and worldly spirit. In all your business transactions, as well as in your holy calling, remember that you wear about you the Lord's image and superscription; and a part in the Divine commission. Let there be nothing in your habits or example that will furnish ground for the enemies of the cross to cast reproach upon it. Be humble, devout and active in performing the sacred duties which may be assigned you. When prepared for the higher order of the ministry according to the requisitions of the canon, you may be advanced. Be such a Deacon as Philip or Stephen was. If faithful, how great will be your reward! If you fulfil the office of a Deacon well, you will purchase to yourself a good degree, not only by advancement in office, but by growth in grace, success in winning souls, and by the acquirement of boldness and energy in maintaining and advancing the faith as it is in Christ Jesus. We commend you to God and to the word of His grace. May His presence be with you, and His blessing crown your labours with abundant success!"

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, EAST BOSTON.—We are happy to learn that the Rev. Mr. Franklin, from the diocese of New Jersey, has received and accepted a call to the Rectory of St. John's Church, East Boston, and has already entered upon the discharge of his duties. This is an important missionary station, and we trust, that with the blessing of God upon the labours of the missionary, it may soon become an important parish. East Boston is very rapidly increasing, and the present is a very auspicious time for successfully planting the Church there. Episcopians have frequently cried, in being behind other denominations in introducing our services into places where the Church has not been known. We hope that an interest on the part of churchmen in Boston may be substantially manifested towards this infant parish. The members of our communion should bear in mind, that it costs much more to sustain a missionary station in Boston, and its immediate vicinity, than it does in other parts of the diocese; hence the contributions for this purpose should be in a corresponding degree more liberal.—*Chr. Witness.*

Diocese of Quebec.

QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE.—The Rev. RICHARD ANDERSON, of the mission of Upper Ireland, County of Megantic, went down to Grosse Isle on Tuesday morning, to spend some time there in the performance of pastoral services.

The Rev. W. KING returned from the Island on the evening of the same day, in good health.

PARISH OF QUEBEC.—The evening service at All Saints' Chapel, which had been interrupted, for a few Sundays, on account of the reduced number of the resident Clergy, was resumed on Sunday last.—Divine service has been regularly performed at St. Peter's Chapel every Sunday morning, by several Clergymen, since the lamented decease of the Rev. W. CHADWORTH.

The Rev. GEORGE MACKIE, who has been confined by indisposition since Saturday, is recovering.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Mrs. J. Wentele, No. 157 to 208; Messrs. H. Dyer, No. 181 to 232; C. Wentele, No. 157 to 208; R. Wentele, No. 157 to 208; W. K. Baird, No. 157 to 208; James Dyke, No. 166 to 217.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received J. S. we will try.
We have to acknowledge, with thanks, the transmission of a copy of the new MUNICIPAL ACT of Lower Canada.

Local and Political Intelligence.

REBUKE TO NATIONS OF BAD DEBTORS.—From Lord Palmerston's speech in the House of Commons, July 6th: "I would take this opportunity of warning foreign governments who are debtors to British subjects, that the time may come when this House will no longer sit patient under the wrongs and injustice inflicted upon the subjects of this country. I would warn them that the time may come when the British nation will not see with tranquillity the sun of one hundred and fifty millions due to British subjects, and the interest not paid. And I would warn them that if they do not make proper efforts adequately to fulfil their engagements, the Government of this country, whatever men may be in office, may be compelled by the force of public opinion, and by the votes of Parliament, to depart from that which hitherto has been the established practice of England, and to insist upon the payment of debts due to British subjects. That we have the means of enforcing the rights of British subjects, I am not prepared to dispute. It is not because we are afraid of these States, or of all of them put together, that we have refrained from taking the steps to which my noble friend would urge us. England, I

trust, will always have the means of obtaining justice for its subjects from any country upon the face of the earth. But this is a question of expediency, and not a question of power; therefore let no foreign country who has done wrong to British subjects deceive itself by a false impression, either that the British nation or the British Parliament will forever remain patient acquiescents in the wrong, or that, if called upon to enforce the rights of the people of England, the Government of England will not have ample power and means at its command to obtain justice of them."

The latter part of the noble lord's speech was listened to with the profoundest attention, and when the noble lord resumed his seat, it was amid a burst of prolonged and energetic cheering.

PISA, IN ITALY.—The Campanilla, or Leaning Tower, which had been much shaken by the earthquake in September last, and which had stood the siege of time since 1174, has now become, I may say, almost a total ruin, having fallen on the 18th June to the Southward, reaching nearly to the Strada across the green. Strange to say, the upper portion is comparatively but little shattered, having been so admirably clamped with iron. The centre is a completely mutilated ruin, from the extreme weight of the superstructure, which remained whole. The marble pillars, of which there were nearly 200, were very much shattered, though some of them from the extreme top were but slightly injured; fortunately the bronze doors which were brought from Jerusalem, are uninjured—the Tower, up to the first landing (about 20 feet,) remaining unmovable, so that as it now stands, the great secret of whether this building was purposely constructed 12 feet out of the perpendicular or not still remains a mystery. It is proposed to deposit the pillars on the "Campo Santo," until the Government take some steps as to what is best to be done; the marble pillars are very valuable.—*Corresp. Br. Colonist.*

ROME.—Accounts from this city describe the liberal movement, which was thought to have commenced with the accession of Pius IX, as suspended, if not relinquished. Neither railways, nor municipal reforms, nor liberty of the press make any real advance. Austrian diplomacy, connived at by France, encourages the Cardinals who are averse to progress, and if the Pope is favourable to it, the combined influence of the extinguishers is sufficient to render his intentions abortive. The populace, disappointed in their premature expectations, withdraw from their Sovereign the confidence which they had reposed in him, and the Pope's popularity is on the wane. Those who are most likely to be well informed, still give to Pius IX credit for that good sense which might teach almost any one that it would be safer to allow light to shine in, so as to maintain some power of regulation over it; when the risks are so many that it may break in with the destructive power of a conflagration.

PLEA FOR THE HALIFAX AND QUEBEC RAILROAD.—The United States' Government have suddenly given to the British authorities the required notice, that the arrangement respecting the transmission of the Canada Mail from and to England through the United States is to cease in three months from the time of notification. The occasion of this sudden proceeding is, that the English Post Office charged the same postage upon the letters brought for the British Islands by the steamer Washington, as it regularly does for those conveyed in the Cunard line. We suppose that a little negotiation will set all this right, temporarily; but the British Government, we trust, will be stirred up, by the evidence thus furnished of the little dependence to be placed on conventions of this kind with a government which seems to delight in giving itself airs towards European powers, to forward the establishment of a direct route of communication through British territory wholly. It will all be in favour of the Halifax and Quebec Railroad.

It is highly satisfactory to read the following article from the *London Railway Record*:
ST. ANDREW'S AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—FIRST SECTION: ST. ANDREW'S TO WOODSTOCK.—The publication of the prospectus of this great project in the morning papers yesterday, under the immediate patronage of Her Majesty's Government, excited a more than usual interest on the Stock Exchange, and there is little doubt that the small amount of capital required for the first section to Woodstock will be rapidly supplied. Independent of the vast local traffic between the ports of the Bay of Fundy and the interior of New Brunswick, which, on actual estimate, is calculated (at a third of the present charges by the circuitous river navigation) to return 20 per cent. on the capital—(a premium dividend of 5 per cent. is guaranteed by the Government)—the stimulus to colonisation, the sure result of railway intercommunication, will conduce to an increase of both the local and general trade, and consequently to the value of the territorial grants of the Company. It has, we understand, been officially estimated that the minimum value of the 20,000 acres, granted free to the proprietors, cannot be less than 12 per acre, on the commencement of the works; and the Company possess also the frontage for 200 feet on each side of all the Crown lands in the counties traversed by the railway.—The ultimate extension of the line to Quebec, and (in terms of the plenary powers of the Act) to all parts of New Brunswick—a province embracing twelve millions of rich unlocated acres—will open up the way to the most gigantic and effective system of colonisation yet developed in any of the imperial possessions, and involve commensurate benefit to the old world and the new.

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.—United States papers of the 12th were received yesterday. They furnish nothing confirmatory of the rumoured taking of the Mexican capital. On the contrary the Washington Union of the 9th discredits all the rumours on the subject. There had been an arrival at St. Louis, from Oregon, with accounts from California to the 25th May. Col. Fremont had been arrested by Gen. Kearney for disobedience of orders, and sent home. Commodore Stockton had left for home. The American fleet was engaged in maintaining the blockade against Mazatlan, Acapulco, and the troops ordered in the same direction. Gen. Kearney was coming home. Public affairs in California were much unsettled. The accounts of the "terrible suffering among the emigrants to California last winter, are confirmed. Seventy-five starved or frozen to death."—*Morning Chronicle.*

SLAVE TRADE BY THE UNITED STATES' GENERAL GOVERNMENT.—The United States Marshal sold at Washington, on the 13th ulto, two female slaves—both professors of religion—on execution against Henry Miller, in favour of the United States, on a suit brought by the Post-master General, for \$300.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—Officer Powey, of the Chief's Office, last evening received intelligence that one of the most accomplished, as well as extensive forgers in the county, known by the name of Samuel Scudder, had been arrested in Ohio.