

To the Editor of the Berean.

Stn.—There must be such a thing in religion as perception or feeling, secret, silent, devout and heavenly feeling; but then it does appear to me, that all genuine and divinely inspired feeling in religion, must be different and distinguishable from that which is only animal and factitious, or that which is advocated and excited by the fanatical gettlers-up of what are commonly called religious revivals.

That there must be such a thing as feeling in all true religion, in all practical and vital godliness, is what, I should humbly conceive, no one, on mature and serious deliberation, would presume to deny. But how are we to distinguish vital godliness? or how are we to understand the "believing with the heart unto righteousness," except by supposing it to have a practical influence upon the feelings of the human heart? Or how is religion to renew the heart, or to make us happy, without an influence upon our inward feelings? Nay, let me ask you, whether all conviction in religion, all genuine devotion, spiritual worship, and religious enjoyment, must not of necessity imply the influence of truth and of the Holy Spirit on the feelings of our hearts? We are to realize the final consummation of our expectations in the world to come only in the fullness of an everlasting joy; and here below it must be our best, our happiest consolation, to know that, "In His presence is fulness of joy, and at His right hand there are pleasures for ever more."

But then, it must be an egregious blunder to confound religious feelings with our animal feelings, and mere factitious excitements with divine communications: and it must be a greater blunder still, to fancy that we are to coerce the Almighty into a compliance with our wishes, and to bring down the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit at our bidding. The notion of getting up a revival of religion by any popular excitement, would always seem to me to savour of impiety; and the notion of any factitious conversion to God, would seem to confound the agency of God upon the human heart, not only with mere elemental action, but with machinery and manual power. That there is a communion of saints, a religious sympathy among the worshippers of God; and that this is one of the numerous and happy advantages of public worship, we have no inclination whatever to deny; on the contrary, we would gladly estimate that blessing at its utmost value, and we would fain improve it to the best advantage.

We are also very well aware, that in the propagation of the Gospel, the agency of some men is rendered much more efficient than the agency of others; some men being better qualified for the propagation of the Gospel by the gifts of nature and by the discipline of education, as well as by the more important qualifications of an ardent and active piety, and the ordinary gifts of the Holy Ghost. We are likewise ready to acknowledge, that some religious ordinances and forms of public worship are better adapted to the purposes of propagating christian truth and christian piety than others are: but then we think the rule by which we ought to judge of all such adaptation, fitness, and efficiency, must be the teaching of the Sacred Volume. The great Apostle of the Gentiles was perhaps the ablest and the most successful minister of Jesus Christ that ever was commissioned by Divine appointment for that great and holy and benevolent employment among men: and we are ready to believe, that if but twenty ministers of equal gifts and graces, of equal zeal and diligence, were labouring in the Church of this Diocese, —the fruits of their labours would be quickly visible in the diffusion of truth, and in the dispersion of error, in the conversion of the people unto God, and in the dissemination of christian piety, and in all the practical benefits of the Gospel among men. But then we have no idea that in such a case we should hear of any thing like what have been denominated as religious revivals, because we can find nothing of that character recorded in the sacred volume. We find nothing therein like a getting-up of a religious excitement, and a popular and factitious stimulant applied to the religious sympathies of mankind. The agency of God is always recognised therein, and not the agency of man; or if the latter is mentioned incidentally, it is always shown to be dependent and subordinate, and is rendered successful only by a recognition, a devout and constant recognition of the agency of "Him who worketh all things after the counsel of His own will."

The ancient prophet prays, "O Lord, revive thy work;"—and the apostle speaks of that season, "when the times of refreshing shall come from the presence of the Lord;"—and the passage quoted by the Apostle Peter on the day of Pentecost, must extend its promise of the outpouring of the Spirit upon all flesh to all succeeding ages: but all periodically, and humanly appointed revivals of religion, religious excitements generated by popular fermentation and human agency, are but, to say the least of it, a species of religious quackery, consisting of man's contrivance substituted for those blessings which can come only from above, even from "the Father of lights, with whom there is no varying neither shadow of turning." Nevertheless, while we reject what we believe to be factitious only in religion, and all theoretical speculations on religious revivals which we believe to be founded upon such untenable assumptions, it is but just and right to expect that we should give some more rational and scriptural account of what are called revivals of religion, or of what we might with more propriety denominate as the propagation of the Gospel by the most efficient human agency, or rather, by that kind of human agency and by all those human means which will be the most acceptable with God, and by

which we may the most effectually secure his blessing in the propagation of the Gospel among men.

Such an undertaking, I am well aware, would of necessity require profound research into the sacred volume, and the most abstracted and ingenious observation of that which passes in the human heart. I say again, Mr. Editor, to you, and to your readers old and young, both learned and illiterate, that, situated as I am amidst this backwood scenery, nearly excluded from intercourse with literate and reflective men, and well nigh deprived of all those sources of inquiry both from men and books with which you are favoured in seaports and in cities, I can do but little more than send to you my own private cogitations and laborious ponderings of thought, in the cheering hope that other men of larger opportunities and of more gifted minds, and men whose minds are fully alive to the vast importance of religious feeling, the Divine agency in all its secret and regenerating operations on the human heart, may be induced thereby to bend their minds to these inquiries, and to rescue the subject of religious revivals, and the more interesting subject of religious feeling out of the hands of ignorant, fanatical, and visionary men.

OBADIAH QUEST.

THE OFFICE OF RELIGION.

Religion bars not the lawful delights that are taken in natural things, but teaches the moderate and regular use of them, which is far the sweeter; for things lawful in themselves are in their excess sinful, and so prove bitterness in the end; and if in some cases it requires the forsaking of lawful enjoyments, as of pleasure or profits, or honour, for God and for His glory, it is generous, and more truly delightful to deny them for this reason, than to enjoy them. Men have done much this way for the love of their country, and by a principle of moral virtue; but to lose any delight, or to suffer any hardship for that highest end, the glory of God, and by the strength of love to Him, is far more excellent and truly pleasant.—Leighton, Com. on St. Peter, chap. i. 8, 9.

The delights and pleasures of sin, religion indeed banishes, but it is to change them for this joy that is unspeakably beyond them; it calls men from sordid and base delights to those that are pure delights indeed; it calls to men, drink ye no longer of the puddle, here are the chrysal streams of a living fountain. There is a delight in the very despising impure delights; as he said, *How pleasant is it to want these pleasures?* But for such a change, to have in their stead such delights, as in comparison the other deserve not that name; to have such spiritual joy as shall end in eternal joy, it is a wonder we hasten not all to choose this joy, but it is indeed because we believe it not.

Say not then, if I betake myself to the way of godliness, I must bid farewell to gladness, never a merry day more; no, on the contrary, never a truly joyful day till then, yea, no days at all, but night to the soul till it entertain Jesus Christ, and His Kingdom, which consists in those, *righteousness, peace, and joy in the Holy Ghost.* Thou dost not sacrifice Isaac, which signifies laughter, but a ram; not thy joy, but filthy sinful delights that end in sorrow.

Oh! seek to know in your experience what those joys mean, for all describing and commending them to you will not make you understand them, but *taste, and see that the Lord is good*: you cannot see and know this goodness, but by tasting it: "lauda mellis dulcedinem quantum potes, qui non gustaverit, non intelligit."—Aug.—and having tasted it, all those poor joys you thought sweet before, will then be bitter and distasteful to you.—Ibid.

THE CEMENT OF CONCORD.

All our knowledge must be measured by an unity, the unity of faith; all our worship by an unity, the unity of spirit. All our obedience, by an unity, the unity of love and of uprightness, called by the Apostle, singleness of heart. These are the cement of concord in the Church of Christ. And if we consider it, we shall find that the great divisions which have been caused in the Church of God, have arisen by adding unto these unities. Look for example, at the Church of Rome. We hold one Scripture, they add their traditions. We hold one judge of controversies, the Word of God; they add their papal infallibility. We hold one Mediator between God and man, the Man Christ Jesus; they add many mediators of intercession. We hold one satisfaction by the blood of Christ once offered; they offer daily sacrifices without shedding of blood; and add penances and purgatory of their own. We worship one God, they add angels and saints of their own creation. We teach justification by the merits of Christ alone, they add the righteousness of our own works.

And yet they accuse us of division in the Church, who hold close to that primitive unity which was first delivered to the Saints, and refuse to admit those vain inventions which man's wisdom, or his folly have introduced.—Works of Edward Reynolds, D. D. Lord Bishop of Norwich, A. D. 1660.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.—We regret to notice the painful intelligence of the decease of the Rev. Dr. Grant, the intrepid and devoted missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (Presbyterian and Congregational) whose labours in the East and printed account of his researches have given him deserved celebrity. He died of typhus fever at Mosul, April 24th of this year.

HAPPINESS FOUND.—You want happiness; where do you seek it?—In the creature.—You will be disappointed. Seek it in God, and you will be happy.

We beg leave to acknowledge the following subscriptions to the Berean since our last publication:—From Mrs. R. Cartwright, 12 months; Messrs. Goddard, 6 months; Anderson, 12 months; McQuilkin, 12 months; H. Walker, 12 months.

ERRATUM.—In our last Editorial, the quotation from 1 John 5, 4, should run "Whatsoever is born of God," &c.

OMNISCIENCE.—A man may admit that God knows every thing; but if at the same time he commits in secret the sin for which God will punish him, what is his admission worth? He that constantly practises integrity, and aims at perfect purity of thought, he believes God's omniscience to some purpose.

Political and Local Intelligence.

TRADE AND AGRICULTURE.—The Manchester Guardian gives the following summary of the occupations of the population of Great Britain:

Table with 2 columns: Occupation and Persons. Includes Farmers, graziers, and yeomen (300,314); Agricultural labourers (1,126,861); Total in agricultural occupations (1,427,205); Trades and occupations not agricultural (5,180,953); Persons of independent means (511,440); Alms-people, pensioners, paupers and beggars (164,886); Other persons, not described (75,150); Residue of population (women & children) (10,991,331).

Total population . . . 18,650,965 The agriculturists of Scotland are not more than one-twelfth of the population, and in England not more than one-thirtieth. The probable result of a similar examination of the Irish population on returns is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Occupation and Persons. Includes Farmers, graziers, and yeomen (480,311); Agricultural labourers (1,364,758); Total in agricultural occupations (1,845,069); Trades and manufactures not agricultural (1,579,914); Occupations ministering to Health (Physicians, surgeons, &c.) (6,871); Charity (officers of institutions) (253); Justice (attorneys, Gov. offices, & police) (19,511); Education (teachers, librarians, &c.) (16,764); Religion (clergy, missionaries, &c.) (7,192); Alms people and paupers (36,137); Residue (women and children) (3,511,741); Total population of Ireland (8,175,124).

The Post Office has yielded a revenue of £632,000 during the year, notwithstanding the low rate of postage at home: will not the mother-country make the same experiment in Canada that it has made at home; and give us a chance of producing the same result; the increase in letter-writing making up for the reduction in postage?

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.—From a Price Current with which a friend has kindly favoured us, we make a few extracts, which show the state of this market at the date of the sailing of the last steamer. In consequence of the large supply and the prospect of an early harvest, the transactions were quite limited and the prices of both Canadian Wheat and Flour slightly receded, the following being the market rates:

Table with 3 columns: Commodity, Price, and Unit. Includes Canadian Wheat, red, per 70 lbs. (7 3 a 7 5); Do. do. white, do. (7 7 a 7 9); United States do. red, do. (7 5 a 7 8); Canadian Pease, white, per qr. (32 0 a 36 0); Indian Corn, per 480 lbs. (31 0 a 37 0); Canadian Flour p. brl. of 196 lbs. (27 6 a 28 0); U. States do. do. (30 0 a 30 6).

THE EMPEROR OF MOROCCO.—The Algerie publishes a letter from Tangier, which contains some interesting biographical details relative to Muley Abderrahman, the Emperor of Morocco. It appears that he poisoned Solyman Abderrahman, his predecessor and cousin. This letter concludes with the following paragraph:—"Since the accession of the present Emperor to the throne of Morocco, he has before his eyes the crime by which he ascended it. The fear of poison incessantly presents itself to his imagination. No one can approach him except his son; he alone is permitted to serve him, and he must first taste each dish. Sidi-Mohammed, the Sultan's eldest son, was for some time the guardian of his father, but it is now his youngest son, Monly Ali, who fills that office. These two sons are born of the same mother, an English woman, called in the language of the country Rahmouna. Sidi-Mohammed, the presumptive heir to the throne, is a man of about 36 years of age. His blue eyes and fair hair betray his semi-Britannic origin. As to Muley Abderrahman, he is a man of from fifty to sixty years of age, robust and of an active habit, but of a cruel character. Sidi-Mohammed replaces his father on all important occasions. It is said that he commanded the Moroquin troops at the battle of Lalla Magrania on the 30th of May. He had for a long time maintained a direct communication with Abdel-Kader, whom he encouraged in his resistance to the French. The Morocquins assert, that but for him the ex-Emir would have made his submission several years since. Every time that a letter arrived in Abd-el-Kader's camp from the prince of Morocco, it gave rise to great rejoicings."—London Record.

BARBADOES.—Late dates from this island have been received via Philadelphia, which give a very satisfactory account of the state of the growing crops. The census recently taken makes the island to contain 122,198 souls.

MONTREAL COURT HOUSE.—True bills have been found against Lepage and Mercure, for arson, as having set fire to the Court House.

The trial of Felix Mercure on an indictment for larceny has resulted in his acquittal. This is the person mentioned above, who, together with one Lepage, was arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the Court House at Montreal: he remains therefore in custody until his trial upon this charge takes place.

LAST ELECTION FOR MONTREAL.—The Grand Jury at Montreal have thrown out the bill for the murder of Champeau, which was presented to them against Mr. Dyde, one of the magistrates on the ground at the late election, and Lieutenant D'Arcy of the 89th, the officer in command of the troops which were called in requisition on that occasion.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—An agent from the government of these islands arrived at Mont-

real last week, on business connected with the Hudson's Bay Company's Territories. He conferred with Sir George Simpson, Governor of that extensive portion of the British dominions, recently arrived at Lachine, as was noticed in the last number of the Berean.

ESCAPE FROM PRISON.—On Saturday last, one of the Penitentiary Convicts effected his escape from that prison, and has not yet been retaken. His name is Robert Roberts. A reward of \$100 has been offered for his recapture. The adroitness with which he effected his escape from a prison where such an attempt seems altogether hopeless, proves him to be a clever and dangerous rogue. Every effort should be made for his recovery.—Kingston News.

It appears that the prisoner had been taking medicine and was in consequence allowed to leave his work for a short period in the day time—which he diligently occupied in cutting or breaking the lock of his cell, and having fixed the lock to prevent discovery or inspection in the evening, he succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the keepers and made his escape during the night. The following is a description of Roberts:—"The said Robert Roberts is a native of Yorkshire, England, 35 years of age, stout built, 5 feet 7 inches high, fair complexion, grey eyes, light brown hair, and is a carpenter by trade. He speaks slowly with a full voice; his hair is cut close, and whiskers shaved off."—Kingston Chronicle.

Dr. Thos. W. Robinson has been elected by the Corporation of Kingston to serve as Mayor, during the remainder of the term of office of Dr. Sampson, whose resignation was recently announced.

ROAD FROM KINGSTON TO THE OTTAWA.—A meeting was held at Kingston, last Thursday, at which Resolutions were passed preparatory to measures to be taken for the purpose of opening the country to the north of that place, and making a good road from it to the Ottawa.

The Rev. Dr. RYERSON has concluded his promised defence of Sir Charles Metcalfe by a ninth and last letter.

The Quebec Criminal Term closed on Saturday last. Among the sentences we notice those of Jean Richard for stealing a mare, two years in the House of Correction; Anthony Pascal, for an assault upon his daughter, three years in the Provincial Penitentiary.

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.—A short time ago a communication appeared in the Gazette, proposing to establish a new line of ocean-steaming to ply between Liverpool and Quebec during the summer months, for the greater convenience of passengers, including the middling and lower classes. As no signature was attached to it, the letter itself had no weight, but the project seems to be received with great favour in all parts of the country, and it is to be hoped that the plan will be carried into execution. The writer proposed that there should be a steamer as often as once a fortnight between these two places: to be fitted up with comfortable accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers, the price of the former not to exceed £25 currency, and for the latter £5 currency. Probably it might be rated as high as £10. Such an enterprise is well worthy of the serious attention of those who are concerned for the prosperity of the country and who have the capital to undertake it.

There can be no doubt that it would meet with liberal encouragement; and as the number of travellers has been found by experience to increase in proportion to the greater facilities offered by increase of speed and reduction of price, if prudence and economy were observed, a fair return would be received for the outlay. A great impetus would probably be imparted to the prosperity of the colony, as emigration of the better class would be promoted and greater facilities would be afforded to commercial men, in the transmission of their orders and the receipt of their goods: the steamers might easily carry three or four hundred tons of light goods. We adopt the wish expressed by a contemporary, who says: We shall be glad to hear something more of it than suggestions in print.

Port of Quebec.

Table with 2 columns: Arrived and Cleared. Lists ships, companies, and agents. Includes Brig Elizabeth & Anne, Wright, London, Lec. bal; Schr. Julie Marguerite, Blais, Arichat, Noad & Co. fish; Schr. Lady Sale, Gosbee, Guysboro, Noad & Co. fish; Sophia Maranda, Boudrot, Arichat, D. Fraser, herrings; Bark Canton, Nichol, Liverpool, Gilmour & Co. salt; Standard, McMullen, Liverpool, do. bal; Brig Catherine, Colffe, Liverpool, general cargo, Montreal; Bark Vansittart, Richardson, Newcastle, T. Froste & Co. ballast; H. Duncan, Kent, Liverpool, Pembertons, ballast; Bark Ariadne, Garrick, Newcastle, A. Shaw, Montreal, general cargo; Brig Bravo, Brown, Halifax, LeMesurier & Co. glass; Margaret, Pridham, Cadiz, Leaycraft, salt and wine; Jessie Amelia, Eccleston, Glasgow, Allison & Co. Montreal, general cargo; Bark Solway, McLellan, Liverpool, Pembertons, ballast; Sarah Stewart, Low, Liverpool, order, salt; Ship Courtenay, Turner, Liverpool, T. Froste & Co. coals; Bark Tay, Harrison, Liverpool, Jos. Froste; Bark Renfrewshire, Burns, London, Gilmour & Co. ballast; Bark Queen, Dixon, Liverpool, J. Munn, ballast; California, Auld, N. York, McCaw & Co. do; Brig Marinus, Dick, Gloucester, Atkinson & Co. ballast; Ship John & Robert, McKenzie; Bark Blake, Sharp; Ship Inconstant, Bencon; do. Aberdeen, McGrath; Brig Southampton, Brown; Bark Scotland, Hamilton; Brig Leila, McDonough; Ship Ben Nevis, Heron; Brig Exile, Fordyce; Bark Harper, Murphy;

Brig Allison, Proctor; Bark Ellergill, Hill; Brig Margaret, Puc.

Schr. Lady, Michon; do. Intended, Nant; do. Caroline, Dennis; Ship Jessie, Oliver; Brig Clutha, Pringle; do. Gen. Whitehead; do. John Ingo, Dunn; do. Arab, Gardiner; do. Tynemouth Castle, Pegg; Bark Wm. Hannington, Stave; do. Aurora, Scott. 12th. Bark Lavinia, Wilson; do. Glenberrie, Russell; Brig R. H. Allen, Keasley; do. Paragon, Bell; Bark St. George, Phillips; do. Brunswick, Beckett; Brig Proctor, Chisholm; do. Wm. Nutt, Rankin; Steamship Unicorn, Douglas. 13th. Brig Buchanan, Oliver; do. South, Durham; Ship Lord Sooton, Fitzsimmons; Brig Ann Elliot, Thompson; do. Vibia, Paterson. 14th. Schr. Neptune, Richard; Brig Tagus, Smith; do. Unity, Blackburn; do. Queen of the Tyne, Scott; Bark Ceres, Tilby.

PASSENGERS.—In the packet ship Independence, sailed from New York for Liverpool—Mr. Higginson and servant, of Canada. By the Unicorn, for Picou.—Mr. and Miss Covillier, Mr. and Miss Stewart, Mr. A. and Miss Phillips, Judge Bedard, Mr. and Miss Boggs, Major Whinnyates, R. E., Mr. H. Ritchie, Mr. Smith, Master Smith, Mr. Tetu, Mr. Christie, Mrs. Bolton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. The ship Independence, McCappin, master, 34 days from Belfast, arrived at Charlotte-Town, Prince Edward Island, on the 26th July, with about 360 passengers, 156 of whom she landed there, and would proceed for Quebec with the remainder. The bark Civility, from Quebec, bound to London, was lying in the Gut of Canso on the 20th July, waiting for a fair wind.

Halifax, July 30.—Cleared—Schr. L'Italianne, Brulotte, for Quebec, oil and confectionary. Aug. 1st.—Cleared—Schr. Coquette, Levy, sugar, rosin, &c., for Montreal. 2nd.—Arrived—H. M. S. Illustrious, from Bermuda. Mr. Russell who had been down to Cape Chat, for the purpose of bringing up the Transport Premier, wrecked at that place last fall, returned here last week by land, having been unable to do anything with the wreck. He states that she lay in such a position as on the first easterly wind to drive on shore. The purchasers, we understand, are confident of realizing from the wreck, more than sufficient to cover all expenses.

BIRTH. At Toronto, on the 24th ult., the lady of Dy. Ass. Com. General Stanton, of a daughter.

QUEBEC MARKETS. Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 13th Aug., 1844. Beef, per lb. 0 3/4 a 0 4; Mutton, per lb. 0 4 a 0 4 1/2; Ditto, per quarter 2 6 a 3 0; Lamb, per quarter 2 0 a 3 6; Veal, per lb. 0 4 a 0 5; Do., per quarter 2 6 a 4 6; Pork, per lb. 0 3/4 a 0 4; Hams, per lb. 0 5 a 0 6; Bacon, per lb. 0 1 a 0 1 1/2; Butter, fresh, per lb. 0 8 a 0 8 1/2; Ditto, salt, in tins, per lb. 0 5 a 0 6; Lard, per lb. 0 6 a 0 6 1/2; Potatoes, per bushel 0 10 a 1 0; Turnips, per bushel none; Maple Sugar, per lb. 0 4 1/2 a 0 4 1/4; Peas per bushel, 2 0 a 2 6; Ducks, per couple 2 0 a 2 6; Eggs, per dozen 0 5 a 0 6; Fowls, per couple 2 0 a 2 6; Flour, per quintal 12 0 a 12 6; Oats per bushel, 1 3 a 1 4; Hay per hundred bundles, 0 30 a 32 0; Straw ditto 16 0 a 17 6; Fire-wood, per cord 7 6 a 10 0.

BRIGHT SUGARS. NOW LANDING and for Sale by the Subscriber, the CARGO of the Brig "KATE," from Cienfuegos. 151 Hogsheads, } Very superior Muscovado; 38 Barrels, } Sugar; 2 Boxes White clayed Sugar, 19 Tins Arrowroot. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 12th July, 1844.

SUGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, LIME-JUICE, &c. &c. FOR Sale by the Subscriber, Duty paid, or in Bond for exportation:—236 Hhds. very bright Porto Rico Sugar, 100 Bags first quality do. Coffee, 90 Hhds. Superior Cuba Sugar, 150 Puncheons, } Cuba Molasses; 27 Tierces } 80 Puns. Porto Rico Molasses, 5 Puns. Jamaica Lime Juice, 30 Tins do Arrowroot, 10 Tons do Logwood. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 1st July, 1844.

RECEIVED ex Rory O'More, Brilliant, Mary and Nestor. TIN PLATES, CANADA SCYTHES and Sickles, Sheet Lead, Patent Shot, Common and Best White Lead in tins, Bliester and Spring Steel, Pig Iron and Castings, "Smith's" Bellows, Anvils and Vices, Iron Wire, Spades and Shovels, Logging and Trace Chains. —AND— Register Grates. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec 27th June, 1844.

THE Subscribers have received ex Acadia, Auckland, Great Britain, and Wandsworth. Best and Common English Iron, Hoop Iron, Sheet Iron, and Boiler Plate, Zinc, Block and Bar Tin, Sheathing and Brazier's Copper, Trace and Coil Chains, Axle Blocks and Pipe Boxes, Clout Nails, Canada Rose Nails and Deck Spikes, Patent "proved" Chain Cables and Anchors, Coal Tar, Red Lead and Refined Borax. —ALSO PER "GEORGIANA." Best Button and Pig Blue in 30 lb. Boxes. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 6th May, 1844.