

present situation is, that the French people are still Roman Catholic in name and appearance, while they are so in reality no longer. This is an anomalous condition, full of hypocrisy, and which hinders the progress of the Gospel in our native land. Let intelligent and honest men decide at length for the good cause, and better days will arise upon us!

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1847.

Some of the English papers received by the mail just arrived make mention of the solemn service of Thanksgiving which, in accordance with the Queen's order in Council, was held on Sunday the 17th of last month. Being appointed on the sacred day of public worship, the observance of this act of duty towards God did not impart to the day that distinctive appearance of a Special Thanksgiving which it might have exhibited, if a week-day had been selected. The collections made, according to royal command, for the distressed in Ireland and Scotland, are supposed to have turned out small. The knowledge of funds remaining unexpended, and perhaps other circumstances, acted unfavourably as to the success of that part of the Sovereign's wishes. The gloom which had spread over the mercantile community on account of the extensive failures daily occurring in the chief commercial cities, gave probably a mixed character to this religious solemnity. The object was Thanksgiving; but many a mind was more occupied with the perils threatening from embarrassments in trade than cheered up with the abundance which prevailed in the storehouse and granary. Thanks were not the less due to the Giver of the rich harvest; but the immediate pressure arising from inconvenient pecuniary liabilities no doubt kept the sad heart in the depth of despondency, while the appointed services spoke of a joyful acknowledgment of favours vouchsafed, and the return of prosperous days to an afflicted land. Mercantile men who profess religion may well be asked to take to heart the treacherous character of all making haste to be rich. Speculation, to an extent which, in the event of a plentiful crop, will interfere with the discharge of the speculator's pecuniary obligations, must materially interfere with the engagedness of his mind while offering the ordinary prayer for God's bounty in bestowing the kindly fruits of the earth, and while presenting thanks when the blessing has been vouchsafed.

Some Clergymen, on the occasion of this recent appointment of a special service, have disregarded the instructions which were sent to them through the official of the Privy Council, considering that they were not at liberty to deviate from the service as appointed by the Act of Uniformity. It is one of those cases where the closest strictness of obedience borders very closely upon dissolality. Perhaps it is just as well that the difficulty should be looked in the face and the truly conscientious Clergyman be relieved from difficulty in such cases, and in others which cause embarrassment.

We learn, by this mail, the death of the Ven. WILLIAM DEALTRY, D. D., Archdeacon of Surrey, Rector of Clapham, on Friday, the 15th ulto. He was one of the noble band who, treading in the foot steps of Venn, Simeon, Cecil, and others who might be named, have to this day held up the light of the Gospel, with affectionate adherence to the Church of England, and as Reformers constituted her in truthfulness of doctrine and simplicity of ritual.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec. We regret to learn that the Rev. J. BUTLER, whose return from the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, was mentioned in our number of October 7, has since been seriously ill with Typhus; satisfactory accounts, however, have been received of his progress towards recovery. The Rev. C. P. REID (see Berean of October 25) is so far recovered as to have been enabled to return to his mission, and partially to resume his duties.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—Our Episcopal exchange papers to which we look for the concluding accounts of the proceedings of this Council did not come to hand yesterday; but we learn that the adjournment sine die took place on the twentieth day of the session, and we hope to be enabled, next week, to resume the thread of our condensed report, where we broke off in our last number, and to bring it to a conclusion. On the present occasion we lay before our readers the two memorials presented to the Convention by the suspended Bishop of New York. The first is addressed to the House of Bishops: it was presented at the very commencement of the proceedings (October 6th) and will be found to be couched in moderate language, containing no assertion of innocence on his part, nor complaint of wrong committed by the Court which suspended him. The second is dated five days later, and assumes the tone of complaint and of demand for redress of grievance. It is addressed to the whole Convention, including Bishops, and Clerical and Lay Delegates.

Memorial I. To the Right Reverend the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, their suffering brother, the Bishop of New York, respectively and earnestly tenders this his request, that they will, by such act as may seem to them right and proper, open the way for his relief from the operation of the sentence of suspension from the ministry, passed upon him by a portion of their body, forming an Ecclesiastical Court, in the city of New York, in January, 1845. I make this request, brethren, with an ardent desire again to serve our Master in the functions of our holy office. Severely as I have been afflicted, I humbly hope that by the overruling providence and grace of God, the period, now nearly three years, of my present heavy trial, has not been; and will not be, without a blessing. In a state of al-

most entire seclusion from the world, I have earnestly endeavoured, in reliance on the Holy Ghost, and with constant prayer for His influence; to keep a perpetual guard over my heart, to detect its evil tendencies, to discover, for greater future watchfulness, wherein these have led me astray; and to cultivate the spirit of humble penitence, meek submission, and evangelical faith, devotion and charity. I trust I am not presumptuous in hoping that hence, as well as from the sacred studies and meditations to which I have applied myself, God will graciously allow fruit to grow, both in my personal devotion to a godly life, and in earnest and faithful pastoral labour, should I, in His merciful Providence, again be permitted to minister among his people.

Praying that the Lord will so incline your hearts, and direct your counsels, in a matter fraught to me with such deep and painful solicitude, and momentous interests, as will most accord with His glory and your duty, I am, brethren, Yours, in the bonds of Christian respect and love BENJ. T. ONDERDONK.

New York, Oct. 6, 1847.

Memorial II. To the Bishops, the Clergy, and the Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in General Convention Assembled, the undersigned, the Bishop of the Diocese of New York, respectfully presents this memorial.

It is known to your venerable body, that your memorialist was, on the 3rd of January, 1815, declared by a Court of Bishops organized under a canon of the General Convention, and holding its sessions in the city of New York, to be suspended from all exercise of Episcopal and ministerial functions, as appears by the printed record of the proceedings of that Court, to which, (the same having been published and extensively circulated) your memorialist respectfully refers your venerable body for the details of his trial by the said court.

Firmly persuaded that the sentence passed on him was not justified by the laws of the church, and that the privations and sufferings to which he has been and is thereby subjected, are at variance with principles which lie at the foundation of the rights and liberties of American citizens, and with those which, by the Protestant Reformation, effected the deliverance of both clergy and laity from the tyranny of unjust and anomalous judicial proceedings; your memorialist appeals for relief to your venerable body, as representing the wisdom, righteousness and authority of the church which has constituted it, as well for remedy of illegal proceedings, had under the supposed authority of its laws, as for providing just and wholesome ecclesiastical legislation.

Without adverting to other existing grounds for relief, but specifying one which concerns the future as much as the past, and the church and every bishop and minister of the church as much as it does himself, and which has equal substance and validity in every supposable state of facts, your memorialist objects to the said sentence, which is suspension without any period or condition of limitation, as follows:

Our canons clearly distinguish between suspension and deposition. The former, therefore, cannot be justly regarded or inflicted so as to be rendered practically the same with the latter, in points in which, according to the established meaning of words, there is between them an essential difference. Functions, powers, and rights, personal or official, cannot be destroyed by the same law which only suspends them, when the 39th Canon of the General Convention of 1832 declares: "No degraded minister (or which the Canon makes the same thing, no deposed minister) shall be restored to the ministry; it inflicts an awful extremity of punishment and suffering on a particularly defined class of persons, which no man or body of men has, without express permission of law, a right to inflict on any other class of persons." Suspensions cannot deprive a minister of a claim to restoration, except upon the principle which would subject the kind and degree of judicial punishment, without restraint of law, to the will and discretion of a court. Hence your memorialist argues that, if there is no power appointed by law to terminate a sentence of suspension, and if there is no general law regulating the terms of suspensions, and if such sentence, passed by any court, does not contain within itself provisions for its termination, either at a prescribed time or on prescribed conditions, it is passed contrary to law and equity, or at least in independence of law; either of which must be considered as rendering it null and void; while its tendency cannot but be to tyranny and oppression.

Your memorialist, therefore, pleads that he is now suffering under the shame and reproach, and the manifold privations and afflictions of an illegal sentence passed upon him by a court constituted under the authority of your venerable body, and that in the absence of any canonically appointed court of appeals, he has an equitable claim upon the supreme council of the American church for redress of the grievous wrong and injury thus done unto him.—In respectfully calling the attention of your venerable body to this subject, your memorialist will not pretend to independence of the personal considerations connected with himself individually, with his domestic and social relations, and with the happiness he has experienced in many years of honest and cordial efforts to be faithful and useful in the several grades of the Christian ministry. Still deeper, however, he trusts, is the solicitude with which the occasion fills him, for the cause of truth and justice, and for the Christian reputation and interests of our portion of the church. Other branches of that church, and the world will now have an opportunity of judging of our character for deference to law and order, and for equitable regard to the rights and liberties of all sorts and conditions of men in our communion. Nor in judging of this will they forget our peculiar responsibility as a Protestant branch of the church, and one established amid the free institutions and the just and equal laws of the North American Republic.

Your memorialist confidently trusts that he will be understood to raise no question respecting the Right Reverend Brethren, who pronounced sentence upon him, excepting in regard to their judgments. These, it is well known, are often erroneous, in entire consistency with general intelligence, and with probity and uprightness of motive and intent.—The questioning of the legality or equity of judicial proceedings and decisions he regards as the sacred right of every Christian freeman; which, when exercised respectfully and cautiously, cannot be justly impeached on the ground of any of its personal relations or bearings. Its exercise in the present instance your memorialist regards as an indispensable requirement of a conscientious sense of what is just and right. It is a duty, in the honest discharge of which, in the fear of God, he throws himself upon the Christian principles and feelings of your venerable body. That in this and all other matters that may come before you, you may be guided by the Holy

Spirit of wisdom, understanding, counsel and the fear of God, your memorialist devoutly prays. BENJ. T. ONDERDONK. New York, Oct. 11, 1847.

We find that a vote taken in the House of Bishops gave only six in favour of Dr. Onderdonk's restoration—the same that voted for his acquittal on the trial three years ago: sixteen voted against him, and the two who were absent would, it is fully supposed, have voted with the sixteen, making three against, to one in favour.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MAINE.—On Sunday last, the twenty-second after Trinity, in Christ Church, Hartford, the Rev. George Burgess, D. D., was consecrated to the holy office of Bishop for the Diocese of Maine, by the Rt. Rev. the presiding Bishop Chase, assisted by the Rt. Rev. the Bishops of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. Four of the clergy of Maine were present, and a large number from other dioceses. The large Church was filled to overflowing, and the whole service was most imposing.

The consecration took place on the hallowed spot, where for thirteen years our beloved brother has ministered to a most devoted congregation, and amidst a community where none knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise. The hard restraint which his affectionate flock were forced to impose upon their grief, at this parting with a pastor so honoured and so dear, only gave more intensity to their love, and more fervency to their prayers. The heart must have been slow to sympathy, which did not feel for them, and for him, in that trying hour. Nothing but the belief that God had called him to a still higher and larger sphere of usefulness, where he might yet more abundantly glorify his Divine Master, could reconcile them to the separation.—Chr. Witness.

To the Editor of the Berean.

The removal of the Rev. CHARLES BANCROFT, late Minister of St. Thomas' Church, Montreal, to the Rectory of St. John's, is an event of the most interesting, yet painful nature to those more immediately concerned. Peculiar circumstances had, indeed, rendered his resignation of the former charge necessary for him; but when a meeting of the congregation was convened to receive it, a resolution was unanimously, and under feelings rather to be conceived than described, adopted, expressive of their sincere regret at his departure—their deep sense of the spiritual benefit they had derived from his ministry—and their ardent prayers to the great Head of the Church, that He would be graciously pleased to guide and prosper all his future exertions. The following sentiments were delivered by one of the speakers present; and the marked manner in which they were received throughout, seem to evidence that the meeting identified them as their own. Yours, respectfully,

A CONSTANT READER.

Respected Friends; I should be doing violent injustice to my own feelings;—I should be insensible to the feelings of many of the congregation of this Church, if I did not, on this peculiar occasion, allude in a more particular manner to our beloved Pastor, than has been done this evening.—As a preliminary, I would observe: if there be any member in society that is truly exalted, truly noble; one, in the just meaning of the terms, entitled to our veneration, esteem, and affection; it is the faithful Minister of Jesus CHRIST—the ambassador of the King of kings;—the spiritual, conscientious shepherd of the fold committed to his care; one fully alive to the awful importance of the trust, and faithfully unfolding the whole counsel of God;—not seeking the approbation of particular men, nor court- ing the passing ephemera of popular applause;—but one who while he seeks the deliverance of his own soul, labours with all the energy of his spirit for the eternal welfare of his whole flock; by pointing them, unceasingly, to JESUS CHRIST, as the alone source of salvation;—even to the Lamb of God, as their only, their everlasting security.—This, I say, is the individual who is strictly entitled to, and will ever receive the homage and affection of every right-minded and virtuous man. I appeal, then, to your own hearts and judgment if this be not the character of our dearly beloved Pastor; the individual to whom we are called this night to say, FAREWELL! the only word in the English language that is never yet pronounced, without producing positive pain.

You who have often witnessed his exertions in the house of God, can never forget his heartfelt and powerful pleadings with the impatient and careless sinner when, to arouse him from his fatal lethargy, he described the thunders of Sinai;—nor his unceasing and affectionate exertions to cheer the awakened and point the trembling and despairing mourner to the glorious consummation on Calvary whence flow the sinner's hopes of pardon and peace. His station in the Sunday School also will not be easily supplied; mark his own words: "Whenever I find my mind depressed and I come to this school, surrounded by the dear children, I am revived and my happiness returns." Yes,—we who have witnessed his anxiety to sow the Divine seed in the minds of youth, affectionately urging them forward in the path of Christian duty, must feel grateful for such efforts in this noble and valuable institution.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson was the privileged instrument of laying the first spiritual stone of this Church: of him I may say, when the eye sees him it blesses him, and a prayer is breathed forth for his temporal and spiritual happiness. The Rev. Mr. Bancroft has been permitted to fan the flame then kindled, till it burns with a greatly increased and steady light; yes, many are the happy and willing witnesses of the fruits of his faithfulness; and our deep regret at his departure is mingled with devout gratitude to the Father of all mercies for this, his vouchsafed goodness.

In our dear Pastor's future pilgrimage, he may be assured that sentiments of affectionate regard swell every bosom of his present flock; and that their ardent prayers will be poured forth that, by Divine grace, he may be enabled to persevere in the path he has pursued—daily swelling the numbers of the true Church of Christ, and receiving souls for his hire!

[Our friend who communicates the above will, we trust, excuse our subjoining the remark that, while we sympathize with the heart to which it affords satisfaction to give publicity to the expression of the just feelings of respect and affection entertained towards a valued Pastor, we have to regard the wishes of the Pastor himself who, we feel assured, would rather secretly rejoice over the testimony afforded to him of the sense entertained of his services by those who composed his flock, than have it laid before the public in the glowing language which a speaker will be led to use in the absence of him whose worth he describes. We have on this account felt ourselves obliged somewhat to compress our Correspondent's communication: our limits also

compel us to omit the conclusion which contains an affectionate reference to Mr. Bancroft's domestic circle, and a Farewell, relieved by the prospect of a future meeting in a brighter world.—EDITOR.]

LENNOXVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, IN CONNECTION WITH BISHOP'S COLLEGE.—On the occasion of the recent visit to this institution, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the half-yearly distribution of prizes took place on Saturday (the 23rd ultimo) by His Lordship, in presence of the Committee, the Principal, Professors, and Students of the College, and others who attended on the occasion. We cut the following particulars from the Sherbrooke Gazette: "His Lordship afterwards addressed the scholars in a few words of kindly encouragement, expressing his satisfaction at meeting them on this occasion, and his hope that the seminary to which they belonged, might prove the means of sending forth from time to time, educated youths well fitted for entering on careers of usefulness and honour in the different departments of life.

For Exemplary General Conduct. 1st. Division, Thos. Sherman Whitwell, Phillipsburgh. 2nd. do James Bisset, St. Johns. 3rd. do Elijah Warren, Lennoxville.

For Approved Diligence and Progress in—ESPERANTO. 1. Robert McKenzie Fraser, Sherbrooke. 2. Colin Hunter Gairdner, Sherbrooke, and Frederick Spencer Boxer, Quebec.

IN LATIN. 1st. Div. Gordon Wm. Lloyd, Sherbrooke. 2nd. do Wm. Finlay Gairdner, do. 3rd. do Stephen Edgell, Lennoxville. 4th. do Robert H. Gairdner, Sherbrooke.

IN LATIN COMPOSITION. 1st. Div. Thomas Osgood, Sherbrooke. 2nd. do Wm. F. Gairdner, Sherbrooke, and Alfred Trigge, Nicolet.

IN GREEK. 1st. Div. Gordon Wm. Lloyd, Sherbrooke. 2nd. do Edw. John Hale, Sherbrooke.

IN ENGLISH. 1st. Div. Luke Robinson, Waterloo. 2nd. do Wm. Spry, Compton.

IN ANTIQUARIES AND ALGEBRA. 1st. Div. Thos. S. Whitwell, Phillipsburgh. 2nd. do Geo. Robinson, Waterloo. 3rd. do Elijah Warren, Lennoxville. 4th. do Geo. Pyke, St. Andrews, Ottawa.

IN SACRED HISTORY. 1st. Div. Gordon Wm. Lloyd, Sherbrooke. 2nd. do James L. Robertson, Montreal. 3rd. do Frederick S. Boxer, Quebec.

IN GENERAL HISTORY. 1st. Div. Thomas Osgood, Sherbrooke. 2nd. do James L. Robertson, Montreal. 3rd. do Frederick S. Boxer, Quebec.

IN GEOGRAPHY. 1st. Div. Alfred Trigge, Nicolet. 2nd. do E. Warren, Lennoxville. 3rd. do R. H. Gairdner, Sherbrooke.

IN FRENCH. 1st. Div. Thos. S. Whitwell, Phillipsburgh. 2nd. do E. Warren, Lennoxville.

IN MAPPING, WRITING AND DRAWING. 1st. Div. Wm. Henry Taylor, Montreal. IN ALL STUDIES. Edward Towle, Lennoxville."

Mr. THOMAS JONES, No. 1, Erie Street, is collecting Agent for the Berean, for Montreal and neighbourhood.

Local and Political Intelligence.

The arrival of the *Caledonia* mail steamer, off Boston at three o'clock on Friday, became known in this city, by telegraphic despatch, at four o'clock of the same day, and the *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday morning contained a report of the intelligence received by that means. The letters arrived in Quebec by the mail steamer from Montreal on Tuesday, having been conveyed overland from Whitehall to Montreal, while the papers were forwarded by the usual water-conveyance which, owing to the Lord's day intervening, very properly delayed their arrival beyond the hour at which Monday's steamer started from Montreal. The *Montreal Courier* published an extra on Monday, which, in a letter from its London Correspondent, contained very full commercial news—we regret to say of a very gloomy character. We have extracted from that and other sources for the information of our readers.

Since my last communication more than thirty second and third rate houses have suspended payment. It will be sufficient for me to indicate the leading firms which have given way before the pressure of the times. First, then, we have Messrs. Barclay, Brothers & Co., whose liabilities are estimated at £500,000. The cause is said to be the same as in the case of Reid, Irving & Co.; large engagements in the Mauritius involving a constant absorption of capital, first brought the firm into difficulties; and the recent failures in England of parties on whom it held acceptances, coupled with the existing pressure, have rendered extrication impossible.—*Courier*.

Tuesday's *Mercury* gives a list of 65 failures from August to the evening of the 18th of last month. The Revenue had felt the effect of commercial pressure. The decrease on the year amounts to £1,042,268, and on the quarter, to £1,507,930. On the year there has been an increase of £267,221, in the Customs; but in the Excise a decrease of £159,914. The quarter, however, presents a serious decrease on both sources of revenue, viz., £374,191 upon the Customs, and £641,980 upon the Excise. Canada White Wheat 7s 6d a 7s 10d; Red do. 6s 6d a 7s 4d; Fine Flour 25s 6d a 26s; Superfine 27s a 27s 6d; Pot Ashes 22s; Pearl 30s.

From Italy the accounts are more pacific, and a confident hope is now expressed that there will be no war at all. The Austrians have evacuated Ferrara.

A change has come over the state of affairs in Spain. The Salamanca Cabinet has been dismissed, and General Narvaez has been appointed the head of a new Ministry, notoriously devoted to the designs of France. It is stated that General Serrano, the Queen's favourite, was bribed to support Narvaez, and that, moreover, he had personal grounds to take part against Salamanca.

ITALY.—The Austrians gave up Ferrara on the 3rd ultimo to the Pontifical troops. The Pope tried, without effect, mild and conciliating remonstrances to induce the Austrian cabinet to withdraw the troops. He then, it is said, informed Count Lutzuw, that if human means failed to enable him to preserve the trust which had been confided to him, he would have recourse to divine means. He would first address himself to the whole Christian world, and if after that Austria should persist in keeping her troops in the city of Ferrara, he would be compelled to resort to excommunication. Before this threat Austria recoiled. The guard houses of the town were surrendered by the Austrian troops to the national guard.

Rome continues perfectly quiet. The people seem to have received this news with dignified tranquillity. The election of the officers of the national guard was proceeding without any extraordinary excitement. Happily the fears of the retirement of Cardinal Ferretti were unfounded.

It is said that the Pope addressed a letter to the King of Naples, in which he expresses his regret that the useful reforms which he judged it necessary to adopt in his own dominions should be taken as a pretext of revolt in neighbouring states; but at the same time he impressed on the King the expediency of a timely concession of wise reforms. The accounts respecting the insurgents in the two Sicilies are still contradictory. In Lucca the liberty of the press has been declared, but with such restrictions as to reduce the right to nothing.—*Willmer & Smith*.

The accounts from SWITZERLAND are daily contradictory. On one day it is said that actual war is about to break out, whilst the next the indications are more pacific. According to the calculations of the Radicals, the Sonderbund has only 31,823 men and 119 guns to oppose to 96,993 men and 278 guns. The latest advices represent civil war as imminent. It was even reported in Paris that hostilities had actually commenced, for that the report of firing was heard in the direction of Geneva on the 14th instant.—*Willmer & Smith*.

The French Steamer *Philadelphia* from Havre arrived at New York on the 2nd instant, after having put in at Halifax for coals. Grievous complaints of ill-treatment have been published by several of the steamer passengers. This French line of steamers seems to be just about as badly managed an affair as can well be imagined.

SOUTH AMERICA.—By the way of Havana the New York Sun has received further advices from the Pacific and the Philippine Islands, bearing the following dates; Manila, June 30th, Valparaiso, Sept. 5th, Lima, Sept. 11th, Guayaquil, Ecuador, Sept. 17th. The war between Peru and Bolivia is thought to be almost at an end, and all parties believed that a lasting and honourable peace for both countries would soon be signed. In Lima, business has suffered a considerable paralysis, and the sales of fruits and foreign goods have been very slow on account of the absence of mule drivers for the interior, who have refused to come to the capital, through the fear of being impressed into the army, and this would certainly have been done had matter gone on much longer. But all probability of further outbreaking having disappeared, it is expected that the muleteers will shortly descend from the interior as in former times.—*Mora Chron.*

MEXICO.—Santa Anna made an attempt upon the citadel of Puebla, occupied by the American force under Col. Childs; but his own men revolted and pronounced him a traitor; and he had to make his escape from them with a body guard of 130 cavalry. It was thought he would seek refuge in Guatemala. The American force in the city of Mexico has very uneasy quarters, surrounded as it knows itself to be by an enemy watchful to take advantage of any remission of vigilance, for sudden attacks upon individuals, detachments, or the army altogether. General Scott has enjoined the utmost watchfulness upon the officers and soldiers under his command.

It is with sincere regret we announce the decease of E. McLENNERY, Esq., Emigrant Agent for this Port. His death took place on Saturday evening, 30th Oct., after an illness of a few days, contracted in the onerous discharge of the duties of his office.—*Toronto Herald*.

DEATH OF SIR RICHARD BONNYCASTLE.—We have to-day the melancholy task of announcing the decease yesterday, at his residence in this city, of LIEUTENANT COLONEL SIR RICHARD HENRY BONNYCASTLE, Kt., late of the Corps of Royal Engineers, and for many years the chief officer of that Department in Western Canada. Sir Richard served with distinction at the siege of Flushing, in 1803; and in the American War from 1812 to 1815; and was at the capture of several places on the coast during that war.—Served with the Duke of Wellington's army in France from 1815 to 1818—was the author of a work on "Spanish America," the "Canadas in 1841," "Newfoundland in 1842," &c., &c. Sir Richard recently retired from active service, intending to reside permanently in this section of the country, in the prosperity of which he was much interested, and in whose Militia he held the rank of Colonel. The death of Sir Richard will be regretted throughout this Province, especially in Kingston, where he spent a great number of years of his life.—*Kingston Chronicle and News*, Nov. 3.

ROAD FROM BROOKVILLE TO PERTH.—The following is prefixed to a notice in the *Brookville Statesman* from certain parties, of their intention to apply to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation for the purpose of continuing the road from Smith's Falls to Perth. "We understand that the District Surveyor is now out, busily engaged every day, in surveying and laying out the new Macadamized Road, between Brookville and Smith's Falls. And we are happy to learn from the following notice, which we cut from the last Official Gazette, that Col. Shaw, and the public spirited Inhabitants of Smith's Falls, purpose to continue the line direct to Perth. We wish we had a few more such sound, practical men as Mr. Shaw, and we should speedily see the Country go ahead."

BE CAREFUL WITH LIGHTED CANDLES.—On Wednesday evening last, about eight o'clock, the quiet of our town was disturbed by the sound of the fire-bell. The alarm was given from the hotel of Mr. Pitts, on Pitt Street, and had it not been for the early discovery of the flames, the results would have been most deplorable. It originated in the bed-room occupied by the family of Mr. Pitts, where two young children were in bed. A candle had been carelessly placed on a table, and by some means had fallen against the curtains of the bed—and immediately the whole was in a blaze. Fortunately, a young man happened to pass the window of the room, at the moment, and seeing the great light, perceived the danger and gave the alarm. Mrs. Pitts at once rushed to the room, and urged by the strong feelings of a mother, dashed aside the flaming curtains, and snatched her child