

in coming to the Lord's Table, with those whom, even in the judgment of charity, he cannot think worthy partakers of so solemn an ordinance.

"The saints of God, while they are of the Church of Christ on earth, have some kind of communion with those men which are not truly saints. There were not hypocrites among the Jews alone, but in the Church of Christ many cry, 'Lord, Lord,' whom he knoweth not. The tares have the privilege of the field as well as the wheat; and the bad fish of the net, as well as the good. The saints have communion with hypocrites in all things with which the distinction of a saint and a hypocrite can consist. They communicate in the same water, both externally baptized alike; they communicate in the same Creed, both make the same open profession of faith, both agree in the acknowledgment of the same principles of religion; they communicate in the same word, both hear the same doctrine preached; they communicate at the same table, both eat the same bread, and drink the same wine, which Christ hath appointed to be received: but the hypocrite doth not communicate with the saint in the same saving grace, in the same true faith, working by love, and in the same renovation of mind and spirit; for then he were not a hypocrite, but a saint:—a saint doth not communicate with the hypocrite in the same sins, in the same lurking infidelity, in the same unfruitfulness under the means of grace, in the same false pretence and empty form of godliness; for then he were not a saint, but a hypocrite. Thus the saints may communicate with the wicked, so they communicate not with their wickedness; and may have fellowship with sinners, so they have no fellowship with that which makes them such, that is, their sins. The Apostle's command runneth thus—'have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness,' (Eph. v. 11.) and again, 'Be not partakers of other men's sins' (1 Tim. v. 22.) and a voice from heaven spake concerning Babylon, 'Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins.' (Rev. xviii. 4). To communicate with sin, is sin; and to communicate with a sinner in that which is not sin, can be no sin; because the one defileth, and the other cannot, and that which defileth not, is no sin."

To the Editor of the Berean. DEAR SIR,—In reading the late presentment of the Grand Jury, as it appears in the Gazette of Monday, and which contains many useful and valuable suggestions, I was surprised to meet with the following passage:—"The Grand Jury have the painful duty to represent that this city has been recently deprived of legislative provision for the support of a Foundling Hospital—an institution the advantages of which in a large city, incident to a great fluctuation of population, must be obvious to every enquiring mind,—the Grand Jury therefore confidently hope that the aid heretofore granted may be restored for that object."

Now, Mr. Editor, with all due deference to the superior wisdom and sagacity of the respectable body who signed this paper, I beg to dissent entirely from the conclusion at which they have arrived. On the contrary, I think that an "enquiring mind" would decide just the reverse of the Grand Jury, and, as my signature shows that I am one of that disposition, I must say that my limited knowledge of human nature and experience in the world have led me to the conclusion, that these institutions do more harm than good. They encourage the horrible crime of desertion of children by rendering the accomplishment of it so easy; and open the way to the practice of vice and immorality, by relieving the parents of illegitimate children of the burden of their support. I am sure that our noble Governor General, who is of an "enquiring mind," and his council did not decide hastily upon this subject, and I do not believe that they will be led to alter that decision.

I am, Mr. Editor, AN INQUIRER. 4th Nov. 1845.

MUNIFICENCE OF THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The Committee of this Society, having taken into consideration the calamity which has befallen this city in the late conflagrations, and entering with Christian faith and sympathy into the feelings with which the Committee of the Quebec Auxiliary have offered to replace all the copies of the Scriptures which were lost on those occasions, have most generously relinquished the whole of the Parent Society's claim upon the Quebec Bible Society, which amounted to £281 sterling, and moreover voted a gratuitous supply of 250 Bibles and 750 New Testaments to aid the further operations of this Auxiliary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—S. B. A. we wrote last week;—C. Y. box from Islington arrived.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—From Messrs. R. L. Orlebar, No. 77 to 128; E. M. Stewart, No. 85 to 136; Alex. Gaviller, No. 83 to 134; Frederick Gore, No. 83 to 134.

Political and Local Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS.—The Steamship Great Western, arrived at New York on the 28th ult. after a passage of nearly seventeen days from Liverpool, from which place she brings dates to the 11th October, being seven days later than previous advices; passengers 128. The state of the harvest was such as to cause a still farther advance in the price of corn which, it is supposed, will be maintained throughout the winter. The following remarks on the state of the markets, from Willmer and Smith's European Times, will inform our readers as well as anything we can furnish.

"The Quarter's Revenue in the Customs shows a decrease of a million sterling, and an increase in the Excise of about £50,000. In the Post-office there is also an increase, and the Stamps and Taxes yield a slight increase; but the amount of the Property Tax has decreased, and the Quarter's Revenue, as compared with the corresponding quarter last year, shows a decrease of about £800,000. This is a large sum; but it is accounted for, by the reduction of the duty on sugar, and the small quantity of Bravin

grain that paid duty this quarter as compared with the same period last year. Nevertheless, the result is different from what the public expected in the present excitement, and probably no one will experience greater disappointment than the First minister of the Crown; for these returns, as they exhibit the prosperity or otherwise of his Government, are pointed at accordingly by his friends and his foes.

"The Grain markets, both here and elsewhere, it will be seen, are on the rise. The London market of yesterday advanced considerably—nearly 2s. per quarter. The remarks which we have made on one or two occasions recently, still apply to the Corn market. The present harvest will yield indifferently, and this, combined with the failure of the crop on many parts of the Continent, from which we have, in former years, drawn a large portion of our supplies, cannot fail to send the price of "bread stuffs" up to a higher figure than they have yet seen. The general failure of the potato crop is, as we have before stated, one of the primary elements in this upward tendency of prices. It may be observed, however, that, as regards England, the disease in the potato, in many districts, has nearly disappeared, leaving only a small scab behind, which will not materially injure the properties of that valuable esculent."

The rage for railway investments still continues, and the London Journals are filled with the prospectuses of new schemes. While every encouragement is given in Protestant England to these improvements, the following extract shows a melancholy contrast of feeling on the part of "His Holiness" the Pope in the country where he has unlimited sway:

The Vatican versus Railroads.—The Gazette Italienne, a print published at Paris, mentions three decrees which, it alleges, have been recently issued by the Pope. The first prohibits the construction of any railroad in the Pontifical dominions: by the second, all the Pope's subjects are prohibited from attending any scientific congress; and the third orders all physicians not to attend such patients after their third visit, who shall not have received the sacrament.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue encouraging. All are employed, and at remunerating prices.

IRELAND.—Division appears to be extending among the Repealers. There are two parties now, designated Young Ireland and Old Ireland, and a newspaper has been established under the latter title to represent Mr. O'Connell and his section. A difference of opinion as to the Bequest's Act and the Maynooth Endowment bill have led to this division, which exists not only among the laity but among the Clergy and the Bishops themselves. How will the laity decide when their spiritual guides cannot agree? Is this the infallibility of the Church of Rome?

ALGERIA.—The French have sustained a serious loss in conflict with the Arabs under the command of the daring Abd-el-Kader, on the frontier of Morocco. A French detachment of about 450 men was attacked and cut to pieces with the exception of 14 soldiers who escaped. The French Government have ordered 12,000 additional troops to Africa. There is already there the large number of 80,000 men.

Accounts from Circassia mention that the Russians under Count Woronzoff had been defeated by the Circassians and obliged to retrace their steps after a very severe loss. 180 officers are reported to have perished in the sanguinary engagement. The success of the Russians in their aggressive warfare against the mountaineers of Circassia seems as limited as that of the French in Algeria. Any temporary success on the part of the invaders is almost sure to be followed by a terrible reaction. It is not likely that either the Circassians or the Arabs will give way to their enemies as long as they have any means of resistance.

THE PRESS IN DENMARK.—A correspondent at Copenhagen writes to the Débats that when, three months ago, the King of Prussia was about to come ashore from the steamer which brought him into port, a spark from the chimney of the vessel set fire to the Royal standard of Prussia, hoisted on the boat in which the King was, and entirely consumed the flag. From this insignificant accident the Copenhagen journal, the Fædrelandet (the Country) published an article predicting the fall of the absolute monarchy of Prussia, and indulging in light reflections upon the religious and political opinions of King Frederick William. The Danish Government, seeing in this article an insult upon His Majesty of Prussia, prosecuted the editor, M. Gjoedward, who was sentenced to imprisonment for six months, and to pay a fine of 2,000 rixdollars banco (about 5,000*l.*) and all the costs; and further interdicted him for five years from publishing any writing whatever without its being previously submitted to the censorship of the police. This severe judgment was, on appeal, confirmed by the Supreme Court of the kingdom. M. Gjoedward being unable or unwilling to pay the fine and costs, amounting together to 2,750 rixdollars (about 6,900*l.*), the Government issued an execution, and, having seized his library, ordered it to be sold by auction on the 21st inst. The first lot put up was a translation into the Danish language of *Maximes de Larochefoucault* worth 16 schillings (90 centimes); but before any one could bid for it a person in the room cried out, "I will give 3,000 rixdollars (7,500*l.*)," and immediately threw over to the auctioneer the full amount in bank-notes. The little volume was handed over to the purchaser, and the fine and costs being thus more than satisfied, the sale was stopped, amidst the general applause of the company. The performer of this act of generosity was a merchant of Copenhagen, named Falkenberg, who was immediately afterwards unanimously elected a member of the Society for the Freedom of the Press, and had his diploma sent to him in a silver gilt box.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

Sydney papers of the 2nd of June contain accounts from New Zealand to the 3rd of May. Another collision had taken place at the Bay of Islands, between the natives and the troops, in which 50 of the latter are reported to have been killed; but Pomare, one of the most mischievous of the chiefs, had been captured, and was confined on board the

Hazard, his intrenchments having been destroyed. A body of volunteers had been despatched to the bay, and when the Thistle passed by it on the 12th of May, the report of fire-arms was distinctly heard. A squadron, composed of the Hazard and North Star, men-of-war, and the Aurora, Slaincastle and Velocity, merchantmen, were engaged in blockading Kororarika.

HEALTH OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The last bulletin gives the following pleasing announcement:

MONKLANDS, 1st Nov. 1845. The malady of His Excellency the Governor General has, for several days past, assumed a more favourable appearance.

His general health and spirits are improving. He has been able to take an airing in his carriage for some hours daily.

JAMES CRAWFORD, M. D. ROBT. L. MACDONNELL, M. D.

The head-quarters of the Eastern District are now removed to this city from Quebec. Major General Sir James Hope and his Staff came up the day before yesterday.—*Courier.*

SEVERE GALE.—On Sunday evening, a violent gale commenced from the eastward, which continued with unabated fury during the whole of Sunday night, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday. Seldom has so severe a blow been experienced and one which lasted so long a time. Torrents of rain accompanied it the greater part of the time. Already many serious disasters have been announced, and we fear, every day will only swell the list of sufferers. In town the tops of many chimneys were blown down: the fence round the yard of a house at the Cape was levelled with the street and much other injury done. But on the water the damage was more extensive. The Steamer Queen, lying at Hunt's Wharf, had a large hole stove in her side, and one of her boilers injured, so that she was unable to leave for Montreal with the mails, even if the weather had permitted. Several batteaux at the Cul-de-Sac, loaded with wood, were sunk and the contents scattered. A schooner, lying at the India Wharf, loaded with potatoes from Prince Ed. Island, had a hole stove in her bottom by some large pieces of timber which the wind drove in upon her, and filled, and sank. Many vessels at the St. Paul's Market Wharf and opposite the Queen's wood-yard, received injury; some of them were completely broken up. The Bark Amity, which sailed on Saturday, returned on Monday, with loss of anchors. The master reports several vessels in as bad a situation as himself at the time he slipped his anchors. The bark Neptune, which sailed at the same time with the Amity, also returned.

The steamer Pocahontas arrived from the Saguenay Monday forenoon. She reports the Briton's Queen coming up to Quebec, water-logged, having struck the ground in coming out of the River Saguenay. Saw no vessels on shore.

The steamer Queen left town on Tuesday afternoon for Sorel, with the Montreal mail, which ought to have gone the day before. The steamer Montreal, due on Tuesday morning, arrived at Diamond Harbour about noon, and there anchored, being unable, on account of the violence of the gale, to approach any nearer the town. She did not leave for Montreal the same evening.

Besides the damage done as above, several vessels broke loose from their moorings and received injury. A number of booms in different parts of the two rivers, gave way, and the timber went adrift. Amid so much destruction to property, it is cheering to have to add, that the loss of human life appears smaller than might have been expected. Two sailors are reported as having been drowned at Sillery Cove, and it is said that two or three persons perished in the little river.

No steambot came in from Montreal yesterday, consequently the mail of Tuesday did not arrive. The Steamer Montreal which reached Diamond Harbour, as mentioned on Tuesday, could not land her passengers until the following day: she left for Montreal last evening.

The following card, signed by Judge Gale and 31 other passengers, appeared in last night's Gazette:

"We, the undersigned passengers on board the steamer Montreal, on her passage to Quebec, on the night of the 3rd instant, during a very severe gale of wind—desire to express our grateful acknowledgement to her Commanding Capt. JESSE D. ARMSTRONG, for his unremitting attention during a period of great anxiety—and believe, that under Divine Providence, our safety is mainly owing to his perseverance and skill—in bringing the steamer to her destination in safety."

The undersigned gratefully acknowledge the receipt of the very charitable donation of £178 7*s.* 7*d.*—subscribed by the Society of Friends at Cork, for the relief of actual sufferers by the late fires in this city, and which sum will be distributed throughout the winter to distressed families requiring assistance. Quebec, 30th October, 1845.

(Signed) PEMBERTON BROTHERS, S. R. GRAVES.

TO SUBSCRIBERS TO THE GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.—We are requested to state that Mr. Felix Glackemeyer has been authorized by Mr. Simpson, the Treasurer of the Fund, to collect the several donations yet unpaid. The payment of these outstanding sums would materially facilitate the operations of the Committee.—*Id.*

GENERAL RELIEF FUND.—The following sums have been received by the Treasurer, since the last statement:—The Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, 24th Regt. £35 3 4. Lieut. Col. Mountain, and the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the 26th Regt., (Cameronians),—by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, 30 13 11. Additional from Township of Louth, C. W. 1 5 0. Subscriptions, of Messrs. J. H. Joseph & Co. 25 0 0. Do. do. V. Tétu & Co. 25 0 0. Do. do. F. Brisobois 12 10 0. Do. do. Pierre Gervais 5 0 0. Do. do. John Shaw 2 10 0.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT. PARISH AND CITY OF QUEBEC.—Nov. 4, 1845. JUDGE BRUNEAU presiding, William Lynch, of Quebec, Stevedore, having been declared guilty of a contempt of Court, committed in the presence of the Court, was this day condemned to be confined, in the Common Gaol, for the space of Six Hours, and was accordingly committed. —*Mercury of Ath inst.*

THE COURT OF APPEALS, opened on Monday, principally for the trial of Quebec cases. The following Judges were present at the opening of the Court:

The Hon. Mr. Justice Rolland, } Montreal. " " Day, } " " " Mondelet, Three Rivers. " " Gairner, St. Francis. Mr. Justice Gale arrived yesterday.

QUEBEC GAOL CALENDAR, 1st Nov. 1845.

Table with 2 columns: Name of prisoner, Sentence. Includes: Number of prisoners under sentence by the Courts (21), Do. under the Police Ordinance (67), Do. Seamen under the Imperial Act (16), Do. do. under the Provincial Act (10), Untried Prisoners (11), Debtors (7), Detained as witnesses in a case of felony (2).

Total, 134 (37 of the above are females.)

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 4th Nov., 1845.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price. Includes: Beef, per lb. (0 2 a 0 5), Mutton, per lb. (0 3 a 0 6), Ditto, per quarter (0 0 a 0 0), Lamb, per quarter (1 6 a 4 0), Veal, per lb. (0 3 a 0 6), Do., per quarter (1 6 a 5 0), Pork, per lb. (0 5 a 0 6), Eggs, per dozen (0 0 a 0 9), Potatoes, per bushel (1 6 a 2 0), Maple Sugar, per lb. (0 3 a 0 4), Oats per bushel (1 8 a 2 0), Hay per hundred bundles (25 0 a 35 0), Straw ditto (17 0 a 20 0), Fire-wood, per cord (10 0 a 13 6), Cheese per lb. (0 4 a 0 5), Butter, fresh, per lb. (0 10 a 0 0), Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb. (0 5 a 0 7), Pot Ashes per cwt. (22s. 0d. a 22s. 3d.), Pearl do. do. (23s. 0d.).

BIRTH.

On Tuesday last, the lady of Dr. Fremont, of a son. At Sherbrooke, on the 11th ult. the lady of G. F. Bowen, Esq. of a son.

MARRIED.

At Montreal, on the 29th ult. John Banner Price, Esq. Deputy Assistant Commissary General, to Louisa, daughter of John Boston, Esq. High Sheriff of the District of Montreal. At the same city, on the 30th ult. W. Arthur Wilkes, Esq. merchant, to Ellen, eldest daughter of John Birks, Esq.

DIED.

At Three Rivers, on the 29th ult. of apoplexy, Mr. David Anderson, aged seventy-four, formerly of Capar Angus, Perthshire, Scotland. At Cote a Baron, Montreal, on the 30th ult. Duncan, son of Duncan Fisher, Esq. Q. C. aged 4 years. Last evening, Ellen, daughter of Mr. R. Bray, aged one year and three months.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

N. B.—It will be observed that the shipping report below only gives the names of vessels arriving with cargo. Oct. 30th. Brig Lucius Carey, Watson, Glasgow, A. Burns, general. 31st. Bark Montreal, Douglas, Halifax, for Montreal, general. — Lady Bagot, Williams, Youghal, S. R. Graves, bricks, &c. — Syria, Cox, Liverpool, T. Froste & Co. general. — Arethusa, Lister, London, G. B. Symes, general. Schr. Victoria, Vian, Halifax, order, general. Bark Burnhopside, Loroy, London, Gillespie & Co. general. Bark Wm. Hannington, Herbert, North Shields, coals & cinders. Schr. Seagull, Audette, Halifax, H. J. Noad & Co. oil and salmon. — Mary, Boudreau, Carleton, H. J. Noad & Co. fish. Nov. 1st. — Mary Ann, Boudreau, Bay de Chaleur, Symes & Baird, fish. — Johnson, Dugal, Charlottetown, (P. E. Island,) W. Stevenson, potatoes. 2nd. — Schr. Distrust, Smith, Gaspé, fish & oil. — Morning Star, Boudreau, Arichat, Fraser & Peniston, fish & oil. — Queen Victoria, Babin, Arichat, McDonald, Montreal, fish & oil. 3rd. Brig. Elizabeth, Lloyd, St. John's Newfld. A. Burns, general. 5th. Schr. Calm, Landry, P. E. Island, W. Stevenson, potatoes. — Caroline, Jocas, Richibucto, oysters and fish, A. Luviviere.

MARTIME EXTRACTS.

The brig Atlas, T. Hobson, master, hence on the 20th August, for Sunderland, with timber, encountered a succession of gales which caused her to leak so bad that it was found impossible to keep her clear. On the 18th Sept., in lat. 40, long. 18, the leak had gained so much on them that she had 8 feet water in her hold, notwithstanding every effort had been made to keep it down. Preparations were then made to secure some provisions in the tops, when the bark Lady Bagot, Williams, fortunately here in sight and went to their assistance, for very shortly after the Atlas fell over on her beam ends. The Captain, crew, and the owner's son, were taken off her side in a heavy sea, which washed over them, by the boat of the Lady Bagot, at the imminent risk of the lives of the crew, and brought to Quebec. Capt. Hobson speaks in the warmest terms of the kind treatment he received from Capt. Williams and crew. The ship Sir Walter Scott, arrived on Friday, with loss of top-masts, they having been carried away on the 7th ult. in lat. 45, 12, N. long 50, 10, W. The bark Burnhopside, reports having spoken, on the 32nd instant, off St. Peters, the brig

George Ramsay, 30 days out from Kinsale, bound to Miramichi. Off Cape Chat, spoke the bark Hopeful, from Trois Pistoles, bound to London. The brig Lucius Carey, with a general cargo, for Quebec and Montreal, took fire in her hold at sea—and from the quantity of water that was thrown in to extinguish it, a part of her cargo is likely to be in a damaged state. A large raft of white pine from the River Trent and a deal raft, were completely broken up by the gale at the foot of Lake St. Peter on Monday last. They were in tow of the steamers Lumber Merchant and Point Levi. Part of another raft was lost also. Capt. Crossman of the bark Ann, hence on Thursday last, for Plymouth, returned yesterday and reports his vessel ashore, at Cap au Diable, near Kamouraska. She went on on Monday during the gale, and has since gone to pieces.—A seaman named William Bain, was drowned. The Ocean's Queen, coming up to be repaired, struck on Tuesday off Point St. Laurent, knocked off her rudder and received other damage. The schooner Antelope, from Gaspé, with fish, was totally lost at St. Anne's. The crew came up yesterday. The steamer Queen, which left town on Tuesday afternoon for Sorel, put into Cap Rouge and blew off her steam. Bristol, Oct. 5.—The Lord Canterbury, arrived here from Quebec, has experienced a heavy passage, and at one time had nine feet water in her hold, and had to throw part of deck-load overboard. Hull, Oct. 8.—The England's Queen, Lodwick, from Quebec, which was in the Hamber yesterday, with loss of rudder, &c., has been brought up to this place, and is discharging. Portrush, Oct. 3.—The Ellen, Hood, arrived here from Quebec, grounded on a sand bank off the point of the south pier, but was immediately hove off. She reports having seen several distressed vessels in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

ENGLISH MAIL.

LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office, till TUESDAY, the 11th NOVEMBER. — PAID Letters to THREE o'clock, and UNPAID to FOUR, P. M.

F. H. ANDREWS, ORGAN & PIANO-FORTE TUNER.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, Nov. 1845. FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, PASTRY FLOUR in Half-Barrels, Sperm and Olive Oil, Sperm, Imperial, Adamantine, Composite and Wax-Wick Candles, Preserved Ginger, WITH A SUPPLY OF GENUINE FRESH TEAS.

M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 13, Fabrique-st.

Quebec, 15th Oct. 1845.

SIGHT RESTORED. NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED. BY THE USE OF

Patronized by the ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN. Recommended by the most eminent PHYSICIANS.

GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF.

For its efficacy in removing Disorders incident to the EYES AND HEAD. THE FORCEPS, 14th Dec., 1844. This Scientific Medical Reviewer made the following critique on GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF, demonstrating its powerful influence on those delicate organs, the Eye and Ear. GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF.—Perhaps there is no one thing that has effected so much good, and that in so pleasant a manner, as Grimstone's Eye Snuff; and we are really surprised that it has not commanded more attention from the medical profession, for although we are aware that some eminent professors of the medical art have taken advantage of its usefulness, there are many who, however they might be convinced of its utility, prescribe it not because it is a simple remedy that might, on a future occasion, be restored to without their aid. Independently of its usefulness in removing pains in the head and inflammations of the eye, it is a pleasant stimulus to the nose, so that those who use it combine pleasure with profit, and we can scarcely understand how snuff-takers can forego its advantages for compounds that in many cases possess only the recommendation of being foreign. We would recommend every one requiring its aid to try Mr. Grimstone's Snuff, and we feel convinced that they will be grateful to Mr. Grimstone for the talent he has displayed in forming his excellent compound, and to ourselves for calling their attention to it.

Other Testimonials can be seen. The Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada has just received a fresh supply per Zealous. THOMAS BICKELL, Grocer and Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware. St. John Street, Quebec.

Receiving ex "Choice," for Sale, TORACCO PIPES, Black Lead, Shot, Paints, Spades and Shovels, Bar Iron, Anvils, Vices, Patent Cordage, Patent Proved Chain Cables and Anchors. —ALSO— 400 BOXES TIN PLATES. C. & W. WURTELE, 1st Oct. 1845. f St. Paul-street.

RECEIVED FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. 3 CASES of WORSTED and WOOLEN GOODS, consisting of Children's Dresses, Ladies' Fanchons and Muffs, &c. and Gentlemen's Coats, &c. &c. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 19th Sept., 1845.

THE Girls' department of the British and Canadian School will re-open on MONDAY, the 6th instant, in a room in the Military Asylum. JEFFERY HALE, Quebec, 2nd Oct. 1845.