

"white friend." The land requisite for the church, school, &c., he has already offered gratuitously, on a favourable site. All our bishops encourage and support the scheme, and the subscriptions already received have encouraged the Committee to recommend the Rev. F. T. McDougall, M. A., and the Rev. W. B. Wright, both of Oxford, to head the mission. Mr. McDougall is, in addition to his clerical vocation, a member of the College of Surgeons, and it is anticipated that great benefit will result from his medical knowledge, as a means of conciliating the good-will of the natives. Hereafter funds may be supplied for the establishment of an hospital, with a school of medicine and surgery. The scheme is one, in fine, embracing the conjoint dissemination of Christianity and civilization.—Liverpool Standard.

From the Hampshire Independent.

Mr. Brooke, Rish of Sarawak, arrived by the Indus steamer yesterday (Friday) morning. It is nine years since this distinguished philanthropist sailed from Southampton, in his yacht, the Royalist, on his arduous mission, and after many toils and difficulties he has again reached his native shore. Mr. Brooke does not look much the worse for wear—he is somewhat older—and his hair begins to exhibit touches of grey; but on the whole he is little altered. I ever the honours of this world were richly merited—if ever the good opinion of mankind were deserved—they are by a chivalrous and high-minded countryman, who, having chalked out a path for himself, of no small trial and danger, has lived to triumph over the many obstacles he had to encounter, and by the force of genius, has founded by his own unaided exertions, a new colony and civilization in one of the largest islands of the Indian Archipelago, amongst hostile tribes of men, and the most piratical of the human race. We trust Mr. Brooke may long be spared to the land of his adoption, and to reflect, in the novel position he occupies, the blessings of peace, happiness, and every good, to those over whom he has been called to preside. Her Majesty's Government have appointed Mr. Brooke to the government of the lately ceded island of Labuan, the notification of which reached him yesterday morning on his arrival. Mr. Brooke is also invested with the important functions of Consul-General of Borneo, and the adjacent islands. He will remain in this country about six months. [Mr. Brooke arrived at Mivart's Hotel from Southampton on Friday night, October 1st.]

PEACE AND JOY.

Three things make up the soul's peace: 1. To have right apprehensions of God, looking on him in Christ, and according to that covenant that holds on him. 2. A particular apprehension, that is, laying hold on him in that covenant as gracious and merciful, as satisfied and appeased in Christ, smelling in his sacrifice (which was himself) a savour of rest, and setting himself before me, that I may rely on him in that notion. 3. A persuasion, that by so relying on him my soul is at one, yea, is one with him. Yet while this is wanting, as to a believer it may be, the other is our duty, to sanctify the Lord in believing the word of grace, and believing on him, resting on his word; and this, even severed from the other, both deliver, in a good measure, from distracting fears and troubles, and set the soul at ease. II. 79.

The discourse, the tongue of men and angels, cannot bestir divine belief of the happiness to come; only he who gives it, gives faith necessary to apprehend it, and lay hold upon it, and upon our believing, to be filled with joy in the hopes of it. III. 21. The soul which strongly believes and loves, may confidently hope to see what it believeth. All inward, whatsoever afflictions or temptations I endure, yet this one thing puts me out of hazard, and in that I will rejoice, that the salvation of my soul depends not upon my own strength, but is in my Saviour's hand: "My life is hid in Christ in God; and when he who is my life shall appear, I likewise shall appear with him in glory." I. 82.

Faith worketh this joy, by uniting the soul to Christ; and applying his merits, from the application of which arises the pardon of sin. And so that load of misery, which was the great cause of sorrow, is removed; and so soon as the soul finds itself lightened and unladen of that burden, that was sinking it to hell, it cannot choose but leap for joy, in the ease and refreshment it finds. I. 51. Worldly mirth is so far from curing spiritual grief, that even worldly grief, where it is great, and takes deep root, is not allayed, but increased by it. But spiritual joy is seasonable for all estates; in prosperity it is pertinent to crown and sanctify all other enjoyments with this, which so far surpasseth them; and in distress it is the only cordial for fainting spirits: so, Ps. iv. 7. "He hath put joy into my heart." This mirth makes way for itself, which other mirth cannot do; these songs are sweetest in the night of distress. i. 38.—Selections from Leighton.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1847.

We find again that we have left ourselves no room for editorial remarks, beyond an expression of satisfaction that such a pressure of matter has required our labour in selecting and condensing, and has filled up our columns with intelligence of a useful, though partly of a melancholy, character.

THANKSGIVING FOR THE HARVEST.

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 28th day of September, 1847. Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.—"It is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the late abundant harvest; and that such Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales; and in the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, on Sunday the 17th day of October next.

"And it is hereby further ordered, that Her Majesty's Printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving, in order that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several churches and chapels of England and Wales, and of the town of Berwick-on-Tweed."

At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 28th day of September, 1847. Present, the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council.—"It is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that all ministers and preachers, as well of the established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland as of the Episcopal Communion protected

and allowed by an Act, passed in the tenth year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, cap. 7, do, at some time during the exercise of Divine Service in their churches, congregations, or assemblies, on Sunday, the 17th day of October next (or so soon as the ministers of such churches, congregations, or assemblies, respectively shall be enabled so to do), put up prayers and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the late abundant harvest."

A Queen's letter to the Archbishop, making reference to the distress still existing in Scotland and Ireland on account of the former failure of crops, and to the desire expressed by many of Her Majesty's subjects, on the occasion of the Thanksgiving, to contribute to the aid of their distressed brethren, directs

"that upon this occasion the ministers in each parish do effectually excite their parishioners to a liberal contribution, which shall be collected in the several churches and chapels immediately after Divine service on that day; and the ministers of the several parishes are to cause the sums so collected to be paid immediately into the hands of the Bank of England to be accounted for by them, and applied to the carrying on and promoting the above-mentioned good designs."

ANOTHER ACT OF MUNIFICENCE BY MISS COURTS.—This lady has determined to prepare a domicile at Shepherd's Bush, under judicious and merciful regulations, capable of maintaining a considerable number of discharged female prisoners who have been condemned for offences, punished, and then thrown upon the world characterless, tainted, abandoned, and helpless. To these the gates of reformation will be opened. They will be instructed in the consoling and upholding value of morals and religion; they will be taught the means of industry, whereby they can earn their bread; they will be rescued from the necessity of guilt; and if not doomed to ruin by evil dispositions which cannot be changed, they will be restored, repentant and virtuous members of society, instead of being outcasts and curses to that and to themselves.—Literary Gazette.

ENTERPRISE IN CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE.—It is pleasing to learn that the Bible and Tract Societies are pressing forward their noble enterprises to the extent of their power. The buildings of both are filled to their utmost capacity with workmen, and they are sending forth printed truth with unprecedented rapidity. The Society manufactures and issues some 2000 books per day, besides thousands of minor productions.

During the half year, ending on the 1st instant, the Tract Society commissioned 82 regular colporteurs—making 203 now in that service; and besides 92 theological students, from 17 institutions, have been employed for their vocations. Publications to the amount of \$101,725 were issued from the general depository. The receipts were in donations \$10,970, for publications sold, \$50,976—total \$91,946. But there is due, chiefly for printing paper, \$29,340 beyond the present means. The expenditures for six months to come are estimated at \$20,000 a month, including the services of 105 persons employed in the manufacturing department of the Tract House, paper and other materials, the salary and expenses of more than 200 colporteurs, grants of publications and foreign appropriations.—Can. Intelligencer.

FEWEL OF CONSCIENCE.—At the London Police Office in Worship Street, the following remarkable case occurred last month: City constable Bernard, while on duty, was passing a house, when he observed a man, who he thought was a burglar, in the act of climbing up into the balcony in front of the house, and forcing open the window of the club-room, from which he abstracted a quantity of wearing apparel and other articles. Having disposed of the booty immediately after the robbery, he considered himself perfectly secure from detection until he accidentally heard that a man, to whom he had sold a portion of the stolen property, had been taken into custody, and was then in Newgate awaiting his trial; and he determined to surrender himself to justice, rather than that an innocent man should suffer for an offence of which he was the perpetrator. The prisoner was conveyed to the station, and a communication having been subsequently sent to the house of Mr. Leadbetter, it was ascertained that the robbery had taken place under the exact circumstances described, and that the property so minutely particularised by the conscience-stricken thief was all that had been stolen on the occasion.—The magistrate ordered him to be remanded for the production of the necessary formal evidence to complete the case.

A WARRIOR DEPRECATING WAR.—On the occasion of presenting to Sir Harry Smith an address from the inhabitants of Portsmouth (15th of September) that distinguished military commander introduced the following pledge against war—if it can be avoided: "When I observe that this Address has been presented to me by one of my older comrades, Lord George Lennox, an officer as gallant himself as his family is renowned for loyalty to its Sovereign—when I see the hero who brought out of action the Shannon, and not only her, but the enemy's frigate, the Chesapeake, then I reflect that the honour is doubly great which has been conferred on me this day. Gentlemen, I will not say, Adieu, my native land; but having an ardent hope and confidence in that great and Omnipotent Power which has so repeatedly protected me, I trust, that if it should be my good fortune to render any additional service to my Queen and country, I may be able to do it through other instruments than that called war. It is true that it can only be obtained through war sometimes, for peace is its legitimate object; but if I can avert war I will. If I can extend the blessings of civilization and Christianity to a distant land, where, without any affectation of humility, I can say that some years ago I sowed its seeds, it will be a gratification to me beyond expression to do so."

The Rev. Dr. COOKE, of Belfast, was elected Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, at the meeting of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, last month.

SECESSION TO ROME.—Mr. William T. Gordon, of Christ Church, Oxford, was received into the (Roman) Catholic Church on the 15th inst., at the College of L. Gregory Downside, by the Rev. the Prior.—Morning Post.

FORMATION OF A ROMAN HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.—It is said that Dr. Wiseman is now on his return to this country, after a lengthened sojourn at

Rome, bringing instructions and authority from the Holy See for remodelling the ecclesiastical arrangements of his communion in England. Rome has hitherto possessed in England nothing more than a missionary establishment, placed under the superintendence of "Vicars Apostolic," who are nominally the bishops of sees now in partibus infidelium, and do not assume the titles of the dioceses in which they exercise their authority. The present order of things is now to cease; Catholicism having, by the opinion of its rulers, attained a sufficient extension in England to warrant the re-establishment of the hierarchy, with all its ramifications of ecclesiastical government—deans, chapters, archdeacons, ecclesiastical courts, &c., as it existed prior to the Reformation, and at present exists in Roman Catholic Ireland. There will be, it is said, two archbishops for the two provinces of Canterbury and York, with eight bishops subordinate. These new Roman bishops will not, however, assume the titles of the established Church, but will take their designations from other places not heretofore episcopally dignified—as Birmingham, Nottingham, Derby, Liverpool, and other populous centres of Roman Catholic influence. Dr. Wiseman, himself, it is said, will succeed under a new title—that of Bishop of Westminster—to the administration of the affairs of the London district, in the room of Dr. Griffiths, Bishop of Olena, lately deceased.—Salisbury Herald.

INTERFERENCE OF THE VIRGIN IN SPANISH POLITICS.—The following appeared, some time ago, in a letter of the Madrid Correspondent of the Times:—Crime and superstition are the distinguishing marks of the present epoch in this country. Simultaneously with the acts of atrocity which have been recorded for the last twelve months and more, others have occurred which, though harmless in their nature, yet excite pity or contempt. It seems it was a mistake to suppose that the overthrow of Espartaco in 1843 was caused by the insurrection of the army. By no means; it was our Lady of Anguish, whose image and whose worship are preserved in the City of Grenada, that razed the power of the Duke of Victoria to the dust. The sisterhood of our Lady of Anguish has made its claim on behalf of its patroness, and it has been admitted by the Queens—mother and daughter. The Advocate on the part of our Lady of Anguish, is the Archbishop of Cordova. The Queen has just rewarded these distinguished services with a crown of gold, which has been placed on the head of the image with the usual ceremonies. The style of the card of invitation sent round by the sisterhood of Cordova to the public, to witness the ceremony, is curious. One does not well know which to wonder at—its ignorance or its blasphemy; at least, if he bear in mind the high position occupied in the Catholic Church by the mother of the Saviour:—"Her Majesty the Queen has deigned to present the Most Holy Virgin with a crown of gold."

Espartaco has recently been recalled to his country and to office. Was the image of our Lady of Anguish consulted on the occasion?

UNLOCKED FOR TRUTH.—A few years ago, a few friends were anxious to establish a Bible Association in the Netherlands. A meeting was held, and a Danish priest, supposed to be favourable to the cause, but really hostile to it, was present. Upon his arrival he was asked to propose a Resolution. He assented, and when he rose to speak, he took from his pocket a freshly gathered walnut, which still retained its husk. "This walnut," said he, "is an emblematic representation of three Churches—of your own, of the Catholics, and of the good man, you know, is bitter, nauseous, and useless." This represents the Lutheran Church. I will now take off the husk. Here you see the shell. This is crabbed and brittle, and worthless. Such is the Calvinist Church. But now I will show you a just similitude of the only true Church. You will see it in the rich nutritious kernel? Thus saying, he boldly cracked the shell, and lo! it was completely rotten!

THE LATE RECTOR OF THORNHILL.—We perceive, among advertisements of new publications by the London press, one of "The Life and Letters of the Rev. GEORGE MORTIMER, M. A., Rector of Thornhill, in the Diocese of Toronto, Canada West. Compiled and prepared by the Rev. John Armstrong, B. A., British Chaplain of Monte Video, South America. Aylott & Jones, S. Paternoster Row, London." Small 8 vo., price 6s. cloth.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

The LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL arrived in town this morning, from his extensive tour to Gaspé.

ORDINATION.—We understand that it is intended, the Lord permitting, to hold an ordination at the Cathedral, Quebec, next Sunday morning.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, MONTREAL.—An additional £1. received, brings the collections at this Church to a total of £20. for the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Inc. Church Society.

The Rev. C. P. REID, Missionary of the S. P. G. F. P., at Compton, who had been at Grosse Isle, ministering to the sick, left that station of pestilence and death, on the 21st ultimo, in company with the Rev. Messrs. Morris and Anderson, since dead, and with great difficulty made out to reach his father's house, in Freligsburgh, on the 25th. There, lingering under the disease, which he carried in his system until the 2nd instant, he was at length taken down in a case of confirmed typhus. For twelve successive days there was hardly any expectation left of his recovery; but on the thirteenth day of his confinement his friends were very much flattered with the hope that his life will be spared, as his fever began to abate. Dr. Chamberlain, his Physician, has been most indefatigable, and it is to be hoped, very successful, in his attendance upon, and treatment of, him.—Montreal Courier.

DIocese of Toronto.

KINGSTON. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—On Sunday afternoon this very neat edifice, which has been lately erected in Queen Street in this city, by private subscription, and which is intended as a monument to the deceased members of the Cartwright family, was opened for Public Worship; the congregation was large and highly respectable. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Gregg, the present Incumbent, and an impressive and appropriate Sermon was preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon, who took his text from the Book of Genesis, 28th chap. and 17th verse. "How dreadful is this place, this is none other but the house of God."

EROTIC.—The Consecration of St. George's Church, recently erected at this settlement, took place on Sunday the 17th instant. The Rev. Henry Brent read prayers, and the Lord Bishop of Toronto preached on Joshua xxiv. 15.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

BISHOPRIC OF BRACHIN.—On Wednesday 15th ult., the Presbytery of the diocese assembled for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Bishop Meir, and their choice fell upon the Rev. ALEXANDER PENNOCK FORBES, M. A., Incumbent of St. Saviour's, Leeds, second son of the Hon. Lord Medwyn, one of the Judges of the court of Session, and the brother-in-law of the present Lord Abercromby. Like most of the adherents of the old nonjuring Episcopal Church in Scotland, the new Bishop is understood to be of the Romanizing sect. Record.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—This Church Council opened its triennial meeting at New York, on Wednesday the 6th instant. Divine service was performed in St. John's Chapel, at which the Rev. Dr. Hanckel of Charleston, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Edson of Lowell, read morning prayers, the Bishop of Illinois read the Ante-Communion service, the Bishop of Connecticut assisting. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, preached on Acts xxi. 21, 25. The Lord's Supper was then administered; and the religious services being over, the Rev. Dr. Mead, Secretary of the Lower House in the last General Convention, called for the credentials of members claiming seats in Convention.

Meantime the House of Bishops retired to the Vestry, and organized by the assumption of the chair, ex officio, by the Right Rev. Philander Chase, D. D., of Illinois, as Senior Bishop, and the election of the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, as Secretary. The House of Deputies elected the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, of Baltimore, President; the Rev. Dr. Mead was re-elected Secretary.

In consequence of directions which had been given by the last General Convention, to the effect that the present meeting of this body should not be held in a place of worship, arrangements had been made for obtaining accommodations in the building of the New York University; but the House of Bishops, immediately on having organized, passed a resolution in favour of meeting in St. John's Chapel; which being conveyed to the House of Deputies, their concurrence was given without a division.

This ended the first day's business. The Convention met day after day, always commencing proceedings by morning prayer, attended by both Houses jointly. The House of Bishops held its sittings for business with closed doors in the Vestry of St. John's Chapel; the House of Deputies made arrangements for certain parts to be appropriated to the deputations from different Dioceses, and it allowed the admission of the public to the galleries by tickets. The latter arrangement gave rise to the expression of dissatisfaction, during the course of proceedings, on the ground that the public was needlessly excluded by the limitation to admission by tickets.

In the course of the second day's session, the election of the Rev. Dr. Burgess, of Connecticut, to the Episcopate of Maine, and that of the Rev. J. B. Britton, of Ohio, to be Assistant Bishop of Illinois, were announced to the House. On that day also the Rev. Mr. Forbes, of St. Luke's Church, New York, presented the Resolutions passed by the late Diocesan Convention of New York for transmission to both Houses of the General Convention, having placed by the suspension of his Bishop (see BEREAN, 14th instant.) Mr. Forbes moved that the Resolutions be referred to a joint Committee of both Houses to inquire and report what measures it may be proper to take in the premises. The proposition was adopted without discussion, and a Committee of seven (4 of the Clergy and 3 of the Laity) was nominated.

On Friday, a message was received from the House of Bishops, announcing their concurrence in the course adopted with reference to the resolutions from New York, and the appointment of a Committee of seven Bishops, to form a joint Committee with that of the Lower House.

The Chairman announced the nomination of Standing Committees on the following subjects: 1st. State of the Church, 2nd. General Theological Seminaries, 3rd. Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, 4th. Admission of new Dioceses, 5th. Consecration of Bishops, 6th. Canons, 7th. Expenses, 8th. Unfinished Business, 9th. Elections, 10th. Prayer Book.

A memorial from the Convention of the Diocese of Georgia, recommending the establishment, by authority of the General Convention, of an Ecclesiastical Gazette, having been presented, a joint Committee was appointed of 4 Clerical and 1 Lay Members of the House of Deputies, to which, by message from the House of Bishops, were added 3 of their number.

A good deal of discussion took place, on this day, on proposals for additions to the Book of Common Prayer, such as Thanksgiving for the recovery of a child from sickness, a Prayer for those who travel by land, and one for the restoration of peace: the debate terminated in the adoption of a motion to lay the whole subject on the table.

The Committee on new Dioceses reported in favour of the newly organized Diocese of Wisconsin, which was approved.

A protracted discussion took place on Monday, the fifth day of proceedings, upon a constitutional question. It has been the practice, when any of the Deputies to the General Convention, elected by the several Diocesan Conventions, were prevented from attending and consequently resigned their appointments, during the interval between the meeting of the Diocesan and that of the General Convention, that the Bishop of the Diocese filled up the vacancies by appointments of his own. It was now questioned whether substitutes thus appointed were entitled to seats in the General Convention—it being suggested that they were in fact only nominees of Bishops; and the competency of a body of electors transferring its elective power to an individual to appoint for them being seriously questioned. The discussion was brought to a close by the adoption of a resolution offered by Judge Chambers of Maryland that the claimants whose admission had been under discussion have a right to sit.

On the sixth day (Tuesday) the following preamble and resolution was offered by Mr. Page, a Lay Member from North Carolina: "Whereas, the doctrines and principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country are so firmly established, so justly balanced, and so well understood, as not to require frequent legislation;—and whereas unnecessary interference produces confusion, tending to instability and party spirit, injurious to brotherly love and good order in our Holy Communion:—Resolved, that a Special Committee be appointed to enquire if any, and what alterations should be

made in the time of holding the meetings of this body; and that said Committee be instructed to report to the next General Convention." After some few remarks from the Rev. Dr. Brooke, of Ohio, deprecating any agitation of the subject, the preamble and resolution were laid on the table.

Committees reported on several subjects which had been referred to them, such as a proposed canon to prevent any Diocese from having more than one representative in the House of Bishops, which would have excluded the Assistant Bishops; upon which it was the opinion of the Committee that it would be contrary to the 3rd Article of the Constitution, according to which the Bishops sat in the House not as representatives of Dioceses, but by virtue of their office.

The report of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary for the last 3 years having been read, which states that two of the students had been directed to withdraw from the institution for causes connected with the good order and discipline of the Seminary; some inquiries were caused by this portion of the report, tending to elicit particulars of the offences which had led to the removal of these students:—they were satisfied by the reading of documents accompanying the report.

The election of a Bishop for the Diocese of Maine was approved of, and the canonical testimonials for him were signed by the House. The election of an Assistant Bishop of Illinois was reported against, by the Committee on Elections; they did not find that the Bishop of Illinois was labouring under those disabilities which the Canon requires, to justify his having an Assistant Bishop.

A memorial from the suspended Bishop B. T. Onderdonk was read to the House. We are compelled to break off at this stage of the proceedings, the Episcopal Recorder and Protestant Churchman, to which we looked for the continuation of authentic reports, not having come to hand yesterday.

It was mentioned in our last number but one, that our respected fellow-citizen, Dr. Racey, had been attacked with the prevailing disease, to the contagion of which, from his daily and laborious duties in connection with the Emigrant Hospital, he had been severely exposed. We have now the pain to record his removal from service here below; a loss which we feel in common with the community at large,—more keenly, however, than many who had less of that personal intercourse with him which to us sprang from peculiar relations, and from occasional meetings with him at the sick-beds of the poor, to whom our late friend was a kind, sympathizing, and disinterested medical adviser. The respect, testified by the community around us, is calculated to soothe the grief of those most nearly connected with the departed, while the contemplation that the hand which has taken away is the same that once gave, calls for submissive resignation.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Messrs. W. D. Dupont, No. 157 to 298; H. Hemmings, No. 140 to 191; James Tubby, No. 105 to 159; F. G. Johnson, No. 137 to 188; F. H. Heward, No. 147 to 172; R. Watkins, No. 145 to 170; G. H. Mead, No. 173 to 189; R. Noxon, No. 135 to 189; —Meakin, No. 138 to 189; G. Wickstead, No. 146 to 197; H. Meyers, No. 138 to 189; Benj. Lyman, No. 145 to 196; S. C. S. Codman, No. 157 to 298; J. B. Forsyth, No. 140 to 191; Mrs. Bernard Hale, No. 186 to 238.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received C. B.;—Mrs. N.;—C. Y.;—W. B.; say 3s. 4d.;—J. O.; well really, we must let ourselves be persuaded without any further delay.

Local and Political Intelligence.

On Friday last, the papers and letters by the Cambria, from Liverpool on the 5th, arrived at the Quebec Post Office. The commercial news is very distressing. Heavy failures in the leading sea-ports and manufacturing towns had spread embarrassment far and wide. It must not be lost sight of, however, that these difficulties are closely connected with the abundance which God has given of the produce of the ground; and though depreciation in the value of provisions causes great inconvenience to those whose calculations were for a continuance of high prices, the bulk of the nation feel the benefit of the abundance of the fruit of the ground which is God's gift, while commercial embarrassments are of man's making. It will be perceived that her Majesty had appointed a day of Thanksgiving, connecting therewith a call for liberal offerings for the relief of the multitudes yet in a state of destitution. We extract largely from English papers, making use principally of the European Times.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty has returned from Scotland, and is once again located at Osborne House. She left Ardverikie Lodge on the 17th ult., and on the night of the 18th anchored in the harbour of Campbellton. On the 19th her Majesty was bold enough to venture from Campbellton, but a lengthened distance could not be accomplished, and the royal squadron sought refuge in the small bay of Galloway, where it remained during the night of the 19th. The sea was exceedingly rough and unpleasant, not suited to the travelling endurance of some members of the royal party. On the 20th the squadron once more got under way, and taking the quickest and best route, in weather not of the calmest nature, arrived at Fleetwood at a little after seven o'clock, p.m., and there the vessels remained for the night. Some members of the suite and others landed, but the royal party remained on board. At this place reception of the preparations were made for the of the people of the surrounding towns in Yorkshire and Lancashire, to catch a glimpse of the sovereign whose presence in any part of her dominions is ever hailed with so much delight. At an early hour on a state of commotion which it never before exhibited, filled; all the avenues leading to the landing place particularly so, but order was preserved by a large body of the county police, whose purpose, indeed, fore ten o'clock the royal party landed, and at the an express train had been drawn up, where having been lost, the train was soon in motion, and quickly on the route to the metropolis. At the places where the engine was changed, and indeed, at all the principal stations along the line, the accustomed loyal demonstrations were made; The train arrived at the Euston Grove terminus at about halfpast five o'clock. The royal party arrived at Buckingham palace at six o'clock in the evening