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WHOLE NUMBER 191

TO SLEEP. O sleep, sweet great, Thou welcome friend, thy mantle blest Around me softly wound in rest,
I veil my sight.

Kind be thy dreams, And holy; lead me forth by streams, Where dells and wild flower banks, in beams, Sweet beams, lie bright.

Soft on mine car, Let voice of woodland music clear, Melodious falling, charm and clear, With mystic might.

And zephyr by, Bid lightly, gently, skip and sigh, While bee on balmy dell doth ply Her lonely toil.

So, when again I wake to gloomy walls and pain, My soul, my freshened soul, thy reign Shall bless and proise.

The above versus are the composition of a country girl, in humble life, who left school but years ago for a suck bed, to which she has ever since been confined.] Episcopal Recorder.

The state of the s

ZACHARY AND ELIZABETH. When things are at worst, then God begins a change. The state of the Jewish church was extremely corrupted, immediately before the news of the gospel; yet, as bad as it was, not only the priesthood, but the courses of attendance continued, even from David's time till Christ's. It is a desperately depraved condition of a church, where no good orders are left.

Judea passed many troubles, many alterations; yet this orderly combination endured about an cleven hundred years. A settled good will not easily be defeated; but in the change of persons will remain unchanged; and if it be forced to give way, leaves namorable footsteps behind it. If David foresaw the perpetuation of this holy ordinance, how much did he rejaice in the knowledge et it! Who would not be glad to do good, on condition that it may so long outlive him?

The successive turns to the legal ministration hald on, in a line never interrupted. Even in a forfora and miserable church, there may be a personal succession. How little were the dews better for this, when they had lost the Utim and Thummin, sincerity of doctrine and manners? This cayed with them, even while they and their sons crached Christ. What is more ordinary, thun wicked sons of holy parents? It is the succession of truth and holiness, that makes or justifies a church, winterer become of the persons.

Never times were so barren, as not to yield some good. The greatest dearth adonly some few good cars to the pleaners. Cirist would not have come into the world, but he would have some faithful to entertain him. He, that had the disposing of all times and men, would cast some holy ones into his even times. There had been no equality, that all chould either overrun or follow him, and none attend

Zachary and Elizabeth are just, both of Auton's blood, and John Baptist of theirs. Whence should a holy seed spring, if not of the loins of Levil It is not in the power of parents to traduce holings to their children; it is the blessing of God, that feel's them in the virtues of their parents, as they feed them in their sins. There is no certainty, but there is fibelihood, of a holy generation, when the parents are such.

Ellerhoth was just, as well as Zachary: that the forerunner of a Saviour might be holy on both sides. If the stock and the graft be not both good, there is much danger of the finit. It is a happy match, when the husband and the wife are one; not only in themselves, but in God; not more in flesh, than in the Spirit. Grace makes no difference of sexes: rather, the weaker carries away the more honour because it hath had less helps.

It is easy to observe, that the New Testament affordeth more store of good women than the old. Elizaboth led the ring of this mercy; whose barrenness ended in a miraculous fruit, both of her body and of her time.

This religious pair made no less progress in virtue than in age; and yet their virtue could not make their best age fruitful. Elizabeth was barren. A just soul and a barren womb may well agree together. Amongst the Jews, barrencess was not a defect only, but a reproach; yet, while this good woman was fruitful of holy obedience, she was barren of children. As John, which was miraculously conceived by man, was a fit forerunner of him that was conceived by the Holy Ghost; so a barren matron was meet to make way for a virgin.

None but a son of Anron might offer incense to God in the temple, and not every son of Aaron and not any one at all seasons. God is a God of order; and hates confusion, no less than irreligion. Albeit he bath not so straitened himself under the gospel, as to tie his services to persons or places, yet his choice is now no less curious, because it is more large. He allows none but the authorised;

he authoriseth none but the worthy.

The incense doth ever smell of the hand that offers it. I doubt not, but that perfume was awester, which ascended up from the hand of a just Zachary. The sacrifice of the wicked is abomination to God.

There were courses of ministration in the legal services. God never purposed to burden any of his creatures with devotion. How vain is the ambition of any soul, that would load itself with the universal charge of all men! How thankless is their labour, that do wilfully overspend themselves in their ordi-

nary vocations! As Zachary had a course in God's house, so he carefully observed it. The favour of these respites in all things, God has still vouchsufed to bless the doubled his diligence. The more high and sacred feeble efforts which have been made for the extenour calling is, the more dangerous is neglect. It is | sion of his kingdom upon earth; and that our endeaour honour, that we may be allowed to wait on the vour should be, by increased fidelity and zeal to ob-God of heaven in these immediate services. Wo be tain, through the intercession of our blessed Reto us, if we slacken those duties, wherein God deemer, much larger measures of grace in time to mind of St. Paul in regard to this important relation. Hence, in his second Epistle to the Corinthians, he Hall's Contemplations.

THE PASTORAL LETTER,

of the House of Bishops, to the Clergy and Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United

States of America, 1817.

Beloved Brethren,—In compliance with one of our canons, the Bishops beg leave, at the close of the Triennial Convention of 1847, to address themselves in a Pastoral, Letter to the members of our Church in these United States. Although subjects of great importance and painful interest have been under consideration, and the same been earnestly discussed, it is most gratifying to reflect that, through the restraining influences of the Holy Spirit, our public discussions have been conducted with great moderation and propriety, and that, under the superintending providence of God, our deliberations have terminated in the adoption of measures which we may be permitted to hope will result in the best interests of the Church .- Let it be the resolve of each of us that we will use our best endeavors to promote this happy result, and let our prayers be offered up to Heaven, for that blessing without which all the efforts and counsels of man will be unavailing.

The Bishops, as directed by the 8th canon of 1814, have had before them, from all parts of our wide-spreading communion, reports of the progress and condition of the same during the last triennial period, and are happy to be able to state that God still vouchsafes to grant unmerited blessings to our Church. Her cords are still lengthening and stretching into new portions of the land, and her stakes lengthened where she was already established. In the number of new Churches built, and congregations formed, in some of the Dioceses, in the additions to the communion in others, and in the encouraging manner in which most of the reports speak of the general condition of their Dioceses, we cherish the it becomes us in deep humility before God to inquire mitted to our trust; and whether, if we had been more diligent in the performance of all our duties, we might not have received a much larger effusion of the Spirit for the conversion of sinners, for the perfecting of the saints, and the effactual execution. perfecting of the saints, and the effectual operation the work of the Lord prosper in our bands. of all the institutions of the Church. When we consider the many advantages with which we are favoured for the promotion of pure and undefiled religion, and think upon the wealth, intelligence and influence belonging to our communion; when we comember the freeness and fulness of God's grace to his people who pray unto him through his Son Jesus Christ; when we read the sure promises of his word to those who preach it faithfully, and make full proof of their Aliaistry, must we not believe that, if all those had been more diligently used in a spirit of faith and prayer, Gol'm dessing would have much more abounced? Had more faithful and importanted prayer been offered by the great Lord of the harvest, what in increased number of faith the prayer been offered by the great let us be careful to see that those who come to them found to the harvest, what in increased number of faithful tuborate said that a house set to the great let us be careful to see that those who come to them Christ; when we read the sure promises of his their great work in the most effectual manner are so undone, and so many blessings thereby forfeited. themselves at the thought even of their best works, to be.

To these few remarks on the general condition of Diocese has been admitted to our Union, the Dio- them. Nor can we be too earnest in exhorting our cese of Wisconsin; one beloved brother welcomed dear brethren to regard these little ones as lambs of that immediately after our separation another, to watch over and provide for. This is a duty most worthy of our confidence, will, by divine permission, be consecrated for the Diocese of Maine.

the expressed wish of our brethren, the Clerical effectually. We highly esteem and commend, as and Lay Delegates of the Convention, noticed such auxiliaries to the Ministry, where they are confacts as seemed to require our special attention, we proceed as heretofore to address a few words of counsel to the ministers and members of our communion scattered abroad through this widely extended and highly favored land. In recurring to the Pastoral Letters which have been addressed to the Episcopal Church of America from its first establishment to the present time, we perceive that great care has been taken to present, with due prominence, and in just proportion, not only the great doctrinal features of our holy religion, but those peculiarities of our external organization, which, as we believe, have come down to us with a divine sanction from the times of the Apostles. Nor has it been omitted from time to time to warn against any movements which seemed to threaten either the soundness of the " faith once delivered to the Saints," or the integrity of the Church in its external arrangements as received from our fathers. Trusting that these admonitions have not been without some salutary influence in times past, and hoping that they will not be forgotten in time to severing and hearty devotion to these and other come, we shall on the present occasion forbear their repetition, and invite the serious attention of the Church at large to a few topics of a more practical nature, whose importance all must feel, and about which, surely, there can be no diversity of sentiment whatever.

We have already said how much it becomes us to be thankful that notwithstanding our unworthiness, and that we have come so short of our duty

We would endeavour to impress this great duty thus expresses himself: "Ye are our epistle, writ- things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatso-I gained." I could not help thinking of these things

our communion. And first, we speak to our dear brethren in the

Ministry. How deeply affecting to us is the con-sideration that, from the established relation between us and those committed to our charge, it must ever be as a general truth that what the clergy are in point of doctrine and personal holiness, such will be for the most part the character of the people. While a greater blessing cannot be granted o a people, than pastors after God's own heart, the heaviest of all calamities which can be fall them, are pasters who cause them to err. What responsibilities then are laid upon us to be good stewards of the manifold grace of God. We are and must be, to those who hear us, "a sayour of life unto life, or of death unto death;" and therefore may we well ex-claim, "who is sufficient for these things?" It is, however, blessed he God, most encouraging to us in view of our great work, and the account to be rendered, to reflect that there is no duty committed to man in which he has such an assurance of the divine blessing, as the work of the Ministry. If, according to our ordination vows, we labor " as much as lieth in us,23 to drawing all our cares and studies that way,3 or according to God's commands "give ourselves wholly to the work," "taking heed to ourselves and the doctrine, and continuing in them," we shall not fail to be saved ourselves, and to be the instrument of salvation to many who hear us. Let us then, dear brethren, as we wish to have an Apostolic Church, not only in outward order, but in inward life and holiness, labor as ministers of God to fulfil our work in the spirit of the holy Apostles. They never ceased to realize what they were, what they had to do, and what infinite interests depended on their faithfulness as " Ambassadors for Christ." hope that there may be seen the signs of something They gave themselves entirely as living sacrifices, far more important than any outward prosperity; consecrated in every affection and faculty to the torit would yield us no consolation to hear of numbers being added to the Church, unless it was accompanied with the good hope that they were of such "as shall be saved." While, however, we in his gracious offices, as the Saviour of sinners; to should thank God for the root, and take courage. should thank God for the past, and take courage, convince men of their need of his justifying right-hoping for more of the divine blessing in the future, courses, and to lead them by repentance and a eousness, and to lead them by repentance and a living faith to embrace it, and then to walk in holi-

While we thus exhort our brethren of the Ministry to the most entire devotedness of themselves to their whole work, and to a personal holiness which shall serve as a bright example to their flocks, and while we urge them to the faithful use of the word as the mighty instrument for the conversion of souls. we would not be unmindful of that part of the ministry which consists in the due and solemn adminis-Lord of the harvest, what in increased number of let us be careful to see that those who come to them faithful laborers might have been seet into the great a do rightly, worthily, and with faith receive the fields of the world to the deeper feeling for souls same,"—that it may not be to their condemnation. peristing the available in a same of the sense of the sen who for the first time come to the Lord's Supper scantily afforded? While rejoicing, therefore, at be faithfully instructed in the nature of that living what has been done, and in the blessings granted, it faith and heartfelt penitence, without which, acbecomes all to mourn that so much has been left cording to God's word and our own articles and undone, and so many blessings thereby forfeited. Offices, they cannot worthily partake of either. God's true children, and especially his faithful ministers, have always been disposed thus to humble and making most effectual the interesting ordinance of Infant Captism which our Church rightly retains though not their only duty, is yet a very necessary as most agreeable to the institution of Christ," let part thereof, and that the inspired Apostle, while ind wonder that they should still be permitted to as most agreeable to the institution of Christ," let serve such a master, and labour in such a cause, us see that it be not done in a corner, as though we empresitable and unworthy as they feel themselves were assumed of it, or doubted of its acceptableness to God, but publicly, before the congregation, having the prayers of God's people, and with " the answer the Church we have only to add, that one new of a good conscience" on the part of those presenting into our house, the Bishop of Pennsylvania; and Curist's flock, whom they are bound most carefully which they cannot, without great guilt, devolve on others, however lawful it may be to avail themselves Having thus, in compliance with past usage and of the aid of others in order to perform it more ducted by pious and intelligent teachers, the Sunday-schools of the Church, but hope they will never supersede the duty enjoined upon all pas-tors, by the Canons of our own and Mother Church, openly, before the congregation, to instruct the children in the truths of our holy religion, as a guide using the catechism provided by the Church. By the right use of such provision of the Church, our ministers will be enabled to fulfil a most important part of their duty -the right preparation of the young for the renewal of their baptismal vows in the solemn rite of Confirmation. Let this be faithfully performed, and the qualifications for a public confession of Christ with a view to the participation of the Lord's Supner be set forth according to the plain design of our standards, and we cannot conceive how a more effectual barrier can be raised against the introduction of the unworthy into full communion with the Church, so far as that communion consists in the participation of its ordinances. By a steady, perduties which we have not time even to enumerate, the Bishops are well persuaded, should we be permitted again to meet, in General Convention, the representatives of the different Dioceses will be able to furnish a far more encouraging account of the spiritual prosperity of our Church.

With these few words to our beloved brethren of the Clergy, we turn for a moment to the not less beloved of the Laity, addressing ourselves to them

with paternal confidence and affectionate solicitude. We are well aware that, as Ministers of Christ our comfort and usefulness, and the prosperity of our communion, do, under God, depend largely on the people who constitute our charge. Such was the

upon your minds by a few words of affectionate ten in our hearts, known and read of all men." ever things are levely, whatsoever things are of counsel, addressed to the ministers and members of The conduct of those who profess the Gospel is good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be regarded as the legible manifestation of the spirit any praise, think on these things." and instructions of their religious teachers and raides. Men do and will judge of the nature of thren; yet, if these be humbly received and faithour religion, and form their estimate of it, from the fully observed, it will not be in vain that your Bishgeneral temper and deportment of those who call ops have been permitted to address you once more: themselves Christians. Hence the deep concern of the Apostles, expressed in various ways, that the walk of Christians should be worthy of their holy vocation, that "their conversation should be as be-right hand in this western world, but as individuals cometh the Gospel.?? Where this consistency is of this great nation, as citizens of this highly favourfound, and in proportion to its prevalence, the heauty and excellence of our blessed religion will be understood by minds of every capacity, and feit by persons of every grade of moral character. This most happy practical influence we earnestly covet for your own advancement and comfort in the Divine life, and on account of its salutary influence in commending our common faith to those who are yet strangers to its power. When those who have named the name of Christ are careful to depart from all iniquity, stueousness, and live in unity and godly love, they thus furnish a clear and excellent commentary on the Christian ministry—a commentary "known and read of all men."

Suffer, then, one word of exhortation while we

affectionately beseech you that "as ye have re-

ceived of us how ye ought to walk and to please God, so ye would ahound more and more." To you,

as to the first disciples, it may be said: " All things are yours." Yours are the oracles of God, which are able to make you wise unto salvation. Yours are the exceeding great and precious promises, by which we become partakers of the Divine nature. Yours are the ministers of the everlasting Gospel, to whom, in the faithful discharge of their duty, the presence and blessing of Christ is pledged. are the Holy Sacraments and other means of grace which, rightly used, insure the spiritual benefits for which they were instituted. Having such advantages, how much may be expected of you! how should you be continually growing in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, walking in the truth yourselves, and causing your light to shine all around you for the benefit of others! While this is the privilege and duty of all Christians, at all times, in all places, we feel bound to say, that at this time, and in this land, the lay-members of our communion, by reason of their position in society—high and commanding as they must feel it to be, by reason of the past history and present circumstances of our Church—are brought under the most solemn obligations to aim at the highest eminence in all spiritual attainments, and to come behind none in every good work. We wish them to be en-lightened Christians; and, in order to this, we do of discountenance, but most earnestly urge them to the searching of the Scriptures daily, that they may see whether the things we speak be so, and thus prove all things, holding fast only that which is good. Instead of thinking that ours is the exclusive privilege of intercession, we wish them to pray for us continually and most earnestly, that we may open our mouths boldly and speak as we ought to peak. We call on them to be workers together vith us, as we with Christ, for the extension of hi kingdom in all the ways appointed for them of Hea ven. There are those who seem to think, that when they have contributed their proportion to the tempora comfort of God's ministers, the duty of co-operation is over. Far be it from us to encourage such an unworthy thought. And yet the Bishops feel that they may be permitted, on this occasion, to speak one word in behalf of their brethren, many of whom are very poor in this world's goods. We would say to the Laity, that the duty of providing for them, asking nothing for himself, yet carnestly pleaded for his associates. If your ministers are devoted to the promotion of your spiritual benefit, it is but right that you should pay a due regard to their temporal wants. We would not have them to be burthensome to you by unreasonable demands, nor should you consent to see them bowed down under a weight of care, lest their very necessities, and the necessities of their families be unsupplied. The ministers of God are yours, not to serve you for nought, or for a most insufficient support, but to minister to you faithfully in spiritual things, and to be ministered unto kindly by you in temporal things. Therefore by a due attention to their temporal ne-With the Apostle, therefore, we would constantly and profitable to us and our fellow-men. While we are saved by grace through faith, and not of works while there is, and can be, no merit in man, all merit being in our Blessed Redeemer-yet it is the bounden duty of all the redeemed so to live that Christ may be glorified in his spirits, and admired in that they are none of His. And now, brethren this head, in the heautiful and comprehensive words

ed land. Destined to be a mighty instrument in God's hand for great purposes towards his Church and the whole human race, our country is an object of the deepest interest to the philanthropist and the Christian. Great has been the favour of Heaven towards it for a long series of years. The blessings of civil and religious liberty are enjoyed by us in an unexampled degree. Our tertile soil yields more than is needed for our own use, although the population of the land increases with a most fearful rapidious to avoid all sinful conformity to the world, dity. The poor and suffering of the old world are diligent in cultivating the graces of the Spirit— annually pouring themselves by thousands and hunwhen they bring forth pleuteously the fruits of right- dreds of thousands into this land of abundance, but still it overflows. During the past year, when, in the Providence of God, famine with all its attendant horrors was permitted to visit one portion of the land of our forefathers, and when desolation seemed about to reign therein, that God who first gave the means, put it into the hearts of our fellow-citizens to bring forth of their abundance, and bid the winds and waves wast their stores to the rescue of thousands from the most horrid form of a slow, consuming death. The prayers of perishing millions and the gratitude of a nation have been ours, while the thus mitigated calamity, by the overruling providence of God, will help to cement a blessed union between two of the greatest nations in Christendom. May that union never be broken, but continue to strengthen more and more! and may England and America be ever found not only ready to pour forth their treasures each on the other whenever the time of need shall come, but to unite in every Christian effort for the conversion of the world! be generous rivals only in what is great and good, and for the benefit of a fallen race!

Gladly would we now conclude, and contemplate nothing but love and peace throughout the world; but that happiness is forbidden us. Our country is once more involved in the horrors of war, the end whereof can only be seen by the Omniscient One. Friends, neighbours, children, husbands, have been called to battle in a distant land. Many who have already fallen lie buried far from their homes. Others are covered with wounds, and no kind relative is there to bind them up; while disease has swept away its thousands. How many more may bleed and die, and what other calamities may ensue, is all unknown to us. But without in the least intertering with questions which divide and agitato the minds of our fellow-citizens, and from which your Bisheps have always abstained in their Pastoral Addresses, we feel solemnly bound to follow the example of the inspired Apostle, and in his words aliors, that "supplications and prayers, intercessions and giving of thanks be made for all men;" especially for those "that are in authority, that we may lead quiet and peaceable lives in all godliness and honesty." We doubt not but that thousands of hearts have already been thus lifted up in fervent prayer; but it would be a great neglect on our part to permit such an occasion as this to pass, without a special call upon those whom we address to perform their duty faithfully, by continued and earnest entreaties to the God of Peace to bring to a speedy termination the warfare which now afflicts this continent, as well as to make wars to cease even to the ends of the earth. But should God for our sins refese to grant our petition-should war still continue to rage abroad and strife to prevail at home, then let pray that all that the kingdom of Christ may be advanced thereby, and the happy period soon arrive when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of Christ, and the whole earth be covered with the knowledge of the Lord. And now, commending you all to the grace of God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, we bid you an affectionate farewell.

IRRESISTIBLE EVIDENCE, IN SICILY. During our residence in Catania, I went to view he magnificent church of the Benedictines with our host, a respectable man, who had received an education superior to his frank in life. One of the first objects to which he directed my attention was cessities, encourage them, we beseech you, to give a painting on the wall, representing a stupendous themselves wholly to the work of the Ministry, that miracle of Saint Nichelas; the subject being taken they may thus make full proof thereof. But think from a legendary story of two infants cut into small not that in doing this you have discharged all pieces by Saracenic infidels before the eyes of their which God requires of you. Each one of you, in mother; who, being strong in faith, carefully colhis rocation, according to age and other circum-lected the scattered members, and salted them in a tances, must, by word and deed, be auxiliary to the cask. She is represented in a supplicating attitude Ministry in your several patishes. Parents must aid them by bringing up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. The heads of families must aid them by the instruction given to their domestics, and by the pious regulation of their following conversation: "Don Lorenzo, will you households. Each one should be a regulation inform an ignorant traveller whether the case. Since is represented in a supplicating attitude to before the saint, who exerts his power in re-uniting the limbs of her children; and they are seen creeping out of the pickle-tub at the holy man's command. This extraordinary subject gave rise to the following conversation: "Don Lorenzo, will you touseholds. Each one should be a priest in his own inform an ignorant traveller whether it be a real fact nouse, and so avert that fury which is threatened which this picture records ?"____ " Signore ! against all those families which call not on the name (with his mouth wide open, from astonishment at of the Lord. Of all Christians it is written, that the question) don't you see it is?"—" See it? they are not only a peculiar people, but a "royal where?"—" Before your eyes; is it not upon the priesthood," to show forth the praises of the Lord; canvas?"-"Oh! certainly I see it there; but a and never, through any sales modesty, must they sirink from this high responsibility. Not Christian Ministers only, but Christian people, are appointed to be as salt to the earth and light to the world. "That may be a reason for your belief, but it does affirm, that they which have believed be careful to not convince me, who suspect these holy men to maintain good works, for they are acceptable to God, have been great impostors."— to Oh then, since you are so hard of belief, I will soon satisfy you;" and with an air of anticipated triumph he ran across the church to a priest who happened to be walking up and down one of the nisles, and forcibly dragging him to the spot, requested him to detail to me the circumstances of the giorious miracle, pointing to the picall those who believe; and if this be not their earn—ture. The stranger with great gravity entered upon est desire and honest eneavour, it is thereby shown the history at large, during which time Don Lorenthat they are none of His. And now, brethren zo winked at him, smiled at me, and when he had beloved, permit us to sum up all our exhortations on finished, exultingly asked, what I had to say ?= Wothing but to thank this gentleman for his polite of an Apostle: "Finally, whatsoever things are endeavours to settle the doubts of an heretic, and to true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever though the honest, whatsoever things are honest, where he had not have the honest things are hones

hen Lafterwards saw at the door of a church in ime a programme signed and attested by the Pope inviting devotees to enter and pay their orations to a wooden image, because the poor incent had wept tears of blood for the neglect of its rine. When such is the head, what must be the embers ?-Rev. T. S. Hughes's Travels.

. The history of the Pagan Remans might have taugh in a better fesson, who in the very height of their persition broke to pieces, or threw into the sea, their ceping images, as a proper punishment for their folly obstinacy (see Julius Obsequens, or Dion. Cars. frag.

RULE OF FAITH FOR THE ILLITERATE. Here it will be demanded, how men altogether literate can examine any doctrine by Scriptures? they cannot read them, how shall they examine ny thing by them? not examining the points of iith by them, how can they be said to be the rule your faith? In such a sense as Aristotle's works, ipposing them only authentic, and all his opposites ounterfeits of new-fangles may be said to be the ile of blind men's logic; for albeit they cannot and his works, yet are they capable of his general nd undoubted rules, seeing they have, as well as her men, a natural faculty of discerning truth from dsehood, and can distinguish betwixt rules derived om the pure fountain of truth in that kind, and ecepts drawn from conjectural, erroneous, and proupt surmises of shallow brains, if both be disnctly proposed to them. And the rules of truth ice fully apprehended and embraced, serve as a uchstone to discern all consequences and concluons which shall be suggested unto them by others, as they will admit of nothing for sound and true gic, but what may be resolved into the former or me other principles, which they can perspicuous-and immediately discern to have been drawn on the fountain of truth by the same natural faculor ability by which they did discern the former r the faculty will still be like affected with all inciples of like nature, use, and perspicuity. In ke sort must the first and general principles of faith derived from Scriptures, the only pure fountain of pernatural truths, unto all illiterate hearts by the inistry of the learned. For hearts, though illite-te, once illuminated by God's Spirit, are as ant to scern spiritual principles from falsehood or carnal njectures, as the natural man is to discern natural iths from errors of the same kind. And these gen-al and fundamental principles of faith, engrafted their hearts, serve as infallible rules for discerning e consonancy or dissonancy of such particulars as all he suggested unto them If they doubt of doctrine whether it be truly spiritual or asonant to the foundation of faith, they [i. e. the altogether illiterate? who "cannot read"] may peal to Scriptures, as they shall be expounded to em by others. Finally they are tied to no visible mpany of men, whom they must under pain of mnation follow. . . . For conclusion, the Scripre, according to our doctrine and the general conat of reformed Churches, is the only infallible rule faith in both respects or conditions of a perfect e. First, in that it contains all the principles of th and points of salvation, so that no visible much on earth may commend any doctrine to ters, as a doctrine of faith, unless it be commend-to them for such by the Scriptures, by which ery one's doctrine that acknowledgeth God for Lord must be examined as by a law uncontrolla-. Secondly, in that these principles of faith are inly, perspicuously, and distinctly set down to capacities of all that faithfully follow their pracil rules most plain, most perspicuously, and easy ill capable of any rule or reason. So that this red Canon needs no associate, no addition of any hority as equally infallible, nor a ore perspicuous n itself, to supply what, it wants; only the inilry of men skilful and industrious in the search exposition of it, is to be supposed. And all these they never so excellent and well conversant in

The Beream.

experience in those faculties .- Dr. Jackson.

m. are unto Scriptures but as the ordinary ex-

itors of classic and authentic books are unto the

ef authors or inventors of the science contained

them, supposing that the first authors were men extraordioary and infallible skill, and their expo-

irs, as they usually are, but of ordinary capacity

THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PE

JEBEC, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1847.

We have devoted a good deal of space, in several :ceeding numbers, to the proceedings of the Gene-Convention of our Sister Church in the United onial Churchman, in the first instance on account the bearing which the results of its deliberations ve upon the prosperity of the Church represented it; it must further be a subject of animating conleration to him, when he reflects upon the probality that a time will come when the branch of the nurch to which he belongs will claim, and acquire, e right of legislation for her own good-a right nich she can be content to do without, only so long she is in fact dependent chiefly upon the motheruntry for aid in providing church-accommodation d the support of the ministry: still more closely, rhaps, will the Churchman's attention be directed wards the subject of Church legislation, when he irns how a yearning for the recovery of legislative wer manifests itself in the Mother Church, as has en recently evinced on the recurrence of the form such alone it has now for upwards of a century en in practice-of electing members of the Lower ouse of Convocation. We find, for instance, the enerable Archdeacon Sinclair, in opening the prosedings for the nomination of procurators to reprent the archdeaconry of Middlesex, to express him-If to the effect that,

es although for some years past the assembling of onvocation had been little more than a mere form, e clergy must be aware that, judging from the reumstances by which they were surrounded, it as more than probable that a very long period uld not pass by without some of its original imnongst, persons whose opinions on such a matter ers entitled to the highest respect and considera-

wide difference exists between the representation of the Church in the American General Convention, and that in the English Convocation; whether a Lower House of Convocation, composed of Deans, Archdeacons, and Procurators-all Clergymenwould, with the House of Bishops, really represent by which the Church-of-England Laity, now no longer exclusively representing the nation in Parliament, would throw its influence into the proceedings of Convocation, we are not aware. A speaker, on the above mentioned occasion, is reported as having alluded to the position of the Church towards Parliament in the following terms:

"Now that the rulers of the country seemed to be so anomalously constituted, and as the Parliament could no longer be considered a Christian Legistature, admitting, as it did, Jews, and persons of no religious opinions, it became the more necessary that the Clergy themselves should carefully guard their own interests and the benefit of the Church."

If legislation by the British Parliament, as now constituted, promise little for the interests and the benefit of the Church, still less would legislation by the representative bodies which make laws in Her Majesty's foreign possessions. The subject is avowedly intricate; it will not be ripe for action, in the Colonial Church, for some time to come : acquaintance, in the mean time, with the experience gathered on this and on the opposite side of the Atlantic will be useful; and it has been our endeavour to contribute towards it to the extent that our space, doing justice to other departments of intelligence, would allow.

The Episcopal Recorder contains the following correction" which includes the melancholy information of a percersion which has occurred in the Diocese of Pennsylvania:

"We are requested to state that it is not our friend and brother, the Rev. Thomas G. Allen-the well known and laborious City Missionary-who has joined the Romish Church, but the Rev. George Allen, Professor of languages in the University of Pennsylvania."

One of our exchanges remarks that Professor Allen was one of "the pet correspondents" of the New York Churchman. He has only been consistent, probably, in acting out the principles which fitted him for that occupation.

We regret to meet with continued instances of the success of tomanizing tendencies in the mothercountry. A youth, the son of the Hon. Mrs. Norton, scholar at Eton College, imbibed romish sentiments while there; he was taken to Paris, where his perversion was completed.

The announcement of an election to a fellowship at New College, Oxford, brings under our notice the secession of its former occupent, Mr. Nicholus Darnell, M. A., of that University, the son of a Prebendary of Durliam, which took place about the time of Mr. Burns', the publisher's, secession.

We used some caution in mentioning the secession of the latter gentleman, which we did in the terms employed in two English publications (see Berean, 30th September)-being slow to believe that the perverted individual was really the publand manners! This stayed with them, even while lisher of those numerous, mischievous, works which have for a long time been so industriously circulated as sound and wholesome food for the minds of Church-of-England men, women, and children, but against which we and more than one Correspondent of ours raised a warning voice-see Berean 18th September 1845 and three following numbers; also 20th November 1845, for articles upon Burns' publications especially; allusion to dangerous reading has been frequent in our columns. It is, however, evinced by their pecuniary contributions to the funds too true that the seceder Burns is none other than of the Domestic and Foreign Committees of the Board the individual who has been so instrumental in setting the press to work for the multiplication of romanizing literature, disguised as reading for Anglicans. and discouragement to the party which has so long Diocese of Wisconsin. South Carolina comes near-claimed credit for attachment to the English Church, within assistantly working to correct the related of Vermont: \$1.28. In five more Dioceses the averwhile assiduously working to corrupt the minds of age exceeds a Dollar annually for each Communiates. That assembly cannot fail to interest the her members. No wonder that those feel very awk- cant. Among those which fall short of that suffiward who, amidst the same professions, have been ciently moderate amount of contribution we find the diligent in supplying Sunday Schools, parochial Libraries, Tract distributors, and families with Burns' publications. It is a perplexing choice, certainly, for them to make, whether it was in clear-sightedness or in integrity that they were deficient when they recommended such books as sound and profitaand State Gazette exclaim:

"Will men at last be warned? Will true Churchmen at last see what is meant by the cunning mixture of good with evil truth with falsehood popery with Scriptures, superstition with religion, which is now circulating in the popular works of the day under the name of Bonns?"

Of course, the romanizers eagerly snatch up the meagre moisel thrown to them in the announcement that Mr. Burns was originally brought up in the Presbyterian communion; from which it is argued that he never was a sound Churchman. Now we, of course, have never looked upon him as a sound Churchman who could lend himself to the occupation which has brought him under our notice; nor have we ever been at all eager to boast of the accessions, which our Church has frequently had, of members who came from other religious bodies to join her. But it is the habit of the party in question to make much of such accessions, and to adduce them as proofs of the diffusion of Church-principles : how often do we hear of the number of dissenting ministrance being attached to that solemn assembling themselves together, as provided for by the ancient canons of the Church. The question of the we believe, has never been inserted, for the simple vival of that ancient usage had been agitated reason that we consider the gain to be in a great ters now studying for orders at St. Bees! In the reason that we consider the gain to be in a great measure only apparent, experience having taught in; and there could be little doubt that the results us, long before Tractarians ever threw light upon it,

Many of our read its, no doubt, are aware that a have joined her upon conviction of the value of her orders and government, there has to be deducted the contrary influence of her being saddled with members who so woefully mistook her character, when they applied for admission, as James Burns and other passers-through evidently did. The misforone is, that not all these will be filtered through, the Chenen, or whether any plan has been derised but that some will remain, fostered by those who countenanced and employed Burns, and perhaps doing more harm than all the sound-hearted converts to episcopacy can counteract.

A very entions newspaper certespondence took place, last September, in the course of which Dr. Pasey, addressing the Editor of the Marning Herall, ventured upon the assertion contained in the following paragraph :

"In consequence of a circumstantial statement copied by you from the Standard, that one, formerly a clergyman in the English Church, said that he had gone to Rome by my advice, it seems best to say, once for all, that if any person ever said any-thing of the sort, he was guilty of a wilful untruth. I never advised any individual whatsoever to 'go to Rome,' or leave the English Church."

This was on the 4th of the month. By the 9th of the same, Dr. Pusey had come to know that the statement so positively contradicted by him had for its source the Rev. E. G. K. Browne, formerly Curate of Bawdsey, now a member of the Church of Rome. Forthwith the Oxford Ductor relents. He addresses another letter to the Herald, which contains the following passage:

"I would not impute to him wilful untruth; but knowing that I have always earnestly dissuaded persons from leaving the Church of England, there must be some grievous misstatement somewhere. Of this I am certain, that I never said anything to him, or to any one, which either excitement or misapprehension could torture into 'advice to join the

We have the identical Mr. Browne appearing on the stage at last who, full of zeal to exonerate " the worthy and excellent Dr. Pusey," affirms that he, Mr. Browne, never used the words respecting the Dr. which had been attributed to him; he then states that Dr. Pusey did advise him

" to the following effect :- ' If, Mr. Browne, you cannot bring your mind to believe in the apostolic succession of the Anglican Church, go to Rome, and Ged be with you; but if, on the contrary, you are convinced, after diligent study, that we possess the apostolic succession, then remain where you are?"

No contradiction of this statement has come to our knowledge. Here, thee, for the present, we leave Dr. Passy and those who look to him for alvice respecting their adhesion to the Church of Ing-

Since writing the above, the article on our first page, from the devout Bishop Half's Meditations, has forcibly presented itself to our recollection.

It was selected by us as the first of a series, and sent to the press; several days ago, simply on account of its suitableness to the season of Advent upon which we are entering. How very different from Dr. Pasey's was the Rishop's Churchmanship ! " Even in a forlern and m serable Church, there may be a personal succession. How little were the Jews better for this, when they had lest the Urim and the Thommim, sincerity of doctrine they and their sons crucified Christ, ... Ir is THE SUCCESSION OF TAUTH AND HOLLNESS, THAT MAKES on restities a Chenen, whatever become of the persons."

Contributions towards Missions .- The Philadelphia Episcopal Recorder gives a tabular statement of the interest taken in the missionary enterprise by the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the different Dioceses, so fat as has been statements of accounts. The highest in the table is the Diocese of Georgia, where the average is \$2.17 cents for the year for each communicant. The No wonder that this secession is felt as a great blow lowest, as might be supposed, is the newly formed Diocese of New Jersey in which we have been led to look with much interest for the efficiency of the use of the offertory service in raising contributions for Church purposes: the average sum of 67 cents per communicant has flown into the funds of the Missionary Committees from that quarter. Maryland. 49 cents. Western New York, 23 cents. 11 is no cause of surprise, when we learn that serious ble reading. Well might the Editor of the Church doubts have arisen of the efficiency of the present missionary organization-which professes to make the Church the Missionary institution, but has so egregiously failed of opening among her members the channels of liberality towards the support of that noble Christian enterprise and duty.

> THE DUKE,-The newspapers have for some time been busy making up a marriage between two very respectable individuals, the aged Dake of Wellington (79 years old, we believe) and that munificent dispenser of ample means, Miss Burdett Coutts. We never took any notice of the idle rumour, while it remained without contradiction; but we advert to it now, for the purpose of introducing the following, which, whether it correctly account for the origin of the report or not, is at all events a circumstance very likely to have given idle triflers occasion to found the story upon.

" A correspondent of the Augsburg Gazette writes from Berlin, September 27, that Sir Robert Inglis, who stayed there a few days, flatly contradicted the report of the approaching marriage of the Duke of Wellington with Miss Burdett Coutts. The whole rumour, said he, originated in a mere joke. Miss Burdett having called upon the Duke, with a large sum of money for the erection of churches in the colonies, the Duke praised her generous liberality, adding, playfully, 'You deserve to be a Duchess,' to which the Marquis of Douro, who was present, reniarked, "You see, Miss Burdett, my father makes you an offer."

Mentioning the Duke, as a public character whom we love to name with respect rather than with a view to ridicule, we take the opportunity of infrothat investigation would be productive of the that from the strength derived by our Church in the ducing an anecdote respecting him which may per-extest benefit both to the Church and the nation." accession of truly pious non-Episcopalians, who haps tend to render a practice popular which has

the Moraing Chromicle :

"The Court Circular takes care to tell all who choose to read it, that his Grace uniformly attends the early service every Sunday in the Chapel Royal. It was cold and bleak the other Sunday morning. The Duke, a few minutes before eight o'clock, was in his pew. The officiating clergyman saw no clerk present; he looked about, hemmed, and waited a minute or so, and then commenced the service; still no clerk made his appearance. Who was to make the sacred responses ? Certainly not the clerk. The Duke of Wellington, with characteristic promptitude, took the Prayer-book in his hand, and officiated for the clerk, reading all the responses as if he were the usual functionary. The audience consisted only of four persons.22

Perhaps some of our readers, who have hitherto abstained from taking the part assigned to " the people" in the course of our public worship, may er induced to make the responses audibly, on consideration that in so doing, they will act as the Duke of Wellington does. So we try to win them. If that will not do, we must try what a threat will effect: Should the people be found incorrigible, and the responses continue to be not made by the congregation, they will have no right to complain if the choir commence to chant them.

ACCOMMODATING VIEWS OF RELIGIOUS DUTIES. Da. Wordsworth gives an amusing illustration of the old preverb, which advises sojourners at Rome to "do as they do at Rome," which might also suggest other reflections. This is the note:—" Heard it stated of the French servants of an English family. that when told they might have fish, &c., instead of meat on their jours maigres, they had, with one exception, always declined to avail themselves of the privilege, alleging that, Loisqu'on est chez les hérétiques, il faut faire comme les hérétiques." When you are with heretics, you must do as here-tics do .- Church of England Quarterly Review.

ECCLESIASTICAL. Piocese of Quebec.

RECTORY OF ST. JOHN'S, CANADA EAST .- OI Thursday the 19th inst., the Rev. CHARLES BANchorr, A. M., late Minister of St. Thomas's Church, Montreal, having been previously instituted by the Rev. A. W. Monatain, Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, and commissary specially appointed for that purpose, was formally inducted to the Rectory of St. John's, Canada East. Divine Service was performed by the Rev. Wm. Thompson, of Christies Ille, assisted by the Rev. Chas. Morice, of Lacolle. The mandate of induction was read by the Rev. Michiah Townsond, Ractor of St. George, by virtue of which the new Incombent was put into is ession of the llectory .-- May the union thus foresed be one of long and happy continuance ! may he fich blessings of divine gince be showered upor both Paster and people, binding them together in the bonds of Christian lave, and enabling them with one heart and mind to contend for the faith once delivered to the Saints I

The Rev. Chantes Basenovr requests that let ters and papers may be addressed to him at the Rectory, ST. John's, Canada East.

DICERSO OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Dingesas Cuchen Society.-There was a special meeting of the Committee of this Society at the National School Rooms on Monday the 1st inst.; which excited great interest, and was attended by nearly the whole of the members, and by several of the neighbouring Clergymen. The Loro Bisnor occupied the Chair.

After the usual prayers, several applications for assistance were considered, and grants made in aid

of the Churches building at Marie Joseph, and the south shore of the Chedabucto Bay, and also for the enlargement of the Church at Picton. But the subject of greatest interest was the an-nouncement of the Rt. Rev. President, that fit men

had been found for Visiting Missionaries, that they had been ordained, and were now actively engaged in the work -one along the destitute Eastern shore; and the other about Barrington, and the unprovided settlements of the West. His Louiship read several letters testinomal, which were highly gratifying to the Committee, and the favourable impression made upon those who themselves were personally acquainted with the gentlemen to whom they referred, leave the Committee no room to doubt that this long cherished object of the Society will be successfully carried out; and that the blessing of Him whose love has constrained them to undertake the office, and in whose strength they have gone

forth, will crown their labours.

His Lordship expressed his regret that the ordination of these two pious and devoted men did not take place in Halifax, and in the presence of the Society, who have not only provided for their support, but exhibited the most anxious desire that every thing should be done that might lessen the privations to which the faithful discharge of their ministry must expose them.

Rev. Mr. Uniacke said the Committee could not but be fully satisfied with the gentlemen engaged in the work, and felt himself grateful to the Bishop for having ordained for the work of the Society two such Missionaries as Mr. Brading and Mr. Forsythe.

It is to be hoped that this is but the beginning of noble work which is to achieve the moral improvement and eternal salvation of thousands in this Province. They go forth accompanied by the carnest prayers of many Christians, who having received the unscarchable riches of Christ, are desirous of communicating to others the precious gift,-and it is to be hoped that a fresh interest may be awakened and fresh impulse given to churchmen in all parts of the Province, so that we come not behind other churches in zeal and activity.—Halifux

Diocese of FREDERICTON.-His Lordship the Bisnop or FREDERICTON arrived in this city late on Saturday evening; and early on Sunday morning. His Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. Thomas W. Robertson, Rector of Lancaster, proceeded to Pisarinco, and consecrated the new Church lately erected at that place.

This makes the third new church that has been consecrated in that Parish since January last; a circumstance, we believe, unprecedented in the history of the Church in this Province.

The Parish of Lancaster is now provided with a comfortable Parsonage and four Churches, which speaks much for the zeal of the young Rector, as well as for the liberality of the Tarishioners .- The Church at Pisarinco received the name of " Saint James."-New Brunswick Courier, 12th inst.

Panish of FREDERICTON .- We learn that the Board of the Vestry of Trinity Church, have come to the determination to consent to a division of the was felt at this melancholy occurrence.

very much fallen into disuse. It is thus related in | Parish of St. John into three Parishes, by lines passing through Union-Street and Duke-Street; have instructed a Committee to prepare a Bill to be introduced into the Legislature for that purpose. This measure will lead to the erection of a Church in the Lower Cove, in which ample accommodation will be secured to many who, by the present Pewsystem, are entirely debarred from attendance on the public worship of their Church; and we trust that the gentlemen charged with this important work will bend their energies to make it as perfect as possible, and thus carry out a measure of Churchextension long desired by a large body of the Parish-ioners.—New Brunswicker.

> The Rev. W. N. Boyen, Assistant Minister in the Parish of Portland, having been appointed to Richibucto, proceeded on Thursday moining, with his family, by the land route for that place, followed by the good wishes of many of the parishioners, who highly appreciated his valuable services.—Ibid.

> THE BISHOP OF LONDON.—From a private letter (for which our obliging correspondent will please to accept our thanks) we are led to conclude that His Lordship's indisposition, mentioned in our last, as we found it referred to in the Eur. Times, was the consequence of a fall while walking on some highly polished boards. Though unable to appear in public, the Bishop held a private ordination on Sunday the Sist of last month, on which occasion two of the Mis sionalies of the Church Missionary Society were admitted to orders.

> PAYMENTS RECEIVED :- Rev. R. F. Uniacke, No. 191 to 212; D. Com. Gen. Robinson, No. 157 to 208;
> Messrs, H. Ince, No. 184 to 235; D. C. Greene, No.

> N.B:-Fred. Gore, Esq., acknowledged in our paper of 11th inst., No. 105 to 20%, should have been No. 135 to 238, and is booked accordingly.

> To Correspondents: Received C. B ;-Mr. A ;-H. I; - C. Y; -J. H. J.

MR. THOMAS JONES, No. 1, Eric Street, is collecting Agent for the Bereau, for Montreal and neighbourhood.

Nocal and Bolitical Antelligence.

The letter-bags brought by the Acadia Steamer arrived, by express from Halifax, this morning at 7 o'clock, and letters were delivered at 10. No papers came by that conveyance, and no certain information seems to be given as to the degree of promptitude with which it was intended to let them follow the letters. We avail ourselves of the intelligence published by the Morning Chronicle in an Extra on l'uesday morning at 11, as obtained by Telegraph, and reported for that paper; gleaning from it the most important items.

" Herrato, Nov. 27th, S. P. P. "At three o'clock this afternoon we received advices of the arrival of the Acadia at Boston, this day only.

34 A very meagre report, of the news has reached us, awing to the telegraph having failed this evening beyond Albany.

" Lavenceach, Nov. 4 .- Best Western Canal Flour 29s. a 29s. 6d.; Richmond and Alexandria 28s. a 29s.; Philodelphia and Baltimore, 28s. a 29s.; New Otleans and Ohio 26s, a 27s.; United States and Canada, sour, 21s. a 23s .- United States Wheat, white and mixed, 7s. 6d. a Ss. : ditto red, 6s. 6d. a 7s. 6d .- Indian Corn, 30s. a 35s, - Indian Meal 14s. a 15s.—Oats per 15 lbs. 2s. 3d. a 2s. 10d. -Barley 3s. "The dismal state of Irade and money in this

country, described in our advices per Calcilonia, continued to exist with unmittigated severity up to the 26th ultimo, when the Government vielded at last to the popular cry for succour, and authorized the Bank of England to depart from the Bank Act of 1844 and to make advances, on good security, on sums of not less than £2000, at interest, at the rate of- per cent. "Produce became in better demand and the en-

tire fabric of trade indicated strength .- The necommodation, however, was found to be miserably disproportioned to the necessities of the public requirements, and the result has been during the last few days, that trade has almost wholly relapsed into the same state of torpor and alarm.

" Fresh failures to an enormous extent have taken place within the last fortnight, including some of the oldest establishments in the land.

"The funds, which, some days following the departure of the Caledonia, had fallen to a point of depression beyond the recollection of any living man, are considerably revived, though still suffering excessive fluctuations.

"The British Parliament will assemble on the 18th instant, for the despatch of business.2

" Before the day of the departure of the last steamer, and for two days subsequently, the Liverpool Market was unusually dull, and declined owing to the pressure of heavy home arrivals, with a limited demand. " A slight improvement in the money Market, on

the 26th, imparted a better feeling, which was greatly stimulated by the advices received per Hibernia. Since then the prices steadily advanced to their present quotations, at which they continue

The first Saturday in the year 1848 will witness a new era in Atlantic steam navigation. On that day the first of the new line of steamers belonging to the British and North American Royal Mail Steam-ship Company will sail from New York for Liverpool, and visa versa. The fortnightly communication by these steamers will continue until April, when a steamer will sail every Saturday to and from Liverpool, and New York and Boston alternately, thus giving a regular weekly communica-

tion by steam between England and the United States.—European Times.

The freedom of the city of London, in a gold box, has been unanimously voted to Mr. James Brooke of Sarawak, for his exertions in promoting civilization

and the commerce of the world in the Indian sens. THE ARMY .- Lieut. Col. F. Campbell, now on his way home from Canada, where he has had the command of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the office of Superintendent of the Royal Military Repository at Woolwich, vacant by the death of the late Lieut. Col. S. Rudgerd.

MONTE VIDEO .- One Peirano, from a desire of revenge, murdered Capt. Solari, of the Sardinian polacre San Gallo, by deliberately shooting him in the street on the 28th of May. The ball went through the body of the intended victim, and mortally wounded Mr. G. W. Dickson, head of a

Senor Rota, Secretary of State, that a Council of War will be formed by which he is to be judged for, the loss of the actions which he directed as the Commander-in-Chief.—There was some hope that a quorum of the Mexican Congress would assemble nt Toluca, and that they would be found favourable to peace, if the United States' Government would consent to modify some of its late propositions.

GOLD PENS .- The first pen of the sort ever used was in 1838. The idea of the utility of gold for the purpose was conceived by the Rev. Mr. Cleveland. He communicated this idea to Mr. Brown, who im-proved on it, and immediately went into the business. He was followed by some half dozen others. Bagley is now the most extensive manufacturer of the article, and he employs in it a capital of \$50,000. His expenses are \$1000 per week. Platt & Brothers, in the early stage of the manufacture, made a contract with Brown & Bagley for all the rens they made, and thus had the monopoly of the market for three years. They sold to the amount of \$75,000 per annum of this article, nearly one-half of which was profit. Bagley then went on, and has made a rapid fortune. His pens rank the first in the market, although Brown's and the "Richelieu" pen, made by Watson & Co., are equally good. In the manufacture of pens, the gold is first rolled out in ribbons, and then cut with a die to the required shape; the points put on, and then ground down to the required nib. The points are iridium, a new metal formed with platinum. The points are all imported, generally without the ceremony of an introduction to the custom house, and cost from \$7 to \$55 per ounce. The pens and cases sell from \$10 to \$30 per dozen. The manufacture of the silver cases is a distinct business. and employs a large capital. It is not easy to makan estimate of the number of pens manufactured per annum, but it is not probably less than 1,000,000, of which Brown & Bagley make about one half. A person who had not thought of the subject, would scarcely suppose that eight hundred pounds weight of gold were used up every year in the manufacture of such a triffing article as pens -- a business unknown ten years ago-yet such is the fact. The dealand for the article is enormous, and it is now difficult to find a person who writes at all, unprovided with this most economical of all pens .-- Charleston Courier.

RAPID COMMUNICATION, FROM LEMINGTON, KUN-TUCKY .- Probably one of the most remarkable feats of newspaper enterprise, is the result of that which appears in this morning's Herald-the speech and resolutions of Mr. Clay, delivered at Lexington the

day before yesterday.

The distance is nearly one thousand miles.movements in the popular contest new about to take place in this country, we made extraordinary arrangements last week to run an express exclusively far the Herald. We have, however, taken into the enterprise, since our arrangements were made. two of our contemporaries, who will also publish the same this morning.

About eleven or twelve o'clock, on the slav before yesterday, the meeting was held at Levington. Our reporters were there, and when the resolutions were read, and Mr. Clay had delivered his speech, our express started on horseback, running eighty-four toiles, to Cincinnati. At Cincinnati the natus of our reparters were written out, and the whole was sent on through the electric telegraph, to this city. a distance of hearly a thousand miles. The speech and resolutions were received early yesterday moras ing, and, but for the intervention of Souday, we should have been able to have published the whole Lexington proceedings in less than ten hours from their delivery in Hentucky .- New York Herald.

The resolutions referred to in the above contain a disclaimer of all desire for the annexation or the dismemberment of the Republic of Mexico; - a wish simply for a just and proper adjustment of the livits of Texas ;- a disavowal of overy wish to acquire any foreign territory for the purpose of propagating slavery, or of introducing slavery from the United States into any such foreign territory; -and a re-commendation to the people of the United States, to hold prestings for the purpose of expressing their views, feelings and opinions on the subject.

NORTH WEST COAST OF AMERICA .- Mr. John having returned on the 6th of September to York Factory, Hodson's Bay, from an expedition on which he set out on the 5th July, 1846. The result of all the surreys which have been made by different explacers, is thus summed up in the Montreal Her-

ald:
"The results of all these explorations and surveys. would appear to prove that—with the exception of Captain Ross's peninsula of Coothia Felix, which stretches as far North as seventy-four degrees of latitude—the Northern coast of America extends. from the Atlantic to the Pacific, in a line not varying much from the parallel of the seventieth degree of latitude; and that the existence of a naval passage, in the line of Captain Parry's first voyage, is all but demonstrated."

The Ship Eolus, from Sligo, having brought into the bathour of St. John, N. B., 240 Emigrants in a most destitute and wretched condition, objection was raised by the authorities to their landing; but a compromise was effected, by which, upon the Captain's paying the sum of £250, he was permitted to set these unfortunate people on shore. The Common Council of the City of St. John passed a string of resolutions, in which they express their inability to provide shelter and support for the "mass of misery thus heartlessly thrown upon their shores,?

—that they will endeavour to induce these people to return to Ireland, and that the Council will afford n free passage to as many as will accept of the same; -that they "deculy regret that one of Her Majes-ty's Ministers, the Right Honorable Lord Palmerston, either by himself or his authorized agent, should have exposed such a numerous and distressed portion of his tenantry to the severity and privations of a New-Brunswick Winter, unprovided, as they are, with the common means of support, with broken down constitutions, and nearly all in almost a state of mudity:"—these resolutions, the Council direct to be published in the N. B. Courier, and also to be forwarded to His Excellency the Lieut. Governor, praying for their transmission to Her Majesty's Government.

It has been reported that a number of passengers in a similar state of wretchedness, also from Lord Palmerston's estate, have come to this Province: we have been reluctant to believe that His Lordship, either himself or by his agent, could have been a party to such a transaction as the providing

Mexico. Santa Anna has been apprized by I channel :- which we must hope will elicit an ex . Mr. G. Durgan jr. applied to the Atterney General planation removing from that nobleman the charge of heartlessness towards his tenantry, and injurious treatment of the colonists upon whom falls either the support of these importations of paupers, or the expense of their re-shipment for the country they

> ESCAPE OF CONVICTS .- Fourteen convicts arrived here a few days ago from Canada, under an escort of the 93rd Highlanders. They were confined in the strong room at the north east corner of the citadel, and were to be transported to Bermula. On Tuesday evening they wrenched a bar of iron from the window, and six of the thinnest made their escape by means of their blankets. The others Council alone. Your's, faithfully, were too fat to squeeze through, the space between "HENRY SHERWOOD." were too fat to squeeze through, the space between the bars being barely nine inches, and very relucantly were obliged to remain behind. It is thought the thin ones will not so easier slip through the fingers of the party in quest of them .- Standard.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY .- At a late meeting of the Directors of this Company, held at St. Andrews, it was resolved to let out by contract the first 5 miles of railway, from Light House Point to Chamcook, immediately, and to proceed with six miles more, as soon as the working survey is completed. An expenditure of ten thousand pounds will take place the coming winter. The formal ceremony of breaking ground will be deferred until next Spring, it being considered too late to make a favourable display this Autumn .- New Brunswick

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND .- The public news from England tells us that Sir Donald Campbell, Baronet. of Donstaffnage - a cousin of Lady Huntley's - is appointed to relieve Sir Henry Vere Huntley in the Government of this Island .- Examiner.

THE MASTER AND SERVANT ACT .- At the last lession of the Provincial Parliament, a very imporant act was passed, to tregulate the duties of Muster and Servicit, and for other purposes therein men-tioned.? It provides as follows:

. All agreements or bargains between masters and servants or labourers,' whether ' verbal or written, is the upon due proof, be binding. A verbal agreement, however, is not to exceed one year.

Any person who shall, during the period of an engage and after the commencement of an eneducações et and after the commencement of our con-pleyment, tefuse to go to work; heave the templey vate express to reach the English mail steamer at of the party whom he engaged to serve; irefuse to obey lawfor commands; propher the service, or in-obey lawfor commands; propher the service, or inof the party whom he engaged to serve, trained in hoston, will be inspatched from consistent and condey lawful commands, and parked service, or its further; the property of such employer, also persons be left at Mr. Mackay's, Book Store, No. 12, St. who shall confederate for the purpose of domaining the property of such cases of the above of the property of the purpose of domaining the property of the purpose of domaining the property of the property of the property of the purpose of domaining the property of the property of the purpose of domaining the property of the purpose of the day before yesterday.

The distance is nearly one thousand miles. - into the property of such employer, also persons who shall confederate for the purpose of damarding Roowing the importance of Mr. Clay's opinions and extravagant or high wages, are to be punished. No tayers keeper to detain the wearing opposed of eservant or labourer in pledge for any expenses

ahove Al 10%. No fine under this not to exceed £5, and no imdisamment to exceed one month, not be less than

Commitment to the jail to take place, if the pe-

nally be not post within the given time.

In case of the running away of the difficular, he is liable to prosecution, renviction, and producent, in any District in which he shall be found. Servants to have reduced in cases of sany mis-

usage, refused of the macessary provisions, cracky, ill-treatment, or non-payment of wages.

Appeal to the Quarter Sessions allowed; bodies of persons intended as well as individuals, and female servinits meant as well as males.

The Prime Edward Gazette reports the following unviction under this act, at Galt, Canada West to 5 A farmer near Galt was summoned by Lisservant for the payment of his wages. His muster appoint disappose the claim, and gave the following explanation, which was admitted by the serviot. I engaged this man (said the Farmer) to work for me from May till the conclusion of the harvest. He continued with me until the second week of my harvesting, when he went to see some friends on Sun-On Monday morning he did not come back, and my crops being ready for the sickle I went to Galt to obtain another man in his place, which I was only able to do by paying him two York shil-lings a day more than I had contracted to pay this man. I, therefore, conceived that I ought to deduct from him the wages I promised to pay the other man I hired in his place during barvest, when men Rac; an officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, has now completed the last remaining parties of the were scarce and wages high, because Lemployed the last remaining parties of the surrey of the North West coast of this continent, light and he left my service at the very time Lunch to the prevailing disease. He died on the 15th ight, and he left my service at the very time I most wanted him, and when men were demanding the

> " Judge O' Reilly then decided, that the plaintiff in this case having left his employment before the expiration of the time agreed for, the whole of the difference paid by his master between the wages agreed upon to be paid him, and those paid to the person who occupied his place, should be deducted from the amount due and claimed by the plaintiff, and he further ordered that the servant should pay

the whole cost of the suit." NIAGARA FALLS' Suspension Bridge.-The Companies engaged in this undertaking have lately been in session at the Falls. The work is to be constructed so as to admit the passage of railway rains : to cost \$190,000, and to be completed 1st May 1819: to be within sight of the cataract and whichpool; suspended 230 feet above the surface of the Niagara river.

THE NORTHERN RAILROAD will be put in a course of construction immediately, from Ogdens-burgh to Lake Champlain :-distance 117 miles. It is stated that ground has been broken at Ogdensburgh.

THE STEAMER MAGNET .-- We regret to learn that the steamer Magnet met with a casualty a short dis-tince above the Beautharnois Canal, having struck a rock with such force that it pierced the bottom of the vessel. The Magnet was returning from a trip to Montreal. Her passengers came up by the mail steamer last evening.-Kingston Chronicle 20th

The Bytown Gazette, of the 13th inst., says that on the Wednesday evening previous, between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, a person by the name of James Darcey, while passing down Rideau Street, was attacked by three ruffians in a most wanton and brutal manner. One of them struck him a violent blow with an axe, almost severing his leg below the knee, while another plunged a knife n his abdomen. They then made their escape, and the unfortunate man was carried to an adjoining house. Surgeon Barry, who was immediately in attendance, extracted from the wound in the abdomen the blade of the knife, which must have broken from the violence of the blow, and dressed his woulds. Doctor Barry entertains favourable hopes of his recovery.—Moin. Chron.

West for information on the subject, by whom the following answer was returned, dated Montreal 17th instant:

" My DEAR SIR,-I have just received your letter of this date, and am notherized to give a direct contradiction to both the assertions or assumptions referred to in it.

His Excellency the Governor General has recived no such communication from Her Majesty's Government, and has expressed no such desire. And I am further permitted to add, that, should His Excellency decide on dissolving the present Parliament, it will be at the suggestion, and on the advice, of his

MONTREAL AND LACHINE RAILWAY recently opened.—The Railway is free from deep cuttings, only one mile and a half being excavated, and that but to a very trifling depth. The culverts, though pretty numerous, the road being carried along a natural level, insufficiently drained, and through which brooks wind in every direction, are not large or costly, the largest being twelve feet span, and the smallest three. This useful undertaking has been completed under the Presidency of the Hon. J. Ferrier; the principal engineer being J. C. Ruggles, rier; the principal engineer being J. C. Ruggles, Esq., the superintendent of locomotive power Alexander Millar, Esq., and the general duties of Secretary to the company actively and efficiently discharged by our well known and respected townsman F. Maccullech, Esq.—Montreal Gazette.

Apparaments by the Excentency the Government of the Covernment of th

tanon General .- To be Barristers, Advocates, At-WILLIAM H. Konn, Esq.,

Bernard Develo, Esq., Nombert Bernaud, Esq.

Blavon or Montheat. -- Joseph Bourret, Esq. has been elected Mayor of the City of Montreal, vacant by the death of J. E. Mills, Eq.: 10 votes to 9; the candidate voting for himself.

The departure of the mail for England was nostound, in notice given last Monday, from Tuesday o Wennesday, unpaid letters to be received as late as 9 in the morning; on the arrival of the Emplish mail yesterday, the time was further extended till to'clock, so as to enable those who received letters to answer them by that mail. It appears that a pri-The charge is stated at fil. per letter : newspapers, one panny; packages in proportion."

The Weighten seemed to promise a continuance of sufficient out; to preserve the winter-mads which and been formed, until Tuesday; when a thaw came n which, an the afternoon increased to rain, and vesterd by reduced the strents to a state in which and-heals are the only effectual protection. In the evening, a done for increased the difficulty of becomplied. It was searcely possible to see the distance of one's eves to one's feet to as to discover what was a plank and what a roud. It is mild and misty (is morning.

SUPPRIERS BY THE CREAT FIRES.-The Commissioners for Loans have advertised that after the 23rd inst. they will be ready to grant certificates to ; those sufferers whose applications for loans have heen approved, to enable them to receive Debentures for a portion of the sum to which they will

they advertise by their Secretary, Mr. Rheiume, of time, TO DEMVER THE SAME to the unthat they will very soon be ready to effect sales of a designed, who has, by Order of His Exculence certain portion of the same.

cal man, Dr. Hamilton, of Toronto, has fallen a prey language.

Dr. Painchaud sent., visiting Physician at the Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospital, and Dr. Jackson. Blewise of this city, are now ill of the TYTHITE LEAD, Genuine Nos. 1, 2, 3, same disease.

Surpring News.-Arrived. Brig S athampton, Troude, Halifax, H. J. Noad &

Co., imm, sugar, &c. In all probability the port will be cleared of squarerigged vessels by the first favourable wind that may arise to aid their progress.

BIRTHS. On the 16th instant, the lady of Leonen Kouth, Esquire, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, of a

On the 20th instant, the Lady of George Beswick, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED. On the 15th inst., at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. E. W. Sewell, ARCHINALD CAMPBELL. jr., Esquire, Advocate, to Isanella, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Panon, all of this city.

On Friday last, ofter a linguing illness, Mr. En-wann Allingham, Cabinet Maker, aged 56 years, a native of Bellyshannon, Ireland.
On Thursday, the 18th instant, at Ningara, Henri-

ETTA ELIZA, wife of the Hev. F. J. LUNDY, and second daughter of the Hon. JONATHAN SEWELL, late Chief Justice of Lower Canada. THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PE

QUEBEO MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tues-| day, the 23rd Nov., 1517. | s. d. s. d. | Beef, per lb. | 0 4 a 0 6 | Mutton, per lb. | 0 3 a 0 6 | Ditto, per quarter | 2 3 a 3 9 | Lamb, per quarter. 1 6 a 4 0
Potatoes, per bushel 2 0 a 2 6 Straw ditto 17 0 a 22 Fire-wood per cord 10 0 a 14 them with the means of landing here, at such a season of the year, and so unsupplied with means of support during the inclemency of our winter. We therefore have published nothing on the subject, until we saw the above statement from a responsible body, expressly drawn up with a view to its leaching Lord Palmerston himself through an official

BOOKS-BOOKS-BOOKS. Extensive Sale of Books.

B. COLE

AS the honour of announcing, that he has re-AS the honour of announcing, that he has re-ceived per Lady Seaton, a consignment of Books, from E. Lumley, Esq., London, comprehend-ing numerous Works on Religion, Fine Arts, Medicine, Law, Architecture, Biography, Travels, Education, Natural History, &c. &c .- about 4000 voluines. For further particulars, see Catalogues, which are ready for delivery at his Sale Rooms, Palace Street.

The sale of the above will commence on MON-DAY, the 29th instant, and will continue every Evening until the whole are disposed of, without the least reserve.

The Books will be on show on Saturday previous to Sale, and on Monday until four o'clock, P. M. Quebec, 25th Novr., 1847.

UNDERWRITERS' SALE. Will be sold, on FRIDAY next, the 26th instant, at the Stores of Messts, C. & W. WURTELE, on account of the Underwriters or others concerned, at TWO o'clock precisely, P. M.

Landed in a damaged state from on board the

Lord Ashburton, Bell, Master, from Liverpool. A. J. MAXHAM, A. & B. Quebec, 25th November, 1817.

INFORMATION WANTED OF NANCY HEWSTON, who left Quebec in the course of last Autumn, and is supposed to be in service in Three Rivers or its neighbourhood. Any information respecting her, addressed to MA-tillo Hawston, care of the Rev. A. F. Atkin-son, St. Catherine's. Canada West, will relieve the

mind of an auxious sister.
Editors of pages in Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, will render a great kindness by inserting this notice.

November, 1817.

FOR SALE. 13 Casks Cod Oil, 5 do. Dog Oil, 1 do. Porpoise.

R. PENISTON, J. B. F. Lane.

Quebec, 17th Novr., 1847.

HEW BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED PER "ELIZA HALL" From Liverpool on the 12th inst., AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOK-STORE OF

CHLYERT STANLEY, No. 4, Sr. Anne Street.

Printed Catalogues are being prepared, and will he ready for delivery on Saturday next. Quebec, 18th Nov., 1847.

TOTICE.—All persons having in their custod ultimately be entitled.

The Committee which has been formed for the CHATTELS, or EFFECTS heretofore belonging to purpose of assisting the sufferers in negotiating DECLASED Emigrants, or now belonging to these Debentures are receiving applications, and SICK Emigrants, are hereby required, without loss THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, dated the Queses Medianics Intriture. Office bearers 25th day of October inst., been duly empowered to

Committee of Management consists of 21 members.

Typics.—We regret to learn that another mediThose published in French will insert it in that

HITE LEAD, Genuine Nos. 1, 2, 3, Dry, Red and White Lead,
Red and Yellow Ochre, assorted dry colours
Rose Pink, Chrome Yellow, Turkey Umber
Letharge, and Vandyke Brown,
Paints in Oil, assorted colours,
Black Lead, Putty and Window Glass. C. & W. WURTELE.

3rd June, 1847.

QUEBEC BANK. NOTICE is hereby given that a Semi-Annual Dividend of THREE per cent. has been this day declared upon the amount of the Capital Stock, and the same will be payable at the Bank on or after the 1st December next.

The transfer book will be closed on the 15th No-

St. Paul Street.

vember till the 1st December. By order of the Board.

NOAH FREER, Cashier. Quebec, 4th November. 1847.

JUST RECEIVED BY GILBERT STANLEY, No. 4, St. Anne Street, Sermons

PREACHED IN TRINITY CHURCH, MONTREAL, On the occasion of the death of the REV. MARK WILLOUGHBY. BY THE REV. WILLIAM BOND, Lachine, REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, A.M.,

Incumbent of St. Thomas's Church. PRICE, 1s. 3d. Oct. 13th, 1817.

FOR SALE, A COPY of Kelly's embellished Edition of An EXPOSITION and COMMENTARY, with Notes and Annotations, on the Old and New Testament, shridged for the use of Families, from the excellent Commentary of the Rev. MATTHEW HENRY.

This work was published in 156 numbers, at 6d. each or £3. 18s. sterling; a complete copy, quite new, is offered for sale, at a much reduced price, by a person recently arrived in this country. Inquire at Mr. Newton's, Builder, opposite to St. Patrick's

VESSEL FOR SALE. Coppered and copper fastened, car 1400 Barrels, daily expected from Porto Rico. THE fine fast-sailing Brig PLANER, coppered and copper fastened, carries

Apply to J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 8th October, 1847.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS. Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HARNSEL, No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

ARROWROOT. RESH BERMUDA ARROWROOT, In West India do. in Tins,

For Sale by

J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 28th October, 1817.

R. EDGAR, having been appointed Second Master of the Grammar School, in connexion with Bishop's College, Lepnoxville, has procured a large and convenient house adjacent to the School premises, for the purpose of receiving as BOARDERS such of the pupils as may be entrusted to his care.

Mr. Edgar is kindly permitted to tefer to the Rev. L. Doolittle, Lennoxville, the Rev. I. Hell-MUTH, Sherbrooke, and to Lieut. Col. Morkers,

Lennoxville, 22nd Sept. 1847.

REED & MEAKINS. Cabinet Makers, 6T. DUNIS STREET, MONTREAL.

EDUCATION.

GRADUATE, who teaches in one of the Institutions of this City, can devote a few hours every afternoon to give instructions in the Classics, Mathematics, French, or any of the general branches of an English Education, to those young persons who may feel desirous to study. For particulars and references, apply at the office

of this paper. Quebec, 4th November, 1817.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: 6 CRATES ASSORTED CROCKERY-WARE, consisting of DINNER SER-VICES, &c., &.

C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 28th October, 1847.

JOHN MICHAEL PFEIFFER,

FROM GERMANY, Musical Instrument .Maker.

TUNER OF PIANOS, &c., AVING recently established himself in this AVING recently established himself in this city, and being provided with a complete set of Toels and Apparatus, is able to solicit public patronage with just ground of confidence that he will give satisfaction in the Making, Remaining and Tuning of Pranos and other Musical Instru-

ments. Orders intended for him, left at Mr. Moli's, St Angele Street, will be promptly attended to. Quebec, 21st Sept., 1817.

FOR SALE.

TAMREE SHARES in Bisnor's College, Lennoxville:—the property of a Clergyman deceased. Inquire, if by letter, Post Paul, of the Rev. W. Boxp, Lachine.

FOR SALE. CASES GERMAN WOOLLENS. C. & W. WURTELE,

Quebec, 14th Sept. 1817.

FOR SALE, EX CORSAIR. RTY BASKETS BEST ENGLISH

1 CHEESE. C. & W. WURTELE. Quebec, 19th Aug. 1817. St. Paul Street.

FOR SALE.

3 CASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ex Robert & Isabella, from Hamburgh. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 6th July, 1817.

FOR SALE.

PIANO FORTE. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

6th July, 1847.

FOR SALE, EX MARY & ANN, HENRIETTE, ROCKSHIRE AND CORSAIR.

100 (3 Gall.) Demijohns. Window Glass, assorted sizes. Galvanised Sheet-Iron. Sheet-Zinc, Tin and Canada Plates. Best and Common Bar Iron. Boiler Plates. Chain Cables and Anchors.

25,000 hest Fire Bricks. C. & W. WURTELE, Quebec, 19th August, 1817.

COALS! COALS!! FOR SALE -NEWCASTLE AND SUND-ERLAND GRATE and d: s: NUT COALS.

Apply to H. H. PORTER, No. 36, St. Paul Street. Quebec, June21st 1847.

RECEIVING FOR SALE.

BEST and Common English BAR IRON;
Tin and Canada Plates, Boiler Plates,
Sheathing and Braziers' Copper,
Camp Ovens, Bake Pans, and Sugar Kettles,
Sheet Lead and Patent Shot, Blister and Cast Steel, Smith's Bellows and Anvils, Spades and Shovels, Chain Cables and Anchors. C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street.

10th June, 1847.

Pouth's Corner.

THE WIND IN A FROLIC. The wind one morning sprang up from sleep. Saying, "Now for a frolic! now for a leap! Now for a mad-cap gallopping chase! I'll make a commotion in every place!

So it swept with a bustle right through a great town, Cracking the signs and scattering down Shutters; and whisking, with merciless squalls, Old women's bonnets and gingerbread stalls. There never was heard a much lustier shout. As the apples and oranges tumbled about ; And the urchins that stand with their cager eves For ever on watch, ran off each with a prize.

Then away to the field it went, blustering and hum-

ming,
And the cuttle all wondered whatever was coming; It plucked by the tails the old matronly cows,
And tossed the colts' manes all about their brows; Till, offended at such an unusual salute They all turned their backs, and stood sulky and mute.

So on it went capering and playing its pranks, Whistling with reeds on the broad river's banks, Puffing the birds as they sat on the spray, Or the traveller grave on the King's highway. It was not too nice to hustle the bags Of the beggar, and flutter his dirty rags;
'Twas so bold, that it feared not to play its joke
With the doctor's wig or the gentleman's cloak.
Through the forest it roared, and cried, gaily, "Now,
You sturdy old oaks, I will make you bow!"
And it made them how without more ado, Or it cracked their great branches through and through

Then it rushed like a monster on cottage and farm, Striking their dwellers with sudden alarm; And they ran out like bees in a midsimmer swarm; There were dames with their kerchiefs tied over their

The turkeys they gobbled, the geese screamed aloud, And the hens crept to roost in a terrified crowd; There was rearing of lablers, and logs laying on, Where the thatch from the roof threatened soon to be

But the wind had swept on, and had met in a lane With a schoolboy, who panted and struggled in vain; For it tossed him and twirled him, then passed, and With his hat in a pool, and his shoes in the mud.

Then away went the wind in its holyday glee, And now it was far on the billowy sea. And the leadly ships felt its staggering blow, And the little boats darted to and fro. But lof it was night, and it sank to rest On the sea-bird's rock in the gleaning west, Laughing to think, in its fearful fan, How little of mischief it had done.

This piece of poetry is very lively and amusing; but now we also wish to make it improving to our young readers by a few lines of serious reflection. The poet very prettily represents the wind as it appears laughing good-naturedly at having had such a frolic and yet done so little mischief. But in truth, the wind has not been frencking at all. It is God's messanger, sent forth at His bidding; and it does a vast deal of good, by cleansing away had air which would otherwise remain floating around us and do a deal of mischief, causing sickness and less of life. The Bible tells us it is God that "bringeth the wind out of his treasuries" (Psalm 135,7. Jeremiah 10, 13, and 51,16.) It is "the Lord, the God of hosts" that "created the wind" (Amos 4,13) and he "causeth it to blow" (Psalm 117,18.) Sometimes also the wind brings stokness, or it does a great deal of damage by its violence: but all this is only as God giveth it commandment. There are many passages in the Bible, I where the wind is spoken of by way of comparison, to make us receive instruction of a highly important character.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.—A process has been patented by which artificial stone of every quality may be produced, from granite to sta-tuary marble. This invention is, from its cheapness, a great advantage for all the purposes of architectural decoration, and, from its plastic nature before it becomes hard, will be of great service to sculptors in taking casts of statuettes, busts, &c., and even of figures of the size of life. The cost is nine-tenths less than carving the same form in stone. The invention is founded on the chemical analysis of the natural varieties of stone; and the manufacturing is capable of such modifications as are requisite to produce all the varieties. The artificial stone produced is less absorbent than natural stone; it is superior in compactness of texture, and will resist frost, damp, and the chemical acids. It is made of flints and sili-cousgrit, sand, &c., rendered fluid by heat, and poured into moulds as required till cool and hardened. Its strength and solidity enable it to resist more blows than real stone. The specimens of the invention which are to be seen at the office of the works, No. 6, Johnstreet, Bedford-row, are exceedingly curious; they consist of many varieties, some being plain pieces of coping stone, stones for variegated pavements for halls and rooms, stone ornaments, such as mouldings for frieses, finials, and some more elaborate, having flowers and devices apparently cut with the chisel. There are also some grindstones, and hones used by agricultural labourers for sharpening scythes and tools. The invention is also applicable to the lining of cisterns and waterpipes, its vitreous qualities ensuring cleanliness. Its extreme cheapness is also a matter of consideration to those who require ornamental additions to houses.

Daniel Cline,

Edward Earl,

- Connagter,

Ellen Courtain,

Catharine Cassy,

Johnna. Laughlin,

John Cassin, Peter McDonough,

Anthony Manley,

Johnna. Mead,

Florius Sullivan,

Catharine Rillie,

Bridget Lawless, Catharine Hunley,

Hugh Kennedy,

Mary McCallister,

James Priest, Arson McFaddon,

Isabella Tombe,

Edward Gilroy,

Hugh Hetherington,

Dennis Burns,

Michael Conway,

TIME-PRECIOUS TIME.-A certain writer calls spare minutes the gold dust of time. Each of them seems too little for you to feel the loss of : but if you gather many of them, you discover their weight and value.—Young says truly, as well as strikingly : " Sands make the mountain; moments make the year." Remember, then, that in losing one moment, you lose a part of the year—a loss which can never be recalled. And while you lose that moment, Satan gains it; for he never finds; easier access to you with his temptation, than in the moments which you suffer to run to | Cathe: McGarachen, **加速的表面是否的**

RETURN OF MONEY AND EFFECTS LEFT BY EMIGRANTS.

MHO I	DIED WITHOUT RE		AT GROSSE ISLE,
	싫어서 그렇지가 되어 있다.	그 전 이 병원	e 21st October.
Names.	Vessels in which arrived.	Amount.	Remarks.
Catharine Mulloland,	Bark Syria	1 5 5	William Barker Newton, Hamilton
Dennis Courtney, Johna. Monachin,	Agnes Syria	$\begin{smallmatrix}0&4&6\\0&2&0\end{smallmatrix}$	{ County, Armagh, Iteland.
John Doyle, Patrick (PReilley,	Do. Do.	2 5 0 2 1 L	
Thomas Newman, Nancy Rillie,	Wandsworth John Bolton	0 1 0 0 19 0	
John Linn, Andrew White,	Bee Do.	0 19 0 0 2 6 0 5 0	
Jeremiah McCarty Jeremiah Huggie,	Do. Do.	0 6 0	
William Dobbin, Patrick Carroll,	Do. Do. Wandsworth	100	
Francis Mournie, Mary Dean,	Wandsworth Bee Syria	0 8 0	
Mary Dean, Mary McCachey, James Small,	John Bolton Do.	0 3 0 0 16 6 0 18 0	
Charles McKenzie, John Garrely,	Gilmour	0 10 0	
Bridget Tahey, Mary Renolds,	Dykes Princess Royal Do	10 2 6	
Joseph Braneger,	Do. Cape Breton	0 1 0	
Michael Fenn, Anthony Hopkins, Alexander Brown	Pursuit Sisters Wilhelmina	0 2 01 9 15 0	
Alexander Brown, Patrick Crowley,	Wilhelmina Bee	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 15 & 0 \\ 2 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$	
Ann McBrien,	George	3 4 7	£1 Note Brother James, Ballanally, County Cork.
Martin M'Farlane,	Rose Orlanda	0 2 0	Jno. Ross, Annagalgia, Coun- ty Fermanagh.
Ellen McKay, William Burn, George Shane	Orlando Progress	0 13 01 4 9 91	
George Shane, Stephen Hegrail,	Ann Do.	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 8 & 9 \\ 0 & 9 & 3 \end{array}$	
John Berry, Michael O'Brien,	Free Briton Tamarac	0 16 0 0 2 0	
James Gilman, Hugh Craib,	Agent Huron	1 9 0 2 8 0	
James Dwyer, George Bealey,	Wakefield Goliah	0 14 0 1 9 01	
Mary Newling, John Regan,	Do. Jessie	0 13 6 3 0 0	In £1 Notes Son Bantry, Cv.
Michael Greenock,	Do.	0 2 6	u Core.
John Boult, Bernard Clark,	Unicorn Ledy Milton	0 8 6 0 4 6	And common Silver Watch.
Margaret Kelly, Andrew Shannon,	Sarah Lady Flora Hastings	3 16 6 0 0 21	
Mrs. Fetters, David Jenkins,	Do. Greenock	0 9 0	
Ann Fegan, Philip Cooney,	Triton Do.	0 7 6 3 0 0	
Andrew Layton	John Jordine Argo	1 10 2	And common Eliver Viltoh.
James McKay, Martin Sullivan,	Marchioness of Aberca Sir H. Pottinger		是自己的主题。自己是
Patrick Shenan, John Irwin,	John & Robert Do.	1 1 0 5 7 6	
Catharine Fraser,	Broom	129 0 0	Family supposed to be in Ca-
Alice Mahire, Mary A. McKay,	Ann Kenney Yorkshiro	1 0 0 0 5 0	ncia West.
Patrick Carns, James O'Brian,	Broom Junior	3 0 0	
Micheal O'Donoughue, Edward English,	Pandora Do.	4 0 0 0 1 0	
Joseph Pegue, Elizabeth Thompson.	Araminta Do.	1 2 6 5 17 6	Family Toronto CI W
-Furlough, Bridget Lenan,	Progress Do.	0 8 0 0 3 0	Family, Toronto, Canada West.
Thomas Birnie, Patrick Walsh,	Do. Royal Adelaids	0 3 0 0 3 0 5 0 0	Has a Son in County Sligo,
Mary Walsh,	Ayon	0 5 0	care of Father Conway.
Lawrence Gilmore,	X. L.	0 2 6	Son living with Mr. Stafford, Champlain Street, Quebec,
Timy Brenan, John Birnie,	John Munn Do.	3 0 0 8 0 0	
Mary Clansey, James Blaike,	Westmoreland Zealous	0 14 1 2 10 0	Father and Mather - C
Dennis McInafney, Nicholas Smith,	Eilen Simpson Yorkshire	1 0 0	Father and Mother in Guernsey.
Michael Sullivan,	Sir H. Pottinger	0 5 0 4 10 0	Mother Mary, Tiernatialta
Edw. Quig, Mary McCarty,	Lotus Junior	1 0 81	Casson, County Kerry.
William Cavency,	Junior Triton		Solother Mary, Parish at
William Bryan,	Triton Junior	080	Bullypowel, care of Father Burk.
Mary Granney, Bartholomew Hare,	Lady Campbell Narinus	2 4 0 0 1 104	
Peter Walsh, Mary Hare,	Free Trader Larch	1 6 0 0 8 0	
Mary Flanagin, Bridget Cain,	Ganges	1 0 0	
Mary Coffee, Anthony Burk,	Marinus Larch Erin's Queen	1 12 6 0 4 0 0 8 0	Com 4-st m
Margaret Fooley,	Erin's Queen Ellen Simpson	080	Son Anthony, Toronto, Cana- da West,
Michael Flinn, Bridget O'Mealy,	Ellen Simpson Yorkshire Erin's Onean	0 2 21	
James Tucker,	Erin's Queen Larch	1 12 6 0 18 0	Father James Tucker, parish
Bridget Wallace,	Virginia Saguenay	4 2 4	Arumcliffe, Sligo, Post Office.
George Gordon, Bridget Corcoran, Richard Dwyer.	Washington Do.	0 9 0	
Richard Dwyer, Judy Troy, William Irvin,	Do. Odessa John & Robert	0 10 6 0 10 84	
77 11110111 11 7 1113	Soun or Woodit	1 4 6	

	1 3 5			
(Brother	Charles,	Per	nerds.
₹0	astle, Paris	sh Donou	more.	Coun
(t)	Wexford.	de la company	,	

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0 2 61 0 12 6

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0 10 0 0 5 0 0 0 5

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0 16 0 0 14 0

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0 7

Steward Hamilton

Naomi

Orderly

Covenanter

Saguenay

Covenanter

Ann Kenny

Bridgetown

Bridgetown

Superior

Do.

Argyle.

Dykes

Coromandel

Wellington Sir R. Peel

Nursa from Quebeo

Superior

Do. Virginia

Odessa

Sobraon

Larch

Ganges

	Vessels in which		
Names.	arrived.	Amount.	Remarks.
Martin Highlands,	Emigrant	0 6 0	그는데 그렇게 되었다. 그런데 하면 하면 말을 받다.
Michael Murphy,	Avon	1 2 6	
James Dooley,	Washington	0 4 8	
Cornelius Jeffy,	Free Trader	0 18 0	
Bryan Ready,	Greenock	170	C O C.H. Olares Poller Lee
Mary Clark,	Champion	100 0 0	8 Gold Rings.—Father Jas. Pollard, Kilsha, patish Wicklif,
		1 3 6	(care of Rev. Mr. Wright.
James English,	Coromandel		그렇게 많은 것이 없는 그리고 생생하
Honora Callacher,	Sir II. Pottinger	1 10 1 <u>1</u> 5 10 0	
James and Peter Hay,	Broom	0 0 0	Common Cilman III-1-1
Thomas Robinshall,	Yorkshire	2 15 0	Common Silver Watch. Seaman.
Samuel Long,	Rankin	$\tilde{\mathbf{z}}$	Do.
Alex. Sutherland,	Agnes Aberdeen	$\tilde{0}$ $\tilde{7}$ $\tilde{4}$	Mate of the vessel.
Martin Bouch,	Lady Milton	1 6 9	Do. do.
Robert Stoba,	Urania	4 13 04	Sent to the Rev. Mr. Mc-
E. Connell & sisters,	Ulania	* ** **	Mahon, through the Rev. Mr. Sax,
James and Michael Denz	an Columbia	2 10 0	Do. do.
Mich. Griffin & brothers,		1 0 0	Do. do.
Pat. and Edw. Syrell,	Syria	10 1 91	Rev. B. O'Reilley.
Dennis Courtney,	Agnes	10 0 0	Rev. B. McGauran.
Dr. John Benson,	Syria	2 17 6	Do. do.
Dennis Conway,	Sisters	10 0 0	Do., as stated by T. Collin's
Journal Commission	2	-	Sleward.
Sarah McAveny,	Pursuit	0 15 0	Rev. Mr. Sax.
Elizabeth Jackson,	Junior	10 5 6	Rev. B. O'Reilley.
-Cochran,	Do.	3 11 0	Do. do.
John Morarty,	Sir II. Pottinger	5 0 0	Rev. Mr. Dugas.
Thomas Murphy,	Odessa	6 9 6	Rev. T. McDonnell.
William Broderick,	Naparima	0 10 84	Rev. T. B. A. Ferland.
Denis Burns,	John Munn	6 0 0	Rev. T. McDonnell.
Ann Mylan	Free Trader	0 4 0	Do. do.
Richard Mehan	Covenanter	3 0 0	Rev. B. McGauran.
Thersa Dolly and Marg.		1 5 0	Do. do.
John Kennedy,	Bridgetown	101 I0 O	Do. do.
James Kernan,	Erin's Queen	2 11 0	Rev. Mr. Tardif.
George and Mary Cox,	Virginia	1 2 0	Rev. Mr. Proulx.
Catherine Coulan,	Achilles	9 4 0	(Rt. Rev. Bishop of Montre
Thad. Regney,	Clarendon	8 0 0	forwarded to Mr. Buchanan, Em-
1			(grant Agent.
James Watson,	Unicorn	45 0 0	To be sent to his father, at Sher-
1	•	F 0 0	brooke.
John Brien,	Avon	5 0 0	To Mr. Buchanan, for orphan
1,5- 75	Aun Vanne	3 0 0	children.
Mr. Tracey,	Ann Kenny	3 0 0 60 0 0	Do. do.
Thomas Robinshall,	Yorkshire	00 0 0	Remitted to Emigrant Agent,
Robert Tweedy,	Broom	33 0 0	Kingston, Watch and Gold Ring. Remitted to Mr. Buchanan.
Cath. & Ellen Sool,	Lady Campbell	28 0 0	Do. do.
Donald McDonald,	Ann Rankin	4 18 0	Given to Dr. Cook, through Mr.
bonaid Bie Bonaid,	A11111 111111-111		Symes.
Cath. Bready,	Superior	2 4 0	Sent to Mr. Buchanan
Mary, John and Alice	0-10		- Indendian
McCabe,	Do.	2 0 0	Dos dos
Sarah Hayes,	Jessia	8 0 0	Do do
Not known two orphans,		Cy 0 15 0	Do. do.
Cath. and Ellen Wax, (*)	13 4 0	Do. do.
Sarah Taylor,	Westmoreland	1 0 0	Don don
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ð		£829 10 63	
<u> </u>		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
ž S	Signed,		MURDOCH McKAY,
1	• • • •		
•			Mospital Steward.
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Trancle in auhich

(') There remain unclaimed and in Store, 204 Boxes and Trunks; a large number of Feather Beds and great quantity of Wearing Apparel, belonging to deceased Emigrants.

The above amount is all in sterling money, except that of Wax, which is the proceeds of an Order

apon Mr. Wilson, Quebec, and remitted here in currency. The various sums received by the R. C. Clergymen have been for the use of the Orphans of the deceased.

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Quehec, 13th Oct., 1847.

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Agent for Canada.

Quehec, Angust, 1845.

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