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The BEREAN.

THEY RECEIVED THE WORD WITH ALL READINESS OF MIND, AND SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THOSE THINGS WERE SO.—Acts xvii. 11.

VOLUME IV.—No. 34.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1847.

[WHOLE NUMBER 190

THE GLORIOUS WORKS OF GOD.

I praised the earth, in beauty seen,
With garlands gay of various green;
I praised the sea, whose ample field
Shone glorious as a silver shield:
But earth and ocean seemed to say,
"Our beauties are but for a day."

I praised the sun, whose chariot rolled
On wheels of amber and of gold;
I praised the moon, whose softer eye
Smiled sweetly through the summer sky:
But moon and sun in answer said,
"Our days of light are numbered."

O God! O good beyond compare,
If these thy meeker works are fair,
If these thy beauties gild the span
Of ruined earth and sinful man,
How glorious must those mansions be
Where thy redeemed ones dwell with thee.

Heber.

NINEVEH.

PROPHECIES AND FULFILLMENT.

Nineveh, the capital of Assyria, was for a long time an extensive and populous city. Its walls are said, by heathen historians, to have been a hundred feet in height, sixty miles in compass, and to have been defended by fifteen hundred towers, each two hundred feet high. Although it formed the subject of some of the earliest of the prophecies, and was the very first which met its predicted fate, yet a heathen historian, in describing its capture and destruction, repeatedly refers to an ancient prediction respecting it. Diodorus Siculus relates, that the King of Assyria, after the complete discomfiture of his army, confided in an old prophecy, that Nineveh would not be taken unless the river should become the enemy of the city; that, after an ineffectual siege of two years, the river, swollen with long-continued and tempestuous torrents, inundated part of the city, and threw down the wall for the space of twenty furlongs; and that the king, deeming the prediction accomplished, despaired of his safety, and erected an immense funeral pile, on which he heaped his wealth, and with which himself, his household, and palace were consumed. The book of Nahum was accordingly prophetic of the destruction of Nineveh; and it is therefore foretold "that the gates of the river shall be opened, and the palace shall be dissolved." "Nineveh of old, like a pool of water—with an overflowing flood he will make an utter end of the place thereof." The historian describes the facts by which the other predictions of the prophet were as literally fulfilled. He relates that the King of Assyria, elated with his former victories, and ignorant of the revolt of the Bactrians, had abandoned himself to scandalous inaction; had appointed a time of festivity, and supplied his soldiers with abundance of wine; and that the general of the army, approved by the directors of their negligence and drunkenness, attacked the Assyrian army, while the whole of them were fearlessly giving way to indulgence, destroyed great part of them, and drove the rest into the city. The words of the prophet were hereby verified: "While they he drunken together as thorns, and while they are drunken as drunkards, they shall be devoured as stubble fully dry." The prophet promised much spoil to the enemy: "Take the spoil of silver, take the spoil of gold; for there is no end of the store and glory out of all the pleasant furniture." And the historian affirms, that many talents of gold and silver, preserved from the fire, were carried to Ecbatana. According to Nahum, the city was not only to be destroyed by an overflowing flood, but the fire was also to devour it; and, as Diodorus relates, partly by water, partly by fire it was destroyed.

The utter and perpetual destruction and desolation of Nineveh were foretold:—"The Lord will make an utter end of the place thereof. Affliction shall not rise up the second time. She is empty, void and waste.—The Lord will stretch out his hand against the north, and destroy Assyria, and will make Nineveh a desolation, and dry like a wilderness. How is she become a desolation, a place for beasts to lie down in?" In the second century, Lucian, a native of a city on the banks of the Euphrates, testified that Nineveh was utterly perished—that there was no vestige of it remaining—and that none could tell where once it was situated. This testimony of Lucian, and the lapse of many ages during which the place was not known where it stood, render it at least somewhat doubtful whether the remains of an ancient city, opposite to Mosul, which have been described as such by travellers, be indeed those of ancient Nineveh. It is, perhaps, probable that they are the remains of the city which succeeded Nineveh, or of a Persian city of the same name, which was built on the banks of the Tigris by the Persians subsequently to the year 230 of the Christian era, and demolished by the Saracens in 632. In contrast with the then existing great and increasing population, and the accumulating wealth of the proud inhabitants of the mighty Nineveh, with the utter ruin that awaited it,—the word of God (before whom all the inhabitants of the earth are as grasshoppers) by Nahum was—"Make thyself many as the canker-worm, make thyself many as the locusts." Thou hast multiplied thy merchants above the stars of heaven: the canker-worm spoileth, and flyeth away. They crowned are as the locusts, and thy captains as the great grasshoppers which camp in the hedges in the cold day: but when the sun riseth, they flee away; and their place is not known where they are; or were. Whether these words imply that even the site of Nineveh would in future ages be uncertain or unknown; or as they rather seem to intimate, that every vestige of the palaces of its monarchs, of the greatness of its nobles, and of the wealth of its numerous merchants

would wholly disappear; the truth of the prediction cannot be invalidated under either interpretation. The avowed ignorance respecting Nineveh, and the oblivion which passed over it, for many an age, conjoined with the meagerness of evidence to identify it still, prove that the place was long unknown where it stood, and that, even now, it can scarcely with certainty be determined. And if the only spot that bears its name, or that can be said to be the place where it was, be indeed the site of one of the most extensive of cities on which the sun ever shone, and which for many centuries continued to be the capital of Assyria—the "principal mounds," few in number, which "show neither bricks, stones, nor other materials of building, but are in many places overgrown with grass, and resemble the mounds, left by encroachments and fortifications of ancient Roman camps;" and the appearances of other mounds and ruins less marked than even these, extending for ten miles, and widely spread, and seeming to be "the wreck of former buildings," show that Nineveh is left without one monument of royalty, without any token whatever of its splendour or wealth; that their place is not known where they were; and that it is indeed a desolation—"empty, void, and waste," its very ruins perished, and less than the wreck of what it was. "Such an utter ruin," in every view, has been made of it; and such is the truth of the divine predictions.¹

UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

WHERE TO FIND IT.

As for expounding Scripture by the unanimous consent of primitive Fathers, this is indeed the rich which the Council of Trent gives, and which their doctors swear to observe. How well they keep their oath, they ought to consider. Now as to this, you may tell them that you would readily pay a great deference to the unanimous consent of Fathers, could you tell how to know it; and therefore in the first place you desire to know the agreement of how many Fathers makes an unanimous consent; for you have been told, that there has been as great variety in interpreting Scripture among the ancient Fathers as among our modern interpreters; that there are very few, if any, controverted texts of Scripture which are interpreted by an unanimous consent of all the Fathers. If this unanimous consent then signify all the Fathers, we shall be troubled to find such a consent in expounding Scripture. Must it, then, be the unanimous consent of the greatest number of Fathers? This will be a very hard thing, especially for unlearned men to tell us; we can know the opinion only of those Fathers who were the writers in every age, and whose writings have been preserved down to us; and who can tell whether the major number of those Fathers who did not write, or whose writings are lost, were of the same mind with those whose writings we have? And why must the major part be always the wisest of a few wise, and of those years, and the greatest numbers of other expositors. Again ask them, whether these Fathers were infallible or traditional expositors of Scripture, or whether they expounded Scripture according to their own private reason and judgment. If they were infallible expositors and delivered the traditionary sense and interpretation of Scripture, it is a little strange how they should differ in their expositions of Scripture.

If they expounded Scripture according to their own reason and judgment, as it is plain they did, then their authority is no more sacred than their reason is; and those are the best expositors, whether ancient or modern, whose expositions are backed with the best reasons. We think it a great confirmation of our faith that the Fathers of the Church in the first and best ages did believe the same doctrines, and expound Scripture in great and concerning points, much to the same sense that we do, and therefore we refuse not to appeal to them, but yet we do not wholly build our faith upon the authority of the Fathers, we forsake them, where they forsake the Scriptures, or put perverse senses on them.

There is no other way, then, left of understanding Scripture, but to expound it as we do our own writings; by considering the signification and propriety of words and phrases, the scope and context of the place, the reasons of things, and the like. When they dispute with Protestants they can reasonably pretend to another way of expounding Scripture, because we admit of no other.—*Sherlock's Preservative.*

Instead of flourishing high-sounding words against us about the infallibility of "the catholic church," and the certainty of what "everybody always" everywhere has believed, let them set themselves to produce the passages in which such tradition of doctrine or traditionary interpretation of Scripture is delivered, and thus show its reception by "everybody always everywhere." In this they might afford us some proof of that patristical learning for which they take credit; and of which they certainly have not yet favoured the public with any very abundant testimony. And to shew them that we have no wish to be hard upon them, we will offer them a doctrine upon which to try their powers in such a research, which they have themselves very prominently put forward as derived from "tradition;" viz., the consubstantiality of the Son with the Father. Will any one of our opponents give us a Catena Patrum for this doctrine for the first few centuries, showing that during that period not only did no Father speak somewhat inconsistently with such a doctrine, but, on the contrary, that all delivered that doctrine with one consent? Let us see the evidence traced and drawn out. And he it remembered that it is to be so clear, as to counterbalance the (alleged) obscurity of Scripture in this point. It is not clear, say our opponents, in Scripture: but only go to church-tradition, and you will find that all the Fathers have clearly, and unanimously, and with one consent, delivered it. I beg to ask, then, for the proofs upon which this statement rests. I do this by no means denying that it has been in my belief a truth held by the orthodox part of the visible church from the beginning, because I hold it to be a fundamental truth revealed in Scripture, and that we can find a stream of testimony in its favour, running down to us

from the beginning. But I ask for the proofs of this boasted catholic consent for it. Suppose the attempt made. Will they include all those who have belonged to the visible church? No, they will say, we must go to the Fathers of the Catholic Church only, and not think that the agreement of such heretics as those that opposed the doctrine, is necessary. So, then, in the first step, the truth of the doctrine to be established, is assumed. But suppose it granted that we are to go only to the Fathers of the Catholic Church. What evidence, I beg to ask, could we show that there was catholic consent for it in the first three centuries? Moreover, Arius appealed to tradition as in his own favour. And Athanasius, though he referred to the tradition of a few ancient authors as in favour of the doctrine, does not claim catholic consent from the beginning in its favour; a claim, indeed, which, had he made it, could not have been alone a sufficient ground for faith to build upon; and as to Mr. Keble's notion that the Fathers at Nice affirmed that the doctrine there agreed upon had been taught in all their churches from the beginning, it has not the least particle of evidence to rest upon. Or let them take the doctrine of the divinity of the Holy Spirit, and show us the proofs of catholic consent in its favour, for the first three centuries; and they will find, if they attempt it, that both Basil and Jerome will laugh at them for their pains; the one telling them that the doctrine was passed over in silence and left unexplained, and that some were in error respecting it; and the latter, that many through ignorance of the Scriptures, and Lactantius among the number, erred respecting it.

Again, then, I say to our opponents, you talk about catholic consent and traditionary interpretations of Scripture received by "the catholic church" for the whole Christian faith, produce your proofs of such consent, deal no longer in vague generalities, but let us know how many, and what names of doctrine can be thus proved, and present us with the proofs; and I will venture to say, that the *learnedness and partiality of the Catena*,—where some ten or a dozen men will appear as the *uncontested* representatives of as many millions, and a few sentences (some probably ambiguous and equivocal) of fallible men, pretending to nothing more than to deliver what, to the best of their knowledge and belief, was the truth, will be delivered to us as an infallible interpretation of Scripture,—will be the best answer in reply to all the claims made for "tradition."—*God's Divine rule of Faith and Practice.*

DEATH TO SIN.

As our sin was the cause of Christ's death, his death is the death of sin in us; and that not simply as he bore a moral pattern of it, but as the real working cause of it. The death of Christ, has, in this respect, an effectual influence on the soul, kills it to sin:—"I am crucified with Christ," says St. Paul, Gal. ii. 20. Faith so looks on the death of the heart, kills it unto sin. *Christ* sets it on do not only become one in law, so, *law* is never stands for theirs, but are one in nature, so as his death for sin causes theirs to it: "Baptized into his death." (Rom. vi. 3.) ii. 181.

The nature of this conformity (to shew the nearness of it) is expressed in the very same terms as in the pattern: it is not a remote resemblance, but the thing, even "suffering in the flesh." But that we may understand rightly what suffering is here meant, it is plainly this, "ceasing from sin," so that "suffering in the flesh" is not simply the enduring of all afflictions, which is a part of a Christian's conformity to his Head, Christ, (Rom. viii. 29.) but implies a more inward and spiritual suffering. It is the suffering and the dying of our corruption, the taking away the life of sin by the death of Christ; and that death of his sinless flesh, that is, the corruption of his nature, which is so usually in Scripture called flesh. ii. 180.

The spiritual suffering and dying with him is the universal way of all his followers; they are all martyrs thus in the crucifying of sinful flesh, and so dying for him and with him. And they may well go cheerfully through. Though it bear the unpleasant name of death, yet, as the other death is, (which make it so little terrible, yea, often to appear so very desirable to them) so is this the way to a far more excellent and happy life; so that they may pass through it gladly, both for the company and end of it. It is with Christ they go into his death, as unto life in his life. Though a believer might be free from these terms, he would not. No, surely; could he be content with that easy life of sin, instead of the divine life of Christ! No, he will do thus, and "not accept of deliverance, that he may obtain" (as the apostle speaks of the martyrs) "a better resurrection," Heb. xi. 35. Think on it again, you to whom your sins are dear still, and this life sweet: you are yet far from Christ and his life. ii. 181.—*Selection from Archbishop Leighton.*

EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.

We intimated a week or two since, that although topics and transactions of much interest were at that time under consideration in the General Convention, yet in our opinion, events of still greater importance to the Church were transpiring out of doors. As might have been expected, many persons were drawn together in New York while this great Council was in session, from different sections of the land. Some of these held many conferences with each other respecting the condition of our ecclesiastical affairs. It seemed to be the universal sentiment that the time had arrived when Evangelical men were called upon to adopt decisive measures in support of their peculiar principles; unless indeed, they are willing to have the Church overrun with opposite opinions. Four or five meetings were successively convened, each one larger than that by which it was preceded, until at length a numerous assembly of Clergymen and Laymen from all sections of our country were assembled. The result of their prayers and deliberations was the formation of "The Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge."

This name was taken from the well known Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge in England. It was deemed proper, however, to prefix the words "Protestant Episcopal," as designating the relations of the new Society to our own Church, and to substitute "Evangelical" for "Christian," as being the more explanatory and distinctive term.

The President of the Society is Bishop Meade. The Vice-Presidents are Bishops McIlwaine, Johns, Eastburn, and several other Bishops who have expressed their approbation of the object of the Society, but have not yet had an opportunity of signing the Constitution. The Committee to draft the Constitution, was Dr. Stone, Dr. Johns, and the Rev. Messrs. Cook, Andrews, and Ridgely. The Executive Committee (on whom all the powers of the Board are devolved during its recess,) are the Rev. Messrs. Fowler, Newton, Suddards and Stone, and four laymen, whose names we do not recollect. The Board of Managers is a very large one, taken from almost all the dioceses. It will meet annually. The stated meetings of the Society will be triennial, and at the place where the General Convention shall assemble.

The operations of the Society are for the present confined to the publication of Sunday-school Books and Tracts. More important work, or work more imperiously called for by the exigencies of the Church, could not well be designated. We confess, however, that it is not on this account chiefly, that we rejoice at the formation of the new association; although the supply of a safe Juvenile and Tract literature will be acknowledged to be a benefit, whose value cannot very well be estimated. Such an association will necessarily put the friends of evangelical religion throughout our borders, into communication with each other. And this cannot fail to impart increased vigour to their action, and strength to their cause. Another result also is likely to follow such a movement. A Society which is formed upon the principle of "elective affinity" (as this has been,) is not likely always to restrict itself to one mode of operation. The same causes which created a necessity for its existence in one field of benevolent exertion, will ultimately be found to operate in every other, and to require the application of a similar principle of combination to them all. It is impracticable for those who differ so widely in theological sentiment, to co-operate in the publication of Tracts or Sunday-school books; it cannot be found a very easy matter to unite them harmoniously for any great length of time, in the selection and support of missionaries—even who are but the living exponents of the same clashing opinions. If consistency, and the desire for a peaceful prosecution of their respective objects, require separate organization in the one case, how long is it likely to be avoided in the other? If a man cannot subscribe to a Tract or Sunday-school Society, let his money should be made to propagate false opinions, with what consistency can he contribute to a missionary association in which his funds are liable to a similar and perhaps more serious perversion?

PIRATES IN THE GREEK SEAS.

We had not been long resident in Athens before an event occurred which created very general sensations of anxiety and sorrow. A letter received by Baron Haller from his accomplished and amiable wife; that his most beautiful daughter, who had torn to pieces before his face, his clothes carried off, and himself hurried along with these savages in their detestable enterprises, who forced him to sleep in the open air, and at last displayed instruments of torture for the purpose of terrifying him into the promise of a larger ransom. This they set at 60,000 piastres, and dispatched a messenger with the Baron's letter to Athens.

A consultation was immediately held at the house of the French consul; but as this enormous sum was not only too great to be raised, but to be resisted upon every principle of policy towards others as well as the captive himself, the case required great delicacy of management, and only one person was thought to possess the qualifications requisite to conduct it happily. This was an Armenian merchant settled in Athens, named Acob, whose information in the languages, manners, and customs of different nations was unbounded, and whose honesty was unsuspected. He was unfortunately absent upon commercial speculations in Bœotia or Phœcis, and not expected to return in less than a month; but this obstacle did not long remain. After it had been determined that 12,000 piastres should be offered to the handitti, and the sum was raised, Baron Haller took charge of it and set out in quest of the Armenian.

This faithful friend scarcely rested day or night till he found Acob, and proceeded with him towards the haunts of the banditti; but as no reward could induce any person of the neighbourhood to undertake the office of mediator, they resolved to venture at once into the retreat of the horde; and having by some scouts obtained a knowledge of the station, they advanced thither boldly, to the great joy of the poor captive, who was become extremely feeble from the effects of bad food, bad air, and a fever brought on by his sufferings. The conference was opened by Acob with singular address; he represented himself as the captain of a privateer in those seas, assured the pirates that they were mistaken in supposing their prisoner to be a man of fortune, since he was merely an artist labouring for his bread, whose prospects they had already injured by the destruction of his drawings; that if they rejected the offers now made of 10,000 piastres, he should depart, satisfied with having done his duty; finally he represented to them that a Turkish man of war was on the coast, as really was the case, to the commander of which, if they continued obstinate, he should leave their punishment; but the robbers, though they were somewhat abashed by the eloquence, confidence, and tone of authority which he used, suffered him to depart without coming to any conclusion.

Firmness was now necessary: this Acob saw and persevered notwithstanding the pain it might give both to the prisoner and to Baron Haller; that generous man, however, unable to bear the anxiety which he suffered on account of his friend, stepped forward and urged the captain of the gang by every entreaty to release the prisoner, and to accept himself as an hostage until the other should recover. This noble offer, though rejected, was made in perfect sincerity of heart: the risk was great—the pirates were irritated—in all probability they would torture their prisoner for the purpose of succeeding better in their terms of ransom—and if they should chance to be pursued by the Turkish frigate, they would inevitably put all their captives to death and throw them overboard.

The disappointed negotiators returned to sleep at the nearest village; where about midnight they were awakened by one of the banditti, who came to propose 20,000 piastres for the ransom, which he gradually reduced to 15,000 as the lowest sum. Acob however, conjecturing that they were in some alarm, remained steady to his former determination, which soon brought the chief himself to their lodging, where the bargain was at last concluded for 10,000 piastres, and an additional present of one thousand to the captain. A shake by the hand was the seal of this negotiation, as sacred and as valid as the sultan's firman.

Next morning Baron Haller proceeded to the place appointed by the robbers, and being seated, like all the rest, cross-legged upon a carpet, he counted out the money in their presence. Baron Stackelberg was then shared by one of the gang, a ceremony which is never omitted, and given over to his friends. They were all pressed much to stay and partake of a roasted lamb about to be prepared, but were too desirous of quitting such company, to accept their proffered hospitality. The robbers then wished them a good journey and expressed their hopes of capturing them again at a future time and pocketing some more of their cash.

The account given of these wretches was curious. They were composed of outlaws and villains from every part of Greece, the very dregs of society in a country where humanity is neither generally admitted nor practised. They were mostly Mussulmen, but with a very imperfect knowledge of their faith; and in the hour of danger they had recourse to all kinds of superstition, though when secure they indulged in the most horrid blasphemies. In their bark a light was always kept burning before a picture of the virgin, and in storms they vowed wax-tapers to St. Nicholas, the Neptune of modern Greece, for a church dedicated to that saint which they sometimes visited; and these vows were religiously performed. In the day-time they drew their bark ashore and covered it with rushes, making their excursions at night. With regard to any capture, if it were money, they divided it immediately among the gang; if goods which were portable, they put them up to sale amongst themselves. For this purpose Baron Stackelberg, who saw his trunks rifled and emptied, was obliged to tell them the prime cost of every article, which was disposed of to the highest bidder. When they came to his firm, though they could not read it, they kissed and applied it to their foreheads in token of submission to the Sultan.

So great is the terror caused by these villains that they are seldom resisted: the unfortunate vessels which fall in their way generally submit at once, or run ashore if they happen to be near the land, when the crew endeavour to effect their escape. An occurrence of this kind took place during Baron Stackelberg's captivity: a vessel, rather than be taken, ran aground, and the unfortunate sailors climbed the rocks to avoid their pursuers; but an old man less active than the rest being shot was thrown overboard, and taken back for his thirst for blood, seized a poor goat that was quietly grazing near him, and cutting its throat with his ataghan, hurled the bleeding carcass down the rocks.—*Rev. T. S. Hughes's Travels in Greece.*

HAZARDOUS USE OF THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

From a London Paper.

An extraordinary instance of the application of the electric telegraph occurred on Thursday at the London Bridge terminus of the South-Eastern Railway. Hutchings, the man found guilty and sentenced to death for poisoning his wife, was to have been executed at Maidstone Gaol at twelve o'clock. Shortly before the appointed hour for carrying the sentence into effect, a message was received at the London Bridge terminus from the Home Office; requesting that an order should be sent by the electric telegraph, instructing the Under-Sheriff at Maidstone to stay the execution two hours. By the agency of the electric telegraph the communication was received at Maidstone with the usual rapidity, and the execution was for a time stayed. It seems that the Under-Secretary of State had been in conference with a gentleman who had interested himself in the case, and a re-examination of the evidence was humanely determined on; pending the consultation the Under-Secretary ordered the temporary respite. Shortly after the transmission of the order deferring the execution for two hours, a messenger from the Home Office conveyed to the railway the Secretary of State's order that the law was to take its course, and that the culprit was to be at once executed. As we have heard it stated, Mr. Macgregor, Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway, happened to be at the terminus when this order arrived. The telegraph clerk hesitated in sending such a message without instructions, and the propriety of transmitting it was accordingly submitted to Mr. Macgregor. The messenger from the Home Office could not be certain that the order for Hutchings's execution was signed by the Home Secretary, although it bore his name; and accordingly Mr. Macgregor, with great judgment and humanity, instantly decided that was not a sufficient authority on such a momentous matter. It now became the duty of Mr. James Walter, the chief superintendent of the South-Eastern Railway, to see the Home Secretary on the subject of the message, and accordingly Mr. Walter proceeded to Downing-street, and stated to Sir Denis Le Marchant, the Under-Secretary of State, that the railway company, in being required to deal with such a matter as a man's execution, must have the signature of the order affixed in the presence of their responsible officer; that the second telegraphic message was in fact a death warrant, and that Mr. Walter must have undoubted evidence of its correctness. It is stated that on Mr. Walter drawing the attention of the Secretary of State to the fact that the transmission of such a message was in effect to make him the sheriff, the conduct of the railway company in requiring unquestionable evidence and authority was warmly approved. The proper signature was affixed in Mr. Walter's presence, and the telegraph then conveyed to the criminal the sad news that the suspension of the awful sentence was only temporary. Hutchings was executed soon after it reached Maid-

* Diad. Sic. lib. ii. p. 82, 83. Ed. Wessel, 1793.

† Ibid. p. 84.

‡ Nahum ii. 6. i. 8.

§ Diad. Sic. lib. ii. p. 81, 84.

¶ Nahum i. 10; iii. 2.

‡ Ibid. ii. 9.

§ Diad. ii. 87.

¶ Nahum iii. 15.

‡ Nahum i. 8, 9; ii. 10; iii. 17, 18, 10. Zeph. ii. 13.

§ Nahum i. 15.

¶ Travels in Mesopotamia, vol. ii. p. 49, 51, 62.

‡ See Bishop Newton's Dissertations.

stone. An extraordinary sensation was created in Maidstone; it was generally believed that the man would not be hanged. The sheriff delayed the execution the full time of two hours, and did not get the second mandate, ordering the execution until after the expiration of the time. This was in consequence of the wires being engaged in transmitting a message from the sheriff to the Home Office, so that the Secretary of State's order could not pass through until the sheriff's communication had ended. We believe this is the first instance of the employment of the electric telegraph on such a service.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1847.

We have long shrunk from taking pen in hand for the purpose of editorially noticing once more the unfortunate source of discord in the Diocese of New York—the trial and suspension of its Bishop, and the consequent embarrassing position of ecclesiastical affairs within the Diocese. On the approach of the meeting of the Diocesan Convention and of the General Convention, the subject began to be agitated in the periodicals which take, or profess to take, an interest in the affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and it came to be treated in such a way, owing to the course pursued by one New York paper (which we grieve to say, still passes with a portion of professed Episcopalians as a religious periodical) as to make one dread to take up any one of the successive numbers of those newspapers which we knew to be engaged in the editorial combat with Dr. Onderdonk's champion, lest they should contain quotations conflicting with a regard for ordinary decency and good manners.

The action of the New York Convention remitted the consideration of the matter to the General Convention, of whose proceedings we have given a condensed account, bringing it to a close in the present number. We adopt the following preamble and quotation which we find in the Boston Christian Witness, as answering our purpose and expressing, in the closing part of the quotation, our earnest hope and longing desire:

"The 'anomalous state' of the diocese of New York was the great question, which engaged the deliberative consideration of the late General Convention. Many of our readers are undoubtedly anxious to know the precise condition, in which the action of the General Convention has left that diocese. We cannot, perhaps, more concisely and clearly answer that inquiry, than by publishing the following paragraph, from one of the New York secular papers:

"The warmest friends of the suspended Bishop wished his immediate and unconditional restoration, or that the sentence should be declared a nullity. Those most opposed to him wished to have the Diocese declared vacant, and a new Bishop elected by the Diocesan Convention. The General Convention have done neither. They have, by their action, decided, directly or indirectly, that the sentence is valid, that the Diocese is not vacant, and that neither a new Bishop nor an Assistant Bishop can be elected. They have authorized the Convention of the Diocese to elect the Bishop of some other Diocese to the office of Provisional Bishop, who shall be the representative of the Diocese improved by the action of the General Convention. During the last three years it has only had occasional services from Bishops who came merely at the invitation of the Standing Committee, and who had no express canonical authority to act. The condition of the Bishop himself is not practically altered. A canon has been passed, however, which gives the House of Bishops power to remit or modify the sentence, in any way or at any time they may see fit, provided only that they may not aggravate the penalty which has been inflicted. It is expected that, under the decisions of the General Convention, a Provisional Bishop will soon be appointed, and the feelings, so long excited by this vexed question, will ere long subside into comparative repose."

In order to bring our notice of this matter to a still more definite conclusion, we subjoin a quotation from the New York Courier and Enquirer, found in the Christian Witness of the 5th instant, followed by an explanatory article from our Boston contemporary in his number of the 12th instant.

"As soon as the canon placing the power to remit or modify such a sentence as his, in the House of Bishops, had become a law, by the action of both houses, a committee of five Bishops, elected by ballot, brought in a report, recommending unani-mously that the Bishop 'has leave to withdraw his papers.' The report went largely and ably into the reasons for rejecting his demand. Among others, it is stated that there was no reason to believe that he had repented of that of which he had been found guilty, and that until there should be received from him an ample confession of guilt, and satisfactory profession of repentance, restoration was impossible. The report went farther, and aimed at impressing on the mind of Bishop Onderdonk, that since the office of a Bishop was given him, not for his sake, but the good of the Church, there was nothing left to him; but the bare 'legal possibility' of being ever restored, and no such possibility as should be the basis in his mind of any expectation."

The following is the explanatory article:

"In our last, we copied a part of an article from the Courier & Enquirer, relative to the action of the House of Bishops in the case of Bishop Onderdonk. The Bishop Ives has sent a letter to that paper, correcting some of the statements of the article to which we have referred. That portion of the article, which we published, according to Bishop Ives was not materially incorrect, excepting that the statement was so made as to leave it open to an erroneous inference. And lest any of our readers should be led to draw a wrong inference from the article, we now add, on the authority of Bishop Ives, that the Bishop of Michigan concurred in the resolution giving leave to Bishop Onderdonk to withdraw his papers, and thus the recommendation of the committee was unanimous, as was stated in the article in the Courier; but that he did not concur in the Report;—that is, we suppose, that while he was in favour of the measure recommended, he did not agree with the reasoning, or assent to the statements and opinions of the report by which the end proposed was reached."

[Vote of the Bishops on the question of adopting the resolution recommended at the close of the

report of a Committee of five, adverse to Dr. Onderdonk's memorial; Aves: the Presiding Bishop, Bishops Brownell, Meade, Hopkins, McLaine, Oley, McCoskey, Polk, Elliott, Lee, Johns, Eastburn, Henshaw, Cobbs, Hawks and Freeman. NAYS: Bishops Ives, Doane, Kemper, DeLancey, Gadsden and Whittingham. Bishop Chase, of New Hampshire, declined voting, and Bishop Smith and Bishop Potter were not present.]

CHARITABLE ESTABLISHMENTS AT JERUSALEM.—For some years past collections have been made in all the Protestant churches of Prussia for the creation of charitable establishments at Jerusalem. The sum thus obtained amounts to 52,000 thalers (about £8,000). The King has ordered that it shall form a capital, of which the interest shall be devoted to the object in view. An hospital for Christians of all persuasions, but especially for pilgrims and workmen, is to be founded.

PROTESTANT PUBLICATION.—It gives us pleasure to announce that Messrs. Stanton and Swartz have in preparation, and will speedily publish, to be adapted to the American public by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, "Giles's able and unanswerable Reply to Milner's End of Controversy." Their intention is to publish the work in good style, and at an exceedingly low price, by which to enable clergymen and others to circulate it freely in sections of our land where the work of Milner is made use of in undermining the faith of Protestants.—Prot. Churchman.

PLEA FOR THE WIDOW AND ORPHAN.—The Editor of the Br. Am. Journal of Medical and Physical Science, in quoting a passage from a New York contemporary on the sacrifice of life by professional attendance on those sick with infectious disease, is led to make the following remarks:

"Victim after victim is offered at the shrine of duty. In very many instances the public may mourn the loss of esteemed and valued members of society, whose lives are thus forfeited, in their labor of doing good. But their wives and families—what of them? The heroism of the soldier in the day of battle is everywhere acknowledged and proclaimed. If, perchance, a merciful Providence has protected him in the fight, his country strives to do him honour; but, should the alternative arrive, a due provision is made for the family, which, in defending a nation's honour, has been deprived of its only protector. And why should it be otherwise with medical men, whose lives are forfeited in staying pestilence, in battling with a malignant disease, every-where prostrating our citizens, and numbering thousands among its victims, and but for whose exertions those victims would be multiplied, and distress assume a thousand fold more aggravated aspect. Is not the heroism of the physician greater? His chances of preservation and immunity from the attack of a prevailing contagious disease, are infinitely less than those of the soldier. Few, very few of the winged messengers of death reach their destined object; while the physician is compelled with poisonous miasm, and in the discharge of a most important but imperious duty, which his obligations forbid him from betraying, in innumerable instances pays for his devotion with his life; and this in a ratio so immeasurably greater than in the former instance, that the value of life in the medical profession is far lower than almost any other. During the imported fatal fever which has ravaged this country, we have had to deplore the decease of many valued members of the profession. Our present number adds three more to the list."

TEMPERANCE IN THE NAVY.—The following circular has been recently issued by the ADMIRALTY: "To all flag-officers, captains, and commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships and vessels.—Applicants having been made to their Lordships on behalf of the crews of Her Majesty's ships to be allowed the indulgence of taking up an additional quantity of tea and sugar, in lieu of the daily ration of spirits, their Lordships, with the view of carrying into effect and encouraging so desirable an arrangement, are pleased to sanction the issue of the following quantities of tea and sugar, for the daily ration of spirits, to such of the crews of Her Majesty's ships as may be desirous of making the substitution—viz., tea, quarter of an ounce; sugar, one upon the tea and sugar in lieu thereof. The companies, and fully explained that the proposed change is to be entirely voluntary on their part.—H. C. WARD."

EDINBURGH ACADEMY.—On Friday 1st ulto, the Directors and Masters of this Institution, with the parents and friends of the pupils, of whom there was a considerable attendance, assembled in the hall of the academy for the purpose of inaugurating the Rev. John Hannah, A. M., late Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, as Rector, in place of the Ven. Archdeacon Williams, lately resigned, after twenty-three years' service.—Scotsman.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec. The Rev. R. LONSDELL has resigned the charge of St. Paul's (Mariners') Chapel, Quebec, and removed to La Prairie, having been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the charge of that Mission. He requests letters and papers to be addressed to him at La Prairie.

The Rev. J. E. F. SIMPSON has resigned the charge of Melbourn, Eastern Townships, and removed to Quebec, having been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the charge of St. Paul's (Mariners') Chapel, in this city.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, MONTREAL.—The following address to the Rev. Charles Bancroft on the occasion of his separation from the flock over which he has lately watched, is cut from the Transcript: DEAR AND REVEREND SIR, The congregation of St. Thomas' Church desire, through you, to express to you their deep regret at your departure, and their sincere wishes for your future welfare and happiness. In the two years and a half which have now elapsed since you came amongst them, they have derived pleasure as well as advantage from your presence. Under your care, the congregation has rapidly increased, and the revenue of the Church

been nearly doubled. Under circumstances by no means encouraging, the most promising results have been produced, and the foundation more firmly placed of a work which promises, under the sanction of God, to be a blessing to the city and neighbourhood. Such being the case, it cannot be surprising that the congregation experience both fears and regret at your departure. They feel that in you they lose the kind friend as well as the zealous pastor, and that, however fortunate they may be in securing a future religious instructor, they cannot hope to find one who will combine more happily the characters of compassion and guide than yourself. With these feelings, dear and revered Sir, we convey to you the adieux of the congregation of St. Thomas' Church. Although separated from you, we will ever retain a grateful recollection of you in our hearts, and watch with interest and hope your future career. We also desire to convey to Mrs. Bancroft and the other members of your family, the same warm expression of our feelings, trusting that they, as well as you yourself, may find the happiness that we could desire. With very feeling of respect and attachment, we have the honour to remain, Dear Mr. Bancroft, your most sincere friends.

On behalf of the congregation of St. Thomas' Church. Montreal, Oct. 30th, 1847.

BISHOPRIC OF MANCHESTER.—The Rev. James Prince Lee, M. A., head master of King Edward's Free School, Birmingham, has just been appointed Bishop of the recently created see of Manchester. The reverend gentleman was formerly second master of Rugby school, at the time when the late Dr. Arnold was principal, and succeeded to the head-mastership of King Edward's school, in Birmingham, on the appointment of his predecessor, Dr. Jeanes (now master of Pembroke College, Oxford) to the Deanery of Jersey.—European Times.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON'S late rule respecting Irish Clergymen (see Berean of July 1st.) In reference to an article which appeared in our paper of the 24th of September, commenting upon the Irish Clergymen from his diocese, we have had a communication from Mr. G. A. Hamilton, M. P., on the subject, and feel bound in justice to state, that the rule upon which we alluded has since, at the instance of the Lord Primate, been rescinded, and consequently no longer exists.—Dublin Mail.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—We resume our condensed account of the proceedings of this Council from our last number but one, referring to the documents inserted in our last. Our statement being the twelfth day of the meeting of the Convention.

On Wednesday the 20th, the discussion on the New York resolutions was resumed. That some mode of relief for the Diocese of New York should be found, was admitted on all hands; it was contended by some that the Diocese was in fact vacant; that the Bishop's indefinite suspension amounted to de facto, and no power being canonically placed anywhere by which the punishment pronounced by the same could be terminated. It seemed to others that the very incapacity of the former to be brought to a termination, whereas the latter was final and irrevocable. Regard for the best interests of the Diocese whose Bishop might have brought himself under a sentence of suspension created a wish for some canonical provision against such a Bishop's return to the exercise of jurisdiction, unless with the consent of the Diocese itself. The question then was discussed with great animation, whether jurisdiction was voided by suspension; and while one made it lawful for a Diocese, deprived of its vicar, to elect a Bishop by a sentence of suspension for the ser-vice of an indefinite period, to proceed to the election of a new Bishop as in case of vacancy, it was on the other hand contended that the sentence of indefinite suspension was really null and void; and that his functions as Bishop of the Diocese of New York, as if no such sentence had been pronounced in this view, was willing, however, to act as if he did not really entertain it, or to act as if he by which every sentence of indefinite suspension was to terminate at the end of the General Convention ensuing next after the sentence shall have been pronounced—thus bringing it to a termination at the end of three years at the utmost: on the proposition, however, that the majority of the Diocesan such Bishop of his duties. Had this Canon been adopted, Dr. Onderdonk's suspension would have terminated in a few days after this legislation, and meeting of the New York Diocesan Convention, he would return to the exercise of his episcopal duties. Such an event, however, was treated as utterly out of the question by other speakers, and surprise was expressed at the attempt to bring it about indirectly, when no man, it was believed, could be found to rise up and propose by a direct course a restoration of Bishop Onderdonk.

The discussion had occupied the greater part of Wednesday and the morning session of Thursday, when the Rev. Dr. Hawks, of Louisiana, commencing a speech which took up the whole of the evening session of that day, and a considerable part of the Friday morning. He contended, and endeavoured to prove from the state of the Canon law, that suspension was equivalent to deposition, and that accordingly the Diocese of New York was vacant.

H. D. Evans, Esq., Lay Delegate from Maryland, and the Rev. Dr. Ogilby, of New Jersey, replied in a contrary sense. The latter Delegate had to interrupt himself for the purpose of proposing a recess, on account of the fatigue which he felt, which was granted; he brought his argument to a close during the evening session, and the House adjourned after a speech by a Lay Delegate from Pennsylvania, and reading of a message from the House of Bishops, by which the House of Deputies was informed of their having passed the Canons reported by the Committee, with amendments. The discussion was resumed on Saturday the 23rd of October, but time was found, during a suspension of it, for passing an amendment of the Constitution, first proposed by the Deputies to the effect that the General Convention should in future meet on the third Wednesday in September instead of the first Wednesday in October—modified by the

Bishops by inserting "the first Wednesday in September;" which modification was agreed to by the House of Deputies, and the alteration of the Constitution passed accordingly. The House adjourned without any evening session for that day. It was not till after the morning and evening sessions of Monday the 25th and part of the following morning had been occupied with discussion on the New York resolutions, that the House began to vote on the various propositions which had been made and were persisted in—several movers with-drawing the resolutions which they had offered. One after another were negatived, until those came in order which had been proposed by the joint-Committee—as found in the report given in our last number but one, marked No. 1, 2, 3. \$ 1, 2, 3, 4.—having been adopted, with verbal amendments, by the House of Bishops. The House of Deputies passed them, with some further amendments, during the morning and evening sessions on Tuesday, a Committee of Conference was appointed on Wednesday, because it was found that the Bishops did not agree to the amendments introduced by the Deputies. Concurrence was obtained on Thursday, and the new Canons thus became law, in the main as they were printed in our number of the 11th inst. —we are not quite sure that we can make them out in their amended form, from the reports before us, but the expected operation of them is sufficiently indicated by their original wording and by remarks which we insert in another column.

Unfinished business was rapidly disposed of, in one way or another, on Wednesday and Thursday. Much of it was laid over till the next triennial meeting of the Convention. The nomination of a Board of Missions was effected by joint action of the two Houses. The Secretary was directed to have the Journals of both Houses printed; Treasurer to take the contingent expenses of the session. Some animated discussion arose, on Thursday, on a proposal coming from the House of Bishops, that, with the concurrence of the House of Deputies, a Committee of three Bishops should be appointed to take charge of the Mission at Constantinople. It seems that there exist such differences between the Foreign Committee and Bishop Southgate—who at present is the only individual connected with the mission—that it has been thought best to devise a plan by which he would be freed from their control, a certain portion of the missionary fund assigned to the support of the mission, and the superintendence of it committed to three Bishops, to be chosen by ballot. The proposal was not concurred in by the House of Deputies.

The House of Deputies having brought their business to a close in the afternoon of Thursday the 25th, being the twentieth day of the Convention's meeting, sent a message to that effect to the House of Bishops, and, upon a message in return, adjourned till half-past seven in the evening when, after some further exchange of messages for the termination of unfinished business, the House of Bishops adjourned the House of Deputies that they were ready to attend the reading of the Pastoral Letter.

The Bishops then entered and seated themselves in and around the chancel. The Pastoral Letter was read by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Meade, of Virginia. The last four verses of the 99th selection of the Psalms of David were then sung, and the pre-vious Bishop closed the religious exercises with a benediction. The Rev. Secretary then moved that 2,000 copies of the Pastoral Letter be printed and distributed. Carried.

The minutes of the evening session were read and approved. The house then adjourned sine die.

TO CORRESPONDENTS: Received E. J. S. very welcome.—Paper from Leicester.—Pamphlet from R. PAYMENTS RECEIVED: From Rev. J. E. F. Simpson, No. 191 to 212; Messrs. Hy. Brown, No. 103 to 151; T. W. Lloyd, No. 159 to 210; Miss H. Weston, No. 156 to 208.

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

We request the attention of our readers to the Post Office notice in our advertising columns, which they will find to contain several changes consequent upon the interruption of the arrangement for conveyance of the English mail via Boston. It will be of some interest if we communicate to them also the following official notice connected with the subject:

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC, AND TO ALL POSTMASTERS IN CANADA. GENERAL POST OFFICE, Montreal, 13th Nov. 1847. THE MAIL FOR ENGLAND to go by the Steamer which will touch at Halifax on the Morning of the 3rd December, will be closed at the Montreal Office, on the Evening of the 21st instant, and at Quebec, on the 22nd inst. And the Mail to go by the Steamer touching at Halifax on the Morning of the 15th December, will be closed at Montreal on the Evening of the 7th December, and at Quebec on the 5th December. These Mails will go overland via New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The time of departure of the Mails for England after the above dates, will be duly announced in the Public Newspapers. Postmasters will bear in mind that all Newspapers forwarded by the Halifax Route, addressed to Great Britain or Ireland—will pass Free. T. A. STAYNER, D. P. M. Genl.

Local and Political Intelligence. The arrival of the United States' Steamship Washington at New York on the 10th instant has brought us news from Liverpool to the 23d of last month. We extract from Willmer & Smith's European Times received by that vessel, besides papers brought by the Caledonia four days previously. "During the brief interval of only a few days in the state of mercantile affairs, no amelioration taken place. The failures which have occurred have not been of that extensive character as those has been as great, but in our town the pressure of the crisis. It will be seen that a deputation of applied to her Majesty's Government for relief; but as the Bank of England directors, and a very large class of reflecting men, continue to adhere to the inflexible principle of Peel's Bank Act, Government is still divided upon the subject. It is, more-over, apparent that an issue of Exchequer Bills would be of doubtful efficacy, considering the pre-

sent prices of those securities; whilst an issue of Bank notes would now be, even if they could prove a perfect remedy measure for the moment, a direct violation of the existing law. To issue an Order in Council, for the purpose of rendering nugatory a deliberate act of the Legislature, passed not four years ago, would be a step which no minister of the Crown could venture upon, more especially with an untried new Parliament, which might in the sequel, if the measure failed of success, refuse to pass an act of indemnity. It seems, therefore, to us hopeless to expect the Government to interfere; but still we think that, as soon as Ministers can make up their minds what is the fit and proper remedy for the undoubted existing monetary evils, they will immediately call Parliament together, in order to carry their resolutions into effect in the most constitutional mode."

"In our impression of the EUROPEAN TIMES of the 19th inst. we published a list of suspensions, which we now reprint in another column, with the additional failures up to the hour of going to press, comprising more than 130 names, varying in the extent of their liabilities from £10,000 and £50,000 to upwards of £1,000,000 each firm. Up to the 16th instant the banks had maintained themselves with a stability which showed the great prudence with which they were conducted; but on that day the Royal Bank of Liverpool stopped payment; on the next day the Liverpool Banking Company, one at Abingdon, and another at Manchester, closed their doors. Produce of all descriptions had, meanwhile, declined in price most ruinously. Wheat had fallen more than 100 per cent., Cotton more than £2 per bale, whilst in Stocks the depreciation of the best investments, the Three per Cent. Consols, from August last to the present moment, was no less than ten per cent. Exchequer Bills have been sold at 35s. and even 40s. discount."

A deputation from the commercial community in Liverpool waited upon the Prime Minister on Tuesday the 19th ulto., for the purpose of presenting a memorial soliciting Government to adopt measures for the relief of the pressure which now weighs so heavily on all the commercial classes of the community. They were received with great courtesy by Lord John Russell, with whom were Sir Charles Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Labouchere, President of the Board of Trade; but the Premier expressed himself to the effect that he could not hold out any hope to the deputation that the Government could interfere in such a way as to alleviate public apprehension, restore confidence, and relieve individuals from pressure. He assured them, however, that the memorial should receive the best consideration from Her Majesty's Ministers.

THIS STATUE OF SIR R. SALES.—A marble statue of the late Sir R. Sale, G. C. B., the "Hero of Cabul and Afghanistan," has been placed in St. Paul's Cathedral. The progress of destitution is frightful in the extreme. In Lancashire alone it is computed that 5,000 work people with their families, are deprived of employment. In Manchester during the last week, the number of operatives wholly without employment has increased by 1,300, and the number on short time has increased by 3,500. The report of Monday's Manchester market states that it was the dearest market-day ever experienced in Manchester, not a single sale having been reported."

The state of the manufacturing districts is so alarming that Government, though it refuses all measures of relief, is providing a strong military force to keep the peace.—London Britannia. NEW STREET CARS.—Last month several of a new kind of patent cabs commenced running in London. They are of a superior construction to the generality of street cabs, being similar in appearance to a private carriage, and very similar in appearance to a private carriage, only much lighter. They are drawn by one horse, and each vehicle is fitted with the patent gear, having a dial plate inside the carriage, by which a passenger can immediately ascertain the distance he has travelled. The index is worked by the rear hind wheel, and the apparatus, which is extremely simple and not likely to get out of order, occupies very little room, and but for the dial-plate would scarcely be perceived.

EDUCATION OF THE POOR.—MUSICIFERENT BEQUEST.—At a time when every intelligent person should be alive to the fact that the Christian education of the children of the poor forms the only true basis of social improvement, and furnishes the most powerful antidote to the present demoralized condition of the lower orders, it will be gratifying to the philanthropic and benevolent to be informed that our respected townsman, the late James Alexander, Esq., of Hermitage, Merchant in Glasgow, has bequeathed the residue of his large fortune, amounting to from £50,000 to £60,000, to endow an hospital support of poor children of both sexes in this city.—Glasgow Chron.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Sir W. COLEBROOKE from the government of New Brunswick to that of British Guiana, in the room of Governor Light, who retires. Sir EDMUND HEAD (a distant relation to Sir Francis Bond Head) succeeds Sir W. Colebrooke in the government of New Brunswick. Lieut. General Sir G. H. BERKELEY, K. C. B. is appointed to the command of the Madras Army, said to be worth £10,000 a year, placing under his control a force of 70,000 men.

IRELAND.—This unfortunate country is filled with distress and outrage. Murders have taken place in different parts; a conflict between a riotous party, who threatened Rathkeale workhouse, and a military detachment who succeeded in dispersing the rioters. The strong military force placed in Ireland is so well distributed that no rising of the people could fail of which renders the presence of such a force necessary is truly deplorable.

FRANCE.—Napoleon's brother, Jerome, and his son, are now in Paris and have both been received by Louis Philippe. Prince Jerome, ex-King of West-brother's downfall—33 years. DISCOVERY OF PLATINUM IN FRANCE.—M. Guey-sore has just informed the General Council of the metamorphic district of the valley of the Drac, which he hopes to work with advantage. Hitherto rare hardness the lustre of gold and silver, has only has always rendered the price very high.

Captain JAMES BOXER, R. N., brother to Captain Boxer, Harbour Master at the port of Quebec, recently died at Dover, at the age of 69. He was half-pay at the close of the French war. ITALY.—The report of the evacuation of Ferrara by the Austrian troops turns out to be destitute of foundation. VENICE, October 6.—The young Archduke Frederick, Admiral in the Austrian Navy, died yesterday evening. He had been ill for twelve days, but his complaint was not considered dangerous.

Yesterday, however, he was taken very ill with fever, vomiting, and rapid exhaustion of his strength, and he never rallied. Many think that he died of cholera. The Archduke Frederick succeeded in 1841, as Commander-in-chief of the Austrian Navy, in the Adriatic, Admiral Baudiera, the father of the unfortunate young men who were shot in Calabria.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Insurrectionary movements in this kingdom and island have led to revolting severities; numerous executions; and arrests almost innumerable. Whether the government will be brought to see that it is easier and cheaper to give satisfaction to a nation by timely reforms, than to maintain abuses by martial law, remains to be discovered.

SPAIN.—The Queen Mother, Christina, has returned to this country from France; a reconciliation has apparently been effected between the young Queen and her husband; Narvaez has been restored to the leading influence in the councils of government.

IN SWITZERLAND, the opposing parties were in a threatening attitude, but no actual commencement of hostilities was as yet reported.

JUNCTION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THE RED SEA.—It is known that the Viceroy of Egypt has, for many years, cherished the hopes of seeing executed a means of transit for European commerce and correspondence between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, more efficient than the clumsy and inconvenient means at present used for the transport of the passengers and dispatches of our Indian empire between Alexandria and Suez. The last dispatches from the Levant brought the intelligence that the agents of a joint company formed of capitalists and merchants of London, Paris, and Vienna, had arrived and were en route for the theatre of their projected operations. In this matter Mr. Stephenson, the well known engineer of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway represents the English interests; M. Talbot, the French; and M. Negrelli, the engineer of the railway between Vienna and Trieste, the Austrian.

The purpose of the colossal project is to cut a ship canal between Suez and the ancient Pelusium, following very nearly the course of the ancient canal, the traces of which still exist on the isthmus. The projected canal is to have width and depth sufficient to float a first-rate man-of-war. A port will be constructed at Suez, and another at Pelusium. From the reports which have reached us, it appears that surveys have already been made to a sufficient extent to remove all doubt as to the practicability of the project within those limits of expenditure which would secure the support of prudent capitalists. The chief doubt rested on the construction of the proposed port at Pelusium; but M. Negrelli has already made a survey and estimates sufficiently exact to leave no fears on that head. The parties are, at the time we write, on the spot, and actively engaged in the prosecution of the affair.

The near prospect of the realization of such a project has revived the idea, long since suggested, of a railway following the same route. It is not impossible, however, that both projects may be realized, and that even with advantage to each other. The works necessary for the one will be equally available for the other, and every one conversant with engineering will perceive in how many ways each, in actual operation, may aid the other. It would be a glorious spectacle to behold those wonders of art and science the locomotive, the ship, the railway, and the canal, at work upon the sands of deserts that were for centuries untrod save by the pilgrim and the camel. Yet such a result may be far from remote.

The Company we refer to has been constituted for several months back, and has devoted its inquiries to the question between a railway and a canal. It has decided in favour of the latter. It is proposed to divide the execution of the works between the engineers of the nations above-named. The English engineer, Mr. Stephenson, is to construct the port of Suez; the Austrian engineer, M. Negrelli, is to be in charge of the port of Pelusium; and the French engineers are to construct the canal.

CAUSE OF GOOD HOPE.—The news from the frontier (to July last) is of an important character, far so far from indicating any cessation of hostilities, there is every appearance of a combined movement on the part of the native tribes beyond the frontier against the British settlers and the British Government. It would seem that the notorious Kreile had assembled his followers, and informed them of his intention of commencing hostilities; stating, at the same time, that Saudalla had proposed a general confederacy of the Kafir tribes, in order, by an united effort, to overcome the English, in which confederacy Pato had joined, and likewise Mapassa, the chief of the Tambookies. Information of these proceedings reached Graham's Town, and very naturally excited much alarm; for the intelligence received from all parts of the frontier strengthened the belief that such a combination had been effected.

The Graham's Town Journal remarks:—Several communications have come to hand from the upper part of the boundary, all of which go to show that affairs in that direction present no very pleasing aspect. The large and fine territory extending from the Stromberg to the Orange river, and which has so long courted occupation by the white man, is described as filled with natives, Kallies, Tambookies, and Basutas. Formerly these different tribes were at continued feud, but it would seem that the war in which the colony is now engaged has so far depressed this national, or rather tribal animosity, that they can now dwell together in a country which formerly none of the parties could occupy, without being sure of attack by others. The accounts continue to tell also of large droves of colonial cattle which have passed in that direction towards the Basouta country, where it is conjectured, with a great show of probability, they have been bartered for gunpowder.

Mexico.—It is stated that Santa Anna has been deprived of the command over the Mexican forces, and that General Rincon succeeds him. The Americans have taken possession of Atlixco, no assistance being offered; Col. Lane had occupied again the city of Puebla, with a loss, on the Mexican side, of 200 men and 3 cannon.

The American Postmaster General, in giving public notice of the change consequent upon the cessation of the existing mail-arrangements between Great Britain and the U. States, makes the following introduction:—"The British government having seen fit to charge with full postage across the Atlantic the mail matter which was actually conveyed across it by the United States mail steamer Washington, &c. This style of writing has ordinarily been considered legitimate enough for newspaper articles, but entirely out of place in an official notification.

How much is a "Horse Power"?—We have heard the question asked a great many times. The Scientific American says: "What is generally con-

sidered as constituting a horse power is a power sufficient to raise 130 pounds 100 feet in one minute."—New York Express.

HALIFAX.—The *Caledonia*, Mail Steamer, from Liverpool, and the *Cambria* ditto from Boston, were at Halifax at the same time on the 3rd instant. The *Cambria* passed her outward bound fellow, who had cast anchor on account of the heavy fog. The *Caledonia* seeing her go in, followed soon after, and they met together at the wharf.

HAMILTON.—Yesterday the sheds were closed against the admission of neccessary emigrants, in accordance with orders from Mr. Hawke, the chief Emigrant Agent for Western Canada. The Hospital has also been closed against the admission of new cases. All the patients who can be removed, are to be sent to Toronto. About eighty patients will remain here, being too ill to be removed.

The determination of the Emigrant Department not to afford any further relief to the poor and sickly emigrants, will bear particularly hard on this city, which seems to have been made a sort of rallying point for those who cannot get employment in this section of the country. Some idea may be formed of the evil which exists, when we state, on the authority of the Health Officer, that there are one thousand persons sick and destitute within the limits of the City! Many of these wretched beings are huddled together in damp cellars without food or clothing! Disease will surely result from this lamentable state of the poor emigrants—contagion will spread, and the wealthiest and healthiest will have to take his chance with the poor and weakly. This is not all of the evil. Every day the poor emigrants are seen coming into the city to seek that shelter for the winter which they cannot find in the country. This is a state of things which the people of this city should strongly protest against.—*Journal and Express.*

LONDON, C. W.—Dr. Eric, President of the Board of Police, and Physician to the Board of Health, has fallen a sacrifice to his zeal in attending the sick immigrants. He died on the 29th inst., after having devoted himself, with indefatigable zeal, to this service from the middle of June till after the middle of October, when the failure of his own health compelled him to submit to confinement. He had been a resident of London or its vicinity for the last thirty years and was in extensive practice.

RAILROAD BETWEEN PUEBLO AND BROWN.—Notice is given of an application to the Legislature for a charter to construct a railroad as above.

CAGUASAWAGA AND ST. JOHN'S CANAL.—The projectors of this enterprise have addressed a memorial to the Provincial government, setting forth the advantages to be anticipated from the junction of the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain by means of a Canal, and praying that the Board of Works may be instructed to procure a full survey to be made with a view to determine the best line for such a Canal. A reply has been received, informing the memorialists that instructions have been given to cause the said survey to be made forthwith.

USES OF THE TELEGRAPH.—The reader holds in his hand one of the thousand instances of the usefulness of the telegraph in business operations. On Monday we had not a sufficient quantity of paper for this day's impression, owing to a little neglect on the part of our manufacturer, and under ordinary circumstances, would have been in consequence unable to issue today. But the telegraph afforded us the means of instant communication with our friend of the Colonist, at Toronto, and our manufacturer at Montreal—and to both we applied to insure a supply—and in an hour or two, the desired paper was on board the steamers for Kingston then lying at Toronto and Lachine. That for which we are indebted to the obliging promptness of the Colonist, reached us yesterday morning in time for working off the first side of our paper in the usual order.—*Kingston Chron. and News, 9th instant.*

We regret to have to report the death of J. E. MILLS, Esquire, late Mayor of Montreal, from the disease contracted by him in the course of assiduous personal attendance at the Emigrant sheds. He died on Friday last, and was buried on Monday, with demonstrations of the highest respect on the part of the community.

ALDERMAN BOURTAT was elected, last week, before Mr. MEYER's lamented decease, to serve as Mayor of Montreal temporarily.

THE DISINFECTING FLUENTS.—Experiments testing the value of these fluids have been, and are still being, presented at the Marine Hospital, Quebec, under the supervision of the medical officers of that institution. The results, as to the superior value of either, as yet, are not quite apparent. We have no doubt that both are equally beneficial in mitigating offensive odours, although we must confess that our confidence in them cannot extend to any disinfecting influence, which it is especially stated that Ledoyen's fluid possesses, if we may be permitted to judge from Dr. Southwood Smith's letters. Something in the shape of disagreement at the least, appears now to have arisen between Dr. Stratton and Mr. Ledoyen, if we may judge from the letter of the latter, in a late number of the *Quebec Mercury*. By the time that our next number appears, we will be enabled to say more on the subject.—*Br. Am. Journal of Medical Science.*

CHILDREN BONNETTES.—Upon information given by two boys, named Samuel and George Hicks, two men, the one named O'Donnell, who had not long ago been tried for murder—and the other Goring, have been arrested on suspicion of being the principal actors in the robberies which have of late been committed upon the churches at St. Martin, Pointe aux Trembles, and St. André: an attempt upon the church at Varennes had been planned by them when they were arrested. None of the stolen church-property had been discovered as yet, though two places were known as the depôts of the gang.

THE MONTREAL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE has increased, during the year, from 219 to 321 members. Its library of reference consists of nearly 1000 volumes. Receipts £276 12s. 6d.; expenditure

£257 19s. 8d. The receipts just named do not include the donation of £150 from the late Mayor, the disposition of which will be made a subject of special consideration. The Committee, in resigning the duties of their office, congratulate the members on the advance which has been quietly and steadily made as regards both its finances and its sphere of usefulness.

STEAMBOAT fares and freight between this port and Montreal are raised, commencing this day. Cabin passage 29s.

DISSOLUTION of the Provincial Parliament is spoken of as immediately to take place. Plenty of election rumours.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—Office Bearers elected at the Society's general meeting held on the 5th instant:

President: JAMES DEAN. Vice Presidents: JAMES GILLESPIE, and Hon. F. W. PRINCESS. Treasurers: JAMES BOLTON. Sec'y: JAMES M. MILLAR. Assist. Sec'y: J. S. HOSSACK. Chaplains: Rev. Dr. COOK, Rev. J. CROFTON. Physicians: Drs. J. MORRIS, and J. DODD. Eleven Managers.—Charitable Committee: RON SHAW, J. P. ANDERSON, ROB. CANNON, JOHN FIFE. TYMOTHY FRYER, holding human skill, and disconcerting confident calculation. The last victim of note is Colonel Calvert, who accompanied M. Ledoyen to this country, for the purpose of testing the efficacy of the Fluid invented by the latter gentleman, and who expired last night, shortly before seven o'clock. Colonel Calvert has fallen a victim to his energetic and untiring perseverance in endeavouring to prove the value of this discovery, as a mitigant of disease, and a preventive to its spread.—*Mercury of Saturday.*

WINTER.—Those who delight in good sleighing and clean streets, for a time at least, are likely to be gratified. The snow showers of Friday, the 12th instant, whitened the ground on Saturday, and in the night of the 13th, the wind came round to the north-east, and snow fell nearly the whole day on the 14th. It is now about nine inches deep where it is not melted. The ground is not frozen, and the pastures still remained green on Friday, and the grass will, probably, be early on the departure of the snow in the spring. Ploughing and fall work has been well forwarded.

The temperature upon Saturday night was at 15°, above zero.—*Globe.*

The weather is becoming very moderate since yesterday; there has been some thawing, which makes the bare ground appear here and there on declivities.

CANADA INSURANCE COMPANY.—We are happy to perceive that this institution advertises that it "will be prepared on or after the First day of December next, to pay at the Company's Office, in the City of Quebec, a further Dividend, equal to Two Shillings in the £, on the amount of the claims against the said Company."

MR. J. THOMPSON, who is advantageously known to the Quebec public as an obliging and punctual Commission Agent, advertises his intention to leave on "a business trip to Europe, in December next and will undertake to purchase and forward every description of Goods, including Sundries in all their variety." Orders to be addressed, care of Mr. Middleton, Morning Chronicle Office, Quebec, or Messrs. Matthewson and Sinclair, Montreal.

DEPARTURES.—Arrived: Ship, Jean Ann, Montreal, Archaat, R. Peniston, fish. —Monsieur Priscelle, Monsieur Miranelli, McKay & Co's fish. —Elizabeth, Bilodeau, Archaat, R. Peniston, fish. —Albion, Armstrong, Cuba, Gillespie & Co, sugar. —Ship, Eliza Hall, McRae, Liverpool, W. K. Baird, general cargo, 1 passenger. —Ship, Schma, Columbia, Labrador, H. J. Noel & Co, herrings and oil.

BIRTHS.—In Montreal, on Monday, the 5th instant, the lady of W. B. LEMAY, late Esquire, of a son. —At the Passages, Newmarket, on Tuesday morning, the 2nd inst., the wife of the Rev. G. C. STRONG, of a daughter. —On the 3rd instant, the wife of the Rev. Dr. LEXY, of a daughter. —At St. John, C. E., on the 27th ultimo, the wife of the Rev. E. G. SERRAS, of a son.

MARRIED.—At Kingston, on the 1st inst., by the Rev. Mr. Herchmer, Mr. WILLIAM WARD, to Miss E. SIMMONS, both of Kingston.

DIED.—At Three Rivers, on the 11th instant, in the 12th year of his age, LEONARDO HASTINGS, youngest son of the late James Hastings Kerr, Esq., of this city. —On the 17th Oct., universally regretted, JAMES SCOTT, Esquire, of Mont-Cottage, Chibouche Lake Simons, in the 29th year of his age. The deceased was nephew of the late Duke of Athol. —On the 6th inst., ELIZA, infant daughter of the Rev. Dr. Lundy. —Last Tuesday, at Mount Pleasant, ELIZABETH MARGUERITE TONAVEN, in her sixth year, the fourth daughter of J. R. ECKART, Esq.

QUEBEC MARKETS. Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, the 16th Nov., 1847. Table with columns for Beef, Mutton, Ditto, Lamb, Potatoes, Maple Sugar, Oats, Hay, Straw, Fire-wood, Cheese, Butter, Ditto, Veal, Pork, Eggs.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on MONDAY the 22nd November. PAID letters will be received to FOUR o'clock; and unpaid to FIVE o'clock, afternoon. LETTERS dropped into the night-box, on the evening of the 22nd, will be forwarded. Post-Office, Quebec, 16th November, 1847.

AUCTION SALE. Will be sold, on FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, at the State of the Subscriber, Palace Street: A VARIETY of Household Furniture and other effects—the property of an Officer leaving Quebec. Consisting of Tables, Chairs, Chest of Drawers, Carpets, Beds and Bedding, Bedroom Furniture, Handsome Portable Chair with Hair Mattress and Case, Drawing Table, Dinner Set, Tea do., China, Window Curtains, Double and Single Guns, Stoves, Carrioles, and various other articles. Sale at ONE o'clock. Conditions—Cash. B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 17th November, 1847.

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 MARY HEWSTON, care of the Rev. A. F. ATKINSON, St. Catherine's, Canada West, will relieve the mind of an anxious sister. Editors of papers in Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, will render a great kindness by inserting this notice. November, 1847.

FOR SALE. 54 BARRELS No. 1. Archaat Herrings, 37 do. No. 2, Mackerel. 2 Barrels No. 3, Mackerel, 13 Casks Cod Oil, 5 do. Dog Oil, 1 do. Porpoise. R. PENISTON, J. B. F. Lane. Quebec, 17th Nov., 1847.

NEW BOOKS, JUST RECEIVED PER "ELIZA HALL" From Liverpool on the 12th inst., AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOK-STORE OF GILBERT STANLEY, No. 4, St. ANNE STREET. Printed Catalogues are being prepared, and will be ready for delivery on Saturday next. Quebec, 18th Nov., 1847.

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, about 30 years of age, (a Protestant) who has been in the country some time,—to take a situation as NURSE, and assist as Housemaid. Apply at this Office. Quebec, Nov. 10th, 1847.

NOTICE.—All persons having in their custody or possession any MONEYS, GOODS, CHATTELS, or EFFECTS heretofore belonging to DECEASED Emigrants, or now belonging to SICK Emigrants, are hereby required, without loss of time, TO DELIVER THE SAME to the undersigned, who, by Order of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, dated the 25th day of October inst., been duly empowered to receive such Moneys, Goods, Chattels, and Effects. JOS. CARY, Deputy Inspector General. Montreal, 25th October, 1847. Note.—The Publishers of Newspapers throughout the Province will please insert the foregoing Notice three times in their respective Papers. Those published in French will insert it in that language.

NOW LANDING, FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. WHITE LEAD, Genuine Nos. 1, 2, 3, Dry, Red and White Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, assorted dry colours Rose Pink, Chrome Yellow, Turkey Umber, Leitching, and Vandyke Brown, Paints in Oil, assorted colours, Black Lead, Putty and Window Glass. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 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 November 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, INCUMBENT. BY THE REV. WILLIAM BOND, Lachine, AND THE REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, A. M., Incumbent of St. Thomas's Church. PRICE, 1s. 3d. Oct. 13th, 1847.

FOR SALE, A COPY of KELLY's embellished Edition of AN EXPOSITION and COMMENTARY, with Notes and Annotations, on the Old and New Testament, abridged 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 Church. Apply to J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 8th October, 1847.

VESSEL FOR SALE. THE fine fast-sailing Brig PLANEY coppered and copper fastened, carries 1400 Barrels, daily expected from Porto Rico. Apply to J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 8th October, 1847.

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

ARROW ROOT. FRESH BERMUDA ARROWROOT, in Boxes. West India do. in Tins, For Sale by J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 28th October, 1847.

MR. EDGAR, having been appointed Second Master of the Grammar School, in connexion with Bishop's College, Lennoxville, 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 refer to the Rev. L. DOOLITTLE, Lennoxville, the Rev. I. HELLMUTH, Sherbrooke, and to Lieut. Col. MORRIS, Ascol. Lennoxville, 22nd Sept. 1847.

REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL. EDUCATION. A 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, 1847.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: 6 CASES ASSORTED CROCKERY WARE, consisting of DINNER SERVICES, &c., &c. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 28th October, 1847.

JOHN MICHAEL PFEIFFER, FROM GERMANY, Musical Instrument Maker, TUNER OF PIANOS, &c., HAVING recently established himself in this city, and being provided with a complete set of Tools and Apparatus, is able to solicit public patronage with just ground of confidence that he will give satisfaction in the MAKING, REPAIRING, and TUNING of PIANOS and other Musical Instruments. Orders intended for him, left at Mr. Molt's, St. Angèle Street, will be promptly attended to. Quebec, 21st Sept., 1847.

FOR SALE. THREE SHARES in Bishop's College, Lennoxville:—the property of a Clergyman deceased. Inquire, if by letter, Post Paid, of the Rev. W. BOND, Lachine.

FOR SALE. 9 CASES GERMAN WOOLLENS. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 14th Sept. 1847.

FOR SALE, ex CORSAIR. THIRTY BASKETS BEST ENGLISH CHEESE. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 19th Aug. 1847.

FOR SALE. 3 CASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ex Robert & Isabella, from Hamburg. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 5th July, 1847.

FOR SALE. A PIANO FORTE. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 5th July, 1847.

FOR SALE, ex MARY & ANN, HENRIETTE, ROCKSHIRE and CORSAIR. (3 Gall.) Demijohns. Window Glass, assorted sizes. Galvanised Sheet-Iron. Sheet-Zinc, Tin and Canada Plates. Rest and Common Bar Iron. Boiler Plates. Chain Cables and Anchors. —ALSO— 25,000 best Fire Bricks. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 19th August, 1847.

COALS!! COALS!! FOR SALE—NEWCASTLE and SUNDERLAND GRATE and d: s: NUT COALS. Apply to H. H. PORTER, No. 36, St. Paul Street. Quebec, June 21st 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 Shore's, Chain Cables and Anchors. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 10th June, 1847.

FOR SALE. 50 KEYS Prime New Upper Canada BUTTER by the Subscriber. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 7th October, 1847.

Douth's Corner.

THE BIRDS AT WINTER TIME.

During these cold and frosty days, the birds who had been so merry in the spring and summer, became hungry and sad. The snow had covered our grass-platt, and the frost had hardened the flower-beds, and every insect and berry had disappeared. They hopped about in the places where they used to find worms and grubs, and peeped into every hole and every bush; and when they found nothing, dropped their pretty wings heavily at their sides, and either perched upon the cold branches to sleep away the time, or (as I fear) crept away to die. All this while, there were plenty of crumbs of bread scattered for them at my window; but, excepting a few sparrows, who are always on the watch for food, and the pretty robins, who love to dwell near man, and therefore see what he is about, the birds continued for some time to be as hungry as if there was no food within their reach. At last, one day, a beautiful thrush, who had been a fine singer in the spring, and had built his nest in a shrub in our garden, to my great delight hopped up to the window. He was so weak with hunger, that he could hardly stand upon the shelf; his wings dragged languidly on the ground, and his eye, once so bright, was dull and heavy. He looked as if he could not have lived many hours longer; but, having tasted one crumb, and found it sweet and reviving, he took another, and another, and before he left the window, he stood with a firmer step, and his eye regained something of its natural brightness. The next morning, he remembered the window, and came for his breakfast. There was no drooping of the languid wings now! The bird had been strengthened and comforted; and from that time he never forgot that there were crumbs enough, and to spare, for himself and many other birds. Large and small, who had now followed his course, and found out "the friend in need."

While watching these birds, and rejoicing in their fearless look of pleasure and gratitude, I thought of a far better and sweeter supply of food, which God bountifully gives to the souls of his children, if they would but seek and find it. "In my Father's house," said the poor prodigal, "is bread enough, and to spare." Yes; there is enough, and to spare, of the bread of life, (that is, of the grace of God in Christ Jesus,) if we did but seek it. But alas! like those poor birds who crept away into the holes to die of hunger, while, all the time, there were plenty of crumbs at the windows, how many there are who perish for want of asking and seeking for the bread of life! Some, indeed, come, like my thrush, in their last extremity; and then, oh! how graciously and lovingly does Christ receive them! "Lord, save me, or I perish," is their cry. "Look unto me, and be ye saved," is the reply of the merciful Jesus. And, like my feathered prisoners, how sweet do they find the crumbs of the bread of life! The bird ate of the bread which perishes, and was so revived and comforted, that he never, from that time, forgot them; but daily was he to be seen, with his beautiful speckled breast pressed towards the window, and his bright eye looking, without fear, to the hand that supplied him. Even so it is with those who have tasted, and found how sweet, how comforting, how reviving, is the daily bread which God, in his dear Son, giveth unto his children. Happy are they who do not put off coming, as the thrush did, to the last extremity; but, like the robins, keep so near to their friend, that they watch and know his will, and at the first pang of hunger find the crumbs of bread.

There was another point which I observed in the dear robins, and which I believe was owing to their having been so well fed from the earliest days of winter—they were always so happy, and ready for singing. There were very few days, however dreary, on which their sweet, cheerful voices were not heard; and even when the weather was extremely severe, they generally found spirits for singing one little song of thankfulness.

And I have often remarked, in the people of God, that the cheerfulness and happiness of those who go in their early days to Jesus, are more established and abiding than in such as have put off going, from day to day, until the decline of life. In the severest trials, like the redbreasts, they can find spirits for a daily song of praise unto God; and by dwelling near to him in spirit, and frequenting his house, although young in years, they learn far more of the will of God, and know much more concerning his ways, than many of those who, like the poor famishing thrush, are saved as at the eleventh hour, and who remain for some time very weak upon the wing, and unable to sing with the same full experience "of the goodness and mercy of the Lord."

I would that all children were like my happy robins! Go in your early days to ask God for the bread of life; and having tasted thereof never forget the song of praise which is his due. J. C.—Children's Friend.

HONESTY IN HUMBLE LIFE.

A few evenings ago (or early in the morning) as a little girl who had been employed in hopped-picking at Mr. John Smith's of Wick, was passing along Broadstreet, she picked up a small canvas bag, and finding that there was money in it, took it to her mother, who immediately mentioned the fact to the police, when it was found that the bag contained bank notes and other securities to the amount of £1,000. The owner was shortly after discovered. We are pleased to add that he presented the little girl with £100, and also gave the mother £5.—Worcester Journal.

RETURN OF MONEY AND EFFECTS LEFT BY EMIGRANTS,

WHO DIED WITHOUT RELATIVES, AT GROSSE ISLE,

From the 16th May to the 21st October.

Table with columns: Names, Vessels in which arrived, Amount, Remarks. Lists names of emigrants and their families, such as Catharine Mullolland, Dennis Courtney, Johna Monachin, etc., along with their respective amounts and remarks.

Table with columns: Names, Vessels in which arrived, Amount, Remarks. Lists names of emigrants and their families, such as Mary Clark, James English, Honora Callacher, etc., along with their respective amounts and remarks.

Signed,

MURDOCH MCKAY,

Hospital Steward.

(*) 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 upon 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.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage. The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c., having just received per "DORCAS," from London, a general assortment of these articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate charges. H. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM.

TO BE LET OR SOLD. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS, Midway between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a Genteel Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery, Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 5 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Room &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House and very complete Outbuildings. The FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and Dairy, and 195 acres of excellent Land—100 cleared: good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—1 1/2 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 2 1/2 from Bishop's College. Terms easy—price moderate. The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property most rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay. Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esquire Sherbrooke.

Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW. THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles. It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON, Agent. India Wharf, October, 1846.

FOR SALE.

LIVE Oil in Pipes and Quarters. WELCH & DAVIES. Quebec, 24th June, 1847.

FOR SALE.

WHAT pleasantly situated House in St. Anne Street, at present occupied by Mr. BUANET—with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P., St. Peter Street. Quebec, 27th January, 1847.

THE BEREAN,

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