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The Boreau.

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

VOLUME III.—No. 35.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1846.

[WHOLE NUMBER 139.]

JESUS, JUSTICE, AND A SINNER.
Bring forth the prisoner, Justice.
Are done, just Judge, see here the prisoner stands,
What has the prisoner done? Say what's the cause
Of this commitment?
Of his too gracious God: he broke the laws
Of that great Majesty that gave him breath,
And heaps transgression, Lord, upon transgression.
How knowest thou this?
His sins are crying; and they cry aloud!
They cry to Heaven for blood.
What say'st thou, Sinner? Hast thou ought to plead
That sentence should not pass? Hold up thy head,
And show thy brazen, thy rebellious face.
Ah me! I dare not: I'm too vile and base
To tread upon the earth, much more to lift
My eyes to heaven: I need no other shrift
Than my own conscience; Lord, I must confess,
I am no more than dust, and no whit less
Than my indictment styles me. Ah! if thou
Search too severe, with too severe a brow,
What flesh can stand? I have transgressed thy laws;
My merits plead thy vengeance, not my cause.
Lord, shall I strike the blow?
Sinner, speak on: what hast thou more to say?
Vile as I am, and of myself abhorred,
I am thy handiwork, thy creature, Lord:
Stamp'd with thy glorious image, and at first,
Most like to thee, though now a poor accursed
Convicted criminal, and degenerate creature,
Here trembling at thy bar.
Lord, shall I strike the blow?
Speak, Sinner: hast thou nothing more to say?
Nothing but Mercy, Mercy—Lord, my state
Is miserably poor and desperate:
I quite renounce myself, the world, and flee
From Lord to Jesus; from thyself to thee.
Cease thy vain hopes; my angry God has vowed,
Abused mercy must have blood for blood.
Shall I yet strike the blow?
My bowels yearn, my fainting blood grows cold,
To view the trembling wretch! Methinks, I spy
My Father's image in the prisoner's eye.
I cannot hold.
Into my side: let there the wound be made:
Cheer up, dear soul; redeem thy life with mine;
My soul shall smart; my heart shall bleed for thine.
O groundless deeps! O love beyond degree!
The offended dies, to set the offender free.

THE PREACHING OF MORAL DUTIES INSUFFICIENT.

None here, I apprehend, would be at a loss to find among his own parishioners more than one person living in good credit and esteem among his neighbours, irreproachable in his general dealings with the world, a prudent manager of his affairs, and of consequence not addicted to any public scandalous excess; but, with all this, grossly negligent of religious obligations. Go and expostulate with such a man: Tell him that you are sorry to observe that he is seldom seen at church,—that he never comes to the Lord's table,—that he never sends his children to you to be instructed in the catechism,—that, from these symptoms, notwithstanding the general probity of his life, you are apprehensive he thinks less than it may be his interest to do about the concerns of futurity. The man, who is by no means lost to all sense of duty, will take your admonition in good part; but he will defend himself, and his defence will be that he is at least a moral man. Press him farther, ask him what particular merit he means to attribute to himself under that character: Would he be understood to plead "not guilty" to your accusation? would he pretend that he is a scrupulous observer of the Sabbath—never absent without necessity from public worship, and frequent in his attendance on the Lord's table?—He will confess to you that he means no such thing; the contrary is notorious, and he would be sorry to be thought capable of setting his face to so gross a falsehood. Does he mean, that notwithstanding his neglect of the external forms of religion, he hath still been exact in the better part—in the social duties of the Christian life?—that he is liberal in alms, tender-hearted to the poor, slow to anger, patient of injuries, ready to forgive,—that his affections are so set on heavenly things that he is cautious of excess in the use even of lawful pleasure?—Nothing of all this; the man is no hypocrite; he will not pretend that his life will bear so strict a scrutiny. But still he is a moral man,—that is to say (for everything more is excluded by his own confession), he is no murderer, no adulterer, no thief, no liar, no spendthrift; and, with nothing more of the Christian character about him than is supposed to be contained in the negation of these crimes, he hopes to find admission into the kingdom of heaven; for if at any time he hath chanced to drop in while you have been preaching, he has heard you tell your congregation that morality is all in all.

Again, religion and morality differ, not only in the extent of the duty they prescribe, but in the part in which they are the same in the external world: they differ in the motive; they are just as far asunder as heaven is from the earth. Morality finds all her motives here below: religion fetters all her motives from above. The highest principle in morals is a just regard to the rights of each other in civil society: the first principle in religion is the love of God,—or, in other words, a regard to the relation which we bear to him, as it is made known

to us by revelation; and no action is religious, otherwise than as it respects God, and proceeds from a sense of our duty to him, or at least is regulated by a sense of that duty. Hence it follows, as I have before observed, that although religion can never be immoral, because moral works are a part of the works of religion, yet morality may be irreligious; for any moral work may proceed from mere moral motives, apart from all religious considerations: and if a moral work be done by a person not sufficiently instructed in religion to act upon religious considerations, it cannot proceed from any other than mere moral motives; and of consequence, it must in that instance be irreligious,—not contrary to religion, but without it.

Upon this ground stands the doctrine of the first reformers, concerning works done before justification, which is laid down in the 13th of our Articles.—"Works done before the grace of Christ and the inspiration of his Spirit are not pleasant to God, forasmuch as they spring not of faith in Jesus Christ, neither do they make men meet to receive grace, or (as the school-authors say) deserve grace of God hath commanded and willed them to be done, we doubt not (saith the Church) but that they have the nature of sin." Not that they are in such sort sins, that in the mere overt act, without consideration had of the obliquity of the motive, they add to the guilt of the deed of them; but being done without any thought of God, though not in defiance and despite of him, they have nothing in them that should make them pass for marks or symptoms of the regenerate character: on the contrary, in all these works merely moral, the Atheist may be as perfect as the Christian.

In the controversy about faith and works, either side of the question hath had pious, learned, and enlightened men among its advocates. When the pious, the learned, and the wise, on both sides, explain, the controversy turns out to be a mere contest about words; the matter in dispute being nothing more than this,—in what words a proposition in which all agree may be best enounced. That man is justified by faith, without the works of the law, was the uniform doctrine of the first reformers. It is a far more ancient doctrine,—it was the doctrine of the whole college of apostles. It is more ancient still,—it was the doctrine of the prophets: it is older than the prophets,—it was the religion of the patriarchs. And no one who hath the least acquaintance with the writings of the first reformers will impute to them, more than to the patriarchs, the prophets, or apostles, the absurd opinion, that any man leading an impenitent, wicked life, will finally, upon the mere pretence of faith (and faith connected with an impenitent life must always be a mere pretence), obtain admission into heaven. Whether our Methodists are justly chargeable with this Antinomian doctrine, is what I will not take upon me to decide; I would charitably hope that it is to be found only in the language of the more illiterate of their teachers: whether they be justly charged with it or no, it is your duty to be careful, that in your anxiety to expose this folly, you yourselves run not into the opposite extreme of the Pelagian heresy. Be careful, that you ascribe no such merit to the good works of men as may claim immortality as the wages of a service,—that you ascribe no power to man to perform works truly good without the assistance of the Divine Spirit. But then, be careful, on the other hand, to explain on what ground merit is denied to the best works of the faithful. It is not that the works in themselves are not good—such as being well done would be meritorious—such that the leaving of them undone, or the doing of them with negligence and indifference, while we profess to be believers, is a deceiving of our own souls: that the want of merit lies in the imperfection and deficiency of our best performances. And remember always to inculcate, that in this respect our faith is no less defective than our works,—that it is not by the merit of our faith, more than by the merits of our works, that we are justified,—that there is, indeed, no hope for any merit of our own, but through the efficacy of our Lord's atonement; for that we are justified by faith, is not on account of any merit in our faith, but because faith is the first principle of that communion between the believer's soul and the Divine Spirit on which the whole of our spiritual life depends. These doctrines are delivered with admirable perspicuity and precision in the Homilies of our Church upon these subjects: "The Misery of all mankind;" "The Salvation of Mankind by Christ;" "The True Lively and Christian Faith;" and "Good Works annexed to Faith." These discourses I would earnestly recommend to your frequent study, as an unexceptionable summary of doctrine upon these important points, and an excellent model of composition for popular instruction.

I am much mistaken, if a proper diligence on our own parts to inculcate these doctrines (which are indeed the very basis of the Christian system) which the philosophers of the present times explain away, and the illiterate enthusiast by the meanness of his style and the absurdity of his illustrations too often blurs,—I am mistaken, if a proper diligence on our part to inculcate these doctrines would not soon supersede the necessity of all controversy. Truth deeply planted in the public mind would keep possession by its own native strength: the common people, made proficient in the faith, however in other respects illiterate, and accustomed to the doctrine originally delivered to the saints, would turn with horror from everything of a contrary sound; nourished with the sincere milk of the word by their proper pastors, they would refuse a drink of doubtful quality mingled by a stranger; in a word, our churches would be thronged; while the moralizing Unitarian would be left to read his dull weekly lecture to the walls of his deserted conventicle, and the field-preacher would be left unregarded to the wilderness.—*Bishop Horsley's Primary Charge to the Clergy of Norwich, A. D. 1790.*

ST. CROIX.
As some of your readers are interested in all that concerns this little island, to which so many persons resort for health; and, as all will be rejoiced to hear of the prosperous condition of the Episcopal Church there. I send you some extracts from a letter just received, which will show how greatly the Lord has blessed the labours of his faithful minister at St. Paul's, West End, the Rev. Flavel S. Mines, formerly of New York.

This island is about twenty-five miles long, by seven miles wide, and contains twenty-five thousand inhabitants, of which only five thousand are whites.

The established religion is the Danish Lutheran; but all others are tolerated. There are two Episcopal Churches, viz: St. Paul's, at West End, under the charge of the Rev. F. S. Mines; and St. John's, at Bass End, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Hawley, both of them citizens of the United States.

The writer, speaking of St. Paul's, says:—"I found, on my return (from the United States), the improvements in our Church quite complete. It will now seat more than one thousand four hundred persons, and upwards of nine hundred of the sittings are free; and still you may be surprised, but glad to learn, there is not room; but that the poor are in our aisles and about our doors. About eight thousand dollars have been expended in these improvements; and in the purchase of an organ, lamps, tables, carpets, an asylum for our own poor, and a parsonage. The house owned by the late Mrs. Boyle, has been bought by Mr. T.—, for one thousand seven hundred dollars, and presented to our Vestry as a tribute to the memory of his late excellent sister. Our asylum is the property opposite that house. There is left a debt of nearly three thousand dollars, which we are about making an exertion to liquidate. The Church is enclosed by a stone wall surmounted in front by a terraced railing. It is said to be now one of the neatest in the West Indies.

Our Sunday Schools go on exceedingly well; some of the classes having gone through the gospel and catechisms, are far on in the Old Testament. We have now four schools: One at 6 A. M.; one at 9 A. M.; and two at 1 o'clock, P. M.; embracing, in all, about one thousand three hundred pupils. The Bishop (of Antigua) confirmed in this parish in June, this year, two hundred and thirty-nine candidates, making five hundred and forty-four since Mr. Mines had the parish. His Lordship has published a strong expression of his satisfaction with the improvements.

The spiritual progress of our flock seems, as far as we can judge, to keep pace with the marks of external prosperity. Our communion is large; our members generally exemplary; and there is scarcely a respectable family within the parish in which reading the Scriptures and prayer do not commence and close the day. Discipline we strictly enforce, and every now and then there is a call for it, as you may suppose.

Things are looking brighter too in the parish of St. John's at Bass End, where the Rev. Mr. Hawley is laboriously occupied with every prospect of extensive usefulness. Their Sunday School building is progressing.

We have been spending some days with our friends the D—s, at the S; and there, as almost every where now, it was delightful to see the gathered family and servants morning and evening at the Throne of Grace, and to hear the responsive worship of our Church familiarly sent up from united hearts. We certainly have many things to encourage and comfort us, but still if we had not our trials with all this, we should not be His accepted children; for all such He chasteneth and scourgeth, and through much tribulation we must enter into the kingdom of God.

AMICUS.
Episcopal Recorder.

PROTESTANT MEASURES FOR IRELAND.
[The following is part of an article in the *Britannia* which we find in the *Kingston News*; the portion at which we commence is a quotation from an address of the Dublin Protestant Association, upon which the *Britannia* remarks in the paragraph which closes the article.]

"For simplicity's sake, let us conceive the system of the church working: we shall take a case. Your grace is aware that the month of May is especially set apart and devoted by the division of the Church of Rome in Dublin, to the worship of the Virgin Mary. We all recollect how, during last month, our walls were placarded with announcements of 'Novenas' to the Virgin, and that the Roman Catholic chapels, during the same season, resounded with devotions of all sorts directed to the highly favoured woman, who was on earth the mother of the Lord. We beheld your grace summoning your clergy; you consult with them as to the practices of the approaching May; you consider in what manner most effectually the wide-spread delusion may be encountered and exploded: you determine, first, that there shall be sermons in all the pulpits of your diocese, exponential of the rank idolatry involved in praying to the Blessed Virgin; you determine further that they shall not be confined to the Sundays, but that they shall be delivered, either simultaneously with, or immediately after, the corrupt services which they would expose. But you are firmly convinced that such is the hold which Popish delusion has on the minds of its followers, that they will not come to your churches to hear the truth. You therefore announce simultaneous meetings of a popular character to be held throughout your jurisdiction, in order to have the huge moral evil corrected. You use your great influence to induce the nobility and the gentry to attend these meetings. You have accurate information as to which of your clergy are most qualified by gifts of utterance and learning to be effective at each demonstration, and you assign to each his post; you preside yourself, and, in the most important locality, manifest for the glory of God your gifts of learning and of wisdom; but you are convinced that even this will be inadequate. You determine that the press and the pen shall be as diligently employed as the pulpit or the platform; and, in consequence, in every quarter of your diocese, there issue from the press in every form—pastoral, tract, broadsheet, placard—denunciations of Maryolatry; and, as the result, every household, every cottage, every chamber, has its feuillade of wisdom—while the streets, the lanes, and the alleys of our city, and of every rural district also, is vocal with the declaration that there is but one Mediator between God and man—the man Christ Jesus; and that we should worship and bow down to God alone. But your work does not stop here. You rise in your place in Parliament. You deplore the delusion that in the month of May withdraws the hearts of your people. You call upon the Legislature to withdraw

all manner of countenance from a system that produces such results, and to aid you in your noble work of eradicating the evil by moral force alone. You demand the withdrawal of all support from the Popish College of Maynooth, and that a purely scriptural system of education shall alone enjoy the national support. In short, you avail yourself of every conceivable method to fix the general attention upon that which is false in principle, or objectionable in detail; and you wield to the effectuation of your great purpose every individual in your spiritual army, whether he be an officer or a private or, in simple terms, a clergyman or a layman.

"Without entering at all into the questions which may have pointed this appeal to the prelate to whom it is addressed, we have no imaginable doubt that the line of conduct here marked is the true and only one for either an Irish or an English prelate of the present day. The period is gone by for 'letting things take their course.' There must be no more trust in the promises of politicians—no more dependence on the integrity of party. The church must labour, watch, and struggle for itself. Its cause cannot be left to chance, without a crime, or to the interest of man, without ruin. It must be betrayed by neutrality, degraded by indolence, and delivered bound hand and foot to its enemies, by those who are content to think that it will find a strength in the national attachment, which may dispense with the strenuousness of bold and unwearyed zeal." The prelate must acquire the conviction, that the great cause of the Establishment is not to be tried in the Legislature alone, but among the people; that sudden vigour must be called into action, and sudden ability displayed in the rescue of the church, or all is undone. The day of evil is at hand."

THE OFFICIAL ACTS OF THE NEW POPE.
From the Continental Echo.
Looking, as thoughtful men, at the official acts of Pius IX., to what do they really become reduced? To an amnesty, which, though a generous procedure, was at the same time a stroke of good policy; to the nomination of a prime minister untaunted with the tyrannical and merciless instincts of Cardinal Lambruschini; to the permission to construct railroads as in Austria and Russia; to the foundation of a military school which will inure the children of the poor to habits of severe discipline from the earliest age; and, lastly, to the promise of some economical and industrial reforms. This is something; but conscientiously speaking, and considering all that the Roman States required, is it not really but a little? We are well aware of what may be said in reply:—"In the first place, the institutions of the country are not to be changed in a day; time, prudence, and caution are requisite, and the reign of Pius IX. counts but a few months as yet. Then the Holy Father has many difficulties to encounter, both at home and abroad; he must meet and overcome them by degrees, lest by attempting to dash them to pieces at one blow, he should expose himself to the danger of being buried in the ruins. And, finally, think of the enthusiasm, the transports of the population of the Roman States! Surely the Pope must have already done much to excite expressions of affection so profound and unanimous."

Here are three arguments which are not without weight; let us not exaggerate, however, but keep close to the truth.

Although Pius IX. has reigned but a few months, and must act with prudence, might he not still have gone beyond the narrow limits to which he has confined himself?

Would it have required a great deal of time, for instance, to draw up an encyclical letter? And if he is really animated with a liberal spirit, should he not have hastened to cheer the Catholic, the civilized world, by disavowing, if not in direct terms, at least by the utterance of more enlightened principles, the brief in which Gregory XVI. so shamefully attacked liberty of conscience, liberty of worship, liberty of philosophical opinion, the liberty of the press, and all the most valued and cherished institutions of modern times? This brief still rests on the Holy See as a brand of infamy; no true Catholic can bear it without hanging his head in shame and sorrow. Why, then, has not the new Pope pronounced a single word (we mean publicly, officially, such as can be well authenticated), in contradiction of this apology for a despotism which shocks men of the most moderate opinions? It is surely trifling to plead want of time in relation to so great and imperative a duty as this.

But the resistance, the opposition, the internal and external obstacles? This is the second argument advanced, and we have been impatient to arrive at it. Yes; there can be no question that such obstacles do exist. On the one hand, the Cabinet of Vienna would regard with a jealous eye the entrance of any portion of the Italian nation on a career of advancement and liberty; on the other, the cardinals and Jesuits strive to maintain the ancient spirit of the Court of Rome. But the opposition of Austria would be easily overcome, or at least, confined within due limits, were Pius IX. seriously and firmly so to determine. A Pope placing himself at the head of his subjects in order to banish a foreign soldiery, and establish liberal institutions, would be invincible. All Italy, all Western Europe would rise as one man to support him; and the Cabinet of Vienna would fear to show too much of its ill will, lest it might drive the pontifical government into the arms of France, and so lose its possessions in the peninsula of Italy. There is, then, but one really formidable source of opposition, that of the conclaves—of the sacerdotal spirit. Will Pius IX. yield to it, or will he make it yield to him? There lies the whole question.

A RECENT DISCLOSURE.
[See second page for information to complete the following statement.]

Sir,—A letter which appeared in the *Times*, of Thursday, October 15, under the absurd title of "Proselytism at Cambridge," and the signature of "A Father," seems to call for the justification of the party who is therein charged with a very serious misuse of his influence and position as a Master of Arts of that University.

I question the propriety of this kind of allusive attack upon "a resident Master of Arts," as much as I condemn the manifest unfairness of reserving

that attack for a period of five months, until the principal party, a late convert to the Church of Rome, who alone could and would have fully explicated me, should have left the country, which he did only a week or two before the date specified above. Nevertheless, having no wish to excuse myself beyond the real merits of the case, I shall, with your permission, make a few observations on this somewhat violent and bitter impeachment of my conduct, though my defence must at present rest solely on the strength of my own uncorroborated assertion.

I have no objection whatever to the publication of certain portions of a letter which I addressed shortly after the event alluded to, and in reference to it, to the former tutor (a beneficed clergyman of high reputation) of the "pervert to Romanism." I gave distinct permission to the party to make any use of it he pleased, because it contained a candid statement of facts, so far as I was cognizant of or concerned with them; and that it has at length been so used is no matter of complaint or regret to me.

Does "A Father" really believe, or can he wish to insinuate, that any master of Arts of this University would, knowingly and intentionally, try every underhand means in his power to induce undergraduates of twenty years of age to embrace the Romish faith, he having no intention whatever of doing so himself, or (having such ultimate, probable, or wavering intention) desiring to send others before him to sound the way, and pioneer for him a dangerous path? Or does he imagine that any Christian gentleman can be utterly thoughtless or reckless of the tremendous responsibility of being in any degree instrumental in inducing a brother to change his profession of faith? No one, I trust, will hastily believe me to have been wilfully guilty of such very improbable enormities.

What, then, are the facts of the case? Briefly these:—A well-informed and sensible young man, of admirable character, and of a highly religious and devotional turn of mind, was (I forget by what means, and at whose instance) introduced to me, and afterwards became my pupil. On my first acquaintance, I at once perceived that his mind was thoroughly conversant, and even engrossed, with the unhappy controversy between Romanists and Protestants. I do not hesitate to assert distinctly (and I am fully prepared to produce proofs of it), that he then held, and plainly avowed that he held, in every particular, the Roman Catholic Creed; and therefore I am assuredly in no way responsible for having taught it to him. Now, knowing this, it will perhaps be said I should have been prepared for the possibility of his taking the sudden and precipitate step which he afterwards did take. I confess that I did not sufficiently anticipate the result; for I confidently believed that his good sense would have suggested a deeper and maturer view. But when he announced to me his intention I at once told him, in all earnestness and sincerity, that I thought such a step would be, in him, unjustifiable, on the grounds of his youth, and the absence of his father from England. I certainly had frequently, as with an intimate friend (which he had become from the totally different relation of a private pupil), conversed with him (though dissuasively at least as much as sympathetically) on the subject of what is popularly called "Popery;" and I believe that in so doing I did but do what was perfectly natural for any person to do under the circumstances. Will it be contended that educated members of a University are bound to maintain a total reserve on subjects which every newspaper and magazine of the day freely and unsparingly discusses? But, moreover (and this is the principal charge alleged against me), I certainly did consent, at his own importunate request, to introduce him to Dr. Wareing, the Roman Catholic Bishop, who happened to be at Cambridge on one occasion; though it is right to add, that I had before positively refused to be instrumental in making him acquainted with the Roman Catholic priest resident in Cambridge. Now, in the above introduction it may be that I was extremely wrong and grossly indiscreet. I can only say that if it was an error in judgment, it was at least done, on my part, most innocently.

I have no objection to state, that I think the responsibility of hindering an earnest and convinced convert to the Roman faith from making his profession of it at least as great as that of inducing him to embrace it. In this difficult dilemma, I did what I believed to be right. I represented to him his youth, his manifest incompetence to decide the question, his absent father, and the plain duty of consulting some spiritual adviser, which, I, as a layman, could not be. When I found these arguments to be vain, I finally recommended him to lay the whole case before the Bishop, who received him at Northampton, and who, I most firmly believe, did but act upon what he considered his plain duty in advising him not to delay in taking the course he accordingly followed.

Ironical mention is made of the "admirable candour" with which I laid the above circumstances of the case before the late tutor of the youth in question. I did so from a sense of duty, and for the express purpose of letting so much of the blame as was due to me fall upon myself. Had I preferred to conceal or deny my part in the transaction, it would have been easy to do so. If it can be inferred from this account that I was the willing instrument of converting a young undergraduate committed to my care to Romanism, first by instilling into him its doctrines, and then pretending to check him from embracing them (which is obviously the construction of "A Father,") or that this is only one of many "victims" of mine, past or intended; then it is high time for the University to interdict me, and to take care that I be prevented, like Socrates of old, from "corrupting the youth." It will then be, indeed, the duty of the College to "dismiss this recreant son," and not allow him to enter within the walls again—a course which it has not yet thought necessary to pursue.

I distinctly deny that I have ever interfered with the religious opinions of my pupils at Cambridge, as one and all of them will willingly attest. I have always been very cautious not to do so. I am called upon to make this statement publicly in behalf of myself, my College, and the University, to which such letters as that of "A Father" are extremely injurious. It has never been my province or my wish to influence the minds of my juniors in any such way, even though, like every one else, I

may occasionally have conversed with friends and companions about the controversies of the day. Other undergraduates have lately joined the Church of Rome, who have been the pupils of other tutors. I presume that their secession will not be attributed to me. With this single exception, no pupil of mine has ever taken this step, or left me with any desire to do so.

As my own prospects both in this University and out of it were sure to be greatly injured by the misinterpretation of this event, it is clear that it was not likely to have been my wish to bring it about. My young friend acted on his own convictions, and from no impulse of mine. He was in constant correspondence with Roman Catholics; his whole sympathies were, and had been long before I ever saw him, with the Church of St. Augustine and of the middle ages. I am confident, quite confident, that I was not the real cause of his joining the Roman communion.

Those who imputed him with such opinions before he entered the University are far more instrumental in this matter than I. For who were the real agents?—those who led the boy to the very edge of the precipice, or he who "then," with friendly voice prudently cautioned him not to fall over, which "A Father" acknowledges that I did?

I will not even now pretend to say that I deplore, condemn, or bewail the step which has been taken; I think it was precipitate, unfortunate, injudicious. If I was the unconscious cause, I am fully capable of feeling the responsibility, and I know that I must answer for it; but I do most plainly disavow any intentional dishonesty, secret influence, or duplicity in the transaction.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
THE "RESIDENT MASTER OF ARTS,"
St. John's College, Cambridge, Oct. 20.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOV. 26, 1846.

Our first page contains an extract from an Episcopal Charge delivered fifty-six years ago, to which we have given the heading "The preaching of moral duties insufficient." We connect with it the question, how it has come to pass that the evil which in those days required special notice and admonition on the part of the Bishop, addressing his Clergy, has been so far remedied that it scarcely finds a place among those in our day calling for the exercise of a Bishop's vigilance and advice in his triennial Charges! Those acquainted with the history of the Church, since the period when Bishop Horsley lived, well know that a class of Clergy was arising then, and has since grown into widely-extended influence, the distinguishing feature of whose preaching was the setting forth of the doctrines so perspicuously delivered in those Homilies enumerated by the Bishop. It matters not, by what name that class of Clergy were designated, or what other name those close to adopt who adhered to a different strain of preaching: certain it is that a great change came over the nation; the reading-desk and the pulpit speaking once more the same language, the attachment of the Laity to the Church was strengthened, wherever the preaching of "morality being all in all" was superseded by the setting forth of the motives drawn from the Gospel, and by the demand of holiness as the ransomed sinner's reasonable service. And the cry of Antinomianism, which had been raised against "our Methodists" as the Bishop good-naturedly expresses himself, was raised against those of the Established Clergy who thus brought back the doctrines of the Homilies, because, like the framers of the Homilies, they fetched their doctrine from the Scriptures.

The perversion of the present day is not in a direction towards a return to that teaching of morals which was found insufficient in days gone by: but there will be perversion, as long as the rebellion of the human heart continues, against the demand of that inward quickening, without which outward service is profitless.

The extract is well worth consideration, though an expression occurs in it which we think might let in an error to which Bishop Horsley could not have intended to give countenance: he speaks of works which, "being well done, would be meritorious"; but we do not know that any man's works could be meritorious. We can bring ourselves to conceive of a work being well done—though we know of none ever done from an unmixedly pure motive—and then the work might be called unexceptionable: but it would not be meritorious, for all that.

We have, on our first page, inserted the statement of "a recent disclosure," as it is given by the individual on whom, in the matter to which it refers, the blame of a monstrous dereliction of duty and betrayal of sacred trust is laid by the person whose letter, for which we cannot find room in our columns, has drawn forth the one now before our readers. Upon the writer's own showing, the only benefit which he can derive from the statement he makes is, that the foundation for the unfortunate youth's perversion may have been laid before ever he entered the University of Cambridge; he had then been three years at school with a Clergyman, and there, from the account given by the RESIDENT MASTER OF ARTS, he must have been led to hold, in every particular, the Roman Catholic Creed. The first letter laid the blame upon one head; the reply to it only assigns a share in it to another, and he a Clergyman of the Church of England.

The "FATHER" wrote his letter to the Times newspaper "in the hope that it may awaken the authorities to a more decided performance of their duty, and with the desire of warning parents and guardians of the present state of undergraduate society at Cambridge." He had been told that his College had "dismissed this recent son" (the MASTER OF ARTS) which, however, seems to be denied. We must take it for granted, notwithstanding

ing, that he will be prevented from being tutor to any more of the Cambridge undergraduates.

We could fill many columns with comment upon this occurrence; but we prefer leaving it to make its own impression. A reference we must allow ourselves, once more, to the assertion that the danger to the Church is past, and that what she wants is peace. Now we assert on the contrary, what the Church wants, is the utmost watchfulness against imminent danger that can possibly be given. A father sends his son from India, to be under the tuition of a Clergyman of the Church of England, from the age of sixteen to nineteen. That the boy will be safe, there, from receiving a leaning towards, so much, he thinks, the clerical character of his tutor answers for. Instead of that, the pupil goes to Trinity College, Cambridge, holding, in every particular, the Roman Catholic Creed. In that University, he falls in with a private tutor, a Master of Arts of St. John's College, who converses with him freely upon the popular subject of Romanism with just so much see-sawing as amounts to "at least" as much dissuasion as sympathy, in the tutor's own retrospect of the matter; who, knowing him to be so disposed, introduces him to a Roman Catholic Bishop, and, when he finds him determined to join the Church of Rome, seeks to dissuade him, not on the ground of any thing amiss in her faith, but just because he is too young, and his father is at a distance.

The utmost vigilance may not be sufficient to prevent the recurrence of similar cases; but those who have been vigilant will have a conscience void of offence in that matter. How those who have had ever on their lips the assertion that the danger is over, will satisfy their own consciences, is more than we can say.

The "FATHER," whose letter called forth the one from the "MASTER OF ARTS," disposes of the complaint that an "alusive attack" has been made, and that it was so long deferred, by proclaiming the MASTER OF ARTS to be Mr. F. Paley, of St. John's College; and by stating that the father of the perverted youth had only quite recently arrived in the country from India. He further states that the young man was "proffered, if he became a convert to Roman Catholicism, dispensation to appear as a member of the Established Church,—to attend chapel at the University, &c., for the openly expressed purpose of deceiving his mother, till his father's return to England, when he was counselled to gradually unfold his apostasy to them." To this latter statement, Mr. Paley himself replies thus: "It is utterly untrue that Dr. Waring proffered the dispensation alluded to in the Times—in the sense there specified. The Bishop acted solely with a view to save, as far as possible, the feelings of a mother." The Roman Catholic bishop may be allowed all the benefit which a denial thus qualified may do him. Of course, he could never offer dispensation to depart from the truth, in any sense that his Church would not find justification for.

We avoid mentioning other disclosures respecting Mr. Paley and goings-on among Cambridge undergraduates, to which publicity has been given in consequence of the publication of this correspondence, confining ourselves to those which have received their confirmation from the MASTER OF ARTS himself. Among them, however, we must advert to the incidental allusion by him, to the fact that "other undergraduates have lately joined the Church of Rome, who have been the pupils of other tutors." It is very evident, that the list of perverts would be much swelled, if all those cases were duly registered, the notice of which here and there leaks out in an unexpected manner. Unexpected, indeed, that the Roman Catholic Bishop should visit an English University to look after his harvest from among the students in that venerable seat of sound learning and religious instruction! No wonder that Dr. Giles of Edinburgh, at the dedication of the Roman Catholic church at Cheadle, burst forth, at the very mention of an English University, in prayer that "an angel might soon be sent to earth with a message of peace to the TROUBLED inmates of those ancient cloisters!" Troubled, indeed! Yes, may the angel be sent with a message which the orator from Edinburgh did not think of! [REV. XVIII. 2.]

Mentioning the dedication of the splendid Roman Catholic Church, built by Mr. Pugin at the expense of the Earl of Shrewsbury, at Cheadle, and dedicated to St. Giles, we are led to advert to a letter in the Protestant Churchman of the 14th instant, from which we learn that a description of that building has been inserted in the New York Churchman (not Protestant) under the following proviso from its Correspondent who sends it:—"The edifice is undoubtedly one of the finest of its class erected since the Reformation, and I have thought that the account, although containing some expressions not to be excused, might interest some of your readers." Are we to understand, that the description is given in the Churchman as of a Protestant place of worship? If so, then those who could swallow that, what would they not swallow!

THE LORD BISHOP OF LONDON commenced the quadrennial visitation of his Diocese on Monday the 18th of October; the Clergy summoned in certain divisions assembled, respectively, on that and the three following days, in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, and the Bishop delivered a Charge from which we have just room to give one extract to-day. We intend to select more from it for our next number. In the introduction, His Lordship adverts to the failure of the recommendation offered by him, in the Charge delivered four years ago, "with regard to adherence to the rubric. The Bishop, as might be expected, supposes that compliance with his recommendation would have removed evils which exist, while those who declined are no doubt conscientiously persuaded that a course which, on the outset, would have answered all the purpose of a victory to the sectarian party of romanizers in the Church, would only have opened the way to inextricable confusion, a sample

of which is furnished by the attempted use of the surplice in preaching, strenuously contended for by some, as in accordance with the rubric, while others with no less decision repudiate it as contrary to the same, besides its novelty in point of usage. His Lordship does not renew his recommendation: "Desirable," he says, "as uniformly appeared to me to be, I could not but think that it would be purchased too dearly at the price of that increased irritation and discord, which would certainly have resulted from an attempt on my part to enforce, in every instance, compliance with those rules, the observance of which I had contented myself with recommending in my Charge. I therefore deemed it right, after consultation with those whose opinions I was bound to respect, to inform the Clergy as opportunity offered, that I did not require them to observe that degree of rubrical strictness which I had spoken of as greatly to be desired." The passage for which we find room, to-day, succeeds the subject treated in the introductory part of the Charge.

"And this leads me again to protest, in the most earnest manner, against the publication by clergymen of our Church, of devotions and homilies, and questions to be put to penitents in confession, and hagiographies composed by, or principally derived from, authors of the Church of Rome, and tainted with its errors. I know of no more probable method of unsettling ardent and sensitive minds, of perverting them from the simplicity of Scripture truth and worship, and of smoothing the way for their passing into the bosom of a corrupt and deceitful Church. I confess I cannot understand how any person, professing to be a member of our own branch of the Church Catholic, can recollect it to his conscience to be in any way accessory to proceedings, the effect of which upon the minds of those who are imperfectly instructed, must be to diminish the seeming importance of those fundamental differences which separate the Churches of England and Rome—to make them dissatisfied with the doctrines and discipline of the one, and to habituate them to regard with complacency and in due time with affection, the worst errors of the other. I can understand this conduct on the part of one of that Society to whom it is permitted to disguise their real sentiments, and to assume any character which may best enable them to propagate the errors of Rome; but I cannot comprehend the self-delusion by which any person pursuing this course, can persuade himself that he is faithful to his solemn engagements as a clergyman of the English Church. I cannot but regard such a policy as more to be censured and feared than open, honest, undisguised hostility. Deeply as I deplore the loss of those who, from being amongst our Church's ablest and most zealous defenders, have become her bitterest revilers and assailants, I would rather see a member of our Communion pass over at once to the adversary's camp, and from thence hurl defiance and reproach against those whom he has deserted, than that he should continue amongst us only for the dishonest purpose of trying (and such purpose has, in one instance at least, been openly avowed), how much of the Romish system can be engrafted upon our own; in other words, how much of error can be engrafted upon truth; for this and nothing less than this, if we hold in good truth the doctrines embodied in our Articles of Religion, must we believe to be the difference."

THE HOME MISSION. Ireland.—We are happy to learn that a Home Mission has been established in the diocese of Meath, with the full approval of the Bishop. The Mission is strictly Diocesan, under Episcopal control, and subject to such rules as must satisfy the most scrupulous stickler for ecclesiastical order. We wish it God speed, and we hope that every other diocese will follow in the course of usefulness in which Meath has taken the lead.—ACHILL HERALD.

THE REV. DR. TATTERSHALL, Minister of St. Augustine's, Everton, Liverpool, died on the 29th of October last, after a severe but short illness of four days.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE.—The new Directors of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, at a meeting held last month, agreed to discontinue the conveyance of passengers on Sundays, on and after the 16th of this month, November. The mail only is now conveyed on the Sunday.

FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF CLERGYMEN.—The proceeds of a collection made at Christ Church, Montreal, in behalf of the above Fund, after a sermon by the Rev. W. A. Adamson, were £55 8s. 7d.

The Rev. Wm. Dawes, Rector of St. John's Church, Montreal, on Sunday the 8th inst. when a collection was taken up, amounting to £12 1s. 3d.

The Lord Bishop of Toronto has issued a Circular to request the Clergy of the Diocese to read, on the three Sundays succeeding the receipt of the Circular, at morning and evening service, immediately before the Litany, or before the Prayer for all Conditions of Men, the form of prayer for relief from death and scarcity, set forth by the Archbishop of Canterbury (see our number of October 29th) with the substitution, simply, of the word "dominions" instead of "islands" in the first paragraph of it.

PROTESTANTISM.—Events are now occurring in Hungary which are not unimportant. Your readers know doubtless, that towards the close of the sixteenth century, the greater portion of this country belonged to the Protestant communion. Since then the Romanists have recovered their former preponderance, either by bloody persecutions, or by jesuitical artifices. Unhappy Hungary has been put to fire and sword. Whole villages have been burnt, and the peasantry compelled by blows to go to mass. Atrocious barbarity, for which Rome evinced neither shame nor regret! There was besides, a law which forbade entering the protestant communion, under the severest penalties. But lapse of time, the progress of principles of tolerance, perhaps also certain political considerations, have induced the cabinet of Vienna to abrogate these oppressive laws. It is now allowed to every inhabitant of Hungary to adopt one church or another, Romanism or Protestantism, without annoyance.

This tolerance has produced a remarkable change. Formerly, there were, every year, 800 to 1000 protestants who embraced popery. Now it is just the reverse. Since the new law, there have been reckoned 900 conversions to the Reformed faith, and only 35 proselytes to Romanism. This movement has been very striking at Pesth and in other towns of Hungary. Several of the nobles, baron Deresenyi, count Waldeck, and even some members of the monastic orders, have become protestants.—New York Observer, from a French Correspondent.

TOLERANCE OF THE CHURCH OF ROME.—PENNSYLVANIA.—A Spanish corvette arrived lately with a government commissioner, and a bishop and priest of the church of Rome on board. The commissioner ordered the Baptist missionaries immediately to leave the Island, as the bishop and priest would take charge of the spiritual interests of the people. He assigned no cause, as far as I have been informed, but that such were his orders, as the Spanish Government admitted of no toleration in matters of religion, either in the mother country or in her colonies. The severity of this order was, however, relaxed after a few conferences; and they were allowed a year to remove with all that belonged to them, during which time the Rev. Mr. Sturgeon is allowed to officiate both in church and school. They are breaking up and removing to Bimbia, on the opposite coast, where they encourage themselves the Lord has work for them to do, and a blessing to bestow greater than here.—Western Episcopalian. [What would the Church of Rome say, if her missionaries were dealt with in the same manner in the British Colonies?]

REPORTED SECESSION OF A FAMILY TO THE CHURCH OF ROME.—A statement having been published by several London newspapers, upon the authority of the Dublin Evening Post, that the Rt. Hon. Charles Tennison D'Eyncourt, M. P. for Lambeth, with all his family, had conformed to the Church of Rome, that gentleman has addressed a letter to the Record to declare the statement erroneous. His oldest daughter had, to his great grief, joined the Church of Rome, but himself and every other member of the family "remain unshaken in their firm attachment to the Protestant religion."

GREENWOOD CEMETERY, NEW YORK.—The Moravian Christians have long ago set us an example in their places of interment and monumental structures and inscriptions, which we have just begun to imitate. Instead of gloomy vaults, enclosed in iron and rock; which the sunshine and the free air of heaven never visit, the green sod is the tomb of the departed brethren, the grass and sweet wild flowers its fitting garniture, while the simple but most touching inscription, "gone home," tells the passer-by what is the Christian's hope in death when he lies down to rest until the morning of the resurrection.

The feeling inspired by a walk through Greenwood Cemetery is in harmony with this. Repose is the prevailing spirit of the place. As we proceed, the dead are every where around us, in their beautiful and quiet resting places. They slumber in the pleasant shade of trees waving over them in fresh verdure and luxuriance. They sleep beneath gentle mounds on which the wild flowers grow as if scattered there by the hands of angels passing over them. They rest by the side of dim forest-paths or on the banks of quiet waters, whose unbroken depths reflect the blue heavens by day and the stars by night. Sweet is the sense of repose inspired by this rural city of the dead! As we wander through it, the wish rises involuntarily in our hearts that our grave may be in a place like this until the trump of the angel shall announce the resurrection morning.—Protestant Churchman.

VALIDATION OF THE STUDY OF MEDICINE.—At the distribution of prizes awarded to the most deserving medical students at the Queen's College, Birmingham, on the 22nd of last month, the Rev. J. C. Miller introduced the following remarks, which were loudly responded to by the assembled audience: "He had heard it said, that to be a medical student in London was to be a dissipated young man. Now he saw no reason why it should be so in Birmingham. There was also a charge of a still graver nature made against medical students. It was said sometimes that the researches they were called upon to make through the human frame led to Materialism and Infidelity. It would be a most mournful conclusion, indeed, if they were to turn the wonderful works of the Creator against the Creator himself, and derive from those researches conclusions in opposition to his revealed word. It was said in holy writ that they were 'fearfully and wonderfully made'; but they should recollect that these words were preceded with 'I will praise thee'—because I am fearfully and wonderfully made.' He hoped most sincerely that the researches which would be made in that College would lead to beneficial results. The more deeply they pursued their studies, the more would the works of their great Creator develop themselves before their eyes. If they pursued their studies impressed with the conviction of the importance of the great principles of religion, they would derive incalculable benefits from their studies, and contribute by their knowledge to the amelioration of a fallen and sorrowing world."

COLLECTION FOR MISSION SCHOOLS AT ACHILL. Previously acknowledged, £3 14 0 Since received from Novr. 19th. Sunday School of Trinity Church, Montreal,..... 6 0 0 " Mrs. E. Platt, do..... 5 0 0 " A Friend, Quebec,..... 0 2 6 20th. Anonymous,..... 0 1 3 £14 17 9 C. H. GATES.

FRENCH CHURCH DU SAINT SAUVEUR, NEW YORK. To the Editor of the Berean.

Dear Sir and Brother, Allow me to add to my last statement the following:— From Rev. W. Dawes, of St. John's,..... £0 10 0 " " M. Willoughby, of Montreal, 1 10 0 " St. James' Church, Kingston, after Sermons..... 8 1 3 " The Lord Bishop of Toronto, don. 1 10 0 £11 11 3 Yours gratefully, C. H. WILLIAMSON.

APPOINTMENTS UNDER THE SCHOOL-ACT: By His Excellency in Council, to be a Board of Examiners for

THE CITY OF MONTREAL:—Reverend James Ramsay, Messrs H. Hudson, V. G., Reverend Alexander Mathieson, Messrs L. V. L. Villeneuve, Reverend H. Wilkes, Messrs A. B. Trudeau, Rev. Charles Churehill, Jacques Viger, John Young, George Weekes, Frederick Griffin, Francois X. Valade, and Paul Filiatrault, Esquires. THE CITY OF QUEBEC:—Messrs Chs. Frs. Baillargeon, Reverend John Cook, Messrs Ant. M'Mahon, Reverend George Mackie, Messrs Patrick Esquire, Honble. A. W. Cochran, Jacques Cremazie, Legare, Esquire, Reverend David Drummond, Antoine Cazeau, and John Bonner, Esquires. And by His Excellency, upon the recommendation of Dr. Meilleur, Superintendent of Elem. Schools, to be School Commissioners for the City of Mont-

real: Messrs A. de Charbonnel, Rev. C. Bancroft, Messrs A. F. Trudeau, Rev. J. M. Cramp, Albert Furniss, Esquire, Reverend Caleb Strong, P. L. Letourneau, John Dougal, Pierre Beaubien, William Lunn, J. U. Beaudry, and Andrew Watson, Esquires.

To Correspondents:—Received W. A.—H. A.— pamphlet from R.—J. D.—A Subscriber, one of the pieces of poetry does not say who is the author of it, which is an objection.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED:—Mrs. D'Arcy Boulton, No. 53 to 156; Mrs. Mortimer, second volume; Mrs. Willoughby, two copies, No. 130 to 156; Messrs. T. G. Anderson, No. 49 to 152; Thomas Sawtell, No. 10 to 130; Howard & Co. No. 137 to 158; Thomas Mussen, No. 137 to 158; Andrew Hayes, No. 138 to 159; Robert Morris, No. 138 to 159; John J. Day, No. 138 to 159; Brown & Childs, No. 138 to 159; Edw. Pooler, No. 105 to 156; Wm. Poston, No. 136 to 157.

Local and Political Intelligence.

The 4th of Nov. mail from England, by the "Acadia" steamer, arrived on Saturday morning, after a very quick passage across the Atlantic. The "Great Western" steamer left Liverpool four days before the Acadia; and her arrival was announced in Montreal only a few minutes before her competitor. Since the last mail, nothing seems to have occurred of much consequence; the English journals being principally occupied with subjects which have for some time past engaged much of the public attention; viz. the distress in Ireland and the measures necessary to relieve it; the stranding of the "Great Britain" steamer, and other matters possessing more of local than general interest. The unfortunate steamer just named remains ashore in Dundrum Bay. Her owners are still making vigorous efforts to protect her in her present disastrous position, and to remove her into deep water: an experiment was about to be tried, under the direction of Mr. Mackintosh, where the power of gunpowder was to be applied towards effecting the desired object; but time only will show whether the effort is successful. The conduct of Captain Hosken has been severely criticized by the London Times and other leading journals; and, in addition to the direct pecuniary loss which he is said to sustain by the wreck of a vessel in which he was a large proprietor, it is likely that the late disaster will weaken, if not destroy, that public confidence in his skill and judgment which his former successful career in the "Great Western" had created.

With regard to Ireland, there seems but little improvement. We annex a paragraph from Willmer & Smith's paper on the subject.

"The news from Ireland is painful. There may be, probably there is, some exaggeration in the accounts of starvation and destitution; but, after making a liberal discount for every imaginable species of ingenuity on this head, enough remains to show that in various districts the poor people are in a wretched plight. But while there is so much misery stirring, the evil is increased by the conduct of the people themselves. The charitable interference of the Government seems to have destroyed that self-reliance, which, under the most favourable circumstances, is not a marked feature in the character of the nation. Instead of looking the evil boldly in the face, and putting their shoulders resolutely to the wheel, the peasantry in many parts of the country, where public works are being undertaken, in order to mitigate the evil, are higgling about the rate of wages, and actually demand a higher scale of remuneration from the Government than they were in the habit of receiving from private individuals! The Lord Lieutenant has been so much annoyed at the absence of all sympathy, and the want of gratitude on the part of the people, that he has given pre-emptory orders, where such annoyances prevail, to the servants of the Government to withdraw, and leave the dissentients to their remedy."

Lord John Russell has addressed an excellent letter to the Duke of Leinster, President of the Irish Agricultural Society, setting forth the duties of the Irish landlords and people in the present crisis, which is deserving of an attentive perusal. The Government have determined not to require the attendance of Parliament before the usual season, conceiving that the Irish members may be more useful by active exertions in their several counties than by making speeches in the House of Commons: it has also been decided not to open the ports for the free admission of grain. It will be observed, from the following report of the Liverpool Corn-market, that prices have considerably declined. Since our last report extensive sales of Wheat for shipment to Ireland have been made and to-day (Nov. 23) further large sales of foreign Wheat were effected for that purpose. At yesterday's market the trade bought very sparingly of Wheat, although holders submitted to a decline of 31 to 4d per 70 lbs for all descriptions, except hard Spanish, which alone sustained late prices. Irish Flour, upon a dull sale, gave way 2s per sack, and Staves, as well as Canadian, both free and in bond, met a very slow demand, at an abatement of 2s 6d per barrel.

The arrivals in Liverpool of timber-laden ships from Quebec have been numerous during the past month, consisting of 59 vessels, 23,481 tons, against 39 vessels, 24,235 tons last year, but the demand for consumption has also been on an extensive scale.

Letters from Ireland give sad accounts of the state of disorganization at present existing: the people showing, in many places, a disposition to obtain food by violence. The Government seem anxious to do all in their power towards the relief of the poor, by giving employment on a large scale; but they appear equally determined to repress lawless violence; and the following statement of the troops in Dublin shows the force concentrated in the capital.

"The 1st division of the 6th Dragoon Guards (the Carbiniers) disembarked from Liverpool at the North Wall Dublin, on the 31st ult., and marched into the Royal barracks, where they are to be stationed, making the third regiment of cavalry doing duty in this city. The garrison now consists of the 1st and 13th Light Dragoons, the Carbiniers, the 3rd Buffs, the 26th, 68th and 83rd Regiments of Infantry; the depot of the 45th, a troop of Horse Artillery, and three companies of foot ditto.

THE ADMIRALTY STATION AT COVE.—Active arrangements are in progress for the purpose of carrying out the intentions of the Board of Admiralty respecting the improvements at Cove. The workshops and stores suitable to a naval station are to be built on Haulbowline Island with all the expedition possible. Preparations are also being made to surround the island with a quay, according to a survey of the engineer, Captain James, and under his inspection. Part of the design is stated to be the construction of a pier for the secure reception of vessels.

The Repeat Rent has declined to £57 weekly! SWAMPING.—At the Police-court, Liverpool, last month, a fellow named McKenna, of Tithbarne-

street, on being fined £5 for an assault, swore several times at his misfortune, whereupon Mr. Rush-ton, very properly, to the great astonishment of the delinquent, fined him \$5, additional for swearing in court.

Her Majesty the Queen and the Prince-Consort are honouring some of the English Nobility with short visits. The next excursion of Her Majesty was to be to Atundel Castle, the seat of the Duke of Norfolk, a Roman Catholic nobleman. Precautions are to be observed to prevent the movements of the Royal party from being so strictly watched by reporters for the press as they have been, the publicity it gives to all the detail of their social intercourse having proved rather an annoyance.

Low Ross's Telescope.—A report has gone the round of the papers, to the effect that an attempt had been made, by some fanatics, coming from Cheltenham, at destroying the powerful Telescope erected by Lord Ross, and that the reason assigned for the attempt was, that it was blasphemous to pry thus into the works of the Almighty God. It now turns out that the account was a pure invention.

The Navy.—An Admiralty order has been received at her Majesty's dock-yard, Sheerness, for the following ships of war to be brought forward for commissioning with all possible expedition, viz:—The Waterloo, 120 guns; the Howe, 120 guns; the Asia, 81 guns; the Ganage, 81 guns; the Monarch 81 guns; the Hawke, 72 guns; Achilles, 72 guns; Russell, 72 guns; and Hercules, 72 guns. The following frigates are also nearly completed:—The Cornwall, 50 guns; Conqueror, 50 guns; Worcester, 50 guns; and Chichester, 50 guns. Many want but a few stores to complete them, when they are to be immediately put into commission and sent upon foreign service.—The artificers and mechanics have been compelled for some time past to stop in the usual hours allowed for their meals, and to work until quite dark, so as to complete the orders of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for foreign equipment. What can be the meaning or object of these hurried preparations? The largest and most powerful ships of war in the British navy are fitted and ordered for immediate service. The expenditure cannot surely be incurred for mere pastime or idle display. There must be some place to assail or protect—some injury to resent, or some right to assert. But where the one or other is, accounts say not.

The Continent.—In France the Journals still discuss the marriage of the Duc de Montpensier; the bridal party have arrived at home. Great distress and loss have been occasioned by dreadful floods in several of the French provinces; by which the communications between Paris, Lyons, Avignon, Marseilles, and all the south-eastern portions of France are cut off. Besides a great deal of other damage, the magnificent bridge over the Loire at Orleans, the viaduct connecting the Orleans and Versois Railway with the terminus in that city, has been swept away by the resistless fury of the torrent. It cost 6,000,000 francs in the erection, and will probably delay the opening of that line for at least two years to come.

The Senaphore de Marseilles, of the 20th instant, mentions that during the last twenty days it had rained incessantly in the south of France. The rivers Hurepau, the Durance, the Rhone, and their tributaries, had overflowed their banks, and on several points, interrupted the communications. On the 19th the lower part of Avignon was under water. At Tarascon the Rhone had risen, on the 18th, nearly 20 feet above its usual level, and the inhabitants apprehended a recurrence of the disasters of 1840. At Andreuxien, the part of the town situated on the Rhone has been levelled, comprising eighteen houses; and all the traces of the adjoining railway are lost. The barracks of the gendarmes are but a heap of ruins, and several persons perished. The number of houses destroyed at Roanne amount to 115; and of 400 boats, laden with merchandise, lying in the Loire or in the canal, and made fast to the quay, 270 were sunk. The most fatal episode of the disastrous day of the 19th at Roanne, was the loss of the municipal councillor, Meils, his son and some other persons who were upset in a boat within sight of hundreds of spectators and perished!

Portugal.—A royal decree, ordering the blockade of the river Douro, was issued at Lisbon on the 22nd October. This country is threatened with a fierce insurrection, occasioned by a court-intrigue by which the popular minister Palmella has been displaced and Saldaña entrusted with the chief power.—It is stated that the whole British squadron has entered the Tagus.

Vesuvius.—This volcano, which vomited forth lava after the earthquake in Tuscany, is still active; slight eruptions occur so frequently, that at the smoke crater seems all on fire, and at day the smoke forms a huge pillar. Great rains and inundations have taken place in the districts at the foot of the mountain, causing great loss of life and property.

The cholera had passed the line of the Russian quarantine on the borders of the Caspian Sea, and was raging throughout all the Tartar villages of the districts of Salgan and of Leukeran. A considerable number of Cossacks, forming the cordon on the Persian frontier, have likewise been attacked. From the East there is nothing of moment.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—The United States papers of the 16th instant, contain accounts of a second failure of the American steamers and vessels of war, in an attack on Alvarado in the vicinity of Vera Cruz, on the 16th Oct. It is stated that part of the same force had proceeded northward for an attack on Tobacco.

At the latest accounts from General Taylor he remained at Monterey, and it is supposed that no active steps will now be taken for the further prosecution of the war until congress meets in December. The recent elections have generally resulted in favour of the party opposed to the Government.

Santa Ana, on his march to San Luis, fell in with a conducta or land-convoy with 2,000,000 of dollars which he seized, alleging for reason the unsafety of its proceeding in the present disturbed state of the country.

STEAM FLOUR MILL.—The Bostonians have added, to the other improvements of their town, an elegant steam flour mill, with eight run of stones, that can grind 500 to 600 barrels of flour per day. It runs night and day, the motive power being two engines of sixty horse power, which will consume 2000 tons of anthracite coal per annum. The number of hands employed is fifty, exclusive of the female labour required to make bags, in which it is intended to pack flour for domestic use. The mill is under superintendence of millers from Rochester.

Lower Provinces.—The Nova Scotia Legislature is prorogued to the 12th December. It is feared that the melancholy death of Capt. Pilon, R. E. will delay the survey of the Halifax rail-road. The Master of a French Packet schooner, at Hal-

ifax from Newfoundland, reports that a man in St. Pierre, N. F., on the 7th instant, set fire to the magazine with the intention of blowing up the town. He failed, however, in fully effecting his purposes, and was himself blown to pieces in the attempt; a part of his head has been found. About thirty or forty houses were destroyed, and ten persons wounded, but none killed.

KINGSTON CITY AND DISTRICT.—It is some gratification to us, in the present embarrassed state of the monetary affairs of the city, to find that the amount of its indebtedness to the District has been enormously exaggerated. Instead of the debt being £2,200, as was stated on the floor of the House of Assembly, it has just been ascertained by a committee of conference not to exceed £101 4s. 8d. Something of a falling off here. We presume, however, that this is in addition to a debenture for £240 now held by the District.—News.

The BYTOWN PACKER states that a railroad is in course of construction by a private Company, Messrs. Egan, Amund & Wright, and will be completed next spring from the Chaudiere to the Chatts' Lakes. The length is not stated. It will be a wooden railway, on Prosser's principle, and, in combination with the steamers now building or built, will be a vast improvement in that line of communication.

MUNICIPAL.—At a meeting of the City Council held on Friday last, and in conformity with notice given at a previous meeting, Councillor Rousseau moved, seconded by Councillor Guay, that the Police, actually composed of 33 men, be reduced to 25 men from the 1st December next to the 1st May, 1847, and that the wages of the men be also reduced from 3s to 2s 6d per day.

After a short discussion the motion was put to the vote, and lost by a division of 9 to 3. The Gazette mentions that Mr. ROBERT SANDS of the Royal Engineer Department, has removed from Kingston, Canada West, and entered upon the duties of District Clerk of Works at this station, vice Mr. HENRY WRIGHT, who has proceeded to England.

IMPENDING SOLEMNS TO DEPART.—Two individuals were recently condemned, for the above offence, to pay the penalty of £10 sterling each, with costs, and to be committed for 6 months, or for such further time as the penalty shall remain unpaid. Lord Elgin arrived in London from Scotland, on the 31st ult.; the day of his departure for Canada is not mentioned.

THE WEATHER since the last issue of the BERNAN, was at first rather wet, but still very mild for the advanced state of the season. On Monday night, after several days of rain, it cleared up and became cold; that night there was a sharp frost; on Tuesday the air was clear and cold, with a fine westerly breeze; there has been a fall of snow since last night.

Many of the outward bound vessels have been delayed by the difficulty of getting crews; the enormous wages of £20 stg. per month and even more being demanded by seamen. Similar difficulty is experienced every year at the close of navigation, and is often the cause of disasters, besides entailing a ruinous expense on the ship-owner. The present system of engaging seamen seems faulty; it is certainly not successful; and it is time that a different system were pursued.

The Governor General has been pleased to grant a reprieve to a man named Robert, who was condemned to death at Three Rivers for an outrage upon his own daughter.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—The Honorable Christopher Alexander Hagerman to be a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council, for the purpose of constituting the Court of Appeals in that part of the Province formerly Upper Canada.

The Honorable Andrew William Cochran, and the Honorable Louis Panet, to be Commissioners under the Act 9 cap. 62, for the relief of the sufferers by the great fires in the city of Quebec. Francois Xavier Perrault and Pierre Antoine Doucet, Esquires, to be joint Clerk of the Peace in and for the district of Quebec.

George C. V. Buchanan, Esquire, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor in all H. M.'s Courts of Justice in Lower Canada. This gentleman, like Mr. G. Macrae, recently admitted, pursued his studies in the office of John Rose, Esq., Montreal, and passed an examination, much to his credit, before His Honour Mr. Justice Rolland.

H. M. Troopship BELLISLE, from Quebec and Halifax, arrived at Sheerness on the 30th ult. The new York and London Packet ship MEDIATOR (Rev. H. Sewell and lady among the passengers) was telegraphed at Portsmouth on the 2nd instant.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

- Nov. 19th. Schr Misco, Conson, 28rd Oct. Miranichi, Symes & Co., fish, 23 pas. 21st. Schr. Felix, Genoir, 15th Sept., New York, Noad & Co., general. 23rd. Schr. Minna, Toby, 23rd Aug., Malaga, W. Price & Co., fruit. 24th. Schr. Mary & Margaret, Hoffman, 25 days, Labrador, Noad & Co., herrings and oil.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

- The bark Cleopatra, Davis, hence for Davenport, has put back to port, having received some damage in the gale of last week, off Kamouraska. A Schooner from River Ouelle, laden with wheat, was totally wrecked during the same gale, and three lives lost. The brig Lord Lovat, Croman, arrived at Halifax on the 13th instant, in 5 days from Quebec. Arrived at Paspheine, Nov. 3rd, brig C. T. Sutton, LeBouillier, master, from Cadiz. Sailed from Paspheine, for Cadiz, Nov. 9th, brig Teazer, Hamier, master. The master of the Calcutta, hence for London, returned on Monday for assistance; his crew refusing to weigh the anchor. The Marion, hence for Cardiff, came in contact with a vessel off St. Andre, and had her stern stove in and one mast carried away. A Schooner, from Kamouraska, laden with barley, was wrecked at Cap St. Ignace, last week, and it is said that three persons on board have perished.

A letter from Trois Pistoles mentions the total loss of the Brig Scotsman, Jameson, with a general cargo from Montreal to Liverpool: she went on the rocks off the Island, in an easterly gale on Friday night, but was forced off and sunk in deep water. The crew, 9 in number, took to the boats, but were all

lost except one man. The Bark Marquis Wellesley, Tierney, hence for New Ross, went ashore in the same gale, off St. Simon, and a schooner was wrecked on Grosse Isle, opposite Kamouraska. The Brig Marquis of Normandy, for Liverpool, was also dismasted; and a steamer is going down to bring her up. The Steamer N. America returned on Tuesday night with the ship Marion in tow.

The Light-ship arrived yesterday from her station in the Traverse. The only vessels then in port were the Zealous, Midas, Vigilant, Hartland; all ready for sea; Sir R. Jackson, Minna and Cleopatra.

The arrivals this year from sea to the 24th Novr. are 1439 vessels, measuring 573,208 tons, the number of arrivals being less than those of last year at the same period by 36, but the measurement greater by 13,456 tons.

MARRIED.

At St. Thomas's Church, Montreal, on the 3rd inst., by the Rev. Chas. Bancroft, William Spragge, Esq., of Montreal, to Martha Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Molson, Esq., of the same place.

At St. George's Chapel, Montreal, on the 18th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Bethune, A. K. Lavicourt, Esq., to Primrose Marion, eldest daughter of the late T. M. Smith, Esq., all of Montreal.

At Montreal, on Wednesday, the 18th inst., by the Revd. T. J. Lyons, of New York, A. Joseph, Esquire, J. P., of Quebec, to Sophia, youngest daughter of the late Samuel David, Esquire.

At Boston, William Henry Boulton, Esq., Mayor of Toronto, and M. P. P., to Henriette Elizabeth, only daughter of LeChevalier Thos. Dixon, Consul for H. M. the King of the Netherlands at the city of Boston.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 24th Nov., 1846.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Item, Price. Includes Beef, Mutton, Ditto, Lamb, Potatoes, Maple Sugar, Oats, Hay, Straw, Fire-wood, Cheese, Butter, Ditto, Veal, Pork, Eggs.

THE undersigned would invite attention to the following English and American publications:

- The entire and beautifully Illustrated Works of George Virtue, Ivy Lane, London, for which the subscriber is agent, together with a variety of Standard Religious, Literary and Scientific works from the house of Messrs. Harper and other publishers of New York, viz.: Virtue's Illustrated Bible, each part embellished with a superb steel engraving, 1s. 6d. Christian in Palestine, or Scenes of Sacred History, with four engravings in each part, 3s. Gems of European Art, or the Best of the Best Masters, in parts, at 7s. The People's Gallery of Engravings, in parts with four engravings each, at 2s. 3d. The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland. In parts, at 3s. Finden's Ports, Harbors, and Watering Places of Great Britain. In 3 parts, at 3s. each. Illustrated Shakespeare, in parts, 1s. 6d. The complete Works of Robert Burns, Illustrated, 2s. 3d. per part. Domestic Architecture, containing a History of the science and principles of designing Public Buildings, Private Dwellings, Country Mansions, and Suburban Villas, 3s. per part. France, Illustrated Drawings by Thomas Allan, Esq., and descriptions by the Rev. G. N. Wright, M. A. To be had either in French or English, 3s. per part. Pictorial History of England, Ireland & Scotland, prepared by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, reprinted by Harper & Brothers at 1s. 6d. per part. Penny Magazine, 170 pages in each part, at 1s. 6d. per part. Together with a great variety of monthly periodicals. Copy specimens left at Messrs. T. Cary & Co.'s, where subscriptions may be given.

ROBT. W. LAY.

The Agent will also canvass for the works. Quebec, 26th Nov., 1846.

BRADFORD'S

Coffee, Tea, French and Italian Sauce & Pickle Warehouse, No. 65, St. Louis Street.

JUST received, by the DOUGLAS and other vessels, and for sale, a choice assortment of ENGLISH GROCERIES, comprising the finest qualities of Souchoon, Old Hyson, Young Hyson, and FLOWERY PEKOE TEAS; MOCHA and JAMAICA COFFEE; also 25 baskets of CHESHIRE and 10 cases of NORTH WILTSHIRE CHEESE. Quebec, 26th Nov. 1846.

HARDWARE! No. 20, HARDWARE!!

FABRIQUE STREET.

MORRILL & BLIGHT,

BEG respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they have now received their Fall supplies, comprising a very general and well selected assortment, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH or approved credit. Quebec, 26th November, 1846.

COOKING STOVES.

THE Subscriber has now on hand a complete assortment of Cooking, Parlour, and other fancy Stoves, from the well known manufactory of Wm. Rodden, Montreal. The superiority of these Stoves is now so generally admitted that they require no puffing. Their strength, beauty, and thickness of metal offer great advantages over the thin American Stoves, which invariably warp when exposed to the heat required in this climate.

HENRY S. SCOTT,

Upper Town Market. N. B. A few American Cooking Stoves on hand, will be sold at much reduced prices to close them. Quebec, Nov. 19th, 1846.

THOMAS ANDREWS, BEGS to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business; and hopes a continuance of the same. Always on hand a general assortment of Kitchen Utensils; and every description of TIN-WARE made to order. 13 Buade Street, Upper Town. 26th Novr. 1846.

PIANOS.

IN addition to their Stock of PIANOS on hand, the undersigned have just received a new assortment, which they will sell at low prices. J. H. WYSE & Co. No. 26, Mountain Street, 11, Palace Street. N. B. PIANOS to let. Quebec, 26th November, 1846.

W. LECHÉMINANT, No. 4, Fabrique Street.

HAS just received and offers for sale the following choice lot of HAND PICKED APPLES, viz:— 75 Barrels Greenings, 50 Do. Fameuses, 20 Do. Spitzensburge, —ALSO— Daily expected a small lot of Spanish Grapes. Quebec, 19th Nov. 1846.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

HENRY KNIGHT begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to spare no effort to ensure a continuance of their support. H. K. also writes an inspection of his stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., having just received per "Safeguard" and "Pearl" from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate prices. No. 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 19th Nov. 1846.

FOR SALE.

A CONSIGNMENT OF ENGLISH SHIP'S BLOCKS by WELCH & DAVIES. Quebec, 19th Nov. 1846.

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent has been declared upon the amount of the Capital Stock, and the same will be payable at the Bank, on or after TUESDAY, the 1st of DECEMBER next. The Transfer Book will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th of NOVEMBER next. By Order of the Board. NOAH FREER, Cashier. Quebec, 19th November, 1846.

FOR SALE, No. 6, NOTRE DAME STREET, LOWER TOWN.

ONE HUNDRED Boxes Glass 7 1/2 6 1/2, 20 Barrels Bottled Sherry, 10 Qr. Casks Port Wine, 1 Pipe & 5 Qr. Casks superior Madeira, 25 Casks Burton Ale, 15 Hhds Leaf Tobacco, 5 Casks Epsom Salts. J. R. HEALEY. Quebec, Nov. 12th, 1846.

QUEBEC DISPENSARY.

THE Subscriber, successor of the late J. J. SIMS, Apothecary, Chemist and Druggist, in soliciting a share of public patronage, respectfully begs to acquaint his friends and the public in general—that he has received per late arrivals a very select assortment of Genuine English Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, &c. &c. —ALSO— A small lot of very fine MONTREAL HONEY. G. G. ARDOUIN, Corner of Seminary and Hope Street, Upper Town Market. Quebec, 12th Nov., 1846.

SPLENDID

NEW & FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY, WATCHES, GLOCKS, &c.

THE Subscribers have just received per "Lady Seaton" and "Douglas," from London, a splendid assortment of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c. far surpassing in richness, variety, and extent, any they have hitherto imported; also, CHESSMEN, BOARDS, LADY'S COMPANIONS, and Mechanical Railway or Fantasmata Chimney Ornaments. M. ARDOUIN & SON, 60, St. John Street. N. B.—Old Gold, Silver, Plate and Watches bought or taken in exchange. Quebec, 12th November, 1846.

GOSPEL AID SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL SALE will be held (D. V.) on TUESDAY, the 22nd, and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of the ensuing month of DECEMBER, in the room formerly the Library of the House of Assembly, commencing each day at noon. Donations and contributions are respectfully solicited; and will be thankfully received by Mrs. SCHAW, President, and by the following ladies of the Committee:— Mrs. TEMPLE, Mrs. J. A. SEWELL, Mrs. J. ROSS, Mrs. PENNEY, Mrs. GATES, Mrs. S. NEWTON, Miss WURTELE, Miss FLETCHER, Miss TREMAIN, Miss BURTON, Secy. Quebec, 5th Novr., 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

FEW Cases German Woollens ex "Perseverance" from Hamburg—consisting of Ladies' and Children's Caps, of Berlin Wool, Children's Dresses and Seville Cloaks, Gentlemen's and Boy's Caps, Children's Stockings, Socks and Gloves, Mulls and Boas of Berlin Wool, Shawls, Pellerines and Comforters, &c. —ALSO— One Case Egyptian and Cerneanx Shawls. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul's Street. 2nd Sept. 1846.

ROBERT CAIRNS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, St. Louis Street, Place d'Armes. IN thanking those Gentlemen who have for so many years extended their support to him; begs respectfully to announce the receipt of a choice assortment of Goods suitable for the season per Douglas, from London; and as every care has been taken in their selection, he can confidently recommend them as being superior to anything hitherto imported. He would therefore solicit a continuance of their patronage, and all orders entrusted to him shall be executed with every care and attention to ensure satisfaction. Quebec, 5th November, 1846. 2 m

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BRITISH AND CANADIAN FUR WAREHOUSE.

W. S. HENDERSON & CO. HAVE just received per Great Britain, Lady Seaton, and Pearl, a large Stock of Goods in the FUR LINE, selected in July last by their W. S. H., who visited Europe for that purpose, which, added to an immense stock of Goods manufactured on their own premises from Skins the produce of this continent, presents one of the most complete as well as the most valuable stock of FURS ever before offered in this market.

WHOLESALE. The Stock of Goods intended for this department is unusually large, and will be sold low. Terms—under £25 cash; above that sum an approved note at 4 months. Every description of Furs made to order, or cleaned or altered to the present Style. All Goods returnable after sale if not approved of. NO SECOND PRICE. Quebec, 29th October, 1846. h

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned on behalf of themselves and their associates, at the next session of the Legislature, for an Act to Incorporate a Joint Stock Company, to work mines of Copper and other minerals on the Lands and Islands bordering on Lakes Superior and Huron, in Upper Canada, under the name of the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association.

PETER PATTERSON, HENRY LEMESURIER, JOHN BONNER, WILLIAM PERRY, THOMAS WILLIAM LLOYD. Quebec, 29th October, 1846.

EDUCATION.

E. AHERN, master of the British and Canadian School, begs respectfully to state that he intends to open an EVENING SCHOOL on MONDAY, 16th instant. Terms to be known at the B. & C. School-house, in St. Rochs. Payments to be made in advance. Quebec, 10th Nov., 1846.

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, 29th October, 1846.



MACKEREL AND HERRINGS. JUST Received ex Schr. Collector, from Gysbo-rough, and for Sale by the Subscriber: 232 Barrels Mackerel 142 do. Herrings 88 do. Arichat Herrings 2 Half Barrels do. do. 1 Barrel Codfish 1 do. Shad. J. W. LEAYCRAFT, Exchange Wharf. Quebec, 29th October, 1846.

BUCK-WHEAT AND INDIAN CORN MEAL. THE Subscriber has just received a small supply of the above. —ON HAND— Sperm, Belmont Sperm, Imperial, and Composite Candles, Sperm, Olive, Porpoise, and Pale Seal Oils. M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 13, Fabrique St. 5th Novr. 1846.

JUST RECEIVED—FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. BEST ENGLISH CHEESE, Cheddar, Berkeley, Gloster and Truckles, —ALSO— Best Silvered and Black Lead. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 2nd October, 1846.

JUST RECEIVED ex "Brenda," from Donegal, and for Sale by the Subscriber— 8 Dozens Long handled Steeled Spades, 2 do. Lady or Border do. 2 do. Ballast Shovels (steeled), 1 C. Steeled Socket Shovels. —ALSO— Now landing ex "Syria," from Liverpool— 50 Bags Saltpetre, 300 Boxes Charcoal Tin Plates 1 C, 100 do. do. do. I X, 147 do. do. do. I C W, 60 Bundles Hoop Iron, 1 1/2 Inch, 240 do. do. 1 1/2 do. 100 do. do. 1 1/2 do. 30 Tons No. 1, Garthsherrie Pig Iron. Landing ex "Rockshire," from Liverpool— 150 Boxes I. C. Tin Plates, 50 do. I. X. do. 116 Half-Chests Twankay Tea, 400 Boxes (Polished) Charcoal Canada Plates, 100 Tons Coals. THOMAS FROSTE, St. Peter Street. Quebec, 29th Octr. 1846.

South's Corner.

SPARKIE, THE SHEEP-DOG.

When we came to the ground where the sheep should have been, there was not one of them above the snow. Here and there, at a great distance from each other, we could perceive the heads or horns of stragglers appearing; and these were easily got out: but when we had collected these few, we could find no more. They had been lying all abroad in a scattered state when the storm came on, and were covered over, just as they had been lying. It was in a kind of sloping ground, that lay half beneath the wind, and the snow was uniformly from six to eight feet deep. Under this the sheep were lying scattered over at least one hundred acres of heathery ground. It was a very ill-looking concern. We went about boring with our long poles, and often did not find one in a quarter of an hour. But at length a white shaggy colly, named Sparkie, that belonged to the cowherd boy, seemed to have comprehended something of our perplexity, for we observed him plying and scraping in the snow with great violence, and always looking over his shoulder to us. On going to the spot, we found that he had marked straight above a sheep. From that he flew to another, and so on to another, as fast as we could dig them out, and ten times faster, for he sometimes had twenty or thirty holes marked beforehand.

We got out three hundred of that division before night, and about half as many on the other parts of the farm, in addition to those we had rescued the day before; and the greater part of these would have been lost, had it not been for the voluntary exertions of Sparkie. Before the snow went away (which lay only eight days) we had got out every sheep on the farm, either dead or alive, except four; and that these were not found was not Sparkie's blame, for though they were buried below a mountain of snow at least fifty feet deep, he had again and again marked on the top of it above them. The sheep were all living when we found them; but those that were buried in the snow to a certain depth, being, I suppose, in a warm, half-sulfurated state, though on being taken out they bounded away like roes, were instantly paralyzed by the sudden change of atmosphere, and fell down, deprived of all power in their limbs. We had great numbers of these to carry home and feed with the hand; but others that were buried very deep, died outright in a few minutes. We did not, however, lose above sixty in all; but I am certain Sparkie saved us at least two hundred.—Hogg's Shepherd's Calendar.

OLD HARDY, THE GREENWICH HOSPITAL DOG.

Died last week, of extreme old age, a noted dependant on Greenwich Hospital, named "Old Hardy." Some ten years ago a large water-dog, of the Russian breed, escaped from a vessel when off Greenwich, and wandered about that town for several days, without any one paying any particular attention to him. During that period a child, while at play on the esplanade of the Royal College, fell into the river, and would have met a watery grave but for the timely assistance of the stray animal. He had been watching there for his lost ship; and, on observing the accident, he plunged over the pier, seized the child, and swam with it a considerable distance to the landing place. Such an heroic action attracted the sympathy of the old tars, and the noble animal now shared the rations of many a mess. Nor was this liberality confined to the pensioners, but was shared in by the governor, Sir T. Hardy, from whose patronage and kindness to him he received the soubriquet of "Old Hardy." The dog now found his way into the hospital, and took up his quarters in the main guardhouse. He never attached himself particularly to any individual, but was constantly to be found among the men on duty for the day, to whom he became a valuable assistant, and in whose mess he was a welcome mate. It is a regulation of the hospital to exclude all dogs unless led by their owners, and Old Hardy soon took upon himself this office—a duty which he carried out to the letter, as well as to the discomfort of many an unfortunate cur that dared to intrude. Among the visitors he had many patrons, and a half-penny or a penny bestowed upon him was immediately carried to the tripe shop in the market, where he would deposit the money on the counter, and wait for the full value of it. He knew the difference betwixt the two coins, and a farthing he would refuse with scorn. Latterly he would not go to market alone, but when he received any gift he would go to the guardhouse, show his money, and appear restless until some one offered to accompany him. It is supposed that he had been frequently waylaid and robbed, his old age preventing his avoiding or resenting such an outrage, and that he adopted that mode for security. The late warm weather was a severe trial to "Old Hardy."—He was a noble appendage to a seaman's institution, as a finer specimen of the curly-haired water-dog was rarely to be seen. The old pensioners buried him in the shrubbery, betwixt the outer and inner west gates.—Globe.

JAMES WATT, AS AN INSTRUMENT-MAKER.

Watt had scarcely attained his twenty-first year when he set up his shop at the College of Glasgow; he had for his patrons, Adam Smith, author of the famous treatise on "The Wealth of Nations"; Black, author of "The Doctrine of Fluxions"; and one of the most distinguished chemists of the eighteenth century; and Robert Simpson, the restorer of some of the most valuable fragments of ancient geometry. These men considered that they had done nothing more than rescue an expert workman from the oppression of the trades' corporations; but they were not slow to discover "l'homme d'élite," and to extend to him the most lively friendship. The students of the University also aspired to the honour of sharing the intimacy of Watt. Finally, his shop—yes, gen-

lemen, his shop!—became a sort of academy, where all the illustrious men of Glasgow resorted to discuss the most refined speculations in art, literature, and science. I should never, in fact, have dared to tell you what was the part taken in these discussions by the youthful workman in his twenty-first year, had I not obtained the following valuable, and, as yet, unpublished memorandum of one of the most illustrious contributors to the Encyclopædia Britannica.—"Although at that time only a student, I had," says Professor Robinson, "sufficient vanity to conceive myself no mean proficient in my favourite studies of mechanics and physics, when I introduced myself to Watt; and I also acknowledge that I was not a little mortified at finding to how great an extent the young workman was my superior. The moment any difficulties occurred to our studies in the University, whatever its nature, we immediately resorted to our artificer. Once set going, each subject became to him matter of serious study and discovery. Never did he leave it, when once taken up, until he had thoroughly cleared the whole matter in hand, whether by reducing it to nothing at all, or deducing from it an important and substantial result. On one occasion, the solution required appeared to render it necessary to read part of Leopold's Theatrum Machinarum; Watt instantly learned German. In another instance, and for a similar object, he learned Italian. The native simplicity of the young artificer conciliated for him, on the spot, the good-will of all who addressed him. Although I have, since that time, acquired considerable knowledge of the world, I am forced to acknowledge that it is not in my power to adduce a second example of attachment, so sincere and universal, directed to a person of incontestible superiority. It is true that this superiority was veiled under the most amiable candour, and was united to a sincere wish to do ample justice to the merits of every one. Watt used, indeed, to indulge this amiable disposition, by attributing to the invention of his friends many things which were only his own ideas reproduced in a different shape. I have the better right to insist," says Robinson, "upon this rare disposition of mind, as I have personally experienced its effects." I leave it to you gentlemen, to decide whether it was not equally honourable to pronounce that last sentence, as to give occasion for it.—M. Arago's Life of James Watt.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN INSTITUTION AT SAVERDUN.

[The Rev. A. Sillery, an Irish clergyman, now travelling in France, gives the following account in the Dublin Christian Examiner, of a recent visit to the Orphan Institute of Saverdun.]

This visit was to me a real enjoyment; I was delighted with all I had heard and seen. I was received into the house of a French Protestant gentleman, of landed property in that country, and one who had been many years member of the French Parliament, with all the promptness and warmth of Irish hospitality. The gentleman, son, and daughter-in-law, formed a pious family, and were devoted to the interests of the Orphan Institution. There I formed the pleasing and Christian acquaintance of several Protestant gentlemen and ladies, all followers of the Saviour—humble, simple, warm-hearted, and devoted to his glory. I have uniformly found, in the French Christian of every rank, a simplicity and heartiness truly delightful. I was completely at home and at my ease, at once, with all these respectable persons, seen then by me for the first time—we had, indeed, the unity of the spirit, and the bond of Christian affection. How sweet is that unity, how pure and elevated is such affection! The old gentleman in whose house I was so frankly and affectionately received, conducted me to the Protestant church. In the first service, the pious and talented pastor delivered an able sermon on regeneration; the second service was the instruction of a host of children—partly catechetically, partly lecture; then came a service more familiar than that of the morning, which concluded with an excellent lecture on self-denial, and on devotion to the service of Christ, and the advancement of his kingdom. The ninety-two orphans, in their clean and decent Sunday dress, occupied their places at each service in the church. I heard them sing their hymns. I visited the institution several times during the day, and at six o'clock on Monday morning I was present at their religious instruction, which commences each morning at that hour, and continues till half-past seven o'clock. Most instructive and impressive were the exposition of Scripture and exhortations made by the truly zealous, pious, and respectable director of the institution. This servant of God was formerly a captain in the army, and was induced to undertake the office of director from zeal for God's glory. The small salary given for this office he hands back to the excellent bankers, the Messrs. Courtois, in Toulouse, who informed me it was all given in donations to different societies. The old gentleman who conducted me took his place along with me beside the director on a platform, and lent his countenance and assistance to the instruction. The scene was truly delightful. The moral atmosphere around these children conveys a hallowing influence—the salvation of the soul, the glory of the Saviour are the prime objects of this institution. A large farm of ground belongs to it, in which the boys work in turns, learning and practising improved principles of agriculture. Workshops surround the building, where they learn trades, and many acquire the business of florists and agriculturists in a large garden adjoining. These children obtain various branches of useful learning, are trained up in the knowledge of the gospel truths, and go forth into the world prepared to gain a livelihood by the pursuit of agriculture, trades, or the office of teachers in schools. The com-

mitted are all highly respectable and pious persons, and, with the excellent pastor of Saverdun, they present a noble and cheering specimen of the French Reformed Church. Oh! that the whole church had the same life and the same zeal as the Christians of Saverdun!—Continental Echo.

THE BIBLE AT MANCHESTER.

One of the most remarkable Meetings ever held for the British and Foreign Bible Society has just taken place at Manchester. The Meeting was held in the Free-trade Hall, which was densely crowded on the occasion. The Bishop of Chester presided, and amongst those present were Mr. Stowell and other clergymen of the Established Church, Dr. Hannah, Dr. Halley, Mr. Fletcher, and other ministers and gentlemen. The Report was an ordinary document, detailing the facts connected with the wonderful dissemination of the holy Scriptures in this town during the past year. No preconceived plan, it was stated, was formed towards this remarkable movement, which has issued in the circulation of a larger number of Bibles and Testaments in the last year than all the issues of the preceding twelve years. A few friends belonging to Manchester, staying at Blackpool, simply commencing energetic operations there, originally suggested the idea of renewed activity in this large town; towards which, the Report states, the cheapening and beauty of the Bible society's copies, the spread of education in Sunday-schools, and the improved circumstances of the poor, no doubt have contributed. The Sunday-schools commenced the work, it was carried on in the mills and factories, chiefly through the medium of teachers, clerks, &c.; but generally it has been a circulation among the humbler classes, by an instrumentality raised up principally from themselves. One Sunday-school alone circulated 13,000 copies, amounting to 20,776! In one period 1,000 a-day were issued from the Depository; in the whole year, 96,000 copies. It was stated that Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, Leeds, and Huddersfield had partaken of the influence. One gentleman,—the late Mr. Thomas Gisborne,—had sent the Society, through the Bishop of Chester, 500l., to help to meet the loss of the Society on the issue of such vast numbers of the Scriptures at less than cost price. Mr. Brandram also stated, that in Darlington the circulation rose last year from 3,000 to 7,000. A lady had circulated 600 copies by her own unaided exertions. The Parent Society has issued during the past year about a million and-a-half copies of the holy Scriptures; a million being for England and the colonies alone. The Secretary detailed some stirring foreign operations, among which was an extraordinary circulation of the Bible at the Cape of Good Hope, and the grant of 1,000l. to the London Missionary Society, towards a printing establishment in China,—it being impossible to supply the Scriptures to that country, equal to the greatly increased demand, by the former instrumentality. Mr. Brandram delighted the audience by stating that the Society's funds for the last half-year, as compared with the corresponding half last year, were larger by 17,000l.; the payments for the same period being 25,000l. beyond those of the previous year. Such were some of the statistical details which engaged the attention of the Meeting for several hours.—Record.

INCREASE OF MANCHESTER.

In the year 1774, according to a census then taken, the parish of Manchester contained 41,032 inhabitants; according to the Parliamentary census of 1831 it contained a population of 270,961. Eight years have elapsed since that period, and it may fairly be presumed, that the present population will amount to at least 300,000 souls! Such an increase to take place in a period within the memory of many individuals is perhaps unparalleled. There are many old inhabitants living who recollect the town when very circumscribed in its limits. They remember a time, for instance, when Ardwick-green, now connected with the town by continuous lines of houses, was a long country walk; when the site of the present substantial warehouses in Newmarket-buildings was a pool of water; when the present handsome sheet of water in front of the Infirmary was a stagnant pond; when Oxford-road and Lower Mosley-street, and all the districts beyond, were yet fields and gardens; when High-street and Cannon-street, and the upper end of Market-street, and St. Anne's-square, were private dwellings. They can recollect the first factory erected in the town, the one in Miller's-lane, and the crowds of people that flocked to see the high chimney belonging to it, when it was in progress of erection—they remember Strangeways, when a public-house, its bowling-green, and the pile called Strangeways Hall, were the only encroachments on green fields and pastures stretching even to Hunt's Bank; they tell of the time when a coach to Liverpool started at six o'clock in the morning, and reached its destination at the same hour in the evening. To the present generation the reminiscences of these not very aged individuals seem marvellous, but their accuracy is unquestionable. It is within the last sixty years that Manchester has multiplied its population by seven, and has risen from comparatively a small town to be one of the most populous and important places in the world.—Manchester as it is, 1839.

A CLOCK ON A NEW PLAN.—Galignani mentions that a watchmaker of Paris has constructed a clock of a curious and most ingenious nature. It is made with eleven dials. The principal dial shows the hours alone; a transparent one, immediately below the former, shows the progression and retrogression of the sun; two others also transparent, and through which the mechanism of this immense machine can be seen, mark, the one the days of the month, the other the seconds. Eight square

enamelled dials are arranged round the two sides of the pendulum, and show the hour in each of the following cities, London, Algiers, Alexandria, St. Helena, Otaheite, Canton, New York, and St. Petersburg. Each of the three dials is marked with 24 hours instead of 12, so as to show the hours of the day and those of the night. Lastly, the pendulum carries a large metrical scale, indicating the degree of expansion and contraction of metal. This clock cost 14,000 francs, or about £600.

ADVICE FROM THE DUKE TO LETTER-WRITERS.—In reply to an illegible letter from a Liverpool lady, the Duke of Wellington gave her a piece of good advice, which may prove of use to more than the person to whom it was addressed:—"London, Feb. 13, 1813.—Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington presents his compliments to Mrs. C.—He really regrets much that he has not been able to read her letter. He entreats her to write in a plain hand, in dark ink, and in a few words, what her commands are. Mrs. C.—, Liverpool."

SILENT INFLUENCE.—It is the bubbling spring which flows gently, the little rivulet which slides through the meadows, and which runs along, day and night, by the farm-house, that is useful, rather than the swollen flood, or the warring cataract. Niagara excites our wonder, and we stand amazed at the power and greatness of God there, as he "pours it from the hollow of his hand." But one Niagara is enough for the continent, or the world; while the same world requires thousands, and tens of thousands, of silver fountains and gently-flowing rivulets, that water every farm and meadow, and every garden, and that shall flow on, every day, and every night, with their gentle, quiet beauty. So with the acts of our lives. It is not by great deeds alone, like those of the martyrs, that good is to be done; it is by the daily and quiet virtues of life,—the Christian temper, the meek forbearance, the spirit of forgiveness, in the husband, the wife, the father, the mother, the brother, the sister, the friend, the neighbour, that good is to be done.—Rec. Albert Barnes.

OVER-RAPID TEACHING.

One fault in our schools is, that there is too much in them of the hot-bed process of education. This consists in putting scholars upon studies prematurely, before their minds are sufficiently strong to comprehend the subject, and carrying them forward with a rapidity inconsistent with thorough teaching,—a fault partly of teachers, and partly of parents. Competition and rivalry among teachers are constantly urging them to press forward. It will surely contribute not a little to the celebrity of a school, and the reputation of a teacher, as the world judges, if he can carry his pupils over as much ground in two years as others can in five; and turn out as good scholars at fourteen as others can at seventeen. It would seem to be a saving of two or three years of expense and time. And, moreover, it will greatly administer to the gratification of a parent's vanity to see his child so far in advance of his coevals. But, in truth, this is all mere show. There is no real saving either of time or expense; but a great sacrifice of that which is infinitely more valuable, and which years and gold cannot regain. There are laws of development in the spiritual as well as in the vegetable and animal world, which it is not safe to disregard. If we would have the young plant, or the young animal, endure long and produce much, we must not overtask it while it is young. So in the spiritual world, with the law of mind. In the work of education, let every thing be unfolded in its proper time, degree, and manner. Let it have a regular birth, growth, and maturity. Let the young mind grapple with what it can master. If we lay upon the child often or twelve years of age the studies suited to one of fifteen or sixteen, and by the stimulus of emulation and medals, and by the stimulus of influences, enable him to sustain it, we may, for a time, seem to hasten the work of education; but we shall find that a shock has been given to the whole intellectual and moral fabric, to a recovery from which a lifetime will not be sufficient. Parental pride may be gratified at the result, but enlightened benevolence, both in heaven and on earth, will weep in contemplating the ruin.—Common School Journal.

PREACHING TO THE DEAF AND DUMB.—It may not be generally known to the metropolitan public, that there has been for some time past a chapel in Red Lion-square, in which public worship is performed twice every Sunday for the sole benefit of the deaf and dumb. The service is that of the Church of England,—singing and the music of the organ being, as a matter of course, omitted. The experiment of communicating to those unfortunate persons, deprived of hearing and the power of speech, a knowledge of the great truths of revelation, by means of those "signs" which constitute a language in themselves, have been eminently successful. In the morning, the chapel in Red Lion-square is attended by from twenty to thirty deaf and dumb persons. Last Sunday evening the audience consisted of seventeen. After the usual prayers had been gone through, the teacher commented at considerable length, by means of gestures, on the eleventh chapter of the 1st of Samuel, his audience seeming to comprehend every idea which he sought to convey. The services lasted for upwards of an hour and a quarter.

FRESH BERMUDA ARROWROOT.

JUST received and for Sale by the Subscriber, Forty Boxes of Genuine Bermuda Arrowroot, J. W. LEAYCRAFT, Quebec, 21st October, 1846.

SIGHT RESTORED. NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED, BY THE USE OF GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF. Patronized by the ROYAL FAMILY OF Great Britain. Recommended by the MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS. For its efficacy in removing Disorders incident to the EYES AND HEAD.

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

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

Just Received BY G. WURTELE, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99, 101, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, 121, 123, 125, 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137, 139, 141, 143, 145, 147, 149, 151, 153, 155, 157, 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169, 171, 173, 175, 177, 179, 181, 183, 185, 187, 189, 191, 193, 195, 197, 199, 201, 203, 205, 207, 209, 211, 213, 215, 217, 219, 221, 223, 225, 227, 229, 231, 233, 235, 237, 239, 241, 243, 245, 247, 249, 251, 253, 255, 257, 259, 261, 263, 265, 267, 269, 271, 273, 275, 277, 279, 281, 283, 285, 287, 289, 291, 293, 295, 297, 299, 301, 303, 305, 307, 309, 311, 313, 315, 317, 319, 321, 323, 325, 327, 329, 331, 333, 335, 337, 339, 341, 343, 345, 347, 349, 351, 353, 355, 357, 359, 361, 363, 365, 367, 369, 371, 373, 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, 407, 409, 411, 413, 415, 417, 419, 421, 423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 433, 435, 437, 439, 441, 443, 445, 447, 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