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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 IV.—No. 33.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1847.

[WHOLE NUMBER 189]

THE SPIRIT'S HOME.

BY MRS. D. W. NIGHTINGALE.

"And confessed that they were strangers and pilgrims on the earth."—Heb. xi. 13.

Thou stranger-spirit in a world of care,
Still looking onward to the destined bourne,
A pilgrim fainting for celestial air,
A wanderer, ever yearning for thy home,
For thee a glad release from earth we beat;
Where, weary spirit, where will be thy rest?

When the long, devious journey has been past,
When every storm in distance dies away,
When earth's dark thralldom from my soul is cast,
And heaven's unbounded fields before me lie,
When safe within the fold, my lot shall be
The home of peace a Saviour won for me!

When fled, as in a dream, each dark alloy
That in the wilderness hath ever been,
Dimming the early gleams of hope and joy,
And stealing flowers and sunshine from the scene,
When thought no more o'er things of time will roam,
The stranger-spirit then will find its home.
—Church of England Magazine.

WHAT ST. PAUL CALLS TRADITION.

We all agree, that the whole Gospel or doctrine of Christ which is now upon record in those books we call the Scriptures, was once unwritten, when it was first preached by our blessed Saviour and his Apostles, which must be noted to remove that small objection with which they of the Roman Church are wont to trouble some people's minds, merely from the name of traditions, which St. Paul in his Epistles requires those to whom he writes carefully to observe; particularly in that famous place, 2 Thess. ii. 15. "Therefore, brethren, stand fast, and hold the traditions which ye have been taught, whether by word or our Epistle." Behold, say they, here are things not written, but delivered by word of mouth, which the Theologians are commanded to hold. Very true, should the people of our Church say to those that insist upon this, but behold also, we beseech you, what the traditions are of which the Apostle here writes, and mark also when it was that they were partly unwritten. For the first of these, it is manifest that he means by traditions, the doctrines which we read now in the holy Scriptures. For the very first word "therefore" is an indication that this verse is an inference from what he had said in the foregoing. Now the things to be treated of are the grand doctrines of the Gospel, or the way of salvation revealed unto us by Christ Jesus from God the Father, who "hath from the beginning, saith he, v. r. 13, 14, chosen you to salvation through sanctification of the Spirit and belief of the truth, whereunto he hath called you." &c. This is the sum of the gospel; and whatsoever he hath delivered unto them about these matters of their sanctification, or of their faith, or of their salvation, by obtaining the glory of our Lord Jesus Christ, to which they were chosen, and called through their sanctification and faith, this he exhorts them to hold fast, whether it was contained in this Epistle or in his former preaching, for he had no occasion now to write all that he had formerly delivered by word of mouth. Which afterward was put in writing; for mark, (which is the second thing) the time when some things remained unwritten, which was when this Epistle was sent to the Thessalonians. Then some things concerning their salvation were not contained in this letter, but as yet delivered only by word of mouth unto this Church. I say to this Church; for it doth not follow that all Churches whatsoever were, at the time of the writing of this Epistle, without the doctrine of the gospel completely written, because among the Thessalonians some traditions or doctrines were as yet unwritten. Which can in reason be extended no further than to themselves, and to this epistle, which did not contain all the evangelical doctrine, though other writings, which it is possible were then extant in some other Churches, did. And I say, as yet unwritten in that Church, because the Thessalonians no doubt had afterward more communicated to them in writing, besides this Epistle or the former either, viz. all the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles, and other Apostolical Epistles, which we now enjoy. Which writings, we may be confident, contain the traditions which the Apostle had delivered to the Thessalonians by word, concerning the incarnation, birth, life, miracles, death, resurrection and ascension of our blessed Saviour, and concerning the coming of the Holy Ghost, and the mission of the Apostles, and all the rest which is there recorded for our everlasting instruction. And, therefore, it is in vain to argue from this place that there are still at this day some unwritten traditions which we are to follow, unless the Apostle had said, "hold the traditions which ye have been taught by word which shall never be written."—Bishop Patrick's Discourse about Tradition.

SUFFICIENCY OF THE SCRIPTURES.

The expressions used by the sacred writers, whether of the Old or New Testament, in speaking of the word of God, evidently go to the extent of asserting its perfection in itself, and its sufficiency for those on whom it was bestowed. The appeal to it also, whenever such appeal is made either by our Lord or his Apostles, is no less clearly grounded on the supposition that it was sufficient for the conviction and satisfaction of the persons whom they addressed. The Old Testament was sufficient to bring the Jews to the knowledge of the Messiah when he should appear, and to the reception of the Gospel when it should be promulgated to them. The Jews whom our Lord conversed with, are considered on this ground without excuse. The persons to whom the Apostles addressed their discourses or writings are also pressed by them with arguments drawn from the Scriptures then extant; which are always appealed to as fully sufficient to enable them to judge of the reasoning set before them. What writings of the New Testament, whether Gospels or Epistles, might be in circulation among the primitive Christians at the time when these references to Scripture were made, it is not material to inquire. Their gradual increase arose out of the immediate exigencies of the Church; and so long as the Evangelists and Apostles lived, occasions were made to the written word; and by the good providence of God so many of them as might be necessary for the edification of the Church in after times, have been

preserved and transmitted from generation to generation. The argument therefore stands thus: that if the fewer portions of Holy Writ then extant; if the Old Testament alone, or accompanied with only certain portions of the New, were spoken of by the inspired preachers of that day as full, perfect, and sufficient for general edification, we may with unhesitating confidence affirm the same, $\kappa\alpha\tau' \epsilon\lambda\theta\omicron\chi\eta\eta$ of the entire collection as it now exists. Nay, we may no less confidently argue, that, since no evidence is adduced, nor even pretended, that there are any other books now extant, stamped with the same seal of Divine authority, we have, in the very cessation of these extraordinary means of instruction, an indubitable token of the Divine purpose in this respect. We learn from it that God in his infinite wisdom designed these to be a complete, entire, and sufficient revelation of his will, without any ulterior communications of a similar kind. Nothing can invalidate this conclusion but clear evidence from Scripture itself that unwritten traditions were afterwards to be admitted as supplementary to the Sacred Writings, and to be placed upon the same level with them in point of authority.—Bishop Van Mildert's Bampton Lectures.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION, NOT EQUIVALENT TO DIFFERENCES OF PRINCIPLE.

This evil of religious dissent is so enormous, —is so fraught with danger at this moment to our highest interests, national and spiritual, and has been to my mind so unfairly and unsatisfactorily treated by men of all parties, that I shall make no apology for entering fully upon the consideration of it. Unless it be duly appreciated, and in some measure remedied, it is perfectly needless to talk of Church Reform. Whosoever is acquainted with Christianity, must see that differences of opinion amongst Christians are absolutely unavoidable. First, because our religion being a thing of the deepest personal interest, we are keenly alive to all the great questions connected with it, which was not the case with heathenism. Secondly, these questions are exceedingly numerous, inasmuch as our religion affects our whole moral being, and must involve, therefore, a great variety of metaphysical, moral, and political points; —that is to say, those very points which, lying out of the reach of demonstrative science, are through the constitutions of man's nature, peculiarly apt to be regarded by different minds differently. And thirdly, although all Christians allow the Scriptures to be of decisive authority, whenever their judgment is pronounced on any given case, yet the peculiar force of these Scriptures, which in the New Testament is rather that of a commentary than of a text; —the critical difficulties attending their interpretation, and the still greater difficulty as to their application; —it being a constant question whether such and such rules, and still more whether such and such recorded facts or practices, were meant to be universally binding; —and it being a further question, amidst the infinite variety of human affairs, whether any case, differing more or less in its circumstances, properly comes under the scope of any given Scripture rule; —all these things prevent the Scriptures from being in practice decisive on controverted points, because the contending parties, while alike acknowledging the judge's authority, persist in putting a different construction upon the words of his sentence.

Aware of this state of things, and aware also with characteristic wisdom, of the deadly evil of religious divisions, the Roman Church ascribed to the sovereign power in the Christian society, in every successive age, an infallible spirit of truth, whereby the real meaning of any disputed passage of Scripture might be certainly and authoritatively declared; and if the Scripture were silent, then the living voice of the Church might supply its place, —and being guided by that same spirit which has inspired the written word, might pronounce upon any new point of controversy with a decision of no less authority. With the same view of preventing divisions, the unity of the Church was maintained, in a sense perfectly intelligible and consistent. Christians, wherever they lived, belonged literally to one and the same society; —they were subject to the same laws and to the same government. National and political distinctions were wholly lost sight of; the vicar of Christ and his general council knew nothing of England or of France, of Germany or of Spain; they made laws for Christendom — a magnificent word, and well expressing those high and consistent notions of unity on which the Church of Rome based its system. One government, one law, one faith, kept free from doubt and error by the support of an infallible authority — the theory was in perfect harmony with itself, and most imposing from its beauty, and apparent usefulness; but it began with assuming a falsehood, and its intended conclusion was an impossibility.

It is false that there exists in the Church any power or office endowed with the gift of infallible wisdom; and therefore it is impossible to prevent differences of opinion. But the claim to infallibility was not only false, but mischievous; because it encouraged the notion that these differences were to be condemned and prevented, and thus hindered men from learning the truer and better lesson, how to make them perfectly compatible with Christian union. Doubtless it was a far happier state of things if men did not differ from each other at all; —but this may be wished for only; it is a serious folly to expect it. For so, while grieving over an inevitable evil, we heap on it aggravations of our own making, which are far worse than the original mischief. Differences of opinion will exist, but it is our fault that they should have been considered equivalent to differences of principle, and made a reason for separation and hostility.—Dr. Arnold, of Rugby.

SITE OF THE TEMPLE AT JERUSALEM.

Not long before the middle of the sixth century, the emperor Justinian erected a magnificent church in Jerusalem, in honour of the Virgin. The description which the historian Procopius gives of the site and construction of this edifice, is not very clear; and borders somewhat on the fabulous. He represents it as placed upon the loftiest hill of the city, where there was not space enough to allow of laying the foundation on the S. E. side at the bottom

of the hill, and build up a wall with arched vaults in order to support that part of the building. There is nothing in the subsequent history nor in the modern topography of Jerusalem, which in the least degree corresponds to this description, except the present mosk el-Aksa at the southern extremity of the enclosure of the Haram. This stands adjacent to the southern wall, where the latter is itself about 60 feet high, or 100 feet above the foundation of the parallel city-wall; indicating here a steep declivity towards the South. The present structure is about 280 feet in length from N. to S. by 130 feet broad. This mosk is universally regarded by Oriental Christians, and also by the Frank Catholics, as an ancient Christian church, once dedicated to the Virgin; and the latter now give it the name of the Church of the Presentation. The earlier travellers speak of it also as a church; and of late years Richardson and also Bonomi and Catherwood, all of whom entered and examined it, describe it in the same manner. Mr. Bonomi, whose judgment as an artist cannot well be drawn in question, remarks expressly, that "the structure is similar in appearance to those raised in the early ages of Christianity." If now we may suppose, that the enclosure of Adrian's temple did not include the whole of the southern part of the ancient temple-area; perhaps because the southern wall of the latter, having been thrown down by the Romans, had never again been built up; then the site and architecture and other circumstances of this mosk or ancient church, correspond very nearly to the above description of the church erected by Justinian. Indeed, there is no other site nor edifice which at all accords with this description; nor any other description or historical notice which applies to this edifice.

A century later, in A. D. 636, the followers of Muhammed, under Omar, took possession of the Holy City; and the Khalif determined to erect a mosk upon the site of the ancient Jewish temple. Inquiring of the patriarch Sophronius and others after the spot, he was led after some erasion to a large church, to the area of which there was an ascent by a flight of steps. Near this, according to William of Tyre, he was shown some vestiges of the ancient works; or according to Arabian writers, he here found or was led to the celebrated rock, es-Sukhrak, then covered over with filth in scorn of the Jews. This rock he himself aided to cleanse; and erected over it a mosk, which is usually regarded as that at present existing. But the Arabian historians relate, that the Khalif Abd el-Melek caused this mosk to be rebuilt, he himself prescribing the form; and that it was commenced in A. H. 65 (A. D. 686) and completed in seven years. This the present splendid edifice, Kubbet es-Sukhrak, "Dome of the Rock." The church above mentioned was probably that which we have attributed to Justinian, the present mosk el-Aksa. To this, which must early have been converted into a mosk, the successors of Omar would seem also to have made additions; a nave or vault upon the eastern part is even said to have been erected by himself, and still bears the name of the Mosk of Omar. In another part of this mosk he is said also to have prayed; and his altar is still shown. The exterior walls of the great area appear at the same time to have been built up and strengthened; the place beautified; the buildings richly decorated with gold and silver; and the whole furnished with cisterns and reservoirs of water.

Such at least the crusaders found the spot, when in the year 1099, they captured Jerusalem by storm. A multitude of the Muslim inhabitants took refuge in the sacred enclosure, as a place of strength. But their hope was vain; for Tancred and his followers broke in upon them, and committed here the most horrible excesses. Many who had fled to the roof of the mosk, were shot down with arrows; others rushed for safety into the cisterns, and there perished by drowning or the sword. More than ten thousand Muslims, according to the admission of Christian writers, were massacred within the sacred precincts; neither sex nor age was spared; and the whole area was covered ankle-deep with blood. Arabian writers give the number of those here slain at seventy thousand.

So soon as order was restored, the city cleared of the dead, and a regular government established by the election of Godfrey as king; one of the first cares of the sovereign was to dedicate anew to Jehovah the sacred place, where of old His presence had been wont to dwell. A regular chapter of canons was established in the great mosk, now converted into a temple of the Lord; as well as in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. These were endowed with all the immunities and privileges which belonged to the cathedrals of the West; and dwellings were assigned to them around the building. The Christians erected a choir and altar within the edifice, over the sacred rock; which itself was covered over with marble. The historians of the crusades all speak of the great mosk at es-Sukhrak, as the *Templum Domini*; they describe its form and the rock within it; and know it by no other name. To the other large edifice on the southern side of the enclosure, they give indiscriminately the name of *Palatium, Porticus, seu Templum Salomonis*, —the Palace, Portico, or temple of Solomon; and these names it appears to have retained among the Franks down to the sixteenth century. A portion of this edifice was assigned by King Baldwin II. in A. D. 1119 to a new order of knights; who from this circumstance took the name of the Knights Templars. The accounts we have of this structure are not very distinct. The king himself would seem to have dwelt in it; whence perhaps the appellation palace; and it very probably had many side buildings and was more extensive than the present mosk el-Aksa. The Templars built a wall before the Mihrab or niche of prayer; and used this part of the building as a granary.

In A. D. 1187, the celebrated Egyptian Sultan Salah ed-Din (Saladin) became master of Jerusalem; and the order of things was again reversed. The sacred precincts of the temple fell back once more to the uses of Islam; the golden cross upon the lofty dome was cast down and dragged along the ground, and the crescent elevated in its place; the erections and ornaments of the Christians were all removed; and the edifices purified throughout with rose-water brought for the occasion from Damascus. The voice of the Mu edh-dhin was again heard proclaiming the hour of prayer; and Saladin himself was present in a solemn assembly, and performed his devotions in both the mosks es-Sukhrak and el-Aksa.

From that time onward to the present day, the precincts of the ancient temple, with one slight exception, have remained in the hands of the Muslims; and seem to have experienced no important changes, except such as are incidental to the lapse of time.

The rock es-Sukhrak beneath the great dome, with the excavated chamber under it, is one of the most venerated spots of Muslim tradition and devotion. Even the Christians of the middle ages regarded it as the stone on which Jacob slept when he saw the vision of angels; and also as the spot where the destroying angel stood, when about to smite Jerusalem for the sin of David. Some regarded it likewise as having existed anciently under the most holy place of the Jewish temple; and as still containing in itself the ark and other sacred things. The followers of Muhammed have loaded this rock with legends respecting their prophet; until it has become in their eyes second alone to the sacred Kabeh of Mecca. Their writings are full of the praises of the Sukhrak and of Jerusalem. Even the false prophet himself is reported to have said: "The first of places is Jerusalem, and the first of rocks is the Sukhrak;" and again: "The rock es-Sukhrak at Jerusalem is one of the rocks of Paradise." The mosk el-Aksa is perhaps even more respected. Indeed the two are regarded as forming together one great temple; which, with their precincts, is now commonly called el-Haram esh-Sherif; but which in Arabian writers bears the general name of Mesjid el-Aksa, "the remotest" of the holy places, in distinction from Mecca and Medina. This grand temple or mosk they regarded as the largest in the world, except that at Cordova in Spain.—Robinson's *Researches in Palestine*.

MARTIN LUTHER'S DEATH.

The time was now rapidly drawing near, in which Luther was to be summoned from the scene of trouble and conflict, which, for a long-continued period, had increasingly wearied him. He had for several years almost daily been yearning for his approaching dissolution, and ardently longed for the hour when he should depart to be with Christ, in the enjoyment of those pleasures which are eternal and full of glory. He had also written continually to his friends to warn them that the time was not far distant when he should be called upon to leave them; he, day by day, repeated that he had become weary and indifferent, or in other words, old and useless:—"I have finished my journey," he said, "and nought remains but that the Lord should re-umite me to my fathers, and give the worms and putrefaction their due." Still, confident of his own weakness and infirmities, he ceased not to urge them to pray for him that the hour of his departure might be pleasing to God and salutary for himself. He regretted that he was continually called off from the contemplation of better things by the increasing differences of opinions, which he was earnestly requested to accommodate, as well as by the constant discussions upon points of ceremony and worship, which he was compelled to hear. His soul pined for peace, and he looked forward with pious resignation to his death alone, as the event which would free him from all his anxieties. Tired, and sore tried, he continued to be, at different seasons; but his heart was stayed upon his God, and he continued to pray steadfastly and fervently that the Lord would come speedily to take him hence. His bodily infirmities continued to increase; and an exceedingly painful disease broke down the remaining strength of his constitution, from which he endured the most excruciating sufferings, which harassed him almost without cessation, night and day.

On the 24th of January, 1546, Luther left Wittenberg to proceed to Eisleben, whither he had been requested to go, to undertake a settlement of differences which had arisen between the dukes of Mansfeld, respecting their property in the mines of that locality, and which he had long promised, if possible, to arrange for them, as well as to endeavour to reconcile their opponents to them. He took his three sons with him, and was accompanied also by a friend. He was detained three days at Halle by a flood, which prevented his crossing the river. His bodily weakness continued to increase, so much so that fears were entertained that he would be unable to proceed further; however he rallied so far as to enter upon the business for which he had set out, without being successful in bringing it to a favourable termination. The dukes of Mansfeld had met him at the boundary of their territory with a hundred and thirteen persons on horseback, and showed him every mark of respect. Four times, during the three weeks he stayed in Eisleben, he preached, and manifested that his mind was not only as vigorous as ever, but also that it was cheerful and at ease. It was, however, apparent to all his friends that the impression pervaded his mind that his dissolution was near at hand. He wrote most affectionately several times to his wife, encouraging her to put her whole confidence in God, who would provide all things that were needful for her, and also intreating her to tranquillize herself, respecting himself, since the Almighty would take care of him much better than she, or even all the angels, could. On Wednesday, February the 17th, it was evident to his friends that a struggle was approaching, his weakness having so much increased, that he had been compelled to give up all matters of business, and to confine himself to his chamber a short time previously. In the evening, after supper, the disease from which he had for a long time suffered most acutely returned with redoubled violence, and induced him to wish to retire to a chamber near at hand, wherein he lay down for two hours, until the pains increased. His old friend Dr. Jonas was sleeping in the same apartment with him, whom he awoke, and requested to get up and direct the overseer of his boys to warm the dining-room. Soon after he had been removed to this chamber, the count Albert of Mansfeld and his wife, with several others, came to see him. At length, feeling his end approaching, he committed himself to God with this prayer:—"O heavenly Father! eternal and merciful God! thou hast revealed to me thy dear Son, our Lord Jesus Christ, whom I have preached, whom I have acknowledged, whom I have loved, and whom I honour as my dear Saviour and Redeemer, whom the ungodly persecute, revile, and blaspheme; now take my soul unto thee." He then said thrice,—"Into thy hands I commend my spirit, for thou hast redeemed me, O Lord; thou God of truth; for thou

O God, hast loved me much." After giving utterance to these words, and having answered "Yes!" to the anxious inquiry of his friends whether he had died in the truth of Christ and the doctrines he had preached, at length he was called from hence into the eternal world—to enjoy everlasting communion with the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and all the company of prophets and apostles, and gently breathed out his last breath, with his hands clasped, and without a feature being disturbed. Agreeably to his own often expressed desire, that his body should be interred at Wittenberg, it was conveyed thither, and interred on the 22nd of February, with the greatest honour, in the front of the pulpit, from which he had so often proclaimed the doctrine of eternal truth, and awakened the whole of Germany, as well as the world, to listen to the sound of the glorious gospel of the blessed God.—*Life of Luther, published by Rel. Tract Society.*

THE JESUITS IN FRANCE.

From the French Correspondent of "Evangelical Christendom."

The police of Lyons seized, some weeks back, secret presses in two convents, placed under the direction of the Jesuits. These reverend fathers resorted to this mode of issuing little books, so as to escape the necessity of remitting copies to the legal authorities. The Society of Ignatius Loyola has always sought to veil its proceedings as much as possible. It has its secret instructions (*Monita Secreta*) its occult correspondence, its concealed arrangements and communications. The Society thought that it ought also to have its secret presses. The Jesuits, or their novices, themselves worked at these presses, and thus circulated in France a multitude of fanatical legends, tales of false miracles, calumnies against the most honourable men, and apologies for their Society; all this, as they say, for the greater glory of God (*pro maxima gloria Dei*). The good fathers suppose that the Lord is glorified when their dark association prospers. But the judicial authorities have been of another opinion, and the Jesuit *Valentin* has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and a fine of 10,000*fr.* for having made use of these secret presses. He and his associates will thus learn that no one is allowed to violate the laws with impunity, and those who desire to publish books must do it in open day. The liberty of the press exists for all—for the Jesuits, as well as for other people; and of this we do not complain; it is only necessary that the disciples of Ignatius should acquire the habit of obeying the settled regulations in such matters.

I cannot quit the Jesuits without asking a question. You are aware that, two or three years back, public opinion energetically protested against the continued residence of these intriguing monks in our country. The Chamber of Deputies even came to a solemn decision to demand their expulsion, and the Government announced that the Jesuits were to quit the kingdom by the order of their own general. Nevertheless, there are the disciples of Ignatius, still tranquilly occupying their monastery at Lyons! They have not kept their promise, or anything like it. Their departure was nothing but an empty pretence, and the Government has shut its eyes to their disobedience.

How is this to be explained? Nothing is more easy. Louis Philippe and his Ministers wish to keep in the good graces of the Papish clergy. When the national indignation against the Jesuits had reached a great height, they made a show of yielding to it, and went through the mockery of certain negotiations with the Court of Rome. Subsequently, the storm having passed, they told the reverend fathers to remain where they were, and here matters ended. It is thus that our Government manages its affairs; but I do not believe that Louis Philippe has made a wise calculation. He will lose more friends than he will gain by his deference to the clergy.

Besides, in proportion as the priests obtain greater favours, their demands increase, and a moment arrives, when the Ministers of State, in spite of their good wishes, are compelled to resist them. We have lately had an example of this at *St. Brieux*. The bishop of this city, named M. Lemée, dissatisfied with the principal and two other professors of the communal college, wrote to the prefect, desiring that they might be dismissed *within the space of three weeks*, threatening, if this were not done, to withdraw the chaplain, and to shut up the chapel of the college. The prefect sent the *ultimatum* of the arrogant prelate to the Minister of Public Instruction. The latter, though very obsequious to the Romish clergy, was utterly astonished to receive so peremptory an injunction, and perceived that if he yielded in this instance, he would have ought to do but to hand over to the bishops the supreme direction of all the State Colleges. He therefore replied to the prefect, that he could not entertain such a demand couched in such terms. Then M. Lemée, becoming very angry, declared that the chaplain should cease to perform his usual functions, and that there should no longer be any Roman Catholic service in the College of *St. Brieux*.

This is a specimen of the extravagant pretensions of the clergy. *All or nothing*: such is their constant motto. They think with regret on the time when they had the entire education of youth in their hands, and they would fain possess the same power again; but France would make twenty revolutions rather than again fall beneath the absolute yoke of her old Popish masters.

What complaint had the Bishop of *St. Brieux* against the principal and the two professors of the college? He did not state any, in an explicit manner. He confined himself to requiring that they might be dismissed, and replaced by *three Christian and exemplary professors*. The word *Christian*, beneath the pen of the priests, has a special sense; it signifies not a disciple of Jesus Christ, not a man of faith and integrity, but an humble servant of the clergy—a servile tool of the Jesuits. The Municipal Council of the city, and all the good citizens, were disgusted by this attempt of sacerdotal despotism, and the Minister of Public Instruction has maintained the professors in question at their respective posts. Let us hope that public opinion will continually become more enlightened as to the tyrannical character of the Romish priesthood, and that the day will come when the nation shall break the last links of the chain which binds it to the Pontifical See. The greatest danger of our

present situation is, that the French people are still Roman Catholic in name and appearance, while they are so in reality no longer. This is an anomalous condition, full of hypocrisy, and which hinders the progress of the Gospel in our native land. Let intelligent and honest men decide at length for the good cause, and better days will arise upon us!

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1847.

Some of the English papers received by the mail just arrived make mention of the solemn service of Thanksgiving which, in accordance with the Queen's order in Council, was held on Sunday the 17th of last month. Being appointed on the sacred day of public worship, the observance of this act of duty towards God did not impart to the day that distinctive appearance of a Special Thanksgiving which it might have exhibited, if a week-day had been selected. The collections made, according to royal command, for the distressed in Ireland and Scotland, are supposed to have turned out small. The knowledge of funds remaining unexpended, and perhaps other circumstances, acted unfavourably as to the success of that part of the Sovereign's wishes. The gloom which had spread over the mercantile community on account of the extensive failures daily occurring in the chief commercial cities, gave probably a mixed character to this religious solemnity. The object was Thanksgiving; but many a mind was more occupied with the perils threatening from embarrassments in trade than cheered up with the abundance which prevailed in the storehouse and granary. Thanks were not the less due to the Giver of the rich harvest; but the immediate pressure arising from inconvenient pecuniary liabilities no doubt kept the sad heart in the depth of despondency, while the appointed services spoke of a joyful acknowledgment of favours vouchsafed, and the return of prosperous days to an afflicted land. Mercantile men who profess religion may well be asked to take to heart the treacherous character of all making haste to be rich. Speculation, to an extent which, in the event of a plentiful crop, will interfere with the discharge of the speculator's pecuniary obligations, must materially interfere with the engagedness of his mind while offering the ordinary prayer for God's bounty in bestowing the kindly fruits of the earth, and while presenting thanks when the blessing has been vouchsafed.

Some Clergymen, on the occasion of this recent appointment of a special service, have disregarded the instructions which were sent to them through the official of the Privy Council, considering that they were not at liberty to deviate from the service as appointed by the Act of Uniformity. It is one of those cases where the closest strictness of obedience borders very closely upon dissolality. Perhaps it is just as well that the difficulty should be looked in the face and the truly conscientious Clergyman be relieved from difficulty in such cases, and in others which cause embarrassment.

We learn, by this mail, the death of the Ven. WILLIAM DEALTRY, D. D., Archdeacon of Surrey, Rector of Clapham, on Friday, the 15th ulto. He was one of the noble band who, treading in the foot steps of Venn, Simeon, Cecil, and others who might be named, have to this day held up the light of the Gospel, with affectionate adherence to the Church of England, and as Reformers constituted her in truthfulness of doctrine and simplicity of ritual.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

We regret to learn that the Rev. J. BUTLER, whose return from the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle, was mentioned in our number of October 7, has since been seriously ill with Typhus; satisfactory accounts, however, have been received of his progress towards recovery.

The Rev. C. P. REID (see Berean of October 25) is so far recovered as to have been enabled to return to his mission, and partially to resume his duties.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—Our Episcopal exchange papers to which we look for the concluding accounts of the proceedings of this Council did not come to hand yesterday; but we learn that the adjournment sine die took place on the twentieth day of the session, and we hope to be enabled, next week, to resume the thread of our condensed report, where we broke off in our last number, and to bring it to a conclusion.

On the present occasion we lay before our readers the two memorials presented to the Convention by the suspended Bishop of New York. The first is addressed to the House of Bishops: it was presented at the very commencement of the proceedings (October 6th) and will be found to be couched in moderate language, containing no assertion of innocence on his part, nor complaint of wrong committed by the Court which suspended him. The second is dated five days later, and assumes the tone of complaint and of demand for redress of grievance. It is addressed to the whole Convention, including Bishops, and Clerical and Lay Delegates.

Memorial I.

"To the Right Reverend the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, their suffering brother, the Bishop of New York, respectively and earnestly tenders this his request, that they will, by such act as may seem to them right and proper, open the way for his relief from the operation of the sentence of suspension from the ministry, passed upon him by a portion of their body, forming an Ecclesiastical Court, in the city of New York, in January, 1845.

most entire seclusion from the world, I have earnestly endeavoured, in reliance on the Holy Ghost, and with constant prayer for His influence; to keep a perpetual guard over my heart, to detect its evil tendencies, to discover, for greater future watchfulness, wherein these have led me astray; and to cultivate the spirit of humble penitence, meek submission, and evangelical faith, devotion and charity. I trust I am not presumptuous in hoping that hence, as well as from the sacred studies and meditations to which I have applied myself, God will graciously allow fruit to grow, both in my personal devotion to a godly life, and in earnest and faithful pastoral labour, should I, in His merciful Providence, again be permitted to minister among his people.

"Praying that the Lord will so incline your hearts, and direct your counsels, in a matter fraught to me with such deep and painful solicitude, and momentous interests, as will most accord with His glory and your duty, I am, brethren,

Yours, in the bonds of

Christian respect and love

BENJ. T. ONDERDONK."

New York, Oct. 6, 1847.

Memorial II.

"To the Bishops, the Clergy, and the Laity of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, in General Convention Assembled, the undersigned, the Bishop of the Diocese of New York, respectfully presents this memorial.

"It is known to your venerable body, that your memorialist was, on the 3rd of January, 1815, declared by a Court of Bishops organized under a canon of the General Convention, and holding its sessions in the city of New York, to be suspended from all exercise of Episcopal and ministerial functions, as appears by the printed record of the proceedings of that Court, to which, (the same having been published and extensively circulated) your memorialist respectfully refers your venerable body for the details of his trial by the said Court.

"Firmly persuaded that the sentence passed on him was not justified by the laws of the church, and that the privations and sufferings to which he has been and is thereby subjected, are at variance with principles which lie at the foundation of the rights and liberties of American citizens, and with those which, by the Protestant Reformation, effected the deliverance of both clergy and laity from the tyranny of unjust and anomalous judicial proceedings; your memorialist appeals for relief to your venerable body, as representing the wisdom, righteousness and authority of the church which has constituted it, as well for remedy of illegal proceedings, had under the supposed authority of its laws, as for providing just and wholesome ecclesiastical legislation.

"Without advertent to other existing grounds for relief, but specifying one which concerns the future as much as the past, and the church and every bishop and minister of the church as much as it does himself, and which has equal substance and validity in every supposable state of facts, your memorialist objects to the said sentence, which is suspension without any period or condition of limitation, as follows:

"Our canons clearly distinguish between suspension and deposition. The former, therefore, cannot be justly regarded or inflicted so as to be rendered practically the same with the latter, in points in which, according to the established meaning of words, there is between them an essential difference. Functions, powers, and rights, personal or official, cannot be destroyed by the same law which only suspends them, when the 39th Canon of the General Convention of 1832 declares: 'No degraded minister (or which the Canon makes the same thing, no deposed minister) shall be restored to the ministry; it inflicts an awful extremity of punishment and suffering on a particularly defined class of persons, which no man or body of men has, without express permission of law, a right to inflict on any other class of persons.' Suspension cannot deprive a minister of a claim to restoration, except upon the principle which would subject the kind and degree of judicial punishment, without restraint of law, to the will and discretion of a court. Hence your memorialist argues that, if there is no power appointed by law to terminate a sentence of suspension, and if there is no general law regulating the terms of suspensions, and if such sentence, passed by any court, does not contain within itself provisions for its termination, either at a prescribed time or on prescribed conditions, it is passed contrary to law and equity, or at least in independence of law; either of which must be considered as rendering it null and void; while its tendency cannot but be to tyranny and oppression.

"Your memorialist, therefore, pleads that he is now suffering under the shame and reproach, and the manifold privations and afflictions of an illegal sentence passed upon him by a court constituted under the authority of your venerable body, and that in the absence of any canonically appointed court of appeals, he has an equitable claim upon the supreme council of the American church for redress of the grievous wrong and injury thus done unto him.—In respectfully calling the attention of your venerable body to this subject, your memorialist will not pretend to independence of the personal considerations connected with himself individually, with his domestic and social relations, and with the happiness he has experienced in many years of honest and cordial efforts to be faithful and useful in the several grades of the Christian ministry. Still deeper, however, he trusts, is the solicitude with which the occasion fills him, for the cause of truth and justice, and for the Christian reputation and interests of our portion of the church. Other branches of that church, and the world will now have an opportunity of judging of our character for deference to law and order, and for equitable regard to the rights and liberties of all sorts and conditions of men in our communion. Nor in judging of this will they forget our peculiar responsibility as a Protestant branch of the church, and one established amid the free institutions and the just and equal laws of the North American Republic.

"Your memorialist confidently trusts that he will be understood to raise no question respecting the Right Reverend Brethren, who pronounced sentence upon him, excepting in regard to their judgments. These, it is well known, are often erroneous, in entire consistency with general intelligence, and with probity and uprightness of motive and intent.—The questioning of the legality or equity of judicial proceedings and decisions he regards as the sacred right of every Christian freeman; which, when exercised respectfully and cautiously, cannot be justly impeached on the ground of any of its personal relations or bearings. Its exercise in the present instance your memorialist regards as an indispensable requirement of a conscientious sense of what is just and right. It is a duty, in the honest discharge of which, in the fear of God, he throws himself upon the Christian principles and feelings of your venerable body.

"That in this and all other matters that may come before you, you may be guided by the Holy

Spirit of wisdom, understanding, counsel and the fear of God, your memorialist devoutly prays.

BENJ. T. ONDERDONK."

"New York, Oct. 11, 1847." We find that a vote taken in the House of Bishops gave only six in favour of Dr. Onderdonk's restoration—the same that voted for his acquittal on the trial three years ago: sixteen voted against him, and the two who were absent would, it is fully supposed, have voted with the sixteen, making three against, to one in favour.

CONSECRATION OF THE BISHOP OF MAINE.—On Sunday last, the twenty-second after Trinity, in Christ Church, Hartford, the Rev. George Burgess, D. D., was consecrated to the holy office of Bishop for the Diocese of Maine, by the Rt. Rev. the presiding Bishop Chase, assisted by the Rt. Rev. the Bishops of Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and New Hampshire. Four of the clergy of Maine were present, and a large number from other dioceses. The large Church was filled to overflowing, and the whole service was most imposing.

The consecration took place on the hallowed spot, where for thirteen years our beloved brother has ministered to a most devoted congregation, and amidst a community where none knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise. The hard restraint which his affectionate flock were forced to impose upon their grief, at this parting with a pastor so honoured and so dear, only gave more intensity to their love, and more fervency to their prayers. The heart must have been slow to sympathy, which did not feel for them, and for him, in that trying hour. Nothing but the belief that God had called him to a still higher and larger sphere of usefulness, where he might yet more abundantly glorify his Divine Master, could reconcile them to the separation.—Chr. Witness.

To the Editor of the Berean.

The removal of the Rev. CHARLES BANCROFT, late Minister of St. Thomas' Church, Montreal, to the Rectory of St. John's, is an event of the most interesting, yet painful nature to those more immediately concerned. Peculiar circumstances had, indeed, rendered his resignation of the former charge necessary for him; but when a meeting of the congregation was convened to receive it, a resolution was unanimously, and under feelings rather to be conceived than described, adopted, expressive of their sincere regret at his departure—their deep sense of the spiritual benefit they had derived from his ministry—and their ardent prayers to the great Head of the Church, that He would be graciously pleased to guide and prosper all his future exertions.

The following sentiments were delivered by one of the speakers present; and the marked manner in which they were received throughout, seem to evidence that the meeting identified them as their own.

Yours, respectfully,

A CONSTANT READER.

Respected Friends; I should be doing violent injustice to my own feelings;—I should be insensible to the feelings of many of the congregation of this Church, if I did not, on this peculiar occasion, allude in a more particular manner to our beloved Pastor, than has been done this evening.—As a preliminary, I would observe: if there be any member in society that is truly exalted, truly noble; one, in the just meaning of the terms, entitled to our veneration, esteem, and affection; it is the faithful Minister of Jesus CHRIST—the ambassador of the King of kings;—the spiritual, conscientious shepherd of the fold committed to his care; one fully alive to the awful importance of the trust, and faithfully unfolding the whole counsel of God;—not seeking the approbation of particular men, nor court- ing the passing ephemera of popular applause;—but one who while he seeks the deliverance of his own soul, labours with all the energy of his spirit for the eternal welfare of his whole flock; by pointing them, unceasingly, to JESUS CHRIST, as the alone source of salvation;—even to the Lamb of God, as their only, their everlasting security.—This, I say, is the individual who is strictly entitled to, and will ever receive the homage and affection of every right-minded and virtuous man. I appeal, then, to your own hearts and judgment if this be not the character of our dearly beloved Pastor; the individual to whom we are called this night to say, FAREWELL! the only word in the English language that is never yet pronounced, without producing positive pain.

You who have often witnessed his exertions in the house of God, can never forget his heartfelt and powerful pleadings with the impatient and careless sinner when, to arouse him from his fatal lethargy, he described the thunders of Sinai;—nor his unceasing and affectionate exertions to cheer the awakened and point the trembling and despairing mourner to the glorious consummation on Calvary whence flow the sinner's hopes of pardon and peace. His station in the Sunday School also will not be easily supplied; mark his own words: "Whenever I find my mind depressed and I come to this school, surrounded by the dear children, I am revived and my happiness returns." Yes,—we who have witnessed his anxiety to sow the Divine seed in the minds of youth, affectionately urging them forward in the path of Christian duty, must feel grateful for such efforts in this noble and valuable institution.

The Rev. Mr. Thompson was the privileged instrument of laying the first spiritual stone of this Church: of him I may say, when the eye sees him it blesses him, and a prayer is breathed forth for his temporal and spiritual happiness. The Rev. Mr. Bancroft has been permitted to fan the flame then kindled, till it burns with a greatly increased and steady light; yes, many are the happy and willing witnesses of the fruits of his faithfulness; and our deep regret at his departure is mingled with devout gratitude to the Father of all mercies for this, his vouchsafed goodness.

In our dear Pastor's future pilgrimage, he may be assured that sentiments of affectionate regard swell every bosom of his present flock; and that their ardent prayers will be poured forth that, by Divine grace, he may be enabled to persevere in the path he has pursued—daily swelling the numbers of the true Church of Christ, and receiving souls for his hire!

[Our friend who communicates the above will, we trust, excuse our subjoining the remark that, while we sympathize with the heart to which it affords satisfaction to give publicity to the expression of the just feelings of respect and affection entertained towards a valued Pastor, we have to regard the wishes of the Pastor himself who, we feel assured, would rather secretly rejoice over the testimony afforded to him of the sense entertained of his services by those who composed his flock, than have it laid before the public in the glowing language which a speaker will be led to use in the absence of him whose worth he describes. We have on this account felt ourselves obliged somewhat to compress our Correspondent's communication: our limits also

compel us to omit the conclusion which contains an affectionate reference to Mr. Bancroft's domestic circle, and a Farewell, relieved by the prospect of a future meeting in a brighter world.—EDITOR.]

LENNOXVILLE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, IN CONNECTION WITH BISHOP'S COLLEGE.—On the occasion of the recent visit to this institution, by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, the half-yearly distribution of prizes took place on Saturday (the 23rd ultimo) by His Lordship, in presence of the Committee, the Principal, Professors, and Students of the College, and others who attended on the occasion. We cut the following particulars from the Sherbrooke Gazette: "His Lordship afterwards addressed the scholars in a few words of kindly encouragement, expressing his satisfaction at meeting them on this occasion, and his hope that the seminary to which they belonged, might prove the means of sending forth from time to time, educated youths well fitted for entering on careers of usefulness and honour in the different departments of life.

"For Exemplary General Conduct. 1st. Division, Thos. Sherman Whitwell, Phillipsburgh. 2nd. do James Bisset, St. Johns. 3rd. do Elijah Warren, Lennoxville.

For Approved Diligence and Progress in—ESPERANTO. 1. Robert McKenzie Fraser, Sherbrooke. 2. Colin Hunter Gairdner, Sherbrooke, and Frederick Spencer Boxer, Quebec.

IN LATIN. 1st. Div. Gordon Wm. Lloyd, Sherbrooke. 2nd. do Wm. Finlay Gairdner, do. 3rd. do Stephen Edgell, Lennoxville. 4th. do Robert H. Gairdner, Sherbrooke.

IN LATIN COMPOSITION. 1st. Div. Thomas Osgood, Sherbrooke. 2nd. do Wm. F. Gairdner, Sherbrooke, and Alfred Trigge, Nicolet.

IN GREEK. 1st. Div. Gordon Wm. Lloyd, Sherbrooke. 2nd. do Edw. John Hale, Sherbrooke.

IN ENGLISH. 1st. Div. Luke Robinson, Waterloo. 2nd. do Wm. Spry, Compton.

IN ANTIQUARIES AND ALGEBRA. 1st. Div. Thos. S. Whitwell, Phillipsburgh. 2nd. do Geo. Robinson, Waterloo. 3rd. do Elijah Warren, Lennoxville. 4th. do Geo. Pyke, St. Andrews, Ottawa.

IN SACRED HISTORY. 1st. Div. Gordon Wm. Lloyd, Sherbrooke. 2nd. do James L. Robertson, Montreal. 3rd. do Frederick S. Boxer, Quebec.

IN GENERAL HISTORY. 1st. Div. Thomas Osgood, Sherbrooke. 2nd. do James L. Robertson, Montreal. 3rd. do Frederick S. Boxer, Quebec.

IN GEOGRAPHY. 1st. Div. Alfred Trigge, Nicolet. 2nd. do E. Warren, Lennoxville. 3rd. do R. H. Gairdner, Sherbrooke.

IN FRENCH. 1st. Div. Thos. S. Whitwell, Phillipsburgh. 2nd. do E. Warren, Lennoxville.

IN MAPPING, WRITING AND DRAWING. 1st. Div. Wm. Henry Taylor, Montreal. IN ALL STUDIES. Edward Towle, Lennoxville."

Local and Political Intelligence.

The arrival of the *Caledonia* mail steamer, off Boston at three o'clock on Friday, became known in this city, by telegraphic despatch, at four o'clock of the same day, and the *Morning Chronicle* of Saturday morning contained a report of the intelligence received by that means. The letters arrived in Quebec by the mail steamer from Montreal on Tuesday, having been conveyed overland from Whitehall to Montreal, while the papers were forwarded by the usual water-conveyance which, owing to the Lord's day intervening, very properly delayed their arrival beyond the hour at which Monday's steamer started from Montreal. The *Montreal Courier* published an extra on Monday, which, in a letter from its London Correspondent, contained very full commercial news—we regret to say of a very gloomy character. We have extracted from that and other sources for the information of our readers.

"Since my last communication more than thirty second and third rate houses have suspended payment. It will be sufficient for me to indicate the leading firms which have given way before the pressure of the times. First, then, we have Messrs. Barclay, Brothers & Co., whose liabilities are estimated at £500,000. The cause is said to be the same as in the case of Reid, Irving & Co.; large engagements in the Mauritius involving a constant absorption of capital, first brought the firm into difficulties; and the recent failures in England of parties on whom it held acceptances, coupled with the existing pressure, have rendered extrication impossible.—*Courier*.

Tuesday's *Mercury* gives a list of 65 failures from August to the evening of the 18th of last month. The Revenue had felt the effect of commercial pressure. "The decrease on the year amounts to £1,042,268, and on the quarter, to £1,507,930. On the year there has been an increase of £267,221, in the Customs; but in the Excise a decrease of £159,914. The quarter, however, presents a serious decrease on both sources of revenue, viz., £374,191 upon the Customs, and £641,980 upon the Excise."

Canada White Wheat 7s 6d a 7s 10d; Red do. 6s 6d a 7s 4d; Fine Flour 25s 6d a 26s; Superfine 27s a 27s 6d; Pot Ashes 22s; Pearl 30s.

From Italy the accounts are more pacific, and a confident hope is now expressed that there will be no war at all. The Austrians have evacuated Ferrara. "A change has come over the state of affairs in Spain. The Salamanca Cabinet has been dismissed, and General Narvaez has been appointed the head of a new Ministry, notoriously devoted to the designs of France." It is stated that General Serrano, the Queen's favourite, was bribed to support Narvaez, and that, moreover, he had personal grounds to take part against Salamanca.

ITALY.—The Austrians gave up Ferrara on the 3rd ultimo to the Pontifical troops. The Pope tried, without effect, mild and conciliating remonstrances to induce the Austrian cabinet to withdraw the troops. He then, it is said, informed Count Lutzuw, that if human means failed to enable him to preserve the trust which had been confided to him, he would have recourse to divine means. He would first address himself to the whole Christian world, and if after that Austria should persist in keeping her troops in the city of Ferrara, he would be compelled to resort to excommunication. Before this threat Austria recoiled. The guard houses of the town were surrendered by the Austrian troops to the national guard.

Rome continues perfectly quiet. The people seem to have received this news with dignified tranquillity. The election of the officers of the national guard was proceeding without any extraordinary excitement. Happily the fears of the retirement of Cardinal Ferretti were unfounded.

It is said that the Pope addressed a letter to the King of Naples, in which he expresses his regret that the useful reforms which he judged it necessary to adopt in his own dominions should be taken as a pretext of revolt in neighbouring states; but at the same time he impressed on the King the expediency of a timely concession of wise reforms. The accounts respecting the insurgents in the two Sicilies are still contradictory. In Lucca the liberty of the press has been declared, but with such restrictions as to reduce the right to nothing.—*Willmer & Smith*.

The accounts from SWITZERLAND are daily contradictory. On one day it is said that actual war is about to break out, whilst the next the indications are more pacific. According to the calculations of the Radicals, the Sonderbund has only 31,823 men and 119 guns to oppose to 96,993 men and 278 guns. The latest advices represent civil war as imminent. It was even reported in Paris that hostilities had actually commenced, for that the report of firing was heard in the direction of Geneva on the 14th instant.—*Willmer & Smith*.

The French Steamer *Philadelphia* from Havre arrived at New York on the 2nd instant, after having put in at Halifax for coals. Grievous complaints of ill-treatment have been published by several of the steamer passengers. This French line of steamers seems to be just about as badly managed an affair as can well be imagined.

SOUTH AMERICA.—By the way of Havana the New York Sun has received further advices from the Pacific and the Philippine Islands, bearing the following dates; Manila, June 30th, Valparaiso, Sept. 5th, Lima, Sept. 11th, Guayaquil, Ecuador, Sept. 17th. The war between Peru and Bolivia is thought to be almost at an end, and all parties believed that a lasting and honourable peace for both countries would soon be signed. In Lima, business has suffered a considerable paralysis, and the sales of fruits and foreign goods have been very slow on account of the absence of mule drivers for the interior, who have refused to come to the capital, through the fear of being impressed into the army, and this would certainly have been done had matter gone on much longer. But all probability of further outbreaks having disappeared, it is expected that the muleteers will shortly descend from the interior as in former times.—*Mora Chron*.

MEXICO.—Santa Anna made an attempt upon the citadel of Puebla, occupied by the American force under Col. Childs; but by his own men revolted and pronounced him a traitor; and he had to make his escape from them with a body guard of 130 cavalry. It was thought he would seek refuge in Guatemala. The American force in the city of Mexico has very uneasy quarters, surrounded as it knows itself to be by an enemy watchful to take advantage of any remission of vigilance, for sudden attacks upon individuals, detachments, or the army altogether. General Scott has enjoined the utmost watchfulness upon the officers and soldiers under his command.

It is with sincere regret we announce the decease of E. McLENNERY, Esq., Emigrant Agent for this Port. His death took place on Saturday evening, 30th Oct., after an illness of a few days, contracted in the onerous discharge of the duties of his office.—*Toronto Herald*.

DEATH OF SIR RICHARD BONNYCASTLE.—We have to-day the melancholy task of announcing the decease yesterday, at his residence in this city, of LIUTENANT COLONEL SIR RICHARD HENRY BONNYCASTLE, Kt., late of the Corps of Royal Engineers, and for many years the chief officer of that Department in Western Canada. Sir Richard served with distinction at the siege of Flushing, in 1803; and in the American War from 1812 to 1815; and was at the capture of several places on the coast during that war.—Served with the Duke of Wellington's army in France from 1815 to 1818—was the author of a work on "Spanish America," the "Canadas in 1841," "Newfoundland in 1842," &c., &c.

Sir Richard recently retired from active service, intending to reside permanently in this section of the country, in the prosperity of which he was much interested, and in whose Militia he held the rank of Colonel. The death of Sir Richard will be regretted throughout this Province, especially in Kingston, where he spent a great number of years of his life.—*Kingston Chronicle and News*, Nov. 3.

ROAD FROM BROOKVILLE TO PERTH.—The following is prefixed to a notice in the *Brookville Statesman* from certain parties, of their intention to apply to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation for the purpose of continuing the road from Smith's Falls to Perth. "We understand that the District Surveyor is now out, busily engaged every day, in surveying and laying out the new Macadamized Road, between Brookville and Smith's Falls. And we are happy to learn from the following notice, which we cut from the last Official Gazette, that Col. Shaw, and the public spirited inhabitants of Smith's Falls, purpose to continue the line direct to Perth. We wish we had a few more such sound, practical men as Mr. Shaw, and we should speedily see the Country go ahead."

BE CAREFUL WITH LIGHTED CANDLES.—On Wednesday evening last, about eight o'clock, the quiet of our town was disturbed by the sound of the fire-bell. The alarm was given from the hotel of Mr. Pitts, on Pitt Street, and had it not been for the early discovery of the flames, the results would have been most deplorable. It originated in the bed-room occupied by the family of Mr. Pitts, where two young children were in bed. A candle had been carelessly placed on a table, and by some means had fallen against the curtains of the bed—and immediately the whole was in a blaze. Fortunately, a young man happened to pass the window of the room, at the moment, and seeing the great light, perceived the danger and gave the alarm. Mrs. Pitts at once rushed to the room, and urged by the strong feelings of a mother, dashed aside the flaming curtains, and snatched her child

dren from the verge of death. Fire, minutes later, and the children would have been lost. Mrs. Pitts was severely burnt in the face, but, we are happy to say, not seriously injured. The arm of one of the children was also severely scorched. Had the fire not been discovered so early, we should have had a sad tale to tell. As it happened, a few buckets of water quenched the flames.—*Cornwall Frecholder.*

FIRE.—On Saturday last, [30th ult.] about noon the out-buildings attached to the residence of Mr. G. W. Wicksteed, near Drummond and Saint Catherine Streets, were discovered to be on fire, but by the timely arrival of the Fire Engines, and there being plenty of water on the premises, the fire was confined to the stable and out-houses, which were consumed, as well as the fencing and a quantity of fire-wood. It is supposed to have arisen from the carelessness of some workmen who were employed in erecting a porch and in putting in some window sashes. The house, which is a new one, and scarcely finished, got a singeing, and received some damage from water thrown into the windows. It was insured at the Montreal Office.—*Montreal Courier.*

CANAL NAVIGATION.—We stated a few days since that the *Albion*, one of the larger class of steamboats, had come down the Lachine Canal. We now observe that a larger class of boat still, the *British Queen*, running to Ogdensburg and Prescott, has arrived at the Canal Basin. We understand that there is seven feet depth of water over the coffer-dam, at Lachine, and that boats drawing 10 feet water can come down, so soon as the dredging is completed at Lachine, which it is intended to accomplish without delay.—*Montreal Courier.*

Among the individuals who have suffered from the prevailing disease is His Worship the Mayor of Montreal (J. E. Mills, Esq.) the Roman Catholic Bishop Prince, and Captain Weatherly, the Emigrant Agent. All three are considered as in a fair way of recovery.

We are sorry to learn that Col. CALVERT, who has much exposed himself to contagion by attendance at the Emigrant Hospitals in the course of his experiments with the Ledyen disinfecting fluid, is now very ill with Typhus fever.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.—We find the following circular from the *Deputy Post Master General* in several of our Exchange papers, dated 25th October, 1847. "From and after the 15th of next month, no American Postage is to be collected in Canada, either upon Letters or Newspapers coming from or going to the United States.

"You are not to understand by the above, that our Post Office communications with the United States are to cease,—on the contrary, the intercourse (so far as I am at present instructed,) will continue as at present, with the difference above indicated, viz.:—That no American Postage is to be collected within the Province. All Letters to the United States must continue to be prepaid to Frontier Line."

As the United States' Post Office did not reciprocate the accommodation afforded to them by our Post Office in collecting postage for them, we are glad of the cessation of this practice; we shall gain by receiving our Exchange papers from the other side of the line at no more expense than that of the Provincial postage. It would have been much more satisfactory, however, if the United States' authorities had adopted the plan of mutual accommodation; and if the new system indicates that the differences which have lately arisen with respect to transit of mails are not likely to be adjusted, we regret the appearance of unyielding temper which the affair bears, though we shall consider it an advantage if the necessity which has arisen leads to the improvement of the provincial means of communication by Postroads, Railroad, and Steam-Navigation;—so as to bring the English mail from Halifax to this Province through British territory, with the same promptitude that has been attained on the Boston route. No insurmountable obstacle stands in the way.

From the clause in the Circular "the intercourse will continue as at present," we should conclude that the Boston route will be used as heretofore for the transmission of our English mail to and from the Cunard steamers. But Tuesday's *Mercury* gives the following information under the head of "New Postal Arrangements." "We understand that the mail to go by the steamer of the 3rd prox., will be sent overland to Halifax, and not via Boston as at present. It is certain that the mail of the 4th inst., from Liverpool, will be landed at Halifax, and sent on through our own territory to Quebec and Montreal,—by express; the letters in one division and the newspapers in a second.

"Messrs. S. & C. Hough, our enterprising Quebec Stage Proprietors, have received instructions to continue the two expresses to and from Lake Temiscouata, delivering the English Mail at Quebec and Montreal, conveying the outward one from both places."

THE WEATHER has undergone a change, after a heavy fall of rain on Tuesday. The wind has come round to the west, and yesterday morning we had a fall of snow, amidst violent gusts of wind. The snow soon disappeared from the ground. It is dry and clear this morning.

SHIPPING NEWS.—Arrived among others. Schr. *Perseverance*, Coffin, Gaspe, H. J. Noad & Co., fish and oil.

—*Scotia*, McDonald, Arichat, H. J. Noad & Co., fish.

—*Bark Indus*, Morris, Hull, A. Gilmour & Co., ballast, 2 passengers.

—Schr. *Prince of Wales*, Eisan, Halifax, McKay & Cassels, sugar and molasses.

—*Niger*, McLeod, Sydney, C. B., McKay & Cassels, coals and oil.

—*Ellen of Gaspe*, Caldwell, Percé, D. Fraser, fish and oil, 5 passengers.

—*Tadousine*, Bernier, Halifax, Sinclair, general cargo.

—*Maria de Farnelle*, Terrier, Magdalen Islands, fish and oil.

—*Lord David*, Corriveau, Halifax, H. J. Noad & Co., rum and molasses.

RETURN OF MONEY AND EFFECTS LEFT BY EMIGRANTS, WHO DIED WITHOUT RELATIVES, AT GROSSE ISLE, From the 16th May to the 21st October.

Names.	Vessels in which arrived.	Amount.	Remarks.
Catharine Mullolland,	Bark Syria	1 5 5	William Barker Newton, Hamilton County, Artnagh, Ireland.
Dennis Courtney,	Agnes	0 4 6	
Johna Monachin,	Syria	0 2 0	
John Doyle,	Do.	2 5 0	
Patrick O'Reilly,	Do.	2 1 1	
Thomas Newman,	Wandsworth	0 1 0	
Nancy Rillie,	John Bolton	0 19 0	
John Linn,	Bee	0 2 6	
Andrew White,	Do.	0 5 0	
Jeremiah McCarty,	Do.	0 6 0	
Jeremiah Huggie,	Do.	0 1 6 1/2	
William Dobbin,	Do.	1 0 0	
Patrick Carroll,	Wandsworth	0 8 0	
Francis Mournie,	Bee	0 1 0	
Mary Dean,	Syria	0 3 0	
Mary McCahey,	John Bolton	0 16 6	
James Small,	Do.	0 18 0	
Charles McKenzie,	Gilmour	0 10 0	
John Carrelly,	Dykes	0 11 0	
Bridget Tabey,	Princess Royal	10 2 6	
Mary Reynolds,	Do.	0 1 0	
Joseph Braunerger,	Cape Breton	0 2 0 1/2	
Michael Fenn,	Pursuit	0 2 0 1/2	
Anthony Hopkins,	Sisters	9 15 0	
Alexander Brown,	Wilhelmina	1 15 0	
Patrick Crowley,	Bee	2 0 0	
Ann McBrien,	George	3 4 7	£1 Note Brother James, Ballynally, County Cork. Jno. Ross, Annagallia, County Fermanagh.
Martin McFarlane,	Rose	0 2 0	
Ellen McKay,	Orlando	0 13 0 1/2	
William Burn,	Progress	4 9 9 1/2	
George Shane,	Ann	0 8 9	
Stephen Hegraill,	Do.	0 9 3	
John Berry,	Free Briton	0 16 0	
Michael O'Brien,	Tamarac	0 2 0	
James Gilman,	Agent	1 9 0	
Hugh Craib,	Huron	2 5 0	
James Dwyer,	Wakefield	0 14 0	
George Bradley,	Goliath	1 9 0 1/2	
Mary Nowling,	Do.	0 13 6	
John Regan,	Jessie	3 0 0	In £1 Notes Son Bantry, Co. Cork.
Michael Greenock,	Do.	0 2 6	
John Bouk,	Unicorn	0 8 6	And common Silver Watch.
Bernard Clark,	Lady Milton	0 4 6	
Margaret Kelly,	Sarah	3 16 6	
Andrew Shannon,	Lady Flora Hastings	0 0 2 1/2	
Mrs. Fetters,	Do.	0 9 0	
David Jenkins,	Greenock	1 5 6	
Ann Fegan,	Triton	0 7 6	
Philip Cooney,	Do.	3 0 0	
George Kay,	John Jordine	1 10 2	And common Silver Watch.
Andrew Layton	Argo	1 0 0	
James McKay,	Marchioness of Abercorn,	0 10 4	
Martin Sullivan,	Sir H. Pottinger	0 8 0	
Patrick Sheenan,	John & Robert	1 1 0	
John Irwin,	Do.	5 7 6	
Catharine Fraser,	Broom	129 0 0	Family supposed to be in Canada West.
Alice Mahire,	Ann Kenney	1 0 0	
Mary A. McKay,	Yorkshire	0 5 0	
Patrick Carus,	Broom	3 0 0	
James O'Brian,	Junior	0 8 4	
Michael O'Donoghue,	Pandora	4 0 0	
Edward English,	Do.	0 1 0	
Joseph Pogue,	Araminta	1 2 6	
Elizabeth Thompson,	Do.	5 17 6	Family, Toronto, Canada West.
—Furlough,	Progress	0 8 0	
Bridget Lenan,	Do.	0 3 0	
Thomas Birnie,	Do.	0 9 0	
Patrick Walsh,	Royal Adelaide	5 0 0	Has a Son in County Sligo, care of Father Conway.
Mary Walsh,	Avon	0 5 0	
Lawrence Gilmore,	X. L.	0 2 6	Son living with Mr. Stafford, Champlain Street, Quebec.
Timy Brennan,	John Munn	3 0 0	Father and Mother in Guernsey.
John Birnie,	Do.	8 0 0	
Mary Clansy,	Westmoreland	0 14 1	
James Haiker,	Zealous	2 10 0	
Dennis McInafney,	Ellen Simpson	1 0 0	
Nicholas Smith,	Yorkshire	0 5 0	
Michael Sullivan,	Sir H. Pottinger	4 10 0	Mother Mary, Tiernathalla Casson, County Kerry.
Edw. Quig,	Lotus	1 0 8 1/2	
Mary McCarty,	Junior	0 6 0	
William Caveney,	Triton	1 0 0	Mother Mary, Parish at Bullypovel, care of Father Burk.
William Bryan,	Junior	0 8 0	
Mary Granney,	Lady Campbell	2 4 0	
Bartholomew Hare,	Marius	0 1 10 1/2	
Peter Walsh,	Free Trader	1 6 0	
Mary Hate,	Larch	0 8 0	
Mary Flanagan,	Ganges	1 0 0	
Bridget Cain,	Marius	1 12 6	
Mary Coffee,	Larch	0 4 0	
Anthony Burk,	Erin's Queen	0 8 0	Son Anthony, Toronto, Canada West.
Margaret Fooley,	Ellen Simpson	0 3 0	
Michael Flinn,	Yorkshire	0 2 2 1/2	
Bridget O'Mealy,	Erin's Queen	1 12 6	
James Tucker,	Larch	0 18 0	Father James Tucker, parish Arumcliffe, Sligo, Post Office.
Bridget Wallace,	Virginia	4 2 4	
George Gordon,	Saguenay	0 9 0	
Bridget Corcoran,	Washington	0 3 0	
Richard Dwyer,	Do.	0 10 6	
Judy Troy,	Odessa	0 10 8 1/2	
William Irvin,	John & Robert	1 4 6	
Daniel Cline,	Naomi	0 2 3	
Michael Conway,	Orderly	0 12 0	
Edward Earl,	Steward Hamilton	17 0 0	Brother Charles, Peppers, Castle, Parish Donougmore, County Wexford.
—Connagter,	Do.	0 4 10 1/2	
Dennis Burns,	Covenanter	0 2 6 1/2	
Ellen Courtain,	Saguenay	0 12 6	
Sarah Hodgins,	Odessa	0 7 0	
Catharine Cassy,	Covenanter	1 0 0	
Johnna Laughlin,	Do.	0 8 6	
John Cassin,	Sobraon	0 7 0	
Peter McDonough,	Larch	0 2 4	
Anthony Manley,	Ganges	1 0 9	
Johnna Mead,	Ann Kenney	0 3 8 1/2	
Florus Sullivan,	Bridgetown	1 12 6	
Catharine Rillie,	Superior	5 7 7 1/2	
Bridget Lawless,	Do.	0 14 5 1/2	
Catharine Humeley,	Virginia	0 3 7 1/2	
Hugh Kennedy,	Bridgetown	0 14 0	
Eliza Holden,	Coromandel	1 0 0	
Mary McCallister,	Superior	0 9 0	
James Priest,	Wellington	0 10 0	
Arson McFaddon,	Sir R. Peel	0 5 0	
Isabella Tombe,	Do.	0 0 5	
Edward Gilroy,	Argyle	0 13 0	
Cathe. McGarachen,	Nurse from Quebec	0 16 0	
Hugh Hetherington,	Dykes	0 14 0	

Names.	Vessels in which arrived.	Amount.	Remarks.
Martin Highlands,	Emigrant	0 6 0	
Michael Murphy,	Avon	1 2 6	
James Dooley,	Washington	0 4 8	
Cornelius Jeffy,	Free Trader	0 18 0	
Bryan Ready,	Greenock	1 7 0	
Mary Clark,	Champion	100 0 0	8 Gold Rings.—Father Jas. Pollard, Kilsha, parish Wickliff, care of Rev. Mr. Wright.
James English,	Coromandel	1 3 6	
Honora Callacher,	Sir H. Pottinger	1 10 1 1/2	
James and Peter Hay,	Broom	5 10 0	
Thomas Robinshall,	Yorkshire	0 0 0	Common Silver Watch.
Samuel Long,	Rankin	2 15 0	Seaman.
Alex. Sutherland,	Agnes	2 2 0	Do.
Martin Bouch,	Aberdeen	0 7 4	Mate of the vessel.
Robert Stoba,	Lady Milton	1 6 9	Do. do.
E. Connell & sisters,	Urania	4 13 0 1/2	Sent to the Rev. Mr. Mc Mahon, through the Rev. Mr. Sax. Steward.
James and Michael Denzen,	Columbia	2 10 0	Do. do.
Michl. Griffin & brothers,	Clarendon	1 0 0	Do. do.
Pat. and Edw. Syrell,	Syria	10 1 9 1/2	Rev. B. O'Reilly.
Dennis Courtney,	Agnes	10 0 0	Rev. B. McGauran.
Dr. John Benson,	Syria	2 17 6	Do. do.
Dennis Conway,	Sisters	10 0 0	Do., as stated by T. Collins Steward.
Sarah McAveny,	Pursuit	0 15 0	Rev. Mr. Sax.
Elizabeth Jackson,	Junior	10 5 6	Rev. B. O'Reilly.
—Cochran,	Do.	3 11 0	Do. do.
John Morarty,	Sir H. Pottinger	5 0 0	Rev. Mr. Dugas.
Thomas Murphy,	Odessa	6 9 6	Rev. T. McDonnell.
William Broderick,	Naparrima	0 10 8 1/2	Rev. T. B. A. Ferland.
Denis Burns,	John Munn	6 0 0	Rev. T. McDonnell.
Ann Mylan,	Free Trader	4 0 0	Do. do.
Richard Melan,	Covenanter	3 0 0	Rev. B. McGauran.
Theresa Dolly and Marg.	Do.	1 5 0	Do. do.
John Kennedy,	Bridgetown	104 10 0	Do. do.
James Kernan,	Erin's Queen	2 11 0	Rev. Mr. Tardif.
George and Mary Cox,	Virginia	1 2 0	Rev. Mr. Prouty.
Catharine Coulan,	Chilless	9 4 0	Rt. Rev. Bishop of Montreal, forwarded to Mr. Buchanan, Emigrant Agent.
Thad. Regney,	Clarendon	8 0 0	To be sent to his father, at Sherbrooke.
James Watson,	Unicorn	45 0 0	To Mr. Buchanan, for orphan children.
John Brien,	Avon	5 0 0	Do. do.
Mr. Tracey,	Ann Kenny	3 0 0	Do. do.
Thomas Robinshall,	Yorkshire	60 0 0	Remitted to Emigrant Agent, Kingston, Watch and Gold Ring. Remitted to Mr. Buchanan.
Robert Tweedy,	Broom	33 0 0	Do. do.
Cath. & Ellen Soel,	Lady Campbell	28 0 0	Do. do.
Donald McDonald,	Ann Rankin	4 18 0	Given to Dr. Cook, through Mr. Symes.
Cath. Bready,	Superior	2 4 0	Sent to Mr. Buchanan.
Mary John and Alice McCabe,	Do.	2 0 0	Do. do.
Sarah Hayes,	Jessie	8 0 0	Do. do.
Not known two orphans,	Do.	Cy 0 15 0	Do. do.
Cath. and Ellen Wax, (*)	Do.	13 4 0	Do. do.
Sarah Taylor,	Westmoreland	1 0 0	Do. do.

Signed, MURDOCH MCKAY, Hospital Steward.

(*) There remain unclaimed in Store, 204 Boxes and Trunks; a large number of Feather Beds and great quantity of Wearing Apparel, belonging to deceased Emigrants. The above amount is all in sterling money, except that of Wax, which is the proceeds of an Order upon Mr. Wilson, Quebec, and remitted here in currency. The various sums received by the R. C. Clergymen have been for the use of the Orphans of the deceased.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next mail for ENGLAND (via Boston) will be closed at the Quebec Post-office, on THIS DAY, the 11th November. PAID letters will be received to THREE o'clock; and unpaid to FOUR o'clock, afternoon. Post-office, Quebec, 1st November, 1847.

WANTED.

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

NOTICE.—All persons having in their custody or possession any MONEYS, GOODS, CHATTELS, or EFFECTS heretofore belonging to DECEASED Emigrants, or now belonging to SICK Emigrants, are hereby required, without loss of time, TO DELIVER THE SAME to the undersigned, who has, by Order of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL, dated the 25th day of October inst., been duly empowered to receive such Moneys, Goods, Chattels, and Effects. JOS. CARY, Deputy Inspector General.

Montreal, 26th October, 1847. Note.—The Publishers of Newspapers throughout the Province will please insert the foregoing Notice three times in their respective Papers. Those published in French will insert it in that language.

NOW LANDING, FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

WHITE LEAD, Genuine Nos. 1, 2, 3, Dry, Red and White Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, assorted dry colours Rose Pink, Chrome Yellow, Turkey Umber Ledge, and Vandyke Brown, Paints in Oil, assorted colours, Black Lead, Putty and Window Glass. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 3rd June, 1847.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE,

IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS. Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL, No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Semi-Annual Dividend of THREE per cent. has been this day declared upon the amount of the Capital Stock, and the same will be payable at the Bank on or after the 1st December next. The transfer book will be closed on the 15th November till the 1st December. By order of the Board. NOAH FREER, Cashier. Quebec, 4th November, 1847.

FOR SALE.

THIRTY LOGS superior SPANISH MAHOGANY, landed ex "Velocity." J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 14th Sept., 1847.

NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received, by the undersigned, until TWO o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, for the execution of the unmentioned Works, at the proposed NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH, in this City, as follows:—Masons' and Bricklayers' Work. Carpenters' Work of the Roof, Ceilings, Galleries and Floors, with the requisite Iron-Work—together with the Window-Frames and Sashes. Tinning of the Roof. Glazing and Painting Windows. Separate Tenders must be delivered for each department of Work, respectively, and approved security will be required for the due performance of the Contracts; but the Trustees do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tenders, but reserve to themselves the right of selection. Plans and Specifications, embracing every particular, will be ready for inspection on MONDAY next, the 8th instant.

EDWARD STAVELEY, ARCHITECT, No. 6, Parloir Street, adjoining the Ursuline Convent. Quebec, 4th Nov. 1847.

ARROWROOT.

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

FOR SALE.

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

MR. EDGAR, having been appointed Second Master of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in connexion with BISHOP'S COLLEGE, Lennoxville, has procured a large and convenient house adjacent to the School premises, for the purpose of receiving as boarders such of the pupils as may be entrusted to his care. MR. EDGAR is kindly permitted to refer to the Rev. L. DOOLITTLE, Lennoxville, the Rev. I. HELLMUTH, Sherbrooke, and to Lieut. Col. MORRIS, Ascot. Lennoxville, 22nd Sept. 1847.

REED & MEAKINS,

Cabinet M

YOUTH'S CORNER.

THE FATHERLESS BOY.

"Come on," said one of a group of boys, just dismissed from school; let us bring snow from that bank and cover this steep place, and we can slide ever so far."

"I like him better than I do any of the rest of the boys. He never runs over the little boys. All the boys push little Sammy around, only Charles; and would you believe it, mother, little Sam was among the first that cried out, 'give it to him?'"

AFFECTION OF BIRDS.

The sympathy shown by gregarious birds for their wounded companions is never more strongly manifested than in the boobies. In the wanton sports of shooting at them, when sailing past the bays and islets they resort to, there are few who have not witnessed the extraordinary efforts made by the clamorous flock to assist a wounded bird when fluttering in the water, and unable to regain the wing. An accident which happened to one of the two boobies we have in our yard gave us an opportunity of seeing traits of this feeling and its attendant emotions. My little nephew, in chasing with a small whip one of our birds, entangled the lash about its wing and snapped the arm bone. The one bird not alone showed sympathy for the other, but exhibited curiosity about the nature and character of the accident. Our two birds are male and female. The wounded booby withdrew into a lonely part of the yard, and stood there drooping. The female sought him, as soon as she heard his cry of agony, and after ascertaining, by surveying him all round, that the injury was in the wing, proceeded to prevail on him to move the limb, that she might see whether he was really disabled beyond the power of using it for flight. After a quacking hank or two, as a call to do something required of him, the female stretched out one of her wings; the wounded male imitated her, and making an effort, moved off, in some sort of way, the wounded member to its full length. He was now required, by a corresponding movement, to raise it. He raised the broken arm, but the wing could not be elevated. The curiosity of the female was at a stand-still. After a moment's pause her wounded companion was persuaded to make another trial at imitation, and to give the wings some three or four good flaps. He followed the given signal, gave the required beats on the air with so thorough a good will, to meet the wishes of his curious mate, that he twirled the broken wing quite round, and turned it inside out. The mischief was prodigiously increased. It was now necessary to put a stop to this process of investigation of the one bird into the misfortune of the other. I came in just as these exhibitions had occurred, and taking up the bird with its twisted wing, I was obliged, after setting the limb, to restrain him from any further gratification of his mate's curiosity by tying the wing into the place and keeping it so tied till the bone united. The one now attended the other, and carefully examined day after day the broken limb. Calling on him to make an occasional effort to raise the disabled and immovable member, she used her ineffectual endeavours to persuade him to lift it, though tied, by lifting her own from time to time. Though this fellow-feeling was so strongly and so remarkably manifested with regard to the broken wing, when feeding together, the abler bird did not hesitate to take advantage of her greater agility by snatching away from her mate his share of victuals, and grappling with him for one and the same piece of meat. Instinct seems to exhibit simple, not complex emotions. If the male bird had been utterly unable to feed himself, the female would possibly herself have supplied him with food; but, able to eat, the undivided passion was the feeding appetite; and the instinctive habit of striking at the prey and grabbing it was not capable of restraint, or of any modification whatever. -Gosse's Birds of Jamaica.

MISSION TO CHINA.

Journal of Missionaries from the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the U. S. 1817, Jan. 1st.—The New Year opened upon us with clouds as well as sunshine. The school was prospering, yet many of the boys were troubled with an apparently contagious affection of the eyes, which extended itself to Miss Morse, and also to the Bishop, both of whom suffered severe pain, and much hindrance for many weeks. The general health of the Mission was good; yet there were alarming symptoms of enfeeblement in some of our number, and Graham appeared to be failing very rapidly. The Chinese congregations were numerous and attentive, yet the difficulties of the language still continued to embarrass greatly, and the indifference of the people to truth seemed hard indeed to be dissipated. Yet upon the whole the feelings that sprang up spontaneously in our hearts were those of cheerfulness and encouragement. Revision of the Scriptures. Jan. 4th.—A meeting of our local Committee on the Revision of the New Testament, took place this evening, and I note it here, not because of anything of special importance which took place on this occasion, but for the purpose of remarking on the great importance

of the work which will devolve upon the Committee of Delegates from the several stations of China, which is expected to take place here next June.

It may be considered that there are three distinct versions of the S. S. in Chinese—Morrison's, Gutzlaff's, and Medhurst's; and it is universally conceded, that a careful revision would be likely to improve the very choicest parts of each. Certainly a standard version—though it were only a pro tempore standard—would relieve us from a great many difficulties; and especially is it desirable that the name of God should be represented by characters the most suitable which the language can furnish, and moreover such as all the preachers of the Gospel shall agree to use, and adhere to, in their writings and teachings. This subject has given rise amongst us—as it did among the first Roman Missionaries—to some differences of opinion, and these differences, it is desirable to compose as speedily as possible; for, as the matter now stands, from the fact that one Missionary judges best to use one term, and others prefer another term for the name of God, the people are in danger of imagining that "Shang Te" and "Shin" are two different beings, as they actually do suppose that the "Father, Son, and Holy Spirit," of whom we preach, are different from the "Pa-tah lah, Fe-le-ah, and Sze-lee-too San too," whom the Romanists worship.*

Enquiries after Religious Truth.

Jan. 10th. Sunday.—After the Chinese service to-day, a man from the province of Keang Se came to my study, asking further explanations of the doctrine of Jesus. The difficulty I found in understanding him, arising from my own imperfect acquaintance with the language, was increased by the diversity between his pronunciation and that which prevails in this region. I contrived, however, to make out so much of his story as to understand that he had come from his native place to Shanghai for the purpose of seeking trade. (This is said to be the case with perhaps half of the population in this city.) On his first arrival, he had with him his parents, his wife and children, and a considerable capital. In the course of a few years, parents, wife, children, money, all were gone, and he asked himself why all these calamities had come upon him. To answer this question, he had recourse to the Buddhists, but found no satisfaction of mind from their instructions and counsels. He had sought also to the Romanists, but neither from them did he obtain what he sought. Oh! how did my heart burn within me to tell him simply and plainly of that only path wherein he could find peace! But the words to say what was especially adapted to his case were wanting; all I could do was to make to him a few general statements concerning the way of life, which I felt sure would convey to his mind some truth, and then I gave him a copy of our Catechism on the Creed, as the simplest and yet fullest explanation of elementary facts and doctrines with which I was furnished.

AID TOWARDS CANADIAN STATISTICS.

Mill Creek, C. W. (West of Kingston).—On Wednesday last the first semi-annual Fair was held at this fast rising village, in Ernestown. By Fair our English and Irish readers must not imagine to themselves any thing resembling the fairs at home, for in Canada by the term is meant a mere assemblage of horned cattle for sale, with a slight sprinkling of horses; no merchandize of any description, nor amusements of any kind whatsoever. The Fair of Wednesday last was a country market for fat cattle only; and taking into consideration its being the first thing of its kind in that part of the country, the turnout was very creditable to the neighbourhood. About eighty head of cattle changed hands on this occasion, more than half of which were bought by a few Kingston butchers. Very few swine and no sheep were brought to market. The Fair at Mill Creek was anything but a failure, although to some it might appear so. There was a very goodly assemblage of the country people, but with the exception of the butchers, very few persons from Kingston attended. While at this village, "poor passer le temps," we took occasion to look over it with a kind of paternal eye. Twelve years ago a grist mill and a tavern were its only tenements; it now contains a saw mill, a grist mill, with planing machine, a very extensive cloth factory, fulling and carding mill, a patent pail manufactory, an iron foundry for the making of stoves, a post-office, three taverns, half a dozen merchants' shops of different kinds, the same number of mechanics' shops and warehouses, all apparently doing an excellent business, judging from the air of comfort around them. To which if we add a Roman Catholic church and a common school house, we shall have mentioned all the capabilities of an Upper Canadian village of twelve years' growth. The grist mill, saw mill, and cloth factory, are the property and are managed by the sons of Mr. Booth, the owner of the land on which the village is laid out. The cloth factory is worth a visit from Kingston to see. The machinery is most excellent of its kind, and is kept in apple-pie order; no less than eight looms are constantly at work, together with a splendid spinning jenny; and cloth of all kinds is made with a facility inconceivable to those who know not what Upper Canada is. The price of wool being extremely low, and the material abundant, cloth of excellent quality is made and sold at this manufactory at such prices as must soon drive the coarse English woollens from the colonial market. We looked next at the stove foundry of Mr. Hoigh, which we found at active work, manufacturing all descriptions of stoves with perfect ease. Even Buck's hot

NOTICE.

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

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage. The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c., having just received per "DOUGLAS," 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 charges. H. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street, Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847.

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

100 (3 Gall.) Demijohns. Window Glass, assorted sizes. Galvanised Sheet-Iron. Sheet-Zinc, Tin and Canada Plates. Best and Common Bar Iron. Boiler Plates. Chain Cables and Anchors. 25,000 Best Fire Bricks. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, Quebec, 19th August, 1847.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM, To be Let or Sold.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS, Midway between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a Genteel Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery, Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Room &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House and very complete Outbuildings. The FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land—100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—1 mile from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 2 1/2 from Bishop's College. Terms easy—price moderate. The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay. Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esquire, Sherbrooke.

air stoves, so new to this part of the province, and so much recommended for their excellent good qualities, are made at this small factory, in an obscure village hardly known even by name twenty miles off.—Whig.

JOHN MICHAEL PFEIFFER, FROM GERMANY, Musical Instrument Maker, TUNER OF PIANOS, &c.

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

FOR SALE.

THREE SHARES in BISHOP'S COLLEGE, Lennoxville—the property of a Clergyman deceased. Inquire, if by letter, Post Paid, of the Rev. W. BOSE, Lachine.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE, ex CORSAIR.

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

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE.

3 CASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ex Robert & Isabella, from Hamburg. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, 8th July, 1847.

FOR SALE.

PIANO FORTE. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, 8th July, 1847.

NOTICE.

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

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage. The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c., having just received per "DOUGLAS," 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 charges. H. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street, Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847.

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

100 (3 Gall.) Demijohns. Window Glass, assorted sizes. Galvanised Sheet-Iron. Sheet-Zinc, Tin and Canada Plates. Best and Common Bar Iron. Boiler Plates. Chain Cables and Anchors. 25,000 Best Fire Bricks. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, Quebec, 19th August, 1847.

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Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles. It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada, Quebec, August, 1846.

COALS! COALS!!

FOR SALE—NEWCASTLE AND SUNDERLAND GRATE and 3: NUT COALS, Apply to H. H. PORTER, No. 36, St. Paul Street, Quebec, June 21st 1847.

RECEIVING FOR SALE.

BEST and Common English BAR IRON, Tin and Canada Plates, Boiler Plates, Sheathing and Braziers' Copper, Camp Ovens, Bake Pans, and Sugar Kettles, Sheet Lead and Patent Shot, Blister and Cast Steel, Smith's Bellows and Anvils, Spades and Shovels, Chain Cables and Anchors. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, 10th June, 1847.

JUST RECEIVED BY GILBERT STANLEY,

No. 4, St. ANNE STREET, SERMONS PUBLISHED IN TRINITY CHURCH, MONTREAL, On the occasion of the death of the REV. MARK WILLOUGHBY, INCUMBENT, BY THE REV. WILLIAM BOND, Lachine, AND THE REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, A. M., Incumbent of St. Thomas's Church. PRICE, 1s. 3d. Oct. 13th, 1847.

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THE fine fast-sailing Brig PLANET, coppered and copper-fastened, carries 1400 Barrels, daily expected from Porto Rico. Apply to J. W. LEAYCRAFT, St. O. tober, 1847.

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