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The Berean.

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

VOLUME III.—No. 34.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1846.

[WHOLE NUMBER 138.]

NOVEMBER.

Yet one smile more, departing, distant sun!
One mellow smile through the soft vapoury air,
Ere o'er the frozen earth, the loud winds run,
Or snows are sifted o'er the meadows bare.
One smile on the brown hills and naked trees,
And the dark rocks whose summer wreaths are
cast,
And the blue gentian flower, that, in the breeze,
Nods lonely, of her beauties race the last.
Yet a few sunny days, in which the breeze
Shall murmur by the hedge that skirts the way,
The cricket chirp upon the russet lea,
And man delight to linger in thy ray;
Yet one rich smile, and we will try to bear
The piercing winter frost, and winds, and darken'd air.
BRYANT.

"PEACE BE TO THIS HOUSE."

"Into whatsoever house ye enter, first say,
'Peace be to this house.'" The state of the mind
appears most from the complexion of the first
thoughts that rise in it; as when we wake in the
morning, whether it turn first to God, or to the
world. When those who are of the world, and are
living to themselves, enter the house of another,
perhaps their first thought is, what sort of entertain-
ment they will meet with in it; or, how to appear
to advantage, and be well thought of; perhaps, how
to recommend themselves with a view to their own
interest. The Lord would have the first thoughts
of Christians to be thoughts of peace towards those
with whom they associate, or have any intercourse.

"Into whatsoever house ye enter, first say,
'Peace be to this house.'" Though it be among
strangers we are thrown, he would not have us en-
ter the society of strangers, as though we felt no in-
terest in them, and bore no relation to them.

And, perhaps, even children ought to be brought
up, when they come into a room in which there are
strangers, instead of looking so blank upon those
whose faces are not familiar to them, to regard them
with something of the affection which it is right for
us to cherish towards all.

Into whatsoever house they enter, Christians are
not to shut themselves against the inmates, under
the pretext, "they are so worldly," or the like;
but see that they enter it desiring their good, and
breathing peace, be they who they may.

And think what a tone would be given to our con-
versation, were there such a heartfelt desire for
the good of those with whom we converse. We should
seek that it might indeed be "good, and to the use
of edifying"—such as would bring others to the en-
joyment of the peace which we desire for them; and
if they be lulled in false peace, awaken them out
of it.

And would not every thing of acrimony, and cen-
soriousness, and finding fault, be banished from our
lips, and from our circle?

It would be according to what we read in the 6th
of St. Luke: "The Scribes and Pharisees watched
him, whether he would heal on the Sabbath day,
that they might find an accusation against him;"
meanwhile, Jesus was watching for an opportunity
of doing good. While the Scribes and Pharisees
were observing him with eyes full of malignity,
Jesus addressed himself to one of the company who
had a withered hand, and made it whole as the
other. He would have those who are his, in like
manner, to be ever watching for opportunities, and
making opportunities, of speaking and acting for the
benefit of others.

I see one animated by the Spirit of our Lord, even
when he meets another casually upon the road,
breathing out desires and prayers for the good of that
other; when he takes up a pen to write a letter,
drawing out his soul in like manner to those to whom
he writes.

Let strangers come into our parish in such a spir-
it, and what shall we not owe them for the blessing
they will bring down upon any works of love which
they see in progress among us! and what desires
will not such breathe forth for the peace and pros-
perity of the church at large, and for the peace and
prosperity of the country to which they belong, that
there may be a lengthening of her tranquillity; that
iniquity may not be her ruin; that we may yet see
among us that "righteousness which exalteth a nation!"—*Dublin Christian Journal.*

A CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS BISHOP HEBER'S BIOGRAPHY.

Found in "the Life of Sir Richard Hill, Bart., by
the Rev. Edwin Sidney."

While Sir Richard Hill was thus actively em-
ployed in what he considered his public duties, he
was in his own domain a model of private benevo-
lence. That the children on his [Sir Richard's]
estate might have the advantages of religious
knowledge and industrial training, he erected a
building about two miles from his mansion at
Jawskstone, which he called "Industry Hall." In-
struction was there given in reading and work of
various kinds, "so as to enable" the pupils "to pro-
cure a livelihood, and fit them to be good and use-
ful servants." The discipline and rewards of the
institution were extremely well regulated; and each
child, on quitting it, received the gift of a Bible
and Prayer Book, if not forfeited by miscon-
duct. The school opened with prayer, and all possi-
ble attention was paid to sound religious teaching,
as the only safe basis of instruction. The principal
work done in the institution was the manufacture
of wool, to which certain hours were devoted.

Mr. Brian Hill was very active in his attention
to this school. He was a man of elegant mind and
engaging manners; and to these attractive qualities
were added the graces of true piety and warm
benevolence. His residence was at the village of
Weston, adjoining the park of his brother, where
his memory is still cherished with the fondness it
well deserves. Reginald Heber, first rector of Hod-
net, and then the laborious Bishop of Calcutta, was
his neighbour and intimate friend. Whenever he
had written any thing new, either poetry or prose,
he generally carried it to Weston, where he was
welcome at all hours, and read it to Mr. Brian Hill,
of whose literary judgment he had a high opinion.
This accomplished scholar passed some of his hap-
piest hours in that way, giving full vent to those
charms of conversation by which he was so emi-
nently distinguished. The few favoured individuals,
who saw him in the freedom of spirit to which he
abandoned himself in these social moments, describe

the charm of his manner as beyond all conception.
The gentleness of Mr. Brian Hill's disposition set
him at perfect ease; and he told his anecdotes, re-
cited his poetry, unfolded his opinions of the events
of the times, and criticised the authors of the day
with an animation and frankness peculiarly his own.
It was not, till roused by the noble project of doing
the work of an evangelist in India, that the latent
energies of his soul appeared in their full power.
His spirit seemed to expand under the deep impres-
sion of duty, while it pleased God to enlighten him
with clearer views of doctrinal religion than he had
possessed before. The prospect of becoming a Mis-
sionary Bishop at once humbled and ennobled his
mind, as was evident to all who heard him utter
with an unequalled pathos and dignity, the expres-
sion, "other foundation can no man lay than that is
laid, which is Jesus Christ." Resting on this only
safe basis, he went forth, laboured, and died. How
he felt, is expressed in his unrivalled missionary
hymn, which was probably, as were his beautiful
lines on Jerusalem, first recited in the house of
Mr. Brian Hill.

DEATH-BED OF A WARRIOR. From the Life of General Hill, by the Rev. Edwin Sidney.

This letter [the letter alluded to is one he wrote
to his old aide-de-camp, Colonel Egerton], probably
his last, was written in a tremulous hand; and
though he felt tolerably comfortable, it was too plain
to his friends that he was rapidly sinking. They
had, however, the happiness of seeing him in that
state of mind which manifested serious preparation
for his end. On his first arrival in Shropshire, after
his resignation, he expressed great thankfulness at
having escaped from London, particularly on ac-
count of the enjoyment he experienced in spending
his Sundays in the country. The heat and crowd of
the churches in town had so completely overcome
him, that he was obliged frequently to stay at home,
but he was able constantly to attend divine service
in a quiet country village, and at the chapel belong-
ing to the house at Hawkestone. He seemed to have
thrown off all worldly cares, and to have fixed his
thoughts on the mighty interests of the world to
which he was rapidly hastening. He said little;
but his solemnity during public worship, and at the
prayers of the family, was perceptible to every one
present. When he became too weak to leave his
own house, his nephew, the Rev. John Hill, went
on Sunday evenings to Hardwick, and read the
prayers and a sermon to him in private. If Mr.
John Hill happened to be prevented going, another
nephew, the Rev. Francis Hill, occupied his place.

Whenever Mr. John Hill called, the conversation
was always such as became the chamber of a dying
man; and he was invariably asked to pray with his
uncle. "All observed," says his eldest sister, in a
communication on the subject, "the deep feeling
expressed by the invalid when the glorious plan of
redemption was dwelt upon through the atonement
of our Lord Jesus Christ; and those who attended
his death-bed had the comfort of believing that the
name of the Saviour was a cordial to him in his dis-
tressing state of weakness." His affections were
evidently concentrated upon him who is the sinner's
only hope, the sinner's only friend. He felt the
full force of the truth, that "other foundation can
no man lay than that is laid, which is Jesus Christ,"
and that no man, of whatever grade, can come to
the Father but by him. This is a lesson the might-
iest of the earth must learn before he can depart in
peace. When on the eve of his late journey to
Taganrog, where he died, the Emperor Alexander
of Russia said to a benevolent English gentleman,
whom he had for years honoured with his confi-
dence: "Do you think that any man, however ex-
alted in station or distinguished for philanthropy,
can be safe in resting on any other ground for sal-
vation but a humble reliance on the perfect, all suf-
ficient atonement of his crucified Redeemer?"
"Certainly not, sire," was the unhesitating reply.
"That is my opinion," said the Emperor; "and I
try daily to realize it. I have no other hope: it is
my only comfort." The same assurance was deeply
felt by Lord Hill; and he was supported by it to the
last. Sir Rowland Hill, who was constantly at his
bed-side, was much impressed by the manifest pen-
itence of his beloved uncle.

At length, Lord Hill became exceedingly over-
come with torpor, and slept the greater part of his
time; but seldom woke without desiring his nephew
to come and pray with him, and read him short
portions of the Scriptures. On one occasion he selected
himself the 51st Psalm, as particularly suited to the
state of his feelings; and a more satisfactory evi-
dence could scarcely have been given of a contrite
spirit, with its essential accompaniments, a desire
for a new heart. He said to Mr. John Hill, "I have
a great deal to be thankful for: I believe also, I
have not an enemy in the world. With regard to
my religious feelings, I have not power to express
much, and never had; but I trust I am sincere, and
I hope for mercy." When the sacrament was ad-
ministered to him, there were present Sir Rowland
Hill, Colonel Egerton, and his two affectionate sis-
ters, Miss Hill, and Miss Emma Hill. "Ah!" said
he to Colonel Egerton, who arrived that day, "I
thought you would come and join me in this." His
faithful valet, Calderwood, told Mr. John Hill, "his
lordship never wakes, day nor night, but he prays
earnestly." On the day of his death, though at
times it could hardly be ascertained whether he was
still conscious, and he had ceased to reply to any
ordinary question, when Mr. John Hill said,
"Shall I pray with you?" he immediately raised
his head, and clasped his hands. Shortly after, he
gave one faint sigh, and was no more.
[His death took place on the 10th of December,
1842. He was nephew, if we are not mistaken, of
the pious and benevolent Sir Richard Hill, men-
tioned in the preceding article.]

THE TARES IN THE FIELD. From the late Mrs. Wilson's (Caroline Fry's) "Listener in Oxford."

Observe the devoted minister of Christ, toiling
year after year among a careless and ungodly people;
slowly and painfully he sows his seed, and long and
wearily waits to see it grow; till some few solitary
saints among a stone-hearted multitude become the
crown of his rejoicing. But comes there into the field
of his patient, prayerful labours, a preacher of new
things, an Irvingite, a Puseyite, no matter what, so it

be new enough, and strange enough, and wrong
enough; he will have more adherents in a month than
the tried and sober preacher gained in years; it will
be well if he pick not the precious jewels from his
hard-won crown, to lose them once more in the dust of
earth. It is then the doubtful faller, the weak are dis-
couraged, and the children of light are grieved and
saddened in their heaven-ward course, scarce know-
ing what to think.

The Church, they say, has grown too young of
late, and must revert to the beginning for experience;
to the day dawning for a clearer vision. They will
commend you to antiquity, or something that they
call so: to the apostolic age, but not to the Apostles;
to where the Sun of Righteousness arose with heal-
ing in his wings, but not to that blessed and eternal
Sun. Then they will change their minds—and they
are right, for the apostolic ages will not serve their
purpose; the reflex image of that Sun was too dis-
tinct in those who so nearly beheld its rising beauty.
They find antiquity now wants experience, and you
must travel two or three centuries forward to look
for its maturity. This is no jest; it is their own
plain statement. Neither they who, under the
teaching of the Incarnate Word, drank of the waters
at the fountain-head; nor they who, under the dis-
pensation of the Spirit, have come near to the out-
breaking of the perfect day, will serve the purpose
of the Redeemer's field, best knows how long they
were coming to maturity, and when they overgrew
and smothered the good seed: the very point of time
at which the gospel once preached to the poor, and
adapted to the unlearned, and welcomed by the
simple, was most completely hidden from those for
whom it was intended, beneath the mass of error,
prejudice, and superstition with which even in the
apostles' days it began to be encumbered. It is to
that very point of time they will send you, but not
to learn the lesson that you might learn in the study
of those pious Fathers: deepest gratitude to God,
that, by extended possession and understanding of
the Scriptures, knowledge has been added to our
faith, and the truth been again disencumbered of
the fables and commandments of men, with which
some of the most righteous and devoted of other
days possessed it.

We are spoken of the opinions of "The
Church," the authority of "The Church," the
decisions of "The Church," and to believe, if we
will, that it is still "The Church" of the Bible and
Creed. In one particular, it is no matter whether
it be or not: for the powers claimed have never been
possessed. "The Church" of the Bible never had
opinions. She obeyed the Word spoken, and finally
the Word written, but neither spoke, nor wrote, nor
determined in things spiritual, otherwise than by
inspiration of the Holy Spirit; and we do most pos-
sively and firmly deny that she ever has, or can
have, acquired the right, or power, or capability of
doing so. She is to hold fast that which she has
received, and communicate that which she is taught
of the Word, but she has no opinions, revelations,
or interpretations irrespective of it.

You will hear it asserted, that if the opinion of
the whole church at every period could be obtained
in any particular, that opinion would be infallible.
This is so purely chimerical, it is scarcely worth
consideration. I leave it to the colleges to dem-
onstrate how any multiplication of the fallible can
produce infallibility; enough for common minds,
that the members in particular of the body of
Christ cannot be consulted at any given moment;
much less throughout all time; and if they could,
they would not be of one mind in anything respect-
ing which the Bible admits of a difference.

Be it remembered, that neither Oriel College, nor
the Parish incumbency, nor the Theological Pro-
fessor's Chair, is the Church of England. There is
more true faith, more spiritual light within the
Church of England now than there ever was before,
or than there is anywhere else. It is no small part
of the value of an Establishment, a ritual, and a
liturgy, that, like our civil constitution, it as much
constrains the rulers as the ruled. If the monarch
on the British Throne forsakes his faith, she abdicates,
and we are still the lieges of the Protestant
crown. And if our whole bench of Bishops should
turn Puseyites—a thought more allied to a smile
at present than a fear—it is they, not we, who cease
to be members of the Protestant Church of England.

KING'S CHAPEL, BOSTON.

[The following is from the May number of the Boston
Episcopal Observer. The preceding number of that val-
uable periodical gives the history of King's Chapel to
the period when the British troops evacuated Boston,
accompanied by the Rector of the church. The con-
gregation was in uninterrupted connection with the
Church of England till that period. The building was
closed, then, for about 18 months; it came to be opened
for the worship of the "Old South Congregational
Church" in the year 1777, and was thus occupied for
four years.]

It is, doubtless, known to our readers that, under
the English establishment, attachment to the church
and loyalty to the king have ever been found in
conjunction. They who were the most decided
Episcopalians, attendant at the King's Chapel, while
Massachusetts was a colony of Great Britain, were
very naturally most true to the government, when
this colony assumed an attitude of independence.
Moreover, Dr. Greenwood, in his history of the
chapel, informs us, that "it was the place of wor-
ship of many of the officers of the navy and army
of Great Britain, who were stationed in and near
Boston." All such, in the tumult of the Revolution,
left Boston, and repaired to London or Halifax.
Thus, Dr. Caner, the rector, having also withdrawn,
there was little left of King's Chapel, save the
building in which the scattered church had wor-
shipped. Too few in numbers, or too cold in zeal,
the still resident pew-holders did not attempt to
sustain the worship of the sanctuary for nearly
seven years. Meantime, it was occupied by a con-
gregation of dissenters, and they who had called
themselves churchmen, if they frequented at all,
during that period, the sacred place with which
they were familiar, went there to listen to minis-
trations widely different from those to which the
chapel had been dedicated. Besides, the severance
of the state from the crown of England, had caused
also the separation of the church from the establish-

ment. There were no bishops in America; ordina-
tion of men from the United States by the prelates
of England, was obtained with difficulty, and at
great expense; clergymen from the mother coun-
try, true to their own government, were reluctant
to come out, and minister among a people whom
they thought guilty of rebellion. And so, had the
few remaining members of the King's Chapel been
ever so well disposed, it had been almost impossi-
ble to procure a rector during the seven years' interreg-
num. At the juncture of the return of the Old
South congregation to their own meeting-house, the
senior warden of King's Chapel invited Mr. James
Freeman, to officiate as reader for six months.

On the 18th of October, Mr. Freeman entered
on his duties in that capacity; and on the 21st of
April, 1783, at the Easter meeting of the proprie-
tors, he was chosen pastor of the church, with a sal-
ary of two hundred pounds, lawful money.

In the letter of the wardens to Mr. Freeman,
above referred to, it is said, "the proprietors consent
to such alterations in the service as are made by the
Rev. Dr. Parker; and leave the use of the Athana-
sian creed at your discretion." These alterations
of Dr. Parker were merely those of the altered po-
litical state of the country required. The Athana-
sian creed was always unpopular in the American
Episcopal Church, and when that church was regu-
larly organized, was left out of its Book of
Common Prayer. But much greater alterations
than these were afterwards contemplated by Mr.
Freeman, whose opinions in the course of a year or
two underwent some important changes, and who
then found that some parts of the liturgy were so
inconsistent with the faith which he derived from
the scriptures, that he resolved no longer to read
such portions, and to propose to his society an amend-
ed form of prayer for public use at the chapel.

Before such a form was offered, however, the
proprietors had taken measures to ascertain who
properly belonged to the church as pew-holders,
and what pews had been forfeited by the absence of
their former owners, according to the letter of their
deeds. And in order that no ground of complaint
should be suffered to exist, the proprietors engaged
to pay for every vacated pew, although legally for-
feited, the sum of sixteen pounds to its former
owner, if application were made for the same within
one year from the passing of the vote, which was
on the 10th of January, 1785. Twenty-nine pews
were declared, by the report of a committee chosen
for the purpose, to be forfeited to the church, and
together with the governor's pew, and eight others,
making thirty-eight in all, were put to sale for its
benefit. They were first offered to those who oc-
cupied them at the time, who were generally desirous
of purchasing them.

On the 20th of February, 1785, the proprietors
voted that it was necessary to make some alterations
in some parts of the liturgy; and appointed a com-
mittee to report on such alterations. This committee
consisted of seven gentlemen, in addition to the
wardens, who were to consult and communicate with
the Rev. Mr. Freeman. On Easter Monday, the
25th of March, they reported that some alterations
were essentially necessary; and the alterations as
reported were read, considered and debated at sev-
eral adjournments. On the 19th of June, the
proprietors voted, that the Common Prayer, as
it now stands amended, be adopted by this church,
as the form of prayer to be used in future by
this church and congregation. The yeas and
nays being called for, it appeared that of yeas there
were twenty, and nays seven; and three out of
the seven dissentients had worshipped at Trinity
Church ever since the year 1776. The alterations
made in the liturgy were principally those of Dr.
Samuel Clarke, the celebrated English divine, and
for the most part were such as involved the omission
of the doctrine of the Trinity. The work as amend-
ed was immediately put to press, and was used in
this church till the year 1811, when other amend-
ments were made.

Here was a most conspicuous, and, as we must
regard it, a most happy revolution; an auspicious
turning from the dominion of creeds and phrases of
men's device, to the easy yoke and authority of
simple scripture. This important change is to be
attributed mainly to the judicious and learned expo-
sitions of Mr. Freeman, who preached a series of
doctrinal sermons to his people, and, by the aid and
influence of the word of God, moved them to re-
spond to his sentiments.

Upon what material Mr. Freeman engrafted
Unitarianism, may be learned from our foregoing
remarks. How he did it is set forth in this extract,
from the historical discourse of his colleague, Dr.
Greenwood. It does not appear that he uttered any
dissent from the doctrine of the liturgy of the
Church of England, on his first accession to the
service of the relics of the King's Chapel congre-
gation. The changes made by Dr. (afterwards
Bishop) Parker, rector of Trinity Church, seem
to have satisfied, or, at all events, silenced him. These
consisted only in the omission of the prayers for the
royal family, and of the Athanasian creed. Nothing
was proposed, it will be observed, respecting any
further changes, or such as involved doctrinal ques-
tions, until the pews of all those royalists, who
had left Boston during the Revolution, had been de-
clared forfeit, and sold to new proprietors. Thirty-
eight individuals who before had no voice in the
management of affairs, thus became part and parcel
of the society. To the congregation thus conglom-
erated—the weakest and least attached of the old
Church of England material wrought in with a
later formation of Congregationalists, distorted from
their Puritan propriety by worshipping, for a suc-
cession of years, in an Episcopal Church, and of that
church never, holding sentiments diametrically
opposite to it—Mr. Freeman proposed a modified
liturgy, accommodated not only to his new political
condition, but to his novel doctrines in theology.
A respectable minority opposed its adoption. One
difficultly yet remained to be overcome. Mr. Free-
man was not in holy orders. The congregation for
whom he was officiating had committed themselves
to his Unitarian doctrine, by receiving at their hands
the carcass of the English liturgy after it had been
eviscerated of its evangelical language and spirit.
Meantime bishops had been consecrated for the
Episcopal Church in the United States. He was
first recommended to Bishop Seabury for ordination,
afterwards to Bishop Provoost. But his Socinian
doctrines and the form of prayer which he had

produced, and led his congregation to adopt, were
so identified with him, that the bishops very justly
decided that they could not ordain him without
sanctioning both his heresy and his schism. Yet,
in the use of a liturgy, and in the observance of a
calendar of holy days, yea, in avowed faith, he and
his people differed much from the Congregationalists
around them. And, moreover, they were anxious,
notwithstanding their gross defection from the au-
thority and principles of the Episcopal Church, to
maintain the name of Episcopalians. In this dilem-
ma, they could not turn to any of their dissenting
brethren, with a request on behalf of Mr. Freeman
for ministerial authority from them. They resolved
therefore on the bold step of returning to radical
Congregationalism, and assuming that there exists
in the people the power to choose and authorize an
ambassador of Christ! Accordingly, Dr. Thomas
Julinch, senior warden, conferred on Mr. Freeman
all the authority to preach the gospel and administer
the sacraments, which he, Dr. Julinch, had to com-
municate; and with such authorization, Mr. Free-
man entered upon his priestly office.

The reader will be able, upon this narrative, to
determine how much propriety there is, in the lan-
guage of Dr. Greenwood, clothed as it is in his
History of King's Chapel, with the emphasis of
italic characters to wit, "The first Episcopal Church
in New England became the first Unitarian Church
in America." The majority of the congregation had
left it; the remnant, though not zealous churchmen,
were too conservative to admit of any modification
of the doctrines of the liturgy. Unitarianism was
not and could not be introduced until a new class had
been brought in, "the greater number of whom,"
said Dr. Parker, in a letter to Bishop White, "are
dissenters, and the most thorough-faced one of all is
their reader," afterwards Dr. Freeman.

It would be presumptuous to say that an Episcopal
Church cannot become Unitarian; but it is safe to
say that one has not; and that the probabilities of
the case are more strongly against such a lapse, than
any which can be named among possible ecclesiasti-
cal changes. It is one of the peculiar excellencies
of our institutions, that the reading-desk always
utters the same voice; and, if the minister becomes
heretical, (which he is most unlikely to do in the
use of a ritual that contains in itself a complete
body of sound theology,) the language of the
Prayer-Book will constantly rebuke his preaching,
and betray to every intelligent worshipper the
extent of his departure from the faith of the
Church.

One of the most curious items in the History of
King's Chapel is the reported desire of its congre-
gation, in their early estrangement from our com-
munion, to be called Episcopalians. One would
think, that the distinctive peculiarity of an Episco-
pal Church was, in their conceit, the use of pre-
script prayer. Why, their very name of our Ameri-
can branch conveys that our true badge is to be
found in the official pre-eminence of one minister
over inferior orders. Any congregation which does
not recognize the authority of a bishop, nor, through
its minister, derive the sacraments and ordinances
of Christ from him, is called by an egregious mis-
nomer when entitled—Episcopalian. Yet here was
a flock, which, by the creation of their own min-
ister, had put in practice the most radical Congre-
gationalism, still coveting the *soubriquet* of church-
men; and, (probably without more recent sanction)
we at times, even in this day, hear the chapel
denominated the "Unitarian Episcopal Church."
God forbid that the Episcopal Church should ever
swerve so far from the faith once delivered to the
saints, as to receive with propriety such a prefix
to its general name, or should become so indiffer-
ent to truth, so lax in discipline, or so powerless in
action, as to suffer any congregation to wear the
two titles in such unnatural, and mutually resucant
conjunction.

The History of King's Chapel may be briefly
summed up in the following particulars. It was
built before the American Revolution, as an Episco-
pal Church. Its most zealous and influential prop-
rietors, with their minister, retired from the coun-
try, when the colonies assumed an attitude of
revolt. The chapel was then closed or loaned to a
society of dissenters for seven years. Its few re-
maining proprietors afterwards resolved on renew-
ing the services of the Church of England within
its walls. They could procure no clergyman. A
young man was invited to officiate as lay-reader.
The pews of the absent were soon declared confis-
cate, and sold to strangers who had no attachment
to the Episcopal worship. The lay-reader, being
himself heretical, presently offered to the acceptance
of this heterogeneous assemblage a mutilated litur-
gy, which a majority were found willing to adopt,
a respectable minority of churchmen stoutly pro-
testing. This young reformer was, on the com-
pletion of the American church, presented to its
bishops for ordination, after having committed him-
self, and the congregation whom he proposed to
serve, to the adoption of a false theology. He was
refused admission to orders. His congregation de-
termined to ordain him themselves, and thus pro-
claimed to the world, that, as the worship of the
church had never had any place in their affections,
so its very constitution and ministry were with them
not distinguishable from, or superior to, the most
ultra Congregationalism. Thus it appears the
Church (meaning the congregation of Christ's
flock) were not converted to Unitarianism; only the
chapel (meaning the edifice) was perverted.

A MEDITATION FOR MYSELF.

There is a possibility of my escaping pain and
sickness, and poverty, and disgrace, but I cannot es-
cape death, for "it is appointed unto men once to
die" (Heb. ix. 27.) If my existence ended with
the death of my body, I might have some excuse for
my thoughtlessness, carelessness, and neglect of the
"great salvation;" (1 Heb. ii. 3.) but "after death"
comes "the judgment;" (ix. 27.) Sin exposes the
soul as well as the body to destruction, and if sin be
not pardoned, I am lost—eternally lost, for I am
a transgressor of "the law" which is holy, and just,
and good." (Rom. vii. 12.) My heart condemns
me—but "God is greater than my heart, and know-
eth all things;" (1 John iii. 20.) My case, both by
nature and practice, is as bad as it can be—but is
there no hope for me? None in myself—none in my
alms—none in my profession of religion—none in my
attendance upon ordinances. These are all

good in their place—yea necessary—but they cannot save me. Where then is hope to be found? In the Lord Jesus Christ. Where do I learn this? In "the Holy Scriptures," which declare the truth—the whole truth—and nothing but the truth. Have I profited, in my heart, by that of which, by their means, my understanding has been convinced? Do I possess this "good hope through grace?" (2 Thess. ii. 16)—this hope which "maketh not ashamed?" (Rom. v. 5.) Is the "Lord Jesus Christ?" my hope? (1 Tim. i. 1.) If I profess that he is—do I prove it by walking with God—by loving holiness—by avoiding what God forbids—and by delighting in what God commands? P. R.

[The above is a copy of a hand-bill distributed by the late Rev. Peter Roe, of Kilkenny, whose initials will be recognised at the foot of it.—Ed.]

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOV. 19, 1846.

The letter from the Archbishop of Canterbury which we promised, in our last, to insert in this number, was occasioned by an invitation, the nature of which is described in the document itself, as follows:

"To the Very Reverend the Moderator of the Company of Pastors of Geneva.

"Lambeth, May 20, 1835.
"Very Rev. Sir, I have to acknowledge the receipt of the circular letter addressed by the Venerable Company of the Pastors of Geneva to the Prelates and other Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, on the subject of the approaching Jubilee, together with an enclosure to me from yourself, expressed in terms of respect, of which I am deeply sensible. My brother bishops, as well as myself, are much gratified by this proof of your confidence in our rooted attachment to the holy cause of the Reformation, and in our high respect for the Protestant Churches on the continent, and sincere concern for their welfare.

"We duly appreciate the feeling of religious joy, with which you look forward to the commemoration of that noble achievement, which brought light out of darkness, and rescued your Church from the shackles of Papal domination, and the tyrannical imposition of a corrupt faith and a superstitious ritual. It is not without reason that you are anxious to testify your veneration for the memory of those illustrious men, who, under the direction of the Almighty God, were the instruments of this happy deliverance, and at the same time to offer up your songs of thanksgiving to the great Head of the Church, as well for the blessing bestowed on you at that memorable epoch, as for the continued preservation of this sacred deposit from the malice of powerful enemies, encompassing you on every side, and often seeking your destruction.

"Although we are exceedingly gratified by the desire expressed by your Venerable Company for the appointment of deputies to assist at the Festival as representatives of the Clergy of England, we cannot consistently with the practice of our Church avail ourselves of this obliging invitation. But you may be assured of our cordial sympathy; and I cannot refrain from expressing a hope that this solemn celebration of an event not less glorious to the city of Geneva, than conducive to the success of the Reformation, may be attested with an abundant effusion of religious blessings; that the Spirit of Christ may unite your Community in zeal for the truth, in the profession of pure evangelical faith, in charity one with another; and that you may be ever preserved from that anti-Christian despotism, which is equally hostile to intellectual improvement, to civil and religious liberty, and to the fundamental principles of the Gospel.

"I remain with great respect,
"Your faithful and obedient servant,
"W. CANTUAR."

Now according to the mind of some who profess to be particularly acquainted with Church principles, His Grace must have done very wrong in recognising any such thing as "Protestant Churches on the continent;" it ought to have been, at best, only the "irregularly constituted religious societies" in those parts; and as to testifying "high respect" for them, and designating as "illustrious men" the reformers who constituted, at Geneva, a Church without Bishops, who would have expected that from the Primate of all England, writing on behalf of himself and the whole bench over whom he presides with so much dignity!

This character of the letter is explained by the simple circumstance that the Most Reverend Prelate is none of those "fantastic persons" (we are quoting Lord Ashley once more) who are eager to embrace Rome, and repudiate the Reformation. Perhaps it may be of use to consider for one moment, how His Grace would have acted if a section of the Church of Rome (supposing such a case at all possible) had transmitted to him a similar invitation to the celebration of one of their religious festivals. Could he have addressed the spokesman of such a body in any thing like the terms here applied to the Protestant Church at Geneva? The impossibility is plain; and so we see in a clear light the difference of attitude held by our Church towards Protestant reformers, though not episcopally ordered, bodies, and towards unreformed Rome. Such, then, is the difference which the Church of England makes between what is of the essence of the Church (apostolic doctrine) and what is merely of the order of the same (episcopal government).

We are reluctant to let this article go forth without making mention of an un-deputed representative whom the Church of England had at the Geneva reformation Jubilee. The late Rev. John Hartley (formerly in the employ of the Church Missionary Society in the Mediterranean, but then officiating as English Chaplain at Geneva), appeared before the body, which had invited his presence, with a declaration in favour of the pure doctrine of the reformers whose worth they were then assembled to commemorate; expressive of his deep regret, however, at the defection of the national Clergy of Geneva, from the principles which moved the reformers to their work. After this open testimony, he withdrew from the celebration. The discriminating observer will readily perceive how this protest came well from the individual Presby-

ter, who was on the spot, ready to maintain the charge which he brought against the Geneva Pastors; and how the transmission of a similar protest might not have come well from the Archbishop who had arrived at the conclusion that it was not in accordance with the practice of the Church to send any delegate.

It may be as well also to remark, in this connection, that this defection has led to the formation of various dissenting congregations at Geneva, which maintain the doctrines of the Reformation, and of the Theological School under the presidency of the sound-minded Merle D'Aubigné. We have seen that author's name mentioned in connexion with condemnatory remarks upon "Genevan Theology," as indicating a departure from the faith of the reformers. Such a mis-statement may proceed from ignorance, and then right information can correct it: it may arise from malevolence; in that case it is beyond the power of man to apply a remedy.

The increasing intercourse of the inhabitants of this Province with Boston, occasioned by the present expeditious mode of travelling to Europe via that city, is likely to bring to the ears of a much greater number, than was usual in former days, the strange story which is often repeated there, that "the first Episcopal Church in Boston has become the first Unitarian Church." One of our Subscribers, who has been made to hear the assertion, mentioned it recently in conversation with us, which has brought us to the conclusion that it was desirable to give to our readers the detailed account of the circumstances which are taken advantage of, to found the story upon. Our able exchange, the Boston Episcopal Observer, furnishes the means; we request attention to the article headed "KING'S CHAPEL, BOSTON" on our first page, and travellers to New England will do well to have the particulars so impressed upon their minds as to be able to give an answer, if occasion should require it of them. Advertising to the practice which we have adopted, of commencing the word "Church" with a capital when it means the congregation of professing Christians, but with a small letter when it is used to designate only the building in which they worship, the whole story may be summed up in the short saying that it was not the Church, but the church that became Unitarian.

The Utica Gospel Messenger of the 6th instant contains the following reference to the Berean.

"We have before us the following publications of the Gen. S. S. Union. We suppose that this is an institution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, though our contemporary, 'the Berean' of Quebec, seems to intimate that he knows better; and if so, we should be ready to be instructed by him, while we confess that if we were to find ourselves meddling with other men's matters in this way, we should think ourselves liable to reproach. The Berean may think it of importance that he should take sundry matters in charge for the preservation of the Church in the United States, but while we may be much obliged to him for his desire to do us good, we think he had better leave us to manage our own matters in our own way, being of the opinion that every family should see to its own concerns."

The article which has called forth these remarks is not inserted by the Messenger; his readers, therefore, are not informed by him that we inserted Bishop Meade's letter, and offered our observations upon the so-called PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, on the ground that "it is scarcely to be doubted" that its publications "have found their way into the British North American Dioceses, and that they are on the shelves of many a Sunday School" &c. We beg to inform the Gospel Messenger more positively, now, that we are acquainted with more than one Sunday School in this Diocese which has those publications in its Library; and with one, which has now funds at its disposal to add to its supply, and which will not devote them to the purchase of any more books from the New York P. E. Union.

The other remarks which we have been led to offer to our readers, respecting the assumption of Episcopal sanction to proceedings which Bishops cannot possibly take cognizance of, have all their direct bearing upon the interests of those among whom our paper circulates. We must be permitted to be the judge of that, and it is rash for the Editor at Utica to think that he knows better.

Two columns of that very number of the Gospel Messenger which bears this witness against the Berean, are filled up with the biographical sketch of JEREMY TAYLOR, furnished by a friend for our number of October 22nd. Our friend's initials are omitted, and no acknowledgment is made by the Gospel Messenger that the article is taken from the Berean. The Editor of the Messenger holds up the Berean as a publication which he must take under his tuition for meddling with other men's matters; a good article which he finds in the Berean, he annexes, without acknowledging the source from which it is taken. We must confess ourselves reluctant to be taught by one who has so much to learn.

INCREASE OF THE CHURCH.—[From the Western Episcopalian.] We take the following summary from the columns of the Christian Witness.

In no diocese has the church increased more rapidly than in Rhode Island. In 1823, if we mistake not, there were but five parishes in that diocese; there are now, we are informed, twenty-five. Thus the church in about seventeen years has increased five-fold. In the year 1830, St. Mark's Church, Warren, was erected; previous to this time, only one Episcopal Church had been built in Rhode Island since the Revolutionary war, and that was St. Paul's, Pawtucket. Such an increase of the Episcopal Church in a State, which was first settled by the friends and followers of Roger Williams, is truly remarkable.

The progress of the Church in other portions of New England has been scarcely less encouraging. At the consecration of the late Bishop Griswold, as Bishop of the eastern diocese, in 1811, there were

but seventeen clergymen in the diocese, comprising the states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont; at the time of his death, in 1813, there were one hundred and twelve. When Bishop Griswold was ordained priest in 1795, there were five Bishops and forty-nine clergymen in the whole country; there are now 28 Bishops, and one thousand two hundred and forty clergymen.

In no part of the country have there been greater obstacles placed in the way of the successful and rapid spread of the Church, than in New England; yet these obstacles have been surmounted,—truth has triumphed,—and the Apostolic institutions have finally gained that prominent and permanent standing, which promises much for the future increase of number and influence of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

In other parts of the country, we find abundant and gratifying evidence of the increase of our communion. A late number of the Episcopal Recorder, contains a very interesting account of the growth of the church in the diocese of Pennsylvania.

Twenty-five years ago there were in the city and county of Philadelphia only 10 churches, with about 900 communicants.—This year, including those just admitted into union with the Convention, (and excluding the African Church of St. Thomas, which has not reported its communicants for the last four years,) there are in the same district thirty churches, and more than 6000 communicants. Twenty-five years ago there were in the rest of the diocese, as nearly as can be ascertained, about 25 parishes, with not more than 600 or 700 communicants. Now there appear to be 94 parishes out of Philadelphia, having more than 4000 communicants. While the population of the state has about doubled itself, the number of our communicants has increased six-fold. We ought surely to be encouraged by this fact, to the utmost diligence; believing that He who hath prospered us hitherto, will still be with us if faithful to Him, and holding fast the truth as it has been delivered to us.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN AND THE PRAYER ON ACCOUNT OF FAMINE.—An article is going the round of the papers which states that Archbishop Whately has refused making use of the Prayer drawn up by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the occasion of the existing dearth, as required by Her Majesty in Council, also that His Grace assigns as reason that he considers the command for the use of that Prayer "unconstitutional," and that the attempt at propitiating the Divine wrath appears to him "in the nature of a blasphemy." We have not met with any thing on the subject, of so authentic a character as to justify our making any remarks upon the statement; and surely every one should be reluctant to believe that one Archbishop of the Church sees blasphemy in that which another Archbishop has set forth as a suitable form of supplication to be addressed to the Deity by all the Clergy and their congregations. As to the aspect of the question on constitutional grounds, we can conceive objections of great weight to exist, and we anticipate an instructive and, in the end, profitable discussion to arise from this somewhat unexpected event, feeling assured that the Archbishop of Dublin will publish his sentiments on the question, and that they will excite much remark in periodicals.

VICARAGE OF BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.—We have been favoured with a copy of the Bradford and Wakefield Observer of October 15th, from which we learn that arrangements are completed for relieving the Rev. Dr. SCORESBY of the charge of this important parish, which he has for some time been anxious to resign. The Rev. JOHN BURNETT, of Macclesfield, is appointed his successor by the patrons, Trustees of the late Rev. Charles Simcox. On Sunday the 11th of October, the Vicar made an affectionate announcement of the approaching severance of the tie between him as pastor and the flock which had been endeared to him in the course of his connection with them. "Various," he says, "have been the considerations which have availed towards the production of the decision thus announced. It will be sufficient for the present occasion, and, indeed, for all necessary purposes, to refer to two of these—first, the anxious state of health of one claiming, and in all respects entitled to, my chief earthly regards and consideration; and secondly, the painful experience (in effects which I will not specify) of the too great burden of this very large parish, and its various concerns, devolving on myself." The highest testimony is borne to the reverend Doctor's efficiency in advancing the religious, moral, and social condition of the vast population comprised within the limits of the parish.

CONDITION OF FEMALE FACTORY OPERATIVES.—The Rev. Dr. SCORESBY presided at a meeting held at Bradford on the 7th of October last, for the purpose of taking into consideration "what means could be adopted to improve the moral and social and religious condition of the females employed in the factories of the town and its vicinity."

The Chairman, in a luminous speech of some length, adverted to the Factory girls at LOWELL, into whose condition he had inquired on the spot, during the visit to this continent, some years ago which, it may be recollected by our readers, included a short stay in this city: "Amongst the 6,320 female operatives in Lowell, more than three-fourths are connected with some Sunday school, either as teachers or pupils, 3,276 were church members, and 527 had been teachers in common schools."

To raise the Bradford factory girls to the condition now occupied by those of Lowell, was an object worthy to be aimed at.—Lord Morpeth and several Clergymen and gentlemen followed up the Chairman's address by interesting speeches, and a series of resolutions was passed, recommending measures for the establishment and regulation of boarding and lodging-houses, evening-schools, libraries, lectures, and a sick-society, together with additional encouragement and facilities to the depositing of money in the Savings' Bank.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE.—Here is the answer of a respectable-looking old man, the keeper of Melrose Abbey, to my query the other day, if he showed the Abbey on Sunday? "No," he said, "I have orders from the Duke of Buccleuch's own lips, when he was here a few weeks ago, to open the door to no person on Sundays. When I told his Grace that ladies and gentlemen are often very urgent upon me for admission, his Grace replied, 'Send them all to me who won't go away with a single no, and I'll tell them that there are six days in the week in which they can see the abbey.'"
Edinburgh Witness.

SERMONS, BY THE REV. WILLIAM COGSWELL, of St. Paul's Church, Halifax.—We learn, from an Advertisement in the Halifax Times, that the Rev. Wm. Cogswell "intends if the Lord per-

mit, to prepare for publication another VOLUME OF SERMONS.—Withdrawn, by the good providence of God, from the active duties of his ministry, he hopes in this way to contribute something to the edification of the body of Christ. The volume will be published in England, and correspond as nearly as may be, in paper, type, and binding, with that already published. It will contain about 500 pages, and will be furnished to subscribers at 10s. each copy."

We should be happy to forward the names of Subscribers.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of a SERMON, just come to hand, under the title "TITNES TO BE REMEMBERED," by the Rev. W. Agar Adamson, A. B., Chaplain to the Legislative Council of Canada, and Assistant Minister of Christ Church, Montreal. Published by Messrs. Armour & Ramsay, to whom we express our obligation.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENOXVILLE.—We have much pleasure in being enabled to state, from authority, that EDWARD CHAPMAN, Esq., A. B. of the University of Cambridge, has been engaged for the present as Professor of Classics at this rising institution. The Rev. ISAAC HELLMUTH, Professor of Hebrew and Rabbinical Literature, has also been appointed Vice Principal for the current academic year.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

We are requested to announce, that the office of ASSISTANT SECRETARY of the Church Society of this Diocese, has been accepted by W. LLOYD, Esq., R. N., late of Sherbrooke. The temporary office of the Society, is at the residence of the Rev. D. B. Pamther, Champ de Mars Street, MONTREAL; where attendance is daily given; and to which address, letters for Mr. Lloyd, and parcels for the Society, are to be forwarded.

Communications to the SECRETARY, are to be addressed, as heretofore—St. JOHN'S, C. E.

PARISH OF QUEBEC.

THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL preached a Sermon on Sunday morning last at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, according to Advertisement, on behalf of the Fund for the support of Clergymen's WIDOWS AND ORPHANS, after which a collection was made amounting to £7. 2s. 10d.

Diocese of Toronto.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of the Society was held on the 14th of last month, the Lord Bishop in the Chair. The Treasurer's statement of accounts showed a balance of \$275. 9. 4.—Receipts since the 1st of August, \$156. 18. 5; which includes £125. 10. 11. for sales in Depository. Payments £117. 6. 9. Sundry payments were recommended by the Standing Committee, and agreed to: grants made of £12. 10. for the purpose of repairing Woodstock Parsonage; and £10. towards paying a Catechist or Schoolmaster at the Prot. settlement, near Sandwich.

On recommendation of the LAND COMMITTEE, the Society's thanks were presented to the Rev. F. L. Osler, for part lot in Tecumseth, as an addition to the parsonage-grounds—to Mr. James Humphreys for site of a church in concession D of Scarborough—Col. Dugan for site of a church and burying-ground in the township of Innisfil—Mr. Thomas Askell and others, for site and endowment of a church in Puslineh—Wm. Nelles, Esq., for part lot towards endowment of the Rectory of Grimsby—Mrs. Col. Sarah Elliott, for part lot, towards maintenance of Clergyman officiating in Mersea—Mrs. Harriet Cartwright, widow of the late Rev. R. D. Cartwright, Esq., for 200 acres in Marlborough, in trust for the support of a Travelling Missionary in the Midland District—Executors of the late John S. Cartwright, Esq., for 800 acres in Verulam, gift of the deceased in trust for the support of a Travelling Missionary in the Midland District.

Condensed from the Church.

DIocese of Nova Scotia.—Through the kindness of a friend, we are favoured with the perusal of the seventh Report of the Diocesan Church Society of Nova Scotia, referring to the proceedings of the year 1844-45. We learn from it that, at the period of reporting, the Committee were able to say that "there now remains scarcely an exception to the existence of Local Committees throughout the Province; and that the whole body of the Church in the Diocese may now be regarded as engaged in the same work, and doing what they can to promote, by united operation, the great cause which is committed to the Church's care." The aggregate of contributions and subscriptions to the Society for the year then closed, is £431. 18. 14. Total disbursements £307. 8. 4. This expenditure has consisted of £62. 5. allowances to Lay Readers, £51. grants of books, £77. 10. for repairs or finishing churches, £45. stipends to Students at Windsor, besides a small sum for incidental expenses.—In looking over the list of Subscribers, which is given with minute detail, a striking feature presents itself in the family-like aspect which it bears. In the first page we count nineteen individual subscribers who bear the name of Almon; or on the last page no less than three-and-thirty called Tooker. We conclude, from the descending scale of the contributions, and the long string of children's names, that it is the practice to set down the names, not only of both the heads of the family, but of every one of the younger members with some annual contribution, though small. Thus we find the sums, after noticing the larger subscriptions, such as Five Pounds from the Lieutenant Governor, and Two Pounds from the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, to descend into shillings and pence, down to the solitary penny, in one instance, for a child, which, however, with all the sums set down against the members of that family, brings the total of their annual contributions to 11s. 5d.—It does not appear that the Society had any ordained Missionary in its employ. The question, whether any further grants should be made for the service of Lay Readers, had been decided, at one time, so as to require the same to cease with the year 1845; but "that decision did not seem quite satisfactory to some members of the Committee," and the grants were continued until the Clergy, to whom the question was referred, should have decided upon it. The Rev. J. C. Cochran and Rev. R. Jamison had testified in warm terms to the value of the Lay Readers employed in their respective missions.

NEWFOUNDLAND CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Anniversary meeting of the Newfoundland Church Society, was held at St. John's, in the St. John's School Room, on the 14th ulto. There was a most respectable attendance, including several clergymen and the principal lay members of the church in St. John's. The chair was taken by his Honour Lieut. Col. Law, K. H., who opened the business of the meeting by an appropriate address. The Secretary read the Report. The Treasurer's Account showed

a balance in favour of the Society of £370 18s. 6d. Several Resolutions bearing upon the objects of the Society were passed, and a Committee of Management appointed for the ensuing year. Finally a liberal collection was made, and some new members enrolled.—Halifax Times.

DIocese of Fredericton.—CONFIRMATION.—The Lord Bishop of the Diocese held a confirmation, in the Church, at St. Stephen's, Parish of Hampstead, on Tuesday morning the 4th inst., and on the following day in the Church of St. Peter's, Petersburg, when thirty-five young persons ratified their baptismal vows. His Lordship delivered addresses to the candidates, besides general remarks to the congregation, which at the last named Church was very large.

At the close of the service at St. Peter's, the Communion was administered to several of the young people who had recently sealed their baptismal vows. The Bishop was assisted by the Rev. Joseph Bartholomew, who is in charge of both Parishes. His Lordship took his departure from Oak Point, for Fredericton, by steamer on the Thursday following.

COLLECTION FOR THE MISSION SCHOOLS AT ACHILL. Sum previously acknowledged, £2 12 2 3/4

Since received from,
Novr. 13th. An anonymous donor, 4 3/4
" 16th. The Rev. Geo. Mackie, 5 0
" 17th. A friend, 2 6
" 18th. Lady Caldwell, 10 0

£3 14 0

C. H. GATES.

Novr. 19th 1846.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received G. L.;—C. B, all sent, but we had not the Brockville names before;—I. H.;—J. H. N.;—H. J. S.; W. D, nor.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Capt. Bayfield, R. N., 2nd copy, No. 134 to 185; Mrs. Col. French, No. 135 to 160; Messrs. Jos. H. Daly, No. 137 to 188; John Birks, No. 137 to 188; E. E. Shelton, No. 137 to 188; P. Moir Crane, No. 131 to 182; C. McCallum, No. 137 to 188.

Local and Political Intelligence.

IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT OF THE EXPENSES OF WORKING SHIPS OVERTIME.—The commissioners of customs have issued an order, allowing all ships of every country importing goods in bulk, as brimstone, bark, bones, dividi, linseed, dyewoods, guano, hemp, iron, valonia, hides, &c., to work before and after legal hours without the attendance of a landing-surveyor, thereby curtailing the expense to the mere payment of the landing-waiter and weigher for their extra attendance.

COAST DEFENCES.—Orders have been received to prepare thirty-three towers between Hastings and Seaford to receive guns. When the towers were abandoned, or considered no longer necessary as means of defence, they were inhabited by men in the coastguard service and their families. The tops of the towers were cemented over in a dome form, up to the top of the spindle on which the swivel-gun was fixed. The whole of that covering is ordered to be forthwith taken off, and a new traversing course of stone to be laid down.

THE FORTIFICATIONS AT SHEERNESS.—Extensive alterations and improvements, it is well known, are at the present moment in progress at the old works at this place; while a new and formidable battery, capable of mounting from 50 to 60 guns of the largest calibre, is in completion opposite the dock-yard gate, protected seaward by a deep moat, and flanked on each extremity by huge musketry walls, on the one hand connecting it to the fortifications at Garrison point, and on the other to the land defences, which extend continuously from the Thames to the Medway, and which are now being heightened and strengthened, and having a ravelin formed on the Mile Town side of the drawbridge. The alterations on the works at Garrison Point are now nearly complete, and 63 of the guns have arrived, and the beds and pivots for most of them are ready.—Times.

IMPORTATION OF FISH FROM LABRADOR.—A ship, just arrived from Labrador, British North America, at London, has brought one of the most extensive cargoes of fish from so great a distance that has for some time come under our notice, if, indeed, it has ever before taken place, viz., 111 hogheads, 184 tierces, and 10 barrels of salted salmon, and 100 boxes of the same esteemed description of fish in a preserved state; and, in addition to a variety of other articles, the production of that part of the world, the large number of 832 quintals of cod fish; altogether a very large quantity, and forming an importation worthy of particular notice, among the numerous and extensive arrivals of every description of provisions from all parts taking place at the present time.

MR. BANCROFT.—The newly appointed Minister from the United States, Mr. Bancroft, in the room of Mr. McLane, accompanied by his lady, has arrived in London from New York.

CORN FROM VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—A vessel arrived in the St. Katharine's docks from Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, has brought, consigned to different hands, the large quantity of 5349 packages of wheat.

THE FRENCH TRANSATLANTIC STEAMERS.—The Havre Courier of a recent date has a paragraph which is thus translated:—We have announced that the Government has decided to establish a train of communication between France and the United States, and that it has chosen Cherbourg for the place of departure and New York for the place of arrival. To the two frigates, the Darrien and Ulloa, of the port of Cherbourg, destined for this service, will be added the Christopher Columbus and the Canada, of the port of Brest.

CAPTURE OF A BRAZILIAN SCHOONER.—On the 17th a new capture arrived at Brest—the Brazilian schooner the Trovohada, under the charge of a Lieutenant. She was captured on the 18th of June last, near the mouth of the Congo, accused of piracy. The Courier du Havre asserts that the Brazilian minister at Paris, in compliance with orders from his government, had sent in an energetic note to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, and that a reply was sent that, as the Council of State was occupied with it, the government could not interfere.

GENEVA.—A revolution has taken place in this part of Switzerland which at one time threatened much bloodshed, but has fortunately been terminated with less calamity than was to be feared, through the timely submission of one of the contending parties. It must be recollected that the Roman Catholic Cantons of Switzerland have for some time been engaged in endeavouring to strengthen themselves against the Reformed by a league. This has been viewed with jealousy by the other Cantons, as threatening the stability of the Confederation. The people of Geneva were looking for some action on the part of their Grand Council, that should unconditionally pledge the influence of the Canton against the R. Catholic league; and

when the result of the deliberations of the Grand Council was found to make the condemnation of the league consequent upon some other measure...

CROPS IN PORTUGAL.—The failure of the crops of all kinds of grain has caused a very considerable rise in the price of bread; and that failure, coupled with the deterioration of potatoes...

CAPTURE OF PIRATES BY H. M. SLOOF SYREN.—Accounts have been received from Smyrna, announcing the capture of four pirate boats, with sixty men on board, by Lieut Lyons (son of Sir E. Lyons), near Stancho...

NAVIGATION OF THE VOLGA.—A company has just been formed for the navigation of the Volga, by steam. A Dutch engineer, named Rontgen, constructed an iron steamer, of 250-horse power...

PAYMENT OF A VERY OLD DEBT.—The new Pope has privileged an Anglo-Roman company, to intersect the Roman States with railways—a curious and interesting return of the benefits reciprocally conferred by the Romans of old in intersecting our own country with roads and aqueducts...

CAMP OF GOOD HOPE.—The latest accounts from this Colony describe advantages obtained by the troops over the Kafirs, which justify the hope that these savage borderers have received a check sufficient to terminate the war...

NEW ZEALAND.—Papers of the 16th and 23rd of May contain particulars of an attack made on the Hutt upon a picket, consisting of forty-two men of the 58th regiment, under the command of Major Richmond; by a considerable body of natives...

MEXICO.—The Mexicans have captured two mails on their way from the U. States to the invading Army, and forwarded them to Santa Ana who was expected to be at St. Louis Potosi, where he was likely to wait for the invaders—if they had a mind to come...

THE HAVANA PAPERS are crowded with details relating to the hurricane and the destruction caused by it. The loss is absolutely incalculable. About 50 lives were lost; one house was blown down, under which 11 persons were overwhelmed and killed...

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Vermont.—The Vermont Legislature adjourned sine die on Tuesday last. Before their adjournment the House of Representatives passed resolutions declaring that Vermont will not give her assent to the admission of any new State to the Union, whose constitution tolerates slavery...

HALIFAX, Nov. 2nd.—IRON ORE.—We have now in our possession a piece of iron ore from the Londonderry Mines, the property of John Ross, Esq., of Colchester. The ore is of extraordinary richness, containing seventy per cent. of the pure metal...

into operation, it will pass within a few rods of the mining operations. It is expected that a Company will soon be formed to work this wonderful deposit. What a field for speculation! How cheering the contemplation connected with the future prosperity and destiny of the country.—Journal.

CAPT. PIPON, R. E., who was formerly employed under Lieutenant Col. Estcourt, in the boundary survey, and who has of late been engaged in a preliminary survey of the Halifax Railway, was unfortunately drowned on the 28th ult. He and a man and boy were descending the Resizouche river in a canoe, when, in passing through a rapid, the canoe was upset...

KINGSTON HOSPITAL.—A meeting was held at the Hospital on Monday, Nov. 9th, at the request of the Lady Directresses of the Female Benevolent Society, for the purpose of calling the attention of the public to the affairs of the Hospital; and in order that steps might be taken to procure an Act of Incorporation with sufficient funds to carry out the object of the Institution, and by providing an active Committee to assist the Medical Gentlemen who attend, and so render their duties less onerous and troublesome.

That the Committee be appointed to make application to the Legislature for an Act of Incorporation, as also an Endowment towards the support and maintenance of this Hospital.—Committee to consist of 8 gentlemen named.

That the Committee appointed at a public meeting to act as Visitors, be requested to attend in rotation. Such Committee consisting of 12 gentlemen named, besides the Rev. Gentlemen of all denominations.

That the proceedings of this meeting be inserted in the City newspapers favorable to this Institution. It was then moved that the thanks of the meeting be given to the Archdeacon for his conduct in the chair.—Condensed from the News.

The Cornwall Observer states that a brilliant vein of Silver Ore has been discovered in that vicinity by Mr. Baker, a farmer, on his own property. The quality is said to be superior, yielding 65 per cent of pure silver, with a mixture of lead.

Last Thursday, in MONTREAL, a man, rather intoxicated, while walking at night along the parapet of the quay, fell over the edge to the wharf below, a distance of some fifteen or sixteen feet, broke his leg and lay there, unable to move until the morning, when medical assistance was given to him.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Licenses to Peter Moffatt, M. D., M. R. C. S. L., and George D. Gibb, M. D., to enable them to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Lower Canada.

APPOINTMENTS.—RICHARD ISRAEL ALLEN, Esq., to be Deputy Inspector of the TRINITY HOUSE, Quebec.

The following gentlemen to be Public Notaries: Joseph Champeau, Eugène L'Ecuyer, for Lower Canada.

The Crown Land Agency of Andrew Ross, Esq., to be increased so as to comprise the Townships of Buckland, Cranbourne, Frampton, Jersey, Linrose, Marlow, Shanley, Standon and its augmentation, Ware and Watford, in consequence of the resignation of William Pozzer, Esquire.

The Montreal papers mention that GEORGE MACRAE, Esq., son of Wm. Macrae, Esq., Collector of H. M. Customs at the Port of St. John's, was admitted to the bar on Thursday last, after a public examination before his Honour Mr. Justice Day.

MILITIA ORGANIZATION.—A general order has just been published, changing the organization of the Militia in the counties of Montreal and Quebec. Henceforth the Militia of these two counties are to be formed into Regimental Divisions, which are to be divided into battalions composed of the militiamen of the Wards, Parishes, Townships, and Municipalities.

The following is to be the arrangement for the Regiment of the County of Quebec:—The first, second, third, fourth and fifth Battalions of the Militia of the City and Town of Quebec will be composed of Militiamen of French Canadian origin residing within the limits thereof, and also of the Militiamen resident within the said limits, of foreign birth or origin, speaking the French language.

The sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth Battalions of the Militia of the City and Town of Quebec will be composed of the Militiamen of British and Irish birth or origin residing within the limits thereof, and also of such Militiamen residing within the said limits as may be of foreign birth or origin, speaking the English language.

The Troop of Cavalry, and the Battalions of Artillery, and Light Infantry to be composed of such men qualified to serve in the Militia, and residing within the limits of the said City of Quebec, as may volunteer for and be admitted into these corps. Each battalion to have not less than 4 nor more than 10 companies of from 60 to 120 men; and the officers to be in the proportion of a captain and two subalterns for a company numbering from 60 to 100 men; and a captain and 3 subalterns for 100 to 120 men.

RIVER ST. CHARLES.—Certain citizens of Quebec having presented a memorial to the Governor General, expressing their desire to purchase the island formed by the channels of the River St. Charles, a reply has been received from the Executive Council to the effect that it is advisable the island or shoal should continue vested in the Crown; the Council also are of opinion that the improvements necessary in this part of the harbour should be undertaken at the public expense as soon as practicable.

Lewis Gate, the temporary buildings erected thereon must be removed before the 1st of May next.—Messrs. Phillips, M'loth, and Kimlin, were appointed a Committee to audit the accounts of the different treasurers appointed since Mr. Chabot. It was Resolved, that the Committee for the future meet only once a month; the President being authorized to summon a meeting for urgent business; that the names of those who have not yet paid their subscriptions to the General Fund be published, the time of such publication being left to the discretion of the Committee appointed; that the Sub-Committee of Distribution regulate and discharge all accounts due by the Gen. Committee and pay such of the clerks as they may think fit; also that they prepare without delay a plan of a Report of the proceedings of the Gen. Committee since its formation, and that a sum of money be appropriated to defray the necessary expenses of the same.

CASUALTIES.—On Friday last, a farmer named Knox fell down while walking on the St. Foy road, and soon after expired. The deceased had been in the employ of A. Simpson, Esq., for many years, and was an honest and industrious man: he leaves a wife and three children. An inquest was held on the body.

On Tuesday, a man of the name of Maguire was found in Collins' St. Upper Town, in a dying state; and before assistance reached him, he expired.

THE SEASON.—During the past week we have enjoyed a continuance of mild and delightful weather, alike favourable to the operations of the farmer, the merchant and the shipper. But few vessels now remain in port, and those are rapidly completing their cargoes: a number of outward bound ships went to sea on Tuesday when, for the first time in nearly a fortnight, there was a westerly breeze; on Wednesday the wind shifted to the eastward again. For several nights there have been thick fogs on the river, which have detained the steam boats from Montreal until noon and later.

Port of Quebec

ARRIVED. Nov. 12th. Bark Majestic, Stove, 5th Aug. Newcastle, Atkinson & Co., general, 3 pas. Schr Ste. Croix, Bernier, 21 Jays, Halifax, A. Gil-mour & Co. sugar and honey. 13th. Schr Primrose, Docel, 15 days, Richibucto, oysters, 11 pas. Brig Virginia, McNeil, 36th Oct. Arichat, R. Peniston, fish and oil.

MARITIME EXTRACTS. The Schr. Primrose brought up 11 of the crew of the James & Mary Sinnot.

The hull, materials, and cargo (240 tons coals) of the brig Thomas, of Whitehaven, Herbert, late master, wrecked on Millevaches Shoals, were sold on Saturday morning, for account of the underwriters, and adjudged to J. A. Pirrie & Co.—The hull brought £150, the materials £150, and the cargo £35.—Total £335.

The steamer St. George proceeded down on Saturday afternoon, with a party of carpenters to make an attempt to float her off; she returned yesterday with the sails, rigging, anchor, chain &c. The brig was too much broken up to be raised.

A letter from Gaspé mentions the total loss of the bark "Dochfour" of Bristol, bound to Quebec, in ballast, and consigned to H. S. Dalkin, Esq. She ran ashore in a snow storm, on the 23rd ult., at Cape Ronnony, near Cape de Rosier; the wreck and materials were surveyed and sold.

The bark Joanna, Drysdale, arrived at St. John, N. B., on the 5th inst., in 65 days from Alloo, reports that on the 22nd Sept., in fog 35, lat 45, fell in with the brig "Angerona," Cornish, master, from Quebec to Exeter, dismantled and water-logged in the gale of the 19th Sept., and otherwise very much damaged. Took off the Captain and five of the crew—had been six days on the wreck—were destitute of provisions and water, and had lost four of the crew; one drowned and the other three died of starvation.

MARRIED. On Saturday, 14th inst., by the Revd. E. W. Sewell, Mr. Wm. Bennett, to Mary Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Capt. L. Castle, of Montreal.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 17th Nov., 1846.

Table listing market prices for various goods such as Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Potatoes, etc.

ENGLISH MAIL.

LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office, till TUESDAY, 24th NOVEMBER.—PAID Letters till THREE o'clock and UN-PAID till FOUR, P. M.

COOKING STOVES.

THE Subscriber has now on hand a complete assortment of Cooking, Parlour, and other fancy Stoves, from the well known manufactory of Wm. Rodden, Montreal. The superiority of these Stoves is now so generally admitted that they require no puffing.

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

W. LEHEMINANT, No. 4, Fabrique Street. HAS just received and offers for sale the following choice lot of HAND PICKED APPLES, viz: 75 Barrels Greenings, 50 Do. Fameuses, 20 Do. Spitzenburgs, —ALSO— Daily expected a small lot of Spanish Grapes. Quebec, 19th Nov. 1846.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

HENRY KNIGHT begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to spare no effort to ensure a continuance of their support.

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

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent has been declared upon the amount of the Capital Stock, and the same will be payable at the Bank, on or after TUESDAY, the 1st of DECEMBER next.

FOR SALE, No. 6, NOTRE DAME STREET, LOWER TOWN. ONE HUNDRED Boxes Glass 7 3/4, 20 Barrels Bottled Sherry, 10 Qr. Casks Port Wine, 1 Pipe & 5 Qr. Casks superior Madeira, 25 Casks Burton Ale, 5 Hhls Leaf Tobacco, 6 Casks Ipsom Salts. Quebec, Nov. 12th 1846.

EDUCATION.

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

QUEBEC DISPENSARY.

THE Subscriber, successor of the late J. J. SIMS, Apothecary, Chemist and Druggist, in soliciting a share of public patronage, respectfully begs to acquaint his friends and the public in general—that he has received per late arrivals a very select assortment of Genuine English Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, &c. &c.

SPLENDID NEW & FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY.

THE Subscribers have just received per "Lady Seaton" and "Douglas" from London, a splendid assortment of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c. far surpassing in richness, variety, and extent, any they have hitherto imported; also, CHESSMEN, BOARDS, LADY'S COMPANIONS, and Mechanical Railway or Fantasmuna Chimney Ornaments.

GOSPEL AID SOCIETY. THE ANNUAL SALE will be held (D. V.) on TUESDAY, the 22nd, and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of the ensuing month of DECEMBER, commencing each day at noon. Donations and contributions are respectfully solicited; and will be thankfully received by MRS. SCHAW, President, and by the following ladies of the Committee:—

Mrs. TEMPLE, Mrs. J. A. SEWELL, Mrs. J. ROSS, Mrs. PENNEY, Mrs. GATES, Mrs. S. NEWTON, Miss WURTELE, Miss FLETCHER, Miss TREMAIN, Miss BURTON, Secy. Quebec, 5th Nov., 1846.

ROBERT CAIRNS, MERCHANT TAILOR.

IN thanking those Gentlemen who have for so many years extended their support to him; begs respectfully to announce the receipt of a choice assortment of Goods suitable for the season per Douglas, from London; and as every care has been taken in their selection, he can confidently recommend them as being superior to anything hitherto imported. He would therefore solicit a continuance of their patronage, and all orders entrusted to him shall be executed with every care and attention to ensure satisfaction. Quebec, 5th November, 1846.

BUCK-WHEAT AND INDIAN CORN MEAL.

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

FOR SALE, ONE Hundred and Thirty-nine Barrels of Nos. 2 and 3 Mackerel, 120 Bls. No. 1 Arichat Herrings, 18 Casks Cod Oil, 41 do. Dog Oil, 50 Qls. Superior Table Fish.—R. PENISTON, India Wharf. November 5, 1846.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BRITISH AND CANADIAN FUR WAREHOUSE.

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

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

PIANOFORTES.

FOUR Superior Cottage PIANOFORTES, (London made,) for Sale by the subscriber; they will be sold low, to close a consignment. W. HENRY. St. Peter Street, 29th Oct. 1846.

NOTICE.

THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON. Agent. India Wharf, 29th October, 1846.

JUST RECEIVED ex "Brenda," from Donegal.

and for Sale by the Subscriber—8 Dozens Long handled Steeled Spades, 2 do. Lady or Border do., 2 do. Ballast Shovels (steeled), 1 C. Steeled Socket Shovels.

Now landing ex "Syria," from Liverpool—

50 Bags Saltpetre, 300 Boxes Charcoal Tin Plates I C, 100 do. do. do. I X, 147 do. do. do. I C W, 60 Bundles Hoop Iron, 1 3/4 Inch, 240 do. do. 1 1/2 do., 100 do. do. 1 3/8 do., 30 Tons No. 1. Garthsherie Pig Iron. Landing ex "Rockshire" from Liverpool—150 Boxes I. C. Tin Plates, 50 do. I. X. do., 116 Half-Chests Twankay Tea, 400 Boxes (Polished) Charcoal Canada Plates, 100 Tons Coals.

FOR SALE, the cargo of Coarse Packing SALT.

by the Brig ELIZA, from Trepani, about 200 Tons. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 2nd Oct. 1846.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

No. 6, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town Market, SIXTY Boxes Cavendish Tobacco, superior, 350 Boxes Soap, Liverpool and Plymouth, 125 do. do. Quebec, 100 do. Candles, 15 Barrels Raisins, 10 Hhds. and 20 Bbls Sugar, 2 do. Loaf Sugar, 10 do. Cognac Brandy, 25 Cases London Bottled Port, (3 doz.) 40 Puncheons Whiskey, 10 do. Molasses, 20 Casks Copperas, 50 Boxes Blue.

JUST RECEIVED—FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

BEST ENGLISH CHEESE, Cheddar, Berkeley, Gloster and Truckles.—ALSO—Best Silvered and Black Lead. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 29th October, 1846.

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

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

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

A FEW Cases German Woollens ex "Perseverance" from Hamburg—consisting of Ladies' and Children's Caps, of Berlin Wool, Children's Dresses and Seville Cloaks, Gentlemen's and Boy's Caps, Children's Stockings, Socks and Gloves, Muffs and Bos of Berlin Wool, Shawls, Pelterines and Comforters, &c.

—ALSO—One Case Egyptian and Cerneaux Shawls. C. & W. WURTELE, 2nd Sept. 1846. St. Paul's Street.

