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# rran

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. 24.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1847.

WHOLE NUMBER 180

LESSONS FROM NATURE: Suggested on hearing an Eolian Harp. Sweet sounds enwreath

Each within other, as the zephyrs breathe; Though 'tis thin air That hymns melodious a wild descant there. So gurgling play

Those limpid waters, all the live-long day;
Until at length. Impetuous grown, they swell a river's strength.

Light waves the corn; But, gathered in, fills golden plenty's horn. lilly the leaves
Flutter; yet thence its shade the forest weaves.

That Iris-bow Is but the water-drops, and light let through.

That velvet green, Examined, of a million blades is seen.

You speck who views, Knows it, in truth, a bird of many hues, Which, floating high,

Gladdens the car, but mocks the straining eye. The looming coast

Shows rocks and woods in one faint outline lost. Art loves to sever-Nature to blend her varied beauties-ever.

And doth not Grace Bind up in one the ransomed of our race ? And shall not all.

As one, before Tim Lamn enraptured fall I Then, wherefore now Refuse together in His name to bow?

The prophet saw. And deeply worshipped with adoring awe;

The Lord on high, Whose train the temple filled with radiancy : That train the saints

The loved disciple in his vision paints, The glorious Lord Who followed on white horses, at His word. And shall we be

Followers hereafter, blessed Lord ! of Thee. And fear to stand Beside each other here, at Thy command?

Shall each dull thing Inanimate to Thee sweet incense bring; And saints alone Refute Cobey Thy will, that they be one-

That men may see Oneness Divise through human unity? To Time we much

Lord! may the brethren's hearts within them born, While yet they talk Together of Tay grace, in Jally walk; And waridings prove,

By their known followship, and God is Love. Iontreal. Wit. Lawro. Montreal.

(Evangeneal Christen law.)

#### GLEANINGS FROM CHARLES SIMPON. The Closing Scene; from Limoir by the Rev. W. Carus. Goneiuded.

On Sunday morning, (Ostobar 20) when I to him after hearing the Sermon on behalf of the Jews, and began to speak to him of the forcible manner in Which the matter had been treated by Mr. Noel, he immediately rejoined by a comment on our ignorance, as well as want of feeling on the whole subject, and then, alluding to the texts before selected, he begged are to observe the strong expressions which God had been pleased to use when describing. His intense and unalterable regard for his ancient people. "Sec," said he, "how wonderfully He speaks; He calls them, I. The dearly beloved of my soul: - and then He says, 2, 1 will plant them in their own land assurdedly with my whole heart, and with my whole soul :- and then again, Il, He will rejoice over them with joy : He will test in his lave; He will joy over thee with singing :- nay, more, 4. They shall be a name and a praise among all people of the carth." His thoughts on this and the following days, as might

But he was not so intent upon his favourite theme respecting God's ancient people as to be unmindful of the spiritual welfare of his own peculiar charge in Cambride. Being fully convinced that his days were rapidly coming to a close, he begon to consider in what way he might be permitted to benefit his people after his removal. The appointment of his successor in the Ministry of Trinity Church now much occupied his thoughts. He felt that under the peculiar circumstances of the case he might, without impropriety, express his feelings on the subject to his diocesan, who was the patron of the living. During the night indeed he made some touching allusions to the fact of his illness having had its origin in his late visit to the Bishop; and the next morning he dictated a letter to him describing his reduced state, and the impossibility of his he allowed to resign his living into the hands of had chosen for their fecturer, might be appointed as will is made; then the address to the young men; now afraid of disturbing and now nothing but this remained." After the any further observations. letter had been sent to the Bishop, he frequently

had suggested. f On the evening of this day we thought he was beginning to lose his consciousness of what was passing, as he no longer took notice of anything,

. See Jewish Intestigencer, 1836. † The author of the Memoir was the Clergyman in whose succeeding him the dying saint took so lively an

and his eyes had been closed for many hours : sud- | and faithfulness of his God : and so " having fought | est to protect the Waldenses, who sent many petidealy, however, he remarked, "If you want to a good light, and kept the faith, he finished his know what I am doing, go, and look in the first course with joy." verse; there you will see what I am enjoying now." This was the last the chapter which he requested to have read to him; but such was his weakness, that it was only when read in a whisper that he could bear to hear it. Another kindred passage of Scrip-ture—the last verse of the eleventh of the Romans -was one on which he would dwell for hours together, repeating the words, For of Him-and through Him-and to Him are all things; to whom be glory for ever. Amen."

The next day, Friday, (November 4th,) when I went to him in the evening, he was on the point of taking a little wine, which had just been prescribed for him. It so happened that having had a present of a small quantity of Lacryma Christi, which he much valued as a token of the donor's regard, some of this had been brought for him on the present occasion. Never shall we forget his counof reverential and earnest prayer, he began, in the most affecting manner, to invoke a blessing on all present—" May all the blessings which my adorable Saviour purchased for me with His tears -yea, even His own precious life-blood-be now given to me to enjoy--and to my two dearest triands, Sir Richard and Mr. C ..., and my two dear nurses - and to that dear friend who gave me has water-that they may enjoy the same in time and storage, the then instructed the wine; and inting to me facil affectionately said, 6 And effect; but when we had gently laid him down egain, he begon to speak of the pleasure he had felt, in the circumstance of this wine in particular having been brought to him on such an occasion. He then desired the temainder of it to be sent hinmediately to the friend from whom he had received t, with a label bearing this inscription : "Yo C. C. H., Esq. with kindest and devontest wishes for his happiness in time and eternity." Afterwards, relating to what had passed, he observed. 6 There. I shall dimk no more of that wise, until I drink it new" (this word he uttered in a peculiarly significant tone) " with my Redeemer in His king-

There was a remarkable and rapid maturing of ill the finer parts of his character from the very commencement of this illness, and a corresponding diminution, and ultimately a disappearance of those symptoms of haste and irritability, which sometimes were visible in his days of health and vigour. He secured new to be and enjoying such a sense of (ied's pardoning love himself, he longed to maidest an affectionate and forgiving sprit to all around. A striking instance of this occured with reference to one of the Fellows of his Callege, who had grieved him by frequent zers of discourtesy, and was now lying on his death-hed in acute suffering. and altagether in a state so wretched and distressing as to deter his friends from visiting him. Daily did Mr. Someon send to make inquiries after him, conor the same time some kind expression of himself, the same time some kind expression of himself, the same time some kind expression of himself, this at length so wrought upon him, the could not forbear observing. "Well! Sithat he could not forbear observing, "Well! Simean does not forget me - but sends every day to inquire after me-ill as he is !?? During the last few days of his life his bodily

sufferings were often excruciating, and his strongth so impaired that his voice was scarcely audible. is my fall in all? for my soul; and now you must pressed it with gentleness, as well as informed it be anticipated, were chiefly given to the subject of the Jews: and he then dictated the address to the Undergraduates.

is my all in all for my soul; and now you must with power. He was emphatically a man of peace. The which proved fatal to more than 10,000 of the Jews: and he then dictated the address to the my all for my hody; I cannot tell you any longer to all who were in the habit of converse them.

The jails, says Boyer, were so full of these into your charge; you must give me what you ing with him, and who really knew his character, if think necessary? Afterwards, when he had to have the was something in his garner and appearance, have vived a little, he remarked; "It is said, O death, was something in his manner and appearance, nay, where is thy sting?" then looking at us, as we stood around his bed, he asked, in his own peculiarly expressive manner, " Do you see any sting here?" we answered, "No, indeed, it is all taken away," He then said, "Does not this prove, that my principles were not founded on fancies or enthusiasm; but that there is a reality in them, and I find them sufficient to support me in death?"

On Friday afternoon (Nov. 11) as we were standing by his side, lamenting his long-protracted sufterings, (which from Wednesday had been at times exceedingly severe.) he at length made an effort to lift his hands from the bed; on our assisting him to raise them, he extended them to us, one on each ever resuming ministerial duty. He then requested side, (he was at this time unable to speak,) to be henceforth considered a miles emeritus; and and then for the last time placed them together in the attitude of devout prayer; after this he the Bishop; expressing in conclusion a wish, that stretched them out to us once more, and so took, as the friend whom the parishioners a few years before it seemed to us, his final leave. His life was now fast ebbing away; he lay partially raised, his head his successor to the living. This seemed to be the last desire which had now to be gratified; for in the afternoon he said to his attendant, "How casily everything comes in its place; first, my will is made, then the afternoon he said to his attendant, first, my nerable than his whole appearance. As we were now afraid of disturbing him, we refrained from

The last words I addressed to him were on this expressed his anxiety to live to hear the reply; and night when I gently took his withered hand, and once even during the night he enquired whether slowly pronounced the Benediction; "The Lord bless of the light hand, and once even during the night he enquired whether slowly pronounced the Benediction; "The Lord bless an answer had been received. On being reminded thee and keep thee; the Lord make His face to that it could not arrive before morning, and that shine upon three, and he gracious unto thee; the probably the next post would bring the letter, he Lord hit up his countenance upon thee, and give said, "Yes, I believe it will, and that my wish will thee peace: " he faintly answered, Amen; after be granted; and if it should come whilst I am alive, which I heard him speak no more. During the you may expect nothing less than to see me dancing night he was scarcely conscious of anything around on that carpet." In the morning, (November 3,) and on being raised in the morning into the same Sir Richard Simeon entered the room with the position as before, he remained thus during the desired letter in his hand. The Bishop, in the whole of Saturday, and continued apparently insen-kindest manner, not only granted him his request, sible to the last. About two o'clock on Sunday but further intimated, that it had previously been afternoon, (Nov. 13.) at the very time the bell of St. his intention to make the appointment Mr. Simoon | Mary's was tolling for the University Sermon, which he was himself to have preached-after a momentary struggle, he entered into his eternal rest.

Thus graciously did God grant unto him his heart's desire—the most perfect peace, and a "full assurance of hope unto the end." And without weakness or wandering of mind during his severe sufferings, in which patience had indeed its "perfeet work"—abounding in love and thanksgiving, galleys. he was combled to testify to the last of the mercy. Hither

## RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.

To what are called " religious controversies," in which Satan generally gains more than God, Mr. Housman entertained nearly as strong an objection as he did to political party conflicts. He felt with Baxter, that while we wrangle here in the dark, we are dying, and passing to the world that will decide all our controversies; and the safest passage thither is by praceable holiness." Some of the lamentable consequences of theological contentions, he has pointed out in the following extract. "The attention of the infidel has been arrested by this unchristian bitterness; and having compared the conduct with the rule, the temper with the doctrine, the professor with the Bible, he has turned aside with equal decision and disgust from the shomeful inconsistency; he has become confirmed in the errors supported his back with the pillows. Stretching forth his feeble and withered hands in the attitude of reverential and earnest prayer, he have the faith but destroyers of peace-ye know not what manner of spirit ye are of, nor can you esti-mate the evil to which you may conduce. Where the grand principles of the Bille—the guilt, the weakness, and the ruin of man; the love, the truth, and the preciousness of the Saviour, who of God is made unto us wisdom, and righteousness, and sanctification, and redemption; where these principlus are mainteined with meckness and yet with firm mass; are felt in the conscience and evidenced in you take some said how also, howing to his the conduct there is the spirit of glory and of God? to have also, the example of the conduct there is a said for which the Saviour withheld neither his interposition nor his life; and there surely is an object too organized to be insulted by our reproaches, too closely allied to the common friend and father of his people, to be wounded by our unkindness."
These angry disputants," he elsewhere says,
have need to be reminded, that, whilst they contend carnestly for the faith, without forbearing one another in love, they undermine the cause they mean to support; they sacrifice the heanty and the comforts of godiness to the pride of party; they exhibit religion, not 'as altogether lovely,' but in a state of mutilation, deformly, and disgust; they strengthen the hands of infidelity, which they seem desirous to enervate; and, to say all in a word, they betray their Master with a kiss." He felt, and he often acknowledged, when the rampant zeal of intolerant theologians disturbed his dwelling with the sound of its ungracious discord, that the most effectual way of arresting the progress of error, is, hat to oppose the evil with an attitude of fierce defrance, but to instil, with equal fidelity and affecand abundant experience had laught him that prejudices are soldom overcome of the thin that pre-irony or anger; and that dogmatical damning is not the best method of winning souls. He had lived to see and to feel, more distinctly, more sincerely, the beauty and the power of the law of love begetting love-the grand centre-law of the moral system of the universe, and the foundation principle of the Gospel of Redouption—and had yielded himself,

pered, the venerable subject of these memoirs may be said to have attained, through grace, to an improvokable spirit. The religion of Jesus had He then observed to his attendant, 6 Jesus Christ sweetened his nature, as well as elevated it: ineven in the very sound of his voice, which spoke of peace; all was calm and quiet around him and within him; the world, with its noise and restlessness, was ever shut out; he heard of it only as we hear the roar of the stormy ocean, borne to us by the wind from afar; he had no heart for its turmoils no hand in its schemes, and seldom turned so much as a look towards its commotions. The same still ness prevailed in his dwelling which reigned in the mind of its owner; his was a calm which seemed to spread itself from his own heart to the hearts of those with whom he held converse. I do not think that the most rulled spirit could have remained in his presence without being tranquillized; there was a screnity in his manner which would have acted as oil on the troubled waters; all that was disturbed and violent would, if brought in contact with one so placid, have died away. There is a neace which the world giveth, and which they that are of the world enjoy; there is a peace which a naturally placid temper gives; and there is a peace which arises from mere outward prosperity. Sadly indeed do they mistake, and awfully will they be deceived, who suppose that a state of mind so low, so earthly and so unspiritual, will bring a man peace at the last! But how different was that peace which he of whom I speak enjoyed! It sprang from far other sources; it rested on quite another foundation; it had respect to a far other recompense; -it had, as I firmly believe, the Holy Spirit for its author, Christ for its rock, and Heaven for its end." Such, on the authority of Archdeacon Lear, was Bishop Burgess; such, too, precisely such, was Mr. Housman. portrait might have been intended for both .- Life of the Rev. Robert Housman, Lancaster.

Though constitutionally warm and hasty tem-

# EXPULSION OF THE WALDENSES, 1686.

The events of 1655 were renewed in the winter of 1685-6. Orders were issued, that every Protestant church and chapel should be razed to the ground, and that every person professing the Protestant faith should publicly renounce his errors within fifteen days from the date of the proclamation, under pain of banishment or death. All infants, born from that time, were to be haptized and

Hitherto the duke of Savoy had felt it his inter- able circumstances, to their pative valleys .-

tions to entreat a continuance of his favours; but he was now urged on to persecute them by Louis XIV., King of France, who, led on by evil advisers, had just consented to revoke the edict of Nantes, and command the destruction of the Protestant faith and command the destruction of the Protestant faith the prevailing influence of Popery, which seems in his own dominions. The duke of Savoy at first everywhere advancing, assisted to prevent their best total to follow this everywhere advancing, assisted to prevent their hesitated to follow this example, but Louis saying, from choosing another permanent residence, an that in case he refused, he would himself send an heightened the attachment to their own land, for army of 14,000 men, and retain the valleys for his trouble, the duke of Savoy complied. The united forces of these two monarchs were then sent against the little band of mountaineers, headed by an able French general, the marshal Catinat, who descended by the same toute by which Casar had formerly passed into Gaul.

The Vandois were again compelled to resistance,

but the united forces pressed forwards. The Vandois were commanded, says their historian, under pain of death, to raze their churches, and submit their children to the Romish priest for baptism. This poor flock, in their first surprise at so cruel a dectee, attempted, by repeated supplicaineffectual, they resolved, in case of any attack on their lives and liberties for conscience sake, neither to abandon their country, nor desert their worship, but to defend themselves after the manner of their forefathers. The French, commanded by M. de Catinat, were desirous of the honour of striking the first blow, and did so on the side of S. Germain; they had also the honour of being well beaten; for they were dislodged with so much spirit, from the positions they had taken up, that they were compelled to seek their safety in flight, pass the Cluson in confusion, without gaining the bridge, and retreat to Piguerol. The number of killed and wounded lost by them in this first action was never known, for they took care to conceal it; yet the Vandois had only two wounded, and these at the church of S. Germain, into which M. de Villevielle had thrown himself with a strong detachment. M. Arnaud, arriving at this moment, gave orders that Nyon, was present at this devotional exercise from the church should be scaled, and the tiles from the curiosity, and immediately gave information to the toof thrown down on the enemy within, while at Prench agent at Geneva. Meanwhile, the first the same time, they encompassed it with trenches party of Vaudois crossed the lake in safety, but to conduct water to drown them. This order was instantly obeyed; but those employed in it being | remained behind, all but three took flight, though

the progress of the duke's army on the heights of Angrogna.

The words of the poet might not unfitly be applied at this time :-

Why swell those shouls that fill the desert's gloom? Whom come ye torth to conquer, warriors, whom? God of the poor! the poor and friendless save, Giver and Lord of freedom, help the slave."

For three days the Vaudois were victorious in accountably to the treacherous personsions as well as the overwhelming numbers of their foes. Tenible devastations were again carried into every hamlet; more than three thousand are computed thus to have perished! During this persecution, it is felated that M. Leydet, the 'pastor' of Preli, after hiding himself in caves, was at length taken, and conveyed to Taicerne. When led from the prison for his execution he called it " a day of double deliverance, that of his body from captivity, and that of his soul from imprisonment in the body, for he cherished the expectation of particking shortly in full liberty of the joys of the blessed." He died with the plety and constancy of a primitive martyr. The enemies made an effort to clear the land. Fourteen thousand Vaudois were imprisoned, chiefly in the neighbouring castles, and in the dangeous of

The jails, says lloyer, were so full of these wretched people, that they perished by hundreds; of hunger, thirst, and infectious diseases. They had nothing but bread and water for their ordinary food; the one without substance, and the other from the kennels of the streets. In some places they gave them water in such small quantities that many perished of thirst. They slept on the bare bricks, or if they were allowed straw, it was rotten, and full of vermin, while the dungeons were crowded to suffication. The places of the dead, numbers of them dying every day, were constantly supplied with fresh prisoners, that the dangeons might be always thronged; and the intense heat of the summer, and the great number of the sick, engendered evils too horrible for recital. At the end of six months only 3000 prisoners were

left alive ! and these were in a very enfeebled condition. The Protestant states, however, made earnest intercession for their liberation. At length they were released, but were sentenced to perpetual: bamshment from Piedmont. Even their exile was accompanied with needless cruelty. At five o'clock in the evening they were forced to begin a march of four or five leagues. Before the morning, more than a hundred and fifty of them had sunk under their maladies and fatigue, and died. One night, a company halted at the foot of Mount Cenis. and the next morning they pointed out a terrible tempest, then actually enveloping the top of the mountain, entreating the officer who conducted them, to allow them to stay till it had passed away. This was refused, they were forced into the hurricane, eighty-six of their number perished in consequence, and were buried in that horrible tempest of snow. The bodies of mothers, with their infant children in their arms, were afterwards observed by some merchants who crossed the mountains and may

well recall to mind the words of our Lord as to the

destruction of Jerusalem, "Pray ye that your flight be not in the winter." "Woe unto them that are

with child, and to them that give suck in those

days." The surviving little company of the Vaudois reached Geneva about the end of December, but they were in such an exhausted state that many of them died upon their arrival, "finding the end of down upon the vale of Prageta. It may be readily their life in the beginning of their liberty." They imagined with what feelings they beheld and enterwere kindly received, and settled in some parts of ed this first of their much-loved valleys, on the brought up in the Roman Catholic religion, under Switzerland and Germany, where they might have the penalty of their fathers being condemned to the continued, as many of their indeed did; but a part, as will shortly appear, returned, under very remark-

THE RE-ENTRY OF THE WALDENSES, INTO THE VALLEYS, IN 1689.

The good conduct of the Waldenses during the exile in foreign lands is universally admitted; sti which the natives of the Alps have ever been re markable. They began to form projects for return ing thither. Henri Arnaud, one of their paston with others likeminded, were accustomed to assem ble at night in a well-known forest, or wood, be tween Nyon and Geneva, and there to arrange their plans, awaiting the arrival of their brethren from the Grisons and Wirtemburg, a difficult and perilou journey. These were discovered in their attempt t remove; some of them were seized and dragged t Turin as prisoners. Four of them died in the dun geons of that city.

Arnaud and his companions were not disheartened they thought they saw the pillar of cloud and fir directing their advance. He constantly spoke c "the sword of the Lord, and of Gideon," and chos for his banner the well known device, or scriptura emblem, so often seen in the Vandois churches. candlestick with seven stars, and the words-Lu. luct in tembris .- (Light shineth in darkness.)

Before beginning their march, he preached them, on Luke xii. 32, "Fear not, little flock," etc Various unsuccessful attempts at removal had been made by the Vandois in other places, which prohably rendered their enemies more on the alert Many strangers had, from these suspicions, arrived at Geneva in boats, and ten of these small vessel were used by the Vaudois, in addition to four which they were owners of, when they set out on Friday night, August 16th, 1689, after Arnaud had engager in prayer with his little band of adherents.

Their escape was soon made known : a mar named Pranga, who had purchased some land near curiosity, and immediately gave information to the when the boatmen were sent back for those who overtaken by the night, its execution was checked, they had been paid in advance, probably tearing the and M. de Vittevielle and his party made their best of their they were detected. Thus some of the escape from a window underfavour of the darkness. party were for a time left behind, while another beat the Vandnis heat the French on the first day, band from Lausanne were arrested when setting out to join them. However, Arnaud's company unexpectedly met with a few others, and proceeded with indefatigible perseverance, though many of them were ill supplied with arms. The discipline they observed was so strict, that it attracted the attention of the peasants and curates who saw them pass, and in some cases they were kindly received.

The route pursued by Arnaud and his men, called "The Eight Hundred," is well known; it has been greatly facilitated in these days of improved travelbetween two mountains covered with dark-green pines. Here the inhabitants were opposed to the return of the Vandois, who proceeded with much toil, and clinited the Col de Bonhomme, ascending a passage cut in the rock like a ladder, where twenty persons might easily have repelled as many thousands. They descended with still more difficulty, sliding down precipices in the night without light, except that reflected from the snow. Arnaud assumed the post of colonel, and called

himself M. de la Tour. On all occasions he was leader, and showed a degree of perseverance and fortitude equal to his courage. A full account of the expedition has been preserved, called "La Rentiée glorieuse," or "The glorious Re-entry," said to have been written by himself; but it was more probably compiled by one of his comrades, under his direction. The numerous obstacles which they surmounted are there fully detailed; some arose from the numbers of his opponents, others from the character of the regions through which the Vaudois passed. Some of the first of the terrific spots were passed

by the Vaudois, almost before their adversaries were aware of their approach. On one occasion, a whole day of heavy rain, though it impeded them, kept back their pursuess also. In several cases, their guides appear to have treachetously led them by the most dangerous paths. A full detail of their encounters must not be expected in these pages. The narrative of Arnaud, once nearly lost, has been translated and printed by Acland; the substance of it is also given by Beattie; both of these works are illustrated by beautiful delineations of places mentioned in the narrative and other histories of the Vaudois.

One of the most remarkable of the struggles took place at the bridge of Salabertran, in a narrow defile along the course of the Dora, while the garrison of Susa pressed upon their rear. The Vaudois pressed forward to the bridge, and on hearing the question "Qui vive?" they answered, "Friends, if allowed to pass." Their enemies were alert, and fired two thousand shots at them, during a quarter of an hour. Arnand had directed his men to lie flat on their faces, so that one only was wounded. At this moment one of them seeing danger both from the front and the rear, exclaimed, "The bridge is carried;" and though this had not actually taken place, the exclamation so animated the Vaudois. that they pressed forward, and succeeded in beating off the French army, the commander of which ex claimed with an oath, " Is it possible that I at once lose my honour and the battle? Sauve qui peut. Escape who can. Most of the baggage and ammu nition were left to the Vandois, who had only fifteen men killed, and twelve wounded; while the French lost six hundred. The engagement lasted two hours. It was remarkably providential that the French had not removed the wooden bridge, which would have been an easy task, and might have effectually prevented the passage of the Vaudois.

Though much fatigued they ascended Mount Sci by moonlight, and, on the following morning, looked morning of the Sabbath, August 25th, while the priests, alarmed and panic-struck, forsook the mass and the few resident villagers treated them with kindness and offered them provisions. They rested

in the morning, and in the afternoon marched onward ] to the Col du Pis, where they passed the night. A series of martial proceedings followed, in which they gradually gained ground on the Romanist possessors of their homes, who had been intruded as settlers in

On the 28th of August the Vaudois first regained possession of one of their Churches at Prali, from which they removed everything Popish, and burned the Romanists' place of worship. This Vaudois temple had been occupied by the martyred M. Leidet; there Amand assembled his men, and caused Psalms Ixxiv. and exxix. to be sung by them; afterwards he preached from the latter with much warmth and energy, and the whole band took an oath of fidelity to each other " never to disunite, even though their numbers should be reduced to three or four." The remaining months of autumn were occupied by a sort of guerilla, or mountainwarfare, against strong forces sent by the French and Piedmontese courts, who took possession of all the glens, hunting out the Vaudois wherever they appeared. The latter were often separated; and were reduced to great straits for want of provisions. One thing was in their favour, they had left their wives and children in safety in Switzerland; but the hardships which these poor men underwent, were exceedingly severe. They were often supported by "sonp made of violets and wild herbs:" one of them killed and fed upon a young wolf which attacked him.

They were gradually hemmed in and forced to retire, till the last place for which they contended, was the Balsi or Balsille, a steep rock raised by three different terraces above the torrent which dashes beneath. It could only be approached by the side of the stream. This strong position Arnaud fortified with palisades and parapets of trees, adding also the fortifications of a regular entrenchment. Covert ways were constructed, and cabins dug in the ground, surrounded by executions and such walls as the soil would admit of these were seventeen in number, so that if driven from one, they might retire to another. Here they entrenched themselves for a whole winter, resisting the enemy, and repelling their eften repeated attacks.

The last assaults of the French army were the most violent, yet they were disgraceful to the French assailants, and honourable to the Vaudois. One of the invading officers, being wounded in the thigh and arm, was carried a prisoner to the very spot of ground of which he had boastingly said to his men, "My lads, we must sleep there to-night." After a few days respite, Cathat having retired, his successor prepared to renew the onset, and the defen-sive efforts of the Vandels were in vain. They were surrounded, says Arnaud, on every side by the enemy, who stationed guards over all the passes, and kept up so large fires as to diminish the darkness of the night. At this moment, when death was staring them in the face, the hand of God was once more apparent in their assistance, by enveloping them in the darkness of a mist, which enabled them, with n native of Bulsi for a guide, to escape undiscovered. For at length, convinced that their only safety lay in flight, they retreated, on May 15th, under a thick fog, sliding or scrambling down a frightful ravine, and leaving to the enemy nothing but their empty huts and naked rocks. This retreat was indeed almost miraculous.

The disappointment of the French was embittered by the fact, that the day before the attack they had proclaimed that all who wished to witness the end of the Yaudois, should come to Pignerol on the morrow, where the Vaudois would be hanged two by two; but this promised spectacle was changed for the mortifying one of wagons arriving full of their briefly summed up :-

Though the blaze of many watchfires Around the prizon set, And the eyes of watchful sentinels Seem'd to cut off all retreat, Down that precipies where no'er Have trul the feet of men. And where the mountaineer

Would never tread again. And up the stormy Guignevert, Where the fees may fear to climb, Through the darkness every soldier Must drag his wearied limb."

Hence they pushed on their way to Angrogna where they were joyfully surprised by the sight of two messengers, and afterwards by the baron de Palavicino, who came from the dake of Savoy to announce them offers of peace from that prince, between whom and the French monarch a rupture had taken place. He said, "You have but one God and one prince to serve. Serve God and your prince faithfully. Till now we have been enemies, henceforth we must be good friends. Others have been the cause of your misfortunes, but, if now, as ye ought, you expose your lives for my service, I will also expose mine for yours, and while I have a morsel of bread you shall have a share." Here again

are we reminded of David's escape.

The Vaudois were now supplied with provisions, and their prospects improved daily. Their part of the compact was well performed, for among their valleys the dake Victor Amadeus II. found shelter, when he was pursued and his life endangered, during his subsequent wars. The cottage to which he retreated is still pointed out in the village of Rora, neither is the permission forgotten, by which he expressed his gratitude to its owner, Durand Canton, —the privilege of using his garden as a place of se-pulture! Protestants have long since been forbidden to make use of any Roman Catholic burying grounds. A silver cup used by the prince, and left with the family, was long preserved by them, till they were compelled by destitution to sell it.—Sketches of the Waldenses, published by the Rel. Tract Society.

# The Beream.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1847. WHITE COURSE SERVICE CONTRACTOR OF THE PERSON OF THE PERSO

We have to perform another of those painful duties which have been imposed upon us by the prevalence of the malignant disease brought to our shores by this year's emigration from Ireland. While we were scarcely moved with any apprehension respecting our friends in the direction from Montreal towards Lake Champlain, after having heard that the flow of emigrants that way was discouraged by the refusal of steamers to convey that class of passengers, we learnt that the Rev. WILLIAM DAWES, Rector of St. John's, had caught the discare; and by blonday's mail from blontreal we had the melancholy tidings of that useful and we had the melancholy tidings of that useful and through the misfortune of the times, is no longer devoted Clergyman's death, which took place on what it formerly was; I know that at all times thou has loved to be called in this city the Help of cliristians: Auxilium christianorum. The miratice which he geverely fell, not only by the parish over which he

disinterested and laborious Secretary of the Incorporated Church Society. We hope that materials will be found, at some future day, for some biographical notes of our friend: at present we have only to report the painful bereavement; and we unite in prayer with those who are concerned about the prosperity of the Church, that our departed friend's place may be supplied by one of equally desirable natural disposition, acquired knowledge, and spiritual attainments.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, Monseigneur Ignace Bourget, has addressed a Pastoral Letter to all the faithful of the city of Montreal, under date of August 13, 1817, which we find printed in full in the Journal de Quebec, and of which we think it instructive to present to our readers a large portion, translated as near to the letter as the language will admit. We pass over the former part of the document, which is occupied with expressions of mournful but affectionate remembrance of certain members of the Bishop's flock who have lately been removed by death, namely " eight Priests, ten Nuns, and a great number of generous Laymen who had devoted themselves, with a zeal worthy of all praise, to the spiritual and bodily service of the sick." The subject is one which bespeaks our sympathies, and we are unwilling to examine with theological strictness the terms in which their setvices are stated, and their reward is assigned to

We are entitled, however, to express our astonishment at the boast contained in the following paragraph :

"Before they died, they sent many predestinates souls to heaven. They have made religion triumph by showing to the astonished world, what Catholic charity can do. They have made those projudices vanish which prevented many of our separated brethren from knowing what the Catholic faith is. which can inspire so many painful sacrifices for the glory of God. They understand now where the true faith is. For by the fruits it is that men perceive whether a tree is good or bad."

We had a very strong notion, before we read this paragraph, that during the present calamity our reformed Church was manifesting quite as fully as any other religious body what faith in her members can effect: and that we might justly expect that our Roman Catholic brethren should part with their prejudices, when they hear of deaths, and of dangerous sickness, all but terminating fatally, among the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England, occasioned by attendance upon the sick and dying in our emigrant Sheds and Hospitals. Still, we should not have wondered if the Bishon's strong conviction of the truth of the faith which he inculcates had led him simply to express his wish that the prejudicesas he calls them-of Protestants should give way but to say that they have vanished-upon the strength probably of a certain number of baptisms and extreme unctions administered, on death-beds, the other when they became alarmed, and who then scized upon the prompt mode of quieting an uneasy conscience offered by the Priest, as a drowning man grasps at a straw and perishes in his delusion ;-to pretend that Protestants know anything now respecting Romanism that they did not know all along, is such idle talk as we did not expect to meet with in a document which we commenced reading with interest and with a pre-disposition to condole and sympathize with the writer.

The sequel of the Pastoral is not calculated to efface the unfavourable impression made by the paragraph now translated. The Bishop regards the departed in the light of " propitiatory victims which afterwards to show favour to the great number of sinners who amongst us continually abuse his great mercies." It ought to be impossible for any well instructed Anglican, even though be able ten by the defendant which no man could read without coming to the conclusion that such was the impression intended to be conveyed." The report upon which we founded this condensed statement, and the correctness of which was proved to the provided that the provided the condensed statement.

Decree of the provided to state that good hope is entertained of his ultimate recovery. The last advices respecting him were received yesterday, and were favourable. instructed Anglican, even though he were not as yet very seriously impressed with the importance of religion to himself personally, to find such terrific Theology set forth, by one professing to be a Chief Shepherd over the flock of Christ,-without drawing closer to the Church which nurtured him and taught him to abhor every pretence at discovering propitiatory victims subsidiary to the one full, perfect, and sufficient sacrifice which has been offered once for all, and which will not suffer itself to be dealt with as if its virtue required to be aided by the " fond things vainly invented " of man.

The Bishop enjoins upon his flock various duties, the last of which runs thus: "Lastly put yourselves under the protection of Mary; and ask her that she would preserve this city and all this Diocese from the dreadful scourge which is threatening us." The Chief Shepherd himself sets the example to his flock, by renewing his own vow, in an extended prayer, as follows:

"O divine Mary, I humbly prostrate myself at thy feet, to protest, in the sincerity of my soul, that I do not even deserve to hear that glorious name. having hitherto been so little faithful to thee; and never having done any thing that was worthy of

"Acknowledging, however, that thou art a mo-ther full of goodness, and that thou lovest to do good to those who are most poor and most wretched, I conjure thee, with all the confidence which the thought of thy maternal Heart inspires, to cause the calamity to cease which prevails among the clergy and the communities of this Diocese, and to preserve from this awful contagion all the people confided to my care." [Here follow some sentences of confession and promise of a general kind, and then the

prayer proceeds thus:]

"I particularly and by vow engage to use all my efforts towards re-establishing the pious pilgrimage of Our Lady of Bonsecours," [good-help]? which, through the misfortune of the times, is no longer what it formerly uses. I have the

large, which had the benefit of his services as the that. Those pious ancestors went thither with a tender piety which merited for them thy protection. Alas: we have much degenerated from that devotion which attached them to thy service; and the church which they visited with so much fervour is become as it were waste by our culpable indifference. On this account, no doubt, it is that we have deserved losing that celebrated image which formed the most beautiful ornament of thy sanctuary.

"In order to repair that negligence which must have afflicted thy heart, I undertake to do my best towards establishing, in the place which thou thy-self hast been pleased to choose, what I have seen with so much edification in the old world—namely the constant concourse of the pious faithful, visiting a place consecrated to thy honour. There thou shalt receive the homage of pious pilgrims, and shalt preside over all their temporal affairs which shall be transacted under thine eyes. Thou wilt bless them, that they may commit no injustice, and the rich, that they may share with the poor the good things of this world. In place of that sacred mage which our fathers venerated with so much respect, which, in punishment for our want of devotion, has disappeared from thy temple, deign to accept the statue of gilded bronze which I have caused to he made at Paris, and which has been solemnly blessed at the alter of the Archi-fraternity in the church dedicated to thee by the title of Notre

"Under an inspiration which evidently came from thee, I have caused to be engraven, on the pedestal, this devout invocation addressed to thee by the Church : Ora pro nobis, intervent pro clero, which at this sad time is like the cry of our pain and the exclamation of our heart for thy help in our urgent need. That image shall testify to the remotest posterity that thou hast once more showed thyself to be truly our Mother.

"In order that this signal favour be never effaced from the memory of the inhabitants of this city and diocese, I promise to thee to exhibit in the sanctuary where then hast fixed thy dwelling-place, as an ex-vote, a picture tepresenting the Typhus seeking to nter our city, but stayed at the gate by thy powerful protection.

"In the face of this whole country, and in the presence of our separated brethren who, alas! know not how good and powerful thou art, I form this cugagement. Thy honour and thy glory are concerned to grant so solemn a vow. It is indeed a very favourable opportunity of proving that one never invokes thee in valu.

"O Hely Mary, succent thy unfortunate children; help the feeble, warm those who are lukewarm in God's service: pray for the people, employ thyself for the clergy; intercede with thy divine Son fer the consecrated communities. May all these who honour thee by their confidence experience the happy effects of thy succour. If new victims are required, conjure him to accept the offering which I present to him of myself wholly. But oh! may He spare his people. Purce, Domine, populo tuo.'

The prelate having expressly designed to form this engagement " in the presence of?" the brethren separated" from his flock, there can be no reason to complain if we invite Protestants to share our astonishment at this exhibition of unaltered Rome in the nineteenth century and in the British dominions. The new image of gilded bronze-the inscription given by inspiration of the Virgin-but more especially the intended of to the right about at amainted Emigrant reversent to the right about at amainted Emigrant only of Montreal:—it is too rich for us to withhold the intelligence from the Bishop's separated brethren. We trust that the smile, which nvoluntarily forms itself at the contemplation, will be repressed by the more evangelical feeling of pity, and of zeal for the deliverance of those who can be beguiled with such delusive pucrilities.

MAYNOOTH TRUTHFULNESS .- In our number for July 29th we mentioned the conviction, by an Irish Jury, of the President of Maynooth College, for a libel against the Rev. Mr. Brasbie, contained in a letter to the Bishop of Worcester in which it was insinuated that Mr. Brasbie was a suspended or degraded clergyman, and was not a fit person to be the clergyman of any creed.' The slander was verdict and damages found by the Jury, did not give a copy of the President's letter. We find one in the last Achill Herald that has come to hand, and really the document is so instructive that we must insert it in full. Surely, the teaching at Maynooth n our days cannot be greatly altered from that n France which, two hundred years ago, caused Blaise Pascal to write his " Provincial Letters."

"My Lonn,-On my return to Maynooth Colege last evening I was sorry to find that your leter of the 1st instant had remained there for two days. I have now the honour of furnishing the extracts which you required-at least the extracts from the only registry which seems applicable-for there is no name on the books entirely corresponding to that given, but the subject of these extracts

presume, the person to whom you refer. "I would beg leave, my Lord, to add, that I have copied these historical extracts solely at your lordship's request, and that my readiness to do so should not be understood as implying any doubt on my part of Mr. Brasbie's having been justly suspended for misconduct by his bishop, or any opinion that he has been, for some few years past, a fit person to be employed as a minister of the Established Church or any other.

"I have the honour, my lord, to be, your lordship's most obedient servant.

(Signed) "L. F. RENEHAN."
Pascal's lifteenth letter contains the following

"I shall not only show that your writings are full of calumnies; I shall go beyond that. It is very possible to say falsehoods, thinking them true; but the quality of a liar includes the intention of lying. I shall show, then, fathers, that your intention is to lie and to calumniate, and that it is knowingly and designedly that you impute to your enemies crimes of which you know them innocent, because you think you can do so without falling from a state of grace."

It will astonish the reader—or perhaps nothing will astonish him as regards the President of Maynooth-to learn that when Dr. Renchan found that an action would be brought against him, he had the

has for some time presided, but by the Diocese at | ancient chapel which our fathers built for thee attest | second letter addressed to the Bishop of Worcester -who we suppose has learned a lesson with reference to asking the authorities of the Church of Rome for a character of those who have left their communion:

" So little did I imagine that my letter could be bona side interpreted to convey any charge against Mr. Brasbie, that even at the date of my last letter I thought it much more probable that it would become a topic of declamation than a case at law; lest, however, what I wrote in a hurry to overtake that day's mail may not have clearly expressed my meaning, I beg leave, distinctly, to repeat again, that when writing that passage I did not intend to affirm, insinuate, or convey my belief that Mr. Brasbie was suspended, or any other charge against him ; nay, it was precisely because I did explicitly intend not to express, or even imply any opinion on the iumours regarding him that I added the passage of which he complains."

It was fortunate that the jury who tried the question had not been trained at Maynooth-else they would not have found a verdict in Mr. Brasbie's favour.

PUBLIC WORSHIP IN EXETER HALL .- The large room was occupied for the first time, on Sunday last [8th of August] for Divine service. The immense hall was crowded in every part. There must have been present at least 3,000 people. The preacher, the Rev. Dr. Cumming, for whose congregation it has been obtained, during the temporary close of the Scotch Church at covent-garden, preached morning and evening.

DEATH OF PETER G. STUYVESANT, ESQUIRE, OF New Youk .- It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Mn. Phyen G. Sturvesant, of New York. Mr. Stuyvesant had been spending some days with his family at Niagara. On Tuesday morning, a telegraphic despatch was received from Buffale, stating that on the preceding evening [August 16th at seven o'clock, he was drowned in a cold bath, and that his remains were to be removed to this city by the next train. Intelligence of this unexpected and melancholy kind, could not but occasion a great shock to a community in which the deceased had been so well known and distinguished as a pure, upright, and benerolent citizen, and a zealous and plous member of our Church; whilst the suddenness of the dispensation, at a distance from his home, makes his loss the more severely felt in the wide circle of his friends and connexions. Mr. Stuyvesant was in his 70th year. A Protestant Episcopolian from principle, settled and grounded upon careful examination, he loved and cherished the distinctive features of our communion, and in the providence of God was able to contribute liberally to promote her prosperity. His noble en-dowment of the Professorship of Ecclesiastical History in the General Seminary, and his recent gift for a new edifice to the corporation of St. George's Church, are proofs of a munificence, which impart, we hope, a lasting blessing to our Zion, and which stewards of ample means should be watchful to imitate. This regard, however, for his own Church, was not permitted to lessen his respect and good will for other denominations. By the death of Mr. Stuyvesant, the American Bible Society loses an efficient Vice-President, and several other institutions, religious and literary, are by this sudden providence deprived of a member, who gladly took part with them in relieving the wants of his fellow-men, or contributing to the advancement of useful public ob-1951s, a Formany years Mr. Stuyvesant had been a and afterwards in St. Mark's Parish; and long had he so learned Christ, as not to presume to trust in his own righteousness for acceptance, but solely in his Lord's manifold mercies and abounding merit .-Protestant Churchman.

#### ECCLESIASTIC AL. Diorese of Quebec.

QUARANTINE STATION-GROSSE ISLE. - By late ecounts received from this Station, we are happy to learn that the Revds. R. Annerson and C. Monnis were in the enjoyment of perfect health, actively engaged in their arduous but interesting duties.

The Revd. Wm. King, Missionary at St. Giles, s lying seriously ill of typhus fever, contracted by ais attendance on the sick immigrants at the Quarantine Station. We are thankful, however, to be

DIOCESE OF FREDERICTON. -The Lord Bishop of this Diocese delivered his first Charge to his Clergy at the Cathedral Church in Fredericton on Tuesday last .- New Brunswick Courier, 28th August.

The Fredericton Reporter states, that His Lord-ship has divided the Diocese into seven Deanetics. for the purpose of giving a more effectual impetus to the labours of the Clergy.

THE CHURCH CHORAL SERVICES .- The Manhester Courier states that a correspondence has taken place between the Bishop of Chester and the people of Bollington, and the neighbourhood, on the mode of celebrating the service of the Church. It appears that a petition of the inhabitants of Bollington was sent to the Bishop, expressing astonishment and regret that the Rev. Joseph Hordern, A. M., vicar of Rosthorne, had threatened to cause the withdrawal of the license and the removal of the Rev. Benjamin Jesse Wood, A. B., the curate, unless the people would cease to (what the vicar terms it) "intone the service;" and praying his lordship not to withdraw his license from Mr. Wood.

To this petition the Bishop replies :-- " I regret that I cannot comply with the request of the peti-tion, or of your letter which accompanies and sup-ports it. My judgment is altogether opposed to that mode of performing divine service which Mr. Wood has introduced at Bollington. My opinion is, that the usage which prevails in cathedrals was never designed to extend to parish churches; and I cannot give my sanction to an innovation, for which

find no warrant either in the rubric or in reason.

"The rubric points out the parts of the service which are to be read, and the parts which are to be sung. And reason tells us, that the prayer which is most natural must be most acceptable to God; whereas intonation can never be natural, for it must be learned, studied, and maintained with care.

"Accordingly, as I have not the right, so neither have I the inclination, to interfere with Mr. Hordern's directions, as to the mode of worship in his parish. And I sincerely hope that, as he is the lawfully appointed judge in this matter, the in-habitants of Bollington will cheerfully acquiesce in his determination, and be content to worship God after the manner of their fathers. I have the honour to be, sir, your faithful and humble servant,

(Signed) "J. B. CHESTER."
"To Thomas Shaw Peters, Esq., Bollington, Altrincham."

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Dr. Staunton, 2 copies, No. 180 to 231; Mrs. M. Mason, No. 173 to 221; Messrs. Quiggins, No. 173 to 221; J. Wilson, No. 53 to 156; Thos. Andrews, No. 137 to 188.

To Correspondents.—Received R. V. R;—R. G;—C. Y;—H. A;—W. W. W; Mrs. N.

## Moent and Political Antelligence.

Last Saturday's mail brought Montreal papers which contained a telegraphic report of the news by the steam ship Calcdonia, from Liverpool on the 19th ulto., which had been received at Montreal on Thursday night at ten o'clock. The mail reached Quebec on Sunday morning. There was a pressure n the money-market at home, which affected all branches of trade. Bankruptcies had taken place to the amount of 2 millions of pounds. The accounts which came in from all parts, of an abundant harvest actually gathered in, naturally increased the downward tendency of the grain-market. The following were the quotations from Liverpool on the 19th ulto:

Best Canal Flour 26s a 26s 6d per barrel; Richmond and Alexandria 25s a 25s 6d; Baltimore and Philadelphia 24s a 25s; New Orleans and Ohio 22s : 23s; Sour 20s.

White and mixed Wheat per 70 lbs, 7s 9d a 8s 6d; Red, 6s a 7s 6d; Indian Corn, 25s a 30s per qr; Corn meal, per brl, 12s a 13s 6d; Oats, per 45 lbs, 3s a 3s 4d; Barley, per 90 lbs, 3s 9d a 4s 3d; Ont-meal, per 240 lbs, 20s a 21s; Rye, per 480 lbs, 30s a 3 Is.

Provisions-Prime Mess Beef, per tierce, new, 90s a 92s 6d; Ordinary, 42s a 485; Pork, Prima Mess, per brl, 65s a 70s; Old, 55s a 60s; Mess, 65s a 74s; Prime 48s a 58s; Bacon, dried and smoked, Old, 35s a 40s 6d per cwt; Long Middles, in Salt, 45s a 65s; Short ditto, 45s a 62s; Cheese, fine, 54s a 55s per cwt; middling, 46s a 49s; and ordinary, 40s a 44s; Hams, smoked or dried in canvass, 40s a 54s per cwt; in sacks, salted, 30s a 45s.

While regretting the partial inconvenience felt by he mercantile community, it is a solemn duty to cherish feelings of devout gratitude towards that gracious Ruler of events and seasons who has crowned the husbandman's labours with abundant success; and, by removing the scourge of famine, gives us hope that the calamity of pestilence which came in its train will speedily be allayed: - and, with the return of health and plenty, may there appear the fruits of humiliation, gratitude, regard to the divine will, and love towards our fellow-men, manifesting itself in efforts for the good of their ouls as well as their bodies.

Our gracious Sovereign, accompanied by her Consort, by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, and attended by her suite, embarked at East Cowes, Isle of Wight, on hoard the Victoria and Albert Yacht on Wednesday the 11th ulto, to proceed on her voyage to Scotland. The squadron accompanying the yacht consisted of the Black Eagle, Garland, Fairy, Scourge, and Undine steam-ers. They set out on Thursday, soon after dayoreak, passed the Lizard on Friday morning, keeping in shore, so as to afford Her Majesty a good view of the coast. Great preparations were making by Her Majesty's faithful subjects in Scotland, to testify their loyal gratification on the occasion of this repeated visit from their Sovereign. THE ENGLISH POST-OFFICE. The Post-office

laws, since the introduction of the penny postage, did not allow packets over 16 ounces to pass in the mail bags; it is now the intention of her Majesty's Lords of the Preasury to permit packages above the weight of 16 ounces to pass through the Post-office. The order further says, that " for the present no limit would be set to the weight to be taken;" the object of which is to give the authorities an opporthaity of testing the inconvenience or convenience of the new practice. Active measures are in progress for the purpose of furnishing a variety of labels and envelopes representing the progressive rates of value, so that the higher amounts of postage on colonial and foreign letters may be paid under a smaller number of stamps. Other plans of much importance to the public and the service are under consideration, and will be produced without ielav. Compulsory pre-payment will, it is expected, speedily take place, and, in fact, the principle is already, to some extent, to be acted upon. The universal introduction of pre-payment in all cases of inland correspondence, to be effected by official envelope and label only, would have the effect of doing away with 3000 daily accounts between receivers and others in London and in its environs alone; and of course there would be no daily postage accounts to be kept between the Post-off any of its inland sub-offices, as the revenue would be collected through the machinery of the Stampoffice, in the executive department of which preparations are making for a considerable increase of business. The privileges enjoyed by seamen and soldiers shall extend in future to letters liable to foreign rates of postage, subject to the payment of the loreign postage, if any be chargeable thereon. Official assigness in bankruptcy are to receive and open bankrupts' letters; and the postage of any letter refused is to be paid by the apparent writer.

COLONIAL AND CONSULAR APPOINTMENTS .- Since our last publication of the 4th instant Earl Dalhousie has been appointed Governor General of India, and Sir Henry Pottinger Governor of Madras. Sir Harry Smith succeeds Sir Henry Pottinger as Gov-ernor of the Cape of Good Hope. Sir H. E. F. Young will, it is reported, shortly assume the office of Lieutenant-Governor of Australia ; and Sir Robert Wilson, now Governor of Gibraltar, is likely to relieve Lord Seaton in the administration of the Ionian Islands.

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS .- The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Channel slands have recommended a paid police, an altertion in the criminal and civil courts, the adoption of the English language in all pleadings, to throw open the bar, to establish a Court of Requests, and other minor improvements.

By this mail we learn the death of Dr. Andrew Combe, near Edinburgh, in the forty-ninth year of his age. The physiological works of Dr Combe had raised him to a high position in the literary world,

both in Europe and America.

Lieutenant Munko, who killed Col. Fawcett in a duel at Camden Town, in July 1843, and recently surrendered himself, after having kept out of the way during four years, has been tried at the Old Bailey, and found guilty of murder. Sentence of death was recorded against him, but it is expected that a commutation of punishment would be granted by the Crown.

THE GREAT BRITAIN steamship is probably released from her long confinement in Dundrum Bay, before this time : she was, indeed, looked for at Liverpool, at the time the Cunard steamer left; Government had ordered the steam-frigate Birkenhead to render her services in towing the unfortu-nate vessel out of her situation, and confident hope was entertained that the attempt would prove sucare, we rejoice to say, beginning to bear a more en-couraging and brighter aspect. The anticipation of a good harvest, and the reduced prices at which all descriptions of provisions can be procured, have caused the Poor-Law authorities to dispense with the system of out-door relief which they had adopted for some time past. A circular to that effect has took measures to maintain their distinct political been issued by the Relief Commissioners, dated existence. These cantons form the party who, by August 6.

Emboldened by the recent successes of their body at the various borough and county elections, the Repealers are more active and determined in the agitation of their favoured projects then for many months past. The funds of the Association are being recruited by pretty extensive subscriptions and contributions. There have been two meetings at Conciliation Hall since the 4th, namely, on the 9th and 16th instant. At each of these Messrs. John and Maurice O'Connell were speakers. Mr. John Reynolds, the newly-elected Repeal member for Dublin, has addressed the meeting on both days in lengthy speeches, in which he promises to use every exertion, both in Parliament and out of it, for the benefit of "Old Ireland." The rent for the week ending August 16 amounted to about £120.

The Royal Agricultural Society has just been holding its annual meeting in the Maiden City-Londonderry. The attendance was large, and, altogether, the proceedings have given much satisfaction, and will, in all probability, further stimulate the latent energies of the agricultural classes of Ireland, and enable them, by adopting improved methods of cultivation, to produce larger and more abundant crops.

Mr. O'Connert's funeral took place at Dublin, with surpassing pomp, on the 5th ulto. A Com-mittee has been appointed, and a subscription list opened for the purpose of creeting a monument to the memory of the deceased.

ROME. - Letters from Rome of the 26th instant, quoted by the Nuremberg Correspondent, says that Alinardi, who is now a prisoner in the castle of St. Angelo, having been known to be one of the chief agents in the conspiracy which has been detected and defeated, has been offered a pardon on condition of his surrendering the names of his fellow-conspirators, and giving to the Government a full confessi-on of the plot. It is further stated that he has al-ready made some revelations, in consequence of which several arrests have been secretly made. In general, the greatest secrecy is observed respecting the investigation which is in progress, and hence the many contradictory reports which are in circulation. It is known that the Pope has conferred the most extensive powers on M. Morandi, the Pro-Governor of Rome, to prosecute this affair.

The Corriere Livornese of the 30th ult. announces that the Pope has summoned Cardinal Lambruschini to Rome. The protest of the new Secretary of State against the occupation of Ferrara by the Austrians had been read in the presence of the members of the corps diplomatique with the exception of the Ministers of Austria and Naples, who had received no invitation. One of the persons present having observed that the document was not written in a diplomatic style, Cardinal Ferretti replied that it was in his style.

July 23np .- The position of the Pontist is painful in the extreme. While he joins with his people in hearty thanksgiving for their providential rescue from an indiscriminate massacre, he cannot scare away the sad conviction, strengthened every hour by oral and documentary evidence, that high officials, holding the first clerical rank, were no strangers to what the Prelate Grasselini ( a now manifest traitor) had connived at and abetted. His sign manual for letting loose more than a hundred miscreants from prison on the previous day; his written orders to admit the blood-thirsty bludgeoumen from Feanga without the usual passport into the city; to the number of several hundreds; his correspondence with the military ringleader, Col. Freddi-but too well justified his precipitate flight across the frontier. That higher personages were cognisant of an expected outbreak, without probably being further initiated into the fouler deeds to be done, is placed beyond doubt by the documents in the hands of justice; and how to deal with these great conniving criminals would be no problem to Sixtus Quintus, but is a very perplexing dilemma to Pins ix .- Daily News.

PORTUGAL.-The latest intelligence from Lisbon to the 9th instant confirms the statement made in our last number, that the Allied Powers, parties to the protocol of the 21st May, would make a formal adjacent to and dependent upon those islands. and on the Oueen of T ortugal, and insist upon her carrying out the principles laid down in that nor of any one or more of them, either absolutely or state paper. A " collective note" has been sent in, admitting the undoubted right of her faithful Majesty, under ordinary circumstances, to freely nominate her own Ministers; but considering that the Allied Powers have undertaken certain responsibilities, to which both they and her Majesty are equally committed, they are compelled to urge the necessity of removing the present Ministry from power, in accordance with the third of the four conditions embodied in the protocol. The best friends of the Queen of Portugal have constantly urged her to adopt unhesitatingly this course, from which there is no escape by intrigue, unless by some infatuation she wishes to rush upon destruction The Cabrals, although not specifically named in the note just delivered by M. de Varenne, have been so notoriously the origin and cause of the late dis-turbances in Portugal, that the Allied Powers did not scruple publicly to denounce them to the whole world as the disturbers of the tranquillity of l'ortugal, and the public voice of all Europe has confirmed the opinion thus openly declared from such unquestionable authority. Yet, the Queen seems reluctant to exclude them from power; and the Cabralist party seems to be preparing for a return to the exercise of authority. The country is at present tranquil, but unless the Queen complies in good faith with the just demands of the Allied powers whose interposition has just saved the Portuguese nation from the horrors of a protracted civil war, the country must be exposed to fresh interruptions of its repose, and the stability of the throne to serious danger.-The Spanish troops had evacuated Oporto.

SPAIN,-This country continues in the unhappy position of presenting to Europe the scandal of disunited couple occupying the highest rank in the nation. The separation between the Queen and her Consort is not healed, notwithstanding the endea-vours which have been used to bring about a recon-

SWITZERLAND. - Before the closing of the French Chambers, M. Guizot took the opportunity of alluding to the struggles now going on in Switzerland and Italy. The Viscount de Flavigny having interpellated the French Foreign Minister upon these points, M. Guizot disclaimed, as heretofore, any intention on the part of France to interfere in the affairs of Switzerland, no intervention, he declared,

luriand.—The position and prospects of Ireland or by the powerful interference of the Allied Pow- range of stone warehouses, covered with iron, at lowner of the premises where the fire broke out, are, we rejoice to say, beginning to bear a more en- ers, parties to the treaty of Vienna, who have over the foot of Arthur street. We have no doubt that Mr. Macdonnell, shoemaker, and one or two others. and over again declared that the Helvetic Confederation shall be preserved inviolate. It will be re-membered that in July last the seven Catholic cantons, Lucerne, Uri, Schwyz, Unterwalden, Zug, Fribourg, Valais, declared a separate league, and took measures to maintain their distinct political universal suffrage, have elected and supported the Jesuits. They chiefly consist of the ignorant rural population, but they have raised an army of sixty thousand men, and have considerable resources at their command. The Diet forming the constitutional federal Government, now sitting at Berne, have passed strong counter-resolutions declaring the separate league of the Catholic cantons to be hostile to the federal compact of 1815, and have added to these, effective precautionary measures in order to control the proceedings of the separating cantons.

Both parties, therefore, appear ready and desirous to nately high. For the last ten weeks the weekly give battle, in order to decide this intestine quarrel. returns of mortality from that cause alone are as The extreme difficulty of intervention, and its doubtful results, whilst both parties are in such a state of political excitement, render the case one of great complexity and interest. The latest accounts from Berne to the 12th instant state that Mr. Peel, the English Minister, had an audience of President Ochsenbein on that day, at which he communicated a despatch received from Lord Palmerston, written, it is reported, in the most friendly spirit towards the federal Government, and in which, among other points, it is avowed that England will oppose any intervention directed to paralize the legal action of the Diet. This declaration must only accelerate a crisis, since it can scarcely be hoped that the Catholie cantons, with the open support of Austria, and the secret contivance of France, will submit without a struggle. We are affeid that it is a fierce contest of religious and political prejudice which Hospital, Point St. Charles, on August 30th, there can scarcely he brought to a pacific issue by the were 1198 sick; and 20 deaths took place during interference of foreign bayonets; and yet humanity the preceding twenty-four hours. Now, however, shudders at the spectacle of a nation, the members that the temperature of the air has become cooler of which conscientiously entertain different opinions, we may anticipate a more healthy condition of both being suffered to shed each other's blood. The cantons, now on the brink of war, are all as closely united in a political union as Middlesex and Yorkshire, or as Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. What | 5th, 28. would be thought of the inhabitants of these counties and states taking up arms against each other? The present quarrel in Switzerland is a frightful example of approaching civil war .-European Times.

New ZEALAND. - By advices from these islands to the 20th of March, rather important intelligence, Monday the 6th September (after eight days' has been received. The accounts state that the instice at the Church doors) at ten e clock, and the land question between the natives and the Governor has been adjusted, at an interview held between his Excellency and several of the chiefs. The amount of compensation to be received by the natives is £5,000; namely, £2,000 for the disputed the meeting to preside, and in default a person lands at Parran, and £3,000 for the Wairau. The money was to be paid down in five instal. The laws for the establishment of local or maniments: £1,000 of the amount is to be paid this cipal authorities in Lower Canada, in the country year; two payments of £1,100 will be made in the parts, are repealed from the 1st September. next two years, and the remainder will be made in the two following years, the last instalment being lovernment obtain all the land from Wairan to the several respects from the former acts. farms comprised in the New Zealand Company's limits. On the middle island, also, considerable quantities of land have been given up. The natives during the discussion evinced great anxiety about the release of Ran Rarahu, but the Government declined giving him up.

The news respecting the cettlement of the long-nending dispute with the aborigines had of course diffused great satisfaction throughout the colony .-

ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.-The following declaration, signed on the behalf of their Majesties the Queen of England and the King of France by their Plenipotentiaries, may be hoped both to remove a threatening cause of misunderstanding between the two governments, and also to secure the rights of a portion of the Islanders in the South Sen. The dobetween their respective Governments, relative to the islands in the Pacific Ocean, which are hereafter designated, have thought proper reciprocally to

of the islands of Hushine, Raiatea, and Boraboro (to the leeward of Tahiti,) and of the small islands

Never to take posse sion of the said i under the title of a Protectorate, or in any other form whatever.

" 3. Never to acknowledge that a chief or a prince reigning in Tahiti, can at the same time reign in any one or more of the other islands above mentioned; nor, on the other hand, that a chief or prince, reigning in any one or more of those islands, can reign at the same time in Tahiti; the reciprocal independence of the islands above mentioned, and of the island of Tahiti and its dependencies, being established as a principle."?

DEATH OF CAPTAIN (LATE GOVERNOR) MAC-LEAN, CAPE COAST, WEST AFRICA.—This mournful event took place after an illness of 15 days, during a very unhealthy time on the coast. Capt. M. Bad been poorly for some months, but had been able to discharge his duties as Judicial Assessor until within fifteen days of his death, during which time he was confined to his bed. His remains were interred in the Fost-yard, by the side of his wife, L. E. L., with military honours. Such a funeral had neve before been witnessed at Cape Coast.

Mexico .- Paredes, late President of this unhappy country, has contrived to land at Vera Ciuz from the British Mail Steamer Teviot, and to clude the vigilance of the American authorities so successfully as to be some ten miles on his way into the interior on horseback, before the Governor teceived intimation of his arrival. Being the enemy of Santa Anna, and of the Americans, his return to the country is not likely to conduce either to union among his countrymen or to peace with their in-

THE DEP. POST MASTER GENERAL gives notice that, the government of the United States having raised the transit rate of postage chargeable upon Newspapers conveyed through the American ter-

IMPROVEMENTS AT KINGSTON.—The fine stone being intended. The unhappy contest which is going on in that country seems approaching such a crisis as must either bring about its solution by the triumph of one or other section of the rival cantons, understand that Mr. Counter is about to erect a long were uninsured; among them Mr. Prendergast,

other gentlemen will also follow suit .- News.

Boiler Explosion .- We recently recorded the destruction of the steamer Niagara by the explosion of her boilers while racing on the Hudson, and the loss of a number of lives. We now learn, with much satisfaction, that the captain and engineer have been arrested and held to bail on a charge of manslaughter. If an independent jury seconds this laudable step, many accidents initial to that which occurred on the Niagara may be prevented in future .- Kingston News.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Duaper was a passenger on board the GUADALQUIVER Steamship, to New York, and has arrived at Toronto.

MONTREAL .- Health of the City .- Judged by the mortality reports, and general professional experience, the health of the city is improving; although the ratio of deaths from fever is still inordifollows :--

June. July. August. 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, 12 56 53 60 68 19, 26, 3 4 7, 14, 21, 28, 37 40 36 31 yielding ratios far above those of New York or Boston. Other prevailing diseases are dysentery and diarrhea, the former of which is more than usually prevalent this season. From all accounts the sanitary state of Quebec has not improved much; typhus fever, introduced by the immigrants, being remarkably prevalent; while at Grosse Isle, though matters seemed to be improving, the mortality among the immigrants is still immense. On Sunday the 22d, at 10 A. M., there were 2,018 patients in Hospital; and the deaths for the week ending the same day at noon were 228. At the Emigrant

the cities .- Br. Am. Journal of Med. Science. EMIGRANT HOSPITAL SHEDS, MONTREAL. - Numher of sick on the 4th instant, 1150. Deaths on the

NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.

The "Act to make better provision for the establishment of Municipal authorities in Lower Canada. printed by authority, has been distributed prepara-tory to the election of Councillors, which is to take place in the several parishes in each county on Poll may be continued two days, from ten till five o'clock, P. M. The notice to be by the senior resident justice of the peace in each parish, or in default

The new municipal authorities extend to Counties instead of Districts, Parishes and Townships as in aid in 1857. By the concession just made, the former acts. Their constitution and powers vary in

They are to hold quarterly meetings on the second Monday of June, September, December, and March, and as often as they may appoint.

The Governor and Council may appoint, in case of neglect or refusal to elect, and the Councillors so appointed have the same powers of levying money, establishing tolls, granting licenses, borrowing and disposing of money as the Councillors elected. The rates on real property not to exceed 6d, in the pound of the annual value of the property taken at oper cent, of the estimated value made by the Assessors, subject to sale of the property after a lapse of five years for non-payment. Assessments under former acts to be held valid.

Among the new clauses, Shows may be licensed not less than £5 and not exceeding ten pounds; Shops, 20s. a 100s.; Taverns, not to exceed £7 10s cument states that the two Sovereigns, parties to it, and 20s. to 75s, for Temperance Houses. There is being desirous of removing a cause of discussion a clause for providing snow ploughs and taking the Census.

The whole act, in both languages, contains 49 pages, and will require some degree of study before it can be understood and made to work, if it work at 4 1. Formally to acknowledge the independence all, notwithstanding the heavy penalties imposed the islands of Hunhine, Raiatea, and Boraboro upon the person elected or appointed for non acceptance, and for otherwise not carrying the act into execution .- Quebec Gazette.

> H. M. Ship Electra arrived in this harbour on Thursday last, having on board His Exc. Sir H. Vere Huntley, Lieut. Governor of Prince Edward Island, who comes on business with the Governor General. The ship left on Friday.

> ARMY.—Paymaster W. H. Wardell, Esq., 93rd Highlanders, having made an exchange into the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, has, on his departure from that corps, presented to his clerk a handsome silver goblet, with the following inscrip-

> > PRESENTED BY PAYMASTER WARDELL, TO

WILLIAM MACROBERT, in testimony of his zeal and integrity as Paymaster Sergeant, 93rd Highlanders, during a

period of Twelve Years. Quebec, 31st August, 1817.

DUNCAN FRASER, labourer in the employ of Messrs. Chalmers, Nicholson & Co., lost his life on Friday last by the explosion of a boiler in the steam grooving mill, in St. Roch.

WEEKLY RETURN Of Sick in the MARINE & EMIGRANT HOSPITAL, Quebec, from August 29 to Sept. 4, 1847, inclusive. Admitted. Discharged. Died. Remaining 110 115 44 Women.. 3990 212 Children. 19 13 47 Total.... 168 166 81 753

QUARANTINE STATION-GROSSE ISLE. - The total sick remaining at the station on Saturday was 1570.

ANOTHER LARGE FIRE. During the night of Thursday last a fire broke out in a hangard in the ritory in the closed Mails between Great Britain and rear of the premises occupied by Mr. J. H. Hardie, Canada, ALL NEWSPAPERS hereafter forwarded as an oil and a colour store, which finally extended by the closed Mails to or from Great Britain will to and consumed not less than six houses, chiefly in be liable to the charge of ONE PENNY FACII, one of our main thoroughfaires, St. John Street, and instead of one half-penny as heretofore, - and this the rest in the streets adjoining. But that the night Name of the United Kingdom or in Canada.

was calm the destruction of property must have been immore. With difficulty water was obtained, and several of the engines were out of order, owing to their late frequent use. The exertions of the firemen, sappers and miners, and the military included,

Mr. Hardie was insured at the Etna for about £300.

The Canadien gives the following list of insurinces at the Quebec Office :louse and dependencies of Mr. Massue, Mr. Laurie's Stock, ..... 2,000 Mr. Mechan's Stock,.... 800 I'wo houses and dependencies belonging 500

ed in the removal, were insured at the same office for..... -Mercury.

The thanks of the City Council, of the Fire Companies, and of individuals concerned, have been presented to the detachments of the 93rd HighLandens by whom very effectual aid has been rendered on this, as on former occasions. George Pozun, Esq., has presented £25. to the different Fire Companies, and Mr. M. Mondie £7. 10s. to No. 3 "Invincibles" Fire Company, in acknowledgment of their efficient services.

300

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12

Surpring News .- Arrived among others : Ship Caledonia, Greenhorn, Glasgow, G. B. Symes & Co., general cargo, 41 passengers. Ship Cambria, Birnie, Glasgow, W. K. Baird,

general cargo, S cabin pas. Ship Canada, McAtthur, Glasgow, G. B. Symes & Co., general cargo, 135 passengers. Brig Fisher, Ditchburn, Liverpool, J. Buchanan

& Co., general cargo. PASSENGER VESSELS. Haabet, From Hamburgh 183 Passengers Marquis of Normanby, Dublin 11 Limetick 226 Horatio. Emerence, Dalhousie " Provincialist, Londonderry 505 66

BIRTHS.

Dunbrody, [2nd voy.] New Ross,

At La Canadière, on Sunday evening, the 5th instant, the lady of Dept. Asst. Comy. Gen. Lee, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

Tuesday morning, at All Saints? Chapel, by the Rev. A. W. Mountain, The Reverend Jasses H. Nicolls, M. A. Principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and Michel Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, son of Lieut. General Nicolls, R. E., to Hannier Mary, daughter of the Lord Bishop of Montreal.

On Tuesday, the 7th instant, at All Saints' Chapel by the Revd. Geo. Cowell, A. M., Chaplain to H. M. Forces, FARDERICK N. BOXER, Esq., of Montreal, third son of the late Captain William Bover, Royal Vary, to CHARLOTTE Jover, second daughter of the Reverend R. R. BURRAGE, of this city.

On the 5th August at St. John's, Upper Holloway, FREDERICK RICHARD PICKTRSGILL, Esq., of Leigh-street, Burton-crescent, to Mary N. E., the eldest daughter of the Hon. James Hose, of Sierra

At Three Rivers, on the 31st ultimo, by the Revd. S. S. Wood, A. M., Rector, Enwand M. Hopkins, Esquire, of the Hon. Hudson Bay Company's Service, to Ann, eldest daughter of Isaac Gouverneur OGDEN, Esq., Sheriff of the District,-late Captain of the 56th Regiment.

DIED.

On Monday, the 26th July, aged 71, Sanah, wife of Mr. J. Rowsell, of 31 Cheapside, London, and of Lower Tulse Hill, Brixton, Surrey, England; mother of Mr. Henry Rowsell, of To-

QUESTO MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, the 7th Sept., 1817.

	5.	d.	h	s.	d.
Beef, per lb		4			
Mutton, per lb	0	3	a	0	: 6
Ditto, per quarter	2.			3	9
Lamb, per quarter		6	α	4	0
Potatoes, per bushel	2	6	a	3	()
Maple Sugar, per lb	0	4	$\boldsymbol{a}$	0	5
Oats per bushel	2	0	а	$^{2}$	6
Hay per hundred bundles	25	0	$\boldsymbol{a}$	35	0
Straw ditto	17	0	$\alpha$	$2\overline{2}$	6
Fire-wood per cord	10	0	$\alpha$	12	6
Cheese per lb	0	45	$\alpha$	0	5
Butter, fresh, per lb	1	0	a	1	3
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb	0	8	a	0	10
	7352	114	453		

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

HE next mail for ENGLAND (via Beston) will be closed at the Quebec Post-office, on SATURDAY the 11th September.—PAID letters will be received to THREE o'clock; and unpaid to FOUR o'clock, afternoon. Post-office, Quehec, 1st September, 1847.

BAZAAR.

T is proposed by the undermentioned Ladies, a part of whom belong to the Committee of Management of the Male Orphan Asylum, to hold a Bazaar, (D. V.) at the National School House, at ONE o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd, and THURSDAY, the 23rd of SEPTEMBER, in aid of the Funds of that Institution; and they hope also, if successful in their endeavours beyond what is requisite for this object, to be enabled to render some measure of assistance to the Parish, in forming an Establishment for the reception of Infirm Widows together with such unprotected Female Children as. not being strictly Orphans, and thence not admissi-ble into the Female Orphan Asylum, are now chargeable to the Cathedral Poor-fund.

As for other similar objects, they request all their kind friends to assist them in this labour of love. and to remember, that very small exertions on the part of many will enable them to attain their object -and at the season which is here proposed to have their Sales which they trust will be annual, they hope for particular assistance from charitable purchasers among their friends who do not always reside at Quebec, and therefore have not an opportunity of being present at the Annual Bazaar, which is held in the month of April, for the Female Orphan

Asylum.

The Ladies who are to hold the Tables, and who request all willing workers to help them, as they ave ability to do so, are-

Mrs. Mackie, Mrs. Ashworth, BURNET, CAMPBELL, C. MONTIZAMBERT, MOUNTAIN, Miss Gronge, Curry, H. Forsytu, J. B. Forsyth, PIKE. Admission-1s. 3d. Children half price. Sept. 9th, 1817.

Pensons who are willing to receive and to board Orphans or the desition Orphans or the destitute children of Immigrants, are requested to apply to the Rev. G. MACKIE, D. D., 13, St. Ursule Street.

QUEBEC

PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS BANK. Incorporated by the Act of Parliament, 4 & 5 Victoria, Cap. 32. OFFICE, FREE-MASONS' HALL,

ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

ABSTRACT.

Balance at the credit of Depositors on the 1st July, 1817.....£9,135 10 2 Deposited from the 1st July to 31st Angust

inclusive ......£15,984 6 2 Vithdrawn during 4,709 12 7 same period....

Balance at the credit of Depositors on and SATURDAY evenings, from SIX to EIGHT

clock. Copies of the Rules, and every necessary infornation furnished, on application at the Bank. C. H. GATES,

Quebec, 31st Aug. 1847.

MACKEREL, HERRINGS, &c.

For Sale at the Subscriber's Stores:

ARRELS MACKEREL,

200 do. Herrings.

500 Boxes Stockdale's Superior Liverpool Soap. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 26th August, 1847.

WANTED,

GOVERNESS, capable of teaching English, GOVERNESS, capable of teaching amount of French, Music and Drawing; she must be an elderly lady and a Protestant. For further particulars address Letter Box No. 25, Post-Ofricz, QUEBEC.

Quebec, 23d August, 1817.

WANTED

FREIGHT FOR NEW YORK-UNITED STATES. POMONA, of 377 tons—now daily expected to arrive at this Port from Bremen—will take any Freight offering and have prompt despatch .- Apply to

J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 4th August, 1847.

FOR SALE, EX MARY & ANN, HENRIETTE,

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

25,000 hest Fire Bricks. C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street. Quebec, 19th August, 1847.

FOR SALE, EX CORSAIR. THIRTY BASKETS BEST ENGLISH

CHEESE. C. & W. WURTELE. Quebec, 19th Aug. 1847. St. Paul Street.

SUPERIOR CHOCCLATE. THE subscriber has received and will constantly have on hand Clark's celebrated Chocolate,

comprising-Sweet Milk, flavored with Vanilla, Ditto " plain,
Ditto " in sticks for Children.

M. G. MOUNTAIN. No. 69, St. John Street. Quebec, 12th August, 1847.

FOR SALE.

LIVE Oil in Pipes and Quarters.

WELCH & DAVIES. Quebec, 21th June, 1817.

NOW LANDING, FOR SALE BY THE SUB-SCRIBERS. HITE LEAD, Genuine Nos. 1, 2, 3,
Dry. Red and White Lead,

Red and Yellow Ochre, assorted dry colours Rose Pink, Chrome Yellow, Turkey Umber Letherge, and Vandyke Brown, Paints in Oil, assorted colours, Elack Lead, Putty and Window Glass. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

3rd June, 1847.

FOR SALE

THAT pleasantly situated House in St. Anne Street, at present occupied by MR. Bunner-with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P., St. Peter Street.

Quebec, 27th January, 1817.

FOR SALE.

ASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ex.

Robert & Isabella, from Hamburgh.

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

8th July, 1817.

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.

#### Pouth's Corner.

A GREAT VICTORY. Mr. Announ had taught his son to go and come directly when sent on an errand. Gilbert was very obedient in this, as well as other respects; but one day, partly because he desired to know the reason of things, and partly because of his habit of asking questions, he said to Mr. Arnold, "Papa, why do you never allow me to stop and play with the boys, or see things, when you send me on an errand?"

"I think it strange," said Mr. Arnold, "that you should ask such a question. The matter is plain enough without any reason."

"Why, I don't think so, papa," replied

Gilbert. "Suppose I send you to the post-office for a letter, and you stop to play on the way, and keep me waiting when I wish to go elsewhere and attend to some business: is there no harm

in that ?" "Yes, sir; but I should not stop if I knew you were waiting, and wishing to go any

"Suppose I did not wish to go any, where when you started, but in the meantime a gentleman calls for me to go with him somewhere, and I wish to receive the letter first; you say to yourself 'Papa is in no hurry, so I will play a little': would there no inconvenience arise in that case ?"

"If such a thing should happen, you might come after me," said Gilbert, not perceiving, in the cornestness of his desire not to be silenced, the uncourteousness of the remark.

"I think I could be better employed than in running after boys, in such circumstances. By a strict adherence to the rule all inconvenience and frouble would be avoided."

"If I got a letter, I see that I ought to come right home with it, but if I didn't get one, I might stop a little while. I couldn't keep papa waiting for what I hadn't got,"

Gilbert thought this was rather keen, though he suspected it was not very sound reasoning. "There is a great difference between keep-

ing your father waiting for a letter, and keeping him waiting to know whether he had one or i not, isn't there l'

"No, sir," said Gilbert, rather crest-fallen; but returning to the charge, he said, "But already. I guess I shall be right back." sometimes I could be sure papa wouldn't have He set out. No effort was made to detain to wait for me; what harm could there be in him. He could not help crying when he saw sometimes I could be sure papa wouldn't have my stopping a little while then?"

"You never can be perfectly sure. If it were left to your judgment, you would some- tution, a sheep-pen near a neighbouring stream. times judge erroneously. The only sure way He reached home, told his father his story, and to avoid all trouble and difficulty is, when you received his permission to be a soldier for the are sent on an errand, to go directly, do it futh- day. A way he bounded with a light heart, all fully, and return immediately."

follow."

by a boy who reasoned as you have been doing. D. D. He was sent for a letter. This was in the morning. He got the letter from the office, more distant. The letter-boy went with them. of his leprosy." In the mean time a man from a neighbouring Now from the report of this little maid, what by the next mail. It was sent, but it reached pleases God to produce by a servant's report. him one day too late. If he had received it Mr. Cecil, who wrote the above, adds—"I the day it was taken out of the office, he could have found Naaman to be not the only leper daughters."

A few days after the above related conversastore and purchase a gimlet for him.

"Papa," said he, as he was about to set out "shall you want it immediately?"

"I shall not use it till afternoon," said his father. He did not tell Gilbert to come back immediately, for he knew the rule, but he felt a little anxious in consequence of the question, lest he should stop, especially as it was holy-day with the village school. He said nothing however which intimated suspicion or distrust.

Gilbert went to the store and purchased the gimlet. On his return he met a troop of boys and polished manners, it never occurred to in martial array. There was the captain with a real captain's hat and plume, which a goodnatured militia officer had lent him, and the drummer with a very respectable drum. These were the two most attractive members of the company. They had no fifer, but then a boy who "whistled uncommonly well" undertook to supply his place. Their flag bore the motto, "Liberty or death." When they marched, their step was not quite as regular as that of regular troops, and if they did not look very flerce, they looked very happy.

Gilbert was at once solicited to enlist in this valorous army, and he felt a very strong desire to do so. His military spirit was roused. But innsic; and when she heard them profaming the he felt constrained to decline. He was offered promotion.

"Come, now," said the captain, "list, and you shall be a sergeant."

"I can't," said Gilbert.

shall carry the flag if you will."

This was a very tempting offer, and Gilbert almost cried as he declined it. It was well he did decline it, for otherwise the captain's authority might have been put in peril, for when the standard bearer heard the offer he grasped it more tightly, and plainly showed by

is manner that he would part with it only with

"I must go home now," said Gilbert, " but I will ask my father; and if he will let me I will come."

"Better make sure of it now," said the fifer, alias whistler; "hke as not he won't let you conic."

"What have you to take home?" said the captain. Gilbert told him. "Your father won't want it yet a while; so

you can stay well enough." "I know he won't want it till afternoon, but

he didn't tell me I might stay." "I'm glad I havn't got such a strict father," said one whose father frequently had lodgings in the county jail, from certain mistakes he was liable to make in regard to the right of pro-

"Your father didn't say you shouldn't stop," said the drummer, "did he?"

"Then you don't disabey him by stopping; so step into the ranks."

This reasoning would have satisfied some boys in such circumstances of strong temptation, but it did not satisfy Gilbert. Still less did a remark of another boy of valour, "Your father will never know it, if you don't stop too long."

"Take him prisoner," said the orderly sergeant; "press bim!"

Several now seized him and led him into the

ranks, or rather, rank.
"There, now," continued the said officer, "you can't go, and you are not to blame for not doing what is impossible."

Gilbert thought for a moment that this might be a valid excuse for staying, but then he knew it was possible for him to go home. He was the swittest runner in school, and could escape from them if he pleased.

"It is no use to talk," said he, almost crying, "I must go home. I've stopped too long

them marching off, with colours flying and the drum beating, to the storming of Fort Constithe fighter for the victory gained by him in the Well, sir, that is the rule I will always moral bartle that was fought in his own bosom. Sac, are the victories which make men heroes "I once knew a great misfortune occasioned in the sight of God. -Rec. Joseph Aiden,

USEFULNESS OF PERSONS IN DEPENDENT and was coming beare when he met a party of chacumstances -2 Kings v. 1-3. "Naaman, kite-flyers. He wished to join them, and did cantain of the host of the King of Syria, was a so, saying to himself, 'Father is away off in the great man with his master - but he was a leper. field at work, and wou't come home till noon. He And the Syrians had gone out by companies, won't get the letter till noon if I go right home, and had brought away captive out of the land so there will be no harm in my stopping for a of Israel, a little maid; and she waited on while. The boys soon left the street for a Naaman's wife. And she said unto her mistress, neighbouring hill, where the wind blew fairer ; Would to God my Lord were with the prophet and then they went to one still higher and that is in Samaria! for he would recover him

township came for his father. He went into the field where he was at work, and wished him to go with him without delay. The father did sends in behalf of his favourite officer, to the not wish to go till he had seen the letter he King of Israel, and Naaman goes to the prohad sent for. He wondered his boy did not phet. He is first led (and that by one of his some with it. He waited for a little while, and servants) to cease from his reasonings on a then went to the office himself. He found the divine appointment; he then submits to itletter had been taken out by his son, but he he acknowledges the true God-he gives him did not find his son. He was obliged to go with-out it, leaving directions to have it sent to him tions, of the mighty effects which it sometimes

have attended to the business it contained in recovered by such a report. I have known a time. The consequence was the loss of a more desperate leprosy than his healed in a lawsuit in which he was engaged, and a large similar manner. I have seen among other inpart of his property. He died a few years stances which I could name, one of the most afterwards, and when his will was opened, it abandoned youths I ever knew, induced by the was found that he had bequeathed his son a patient example, and affectionate persuasion of kite, and the remainder of his property to his his father's servant, to turn his eyes to the fountain opened for sin' Zech. xiii. I, in the gospel; -a man whom the youth had before tion, Mr. Arnold directed Gilbert to go to the long scorned and insulted, only because like Cain's, his own works were evil, and his brother's rightcous."—I John iii. 12.

> Betty Elliot was servant in the family of the grandmother of the writer of this book. It is now upwards of sixty years ago; and that family were in the habit of spending, not their evenings only, but the early part of the day, at the card table. A select party of friends, principally French, met every day for this purpose; and although persons of very amiable character, them that there was any higher employment in

> which they might be engaged. Betty Elliot thought otherwise;—for she was enlightened by the wisdom which is from above-and set herself in the fear of the Lord, and in love to the souls of her mistress and her children, to show them a more excellent way, and with all gentleness and humility, to reprove the things which are sinful, and by all means to lead them from the world unto Christ. When she heard them singing foolish songs, she would bring her hymn-book, and good humoured beg of them to put that pretty air to one of her hymns, that she might enjoy their name of the Lord, she would most seriously shew them the sin of it. In a short time, Betty

party was immediately broken up; and from good feeling exist as in this happy Island. that hour a single card was never admitted. The dear mistress lived many years to adorn the doctrine of God, her Saviour, in all things, and thed in the triumph of faith. And the four miles and a half in circumference. We blessed seed of eternal life, which was sown by this faithful servant, has produced much fruit to the third and fourth generation.

Compare any irreligious servant with that servant of Abraham, whose character is recorded in Genesis xxiv: what a holy acquaintance had the man formed with his God : what reliance on his providence; what fidelity to his master; what diligence; what real dignity of character, though in service; he ruled over all that Abraham had, but forgot not that he was still Abraham's servant; entrusted with a business of the last importance, he conducted it as his own, or, as the Apostle speaks, " with single-ness of heart as unto the Lord." (Eph. vi, 5.)-As he approached the place of his business, he made the camels to kneel down without the city, by a well of water, and knowing from whom all our help cometh, he said, " O Lord, God of my master Abraham, I pray thee send me good speed this day, and show kindness unto my master." On observing signs of success, in answer to his prayer, he blesses the God of his master; and on his business being successfully concluded, he again "morships the Land -transacting his concerns more with riosities, refusing to be rewarded in any way. God than with man, and mixing prayer with We took some of their names down, as they praise in every stage of it. Nor suppose that struck as as being as pretty as their fair owners he was less diagent because he was devout themselves Marian, Louisa, Eunly, were fervent in spirit, he was not slothful in business, among the prettiest. Marian Christian was a (Rom. xii. 11.) An idle enthusiast may dis- beautiful girl, with quite a Grecian cast of coungrace religion, and a real christian may have tenance, and very kindly allowed her hkeness his faults, but religion itself is the friend of to be taken by one of our party. Their way of business. It directs it; it transacts it honoura- dressing the hair is odd, it being rolled up in a bly; it generally secures success to it. Doing conical (ashion at the back of the head. Their business with difigence and truth appears to dress, when they do not wear the European Rety insure to its Members the full benefits have been a part of this man's religion. He one, is simple, consisting of only a sort of skirt which can be derived from such sums as they have been a part of this man's religion. He one, is simple, consisting of only a sort of some can be and the men that were with him a tarried that of some dark colour, with an upper short petitare willing to devote to the important duty of and the men that were with him a tarried that of some dark colour, with an upper short petitare willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are senight, and they rose up in the morning, and coat of white stall, and a handkerchief tied he said, Send me away unto my muster." And when the brother and the mother of the ed the cutter with catables, which was obliged damsel, whom he had sought in marriage for to be off on account of the increasing surf, and and popular principles. his master's son, would have detained him for it being nearly suiset, we were obliged o tear a few days, "he said unto them, Hinder me not, ourselves very unwillingly from this enchanted bers of the Seciety by holding Policies of Insurging that I provided by the Rules, that the whole Diagrams the Lord hath prospered my way. Send Island, though all came round to beg us not to bers of the Seciety, by holding Policies of Insurging for the Seciety, by holding Policies of Insurging for the Seciety by holding Policies of Insurg me away, that I may go to my master .- Keepsake for a young servant.

#### A VISIT TO PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

Her Majesty's brig Spy arrived off this Isand on the 25th of February, about ten o'clock in the morning, and was boarded by George Adams and some more natives shortly after she love to. George Adams is the son of the celebrated John Adams, the father of the colony. Went ashere in the cutter, piloted by George Adams. Landing-place a very small sandy beach with many rocks, and in the least breeze impracticable. We were met on the beach by some of the natives, who cordially welcomed us to Pitcairn's Island, and showed us the way to the market-place up a steep and rugged path winding along the cliff, and through a beautiful variety of all kinds of tropical flowers and shrubs. The scene, when we arrived at the suminit, was picturesque in the extreme. The whole of the natives, men, women, and children, headed by Mr. Nopps, the schoolmaster, had assembled in a space of about half an acre square, carpeted with thick soft grass, and canopied overhead by the spreading branches of cocoa-nut trees, to meet the strangers, all of them being dressed in their gayest. Their welcome was warm, all of them advancing and shaking us by the hand, and addressing us in perfectly good English. We were extremely pleased, by their quiet and decorous betaviour.

As soon as we had made acquaintance with them all, we were led through gently winding paths to the principal village, where the courthouse and church stands, as there were one or two slight disagreements about land, which they wished to be brought before Lieutenant Wooldridge, commander of the Spy, and who very speedily disposed of them without their having evinced, either during the investigation or afterwards, the least feeling of discontent or displeasure. The church is a neat building, well arranged, with a pulpit and benches, and belonging to the Bounty, that had been under water for fifty-six years, and which was now lying near the court-house. We visited old grave, and kept in trim order.

After rambling about, and visiting one or two

"Yes, you can, if you have a mind to. You I their house would serve the Lord. The card I the world where such perfect unanimity and

The number of inhabitants is 131, but the Island can support many more, and they increase but slowly. The Island itself is only heard with pleasure that though several whalers touch there, yet, in no instance, had any intpropriety been committed; forty-six whalers, mostly American, had called during the year 1846. They all appeared to talk of Adams with the greatest respect, and seemed to have a strong feeling of the crime that their ancestors committed in mutinying. They talked in the most affectionate loyal way of "our Queen," and appeared exceedingly proud of being English but complained that they were so neglected, the Spy having been the first manof-war which had visited them for more than three years. They, however, were quite satisfied when told that the exigencies of the service had lately prevented their being visited so often. They begged earnestly for a visit by a man-ofwar as often as she could be spared from other duties; but, as George Adams remarked, they could not complain, as the Government had already been kinder to them than they de-

served." Before our leaving, the woman came after us with little presents and keepsakes, such us locks of hair, whale's teeth, and other little culoosely round the neek. At last, having loadgo, but to stop one night-only one-with them; and, finding they could not succeed, accompanied us down to the beach, where we embarked in cances to take up off through the rollers to the cutter. They embraced us all most affectionately, asking us to write and remember them to their friends in England, particularly to Captain Hant, formerly of the Bushisk, whom they seemed to have a vivid recollection of. The embarkation in the cutter was accomplished safely, and we gave them three hearty cheers, and, accompanied by George Adams and Christian, we got on board the Spy; and after their remaining a short time with us, and being very much delighted with a couple of rockets that were fired, they bade us good-bye, when we filled and made sail for Valparaiso .- Naval and Military Ga-

PRESERVATION OF LAVE AT SEV A very interesting experiment took place recently at Kingstown in the presence of Prince George of Cambridge, Sir E. Blakeney, and all the notables. It was to test the efficacy of an invention to preserve life at sea by means of Tubes of vulcanized India-rubber lashed to business, and pledges himself to use every care and the inside of a boat under the thwarts. The inventor is Mr. Houldsworth. The agent of the Messrs. Macintosh had a boat fitted with the tubes, and holes bored through the bottom filed with plugs. On a signal given the rowers, in ment of those articles, all of the very best quality their progress round the harbour, withdrew the and latest Fashion, which he will make up in his class and the hoat filled to the gunwale. They usual style, at Moderate Prices. still rowed on with the inconvenience only of a cold bath. Several hundred-weights were added, but the boat still maintained her buoyancy. In smooth water and on a small scale the experiment was perfectly successful.

Admission of Mr. Rothschild to the House of Commons,-The most interesting question which now remains, in connexion with the recent joint expression of electoral opinion and Ministerial purpose, is one purely is used as well for a court-house as a church. of detail. In what precise mode is it intended, Mr. Nopps, the schoolmaster, performs the on the part of the Government, to give pracvarious offices. We were shown the old gun tical effect to the choice made by the Premier's constituents? We are not aware that the matter is either so mysterious or so difficult as appears to be imagined in some quarters. There Adam's house and grave, the last of which is will not be any occasion, so far as we know, situated in a beautiful spot next to his wife's for Lord John Russell to tempt fortune and the bishops in the lottery of legislation. The well-known case of Mr. Pease (the first Quaof the inhabitants who were not well (one of ker member of the House of Commons,) in whom had wounded himself with his gun while the year 1833, supplies a precedent, the prinout shooting goats a short time before we ar-rived, but was doing well), we returned to the case of Baron Rothschild. The Honouradinner, which had been prepared for us at | ble Member for London will, we presume, on M'Coy's house, and consisted of pork, yams the usual oaths being tendered to him at the and sweet potatoes. Each family on the Island table of the House, decline, as did his Quatake it in turn to entertain strangers when they ker predecessor, to swear in the usual formarrive, and never accept any reward. Their intimating at the same time, his perfect readifood is principally vegetables, of which they ness to take the oaths in question according to have almost every kind, and twice a week the form prescribed by his own creed, and reeither meat or fish; but there is difficulty in cognised as legally valid and sufficient in every getting the latter, as the fishing ground is bad court of justice in the kingdom. The clerk and water very deep. The animals on the will, of course, refer the matter to the Speaker, Island are goats, which are wild, pigs, and and the Speaker to the sense of the House. fowls. Their houses are the perfection of There cannot be a moment's doubt as to what cleanliness and good order, and each person the sense of the House would be under such has his plot of ground to cultivate. Their form circumstances. The question would be simply of government is simple. They elect a magis- and purely a judicial one; and no House of trate every twelve months, upon which occa- Commons—probably no individual Member of sion every man and woman above eighteen is the House—would dream of dealing with it in entitled to a vote; and, if married before that any other than a judicial temper. In the case age, they are allowed a vote in consequence. of the Quaker member for Durham, it will be The magistrate then chooses an assistant, and remembered that Mr. C. W. Wynn's Motion succeeded not only in reforming those evils, but the remainder of the people choose again for accepting a "solemn affirmation and de-bringing the mistress and both her daughters another, who acts as a sort of check, which is, claration," in lieu of the customary form of lopenly to profess, that for the future, they and lindeed, little wanted-for there is no place in loath, was carried without a word of contradic- las may be agreed upon.

tion, "amidst loud cheers from all parts of the House." -- Morning Chronicle.

ALTERATION ORDERED IN THE ITALIAN TIME. The Pope has altered the manner of reckoning time at Rome, where the people used the linkin mode of counting, twenty-four hours from half an hour before sunset, and has ordered the public clocks to be adapted to the common European reckoning.

THE ESTATE OF A. McNIDER, BANK-RUPT.

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Is published every THURSDAY Morning, 13 T G. UNG A IN LE T. Printer, Bookseller and Stationer,

4, ANN-STREET. TERMS: - Fifteen Shillings a-Year, or Twelve Shillings and Six Pence if paid in advance.

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