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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 these valleys.

On the 23rd 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. Laidet; there Arnand assembled his men, and caused Psalms lxxiv. and cxxix. 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 guerrilla, or mountain-warfare, 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 "soup 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 Arnand 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 excavations 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 often 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 boastfully said to his men, "My hands, we must sleep there to-night." After a few days' respite, Arnand having retired, his successor prepared to renew the onset, and the defensive efforts of the Vaudois were in vain. They were surrounded, says Arnand, 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 a native of Balsi 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 Vaudois, 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 brethren, who had escaped by various means.

Though the blaze of many watchfires Around the prison set, And the eyes of watchful sentinels Seem'd to cut off all retreat, Down that precipice where no'er Have trod the feet of men, And where the mountaineer Would never tread again, And up the stormy Guinever, Where the foes 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 duke 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 duke 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 his owner, Durand Canton, — the privilege of using his garden as a place of sepulture! 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 Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1847.

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 disease; and by Monday's mail from Montreal we had the melancholy tidings of that useful and devoted Clergyman's death, which took place on Sunday last, at two o'clock. His loss will be severely felt, not only by the parish over which he

has for some time presided, but by the Diocese at large, which had the benefit of his services as the 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, 1847, 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 subtlety the terms in which their services are stated, and their reward is assigned to them.

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

"Before they died, they sent many predestinated souls to heaven. They have made religion triumph, by showing to the astonished world, what Catholic charity can do. They have made those prejudices 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 Bishop's strong conviction of the truth of the faith which he inculcates had led him simply to express his wish that the prejudices—as 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 seized 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 condescend 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 the justice of God selected in order to satisfy itself, being provoked by our crimes; that it may be able 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 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 bear that glorious name, having hitherto been so little faithful to thee; and never having done any thing that was worthy of thee."

"Acknowledging, however, that thou art a mother 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 was; I know that at all times thou hast loved to be called in this city the Help of Christians: Auxilium Christianorum. The miracles which thou hast been pleased to work in that

ancient chapel which our fathers built for thee attest 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 thyself 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 image which our fathers venerated with so much respect, which, in punishment for our want of devotion, has disappeared from thy temple, design to accept the statue of gilded bronze which I have caused to be made at Paris, and which has been solemnly blessed at the altar of the Archi-fraternity in the church dedicated to thee by the title of Notre Dame des Victoires.

"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, interveni 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 thou hast fixed thy dwelling-place, as an ex voto, a picture representing the Typhus seeking to enter 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 engagement. 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 vain.

"O Holy Mary, succour thy unfortunate children: help the feeble, warn those who are lukewarm in God's service: pray for the people, employ thyself for the clergy; intercede with thy divine Son for 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 in his people. Parce, 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 ex voto in the shape of a painted Emigrant vessel sent to the right about at a painted city of Montreal—it is too rich for us to withhold the intelligence from the Bishop's separated brethren. We trust that the smile, which involuntarily 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 puerilities.

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 not expressed in direct terms, but a letter was written 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 by the 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 in our days cannot be greatly altered from that in France which, two hundred years ago, caused Blaise Pascal to write his "Provincial Letters."

"My Lord, — On my return to Maynooth College last evening I was sorry to find that your letter 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 is, I 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 fifteenth letter contains the following passage: "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. Renehan found that an action would be brought against him, he had the assurance of writing the following paragraph in a

"Literally 'who share.' It has seemed to us that the French 'qui partagent' is a misprint for 'qu'ils partagent.'"

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 fide 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; but, however, what I wrote in a hurry to overlook 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 rumours 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 YORK.—It becomes our painful duty to record the death of Mr. PETER G. STUYVESANT, of New York. Mr. Stuyvesant had been spending some days with his family at Niagara. On Tuesday morning, a telegraphic despatch was received from Buffalo, 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 benevolent citizen, and a zealous and pious 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 Episcopalian 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 endowment 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 objects. For many years Mr. Stuyvesant had been a member of the Church of St. Mark's, 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.

ECCLIASTICAL.

Diocese of Exeter.

QUARANTINE STATION—GROSS ISLE.—By late accounts received from this Station, we are happy to learn that the Revs. R. ANDERSON and C. MORRIS were in the enjoyment of perfect health, actively engaged in their arduous but interesting duties.

The Revd. Wm. KING, Missionary at St. Giles, is lying seriously ill of typhus fever, contracted by his attendance on the sick emigrants at the Quarantine Station. We are thankful, however, to be enabled to state that good hope is entertained of his ultimate recovery. The last advices respecting him were received yesterday, and were favourable.

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 Lordship has divided the Diocese into seven Deaneries, for the purpose of giving a more effectual impetus to the labours of the Clergy.

THE CHURCH CHORAL SERVICES.—The Manchester 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 Rosthorpe, 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 petition, or of your letter which accompanies and supports 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 I 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 inhabitants 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 224; Messrs. Quiggins, No. 173 to 224; 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.

Local and Political Intelligence.

Last Saturday's mail brought Montreal papers which contained a telegraphic report of the news by the steam ship *Calcutta*, 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 in 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 21s a 25s; New Orleans and Ohio 22s a 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; Oatmeal, per 210 lbs, 20s a 21s; Rye, per 480 lbs, 30s a 31s.

Provisions—Prime Mess Beef, per tierce, new, 90s a 92s 6d; Ordinary, 42s a 45s; Pork, Prime Mess, per brl, 65s a 70s; Old, 55s a 60s; Mess, 65s a 75s; Prime 48s a 55s; Bacon, dried and smoked, Old, 35s a 40s 6d per cwt; Long Middle, 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 64s per cwt; in sacks, salted, 30s a 45s.

While regretting the partial inconvenience felt by the 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 souls 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 board 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 steamers. They set out on Thursday, soon after day-break, 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 Treasury 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 opportunity 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 delay. 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-office and any of its inland sub-offices, as the revenue would be collected through the machinery of the Stamp-office, 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 foreign postage, if any be chargeable thereon. Official assignees 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 Governor 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 Islands have recommended a paid police, an alteration 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 MURRO, 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 *Birkenhead* had ordered the steam-frigate *Blackburn* to render her services in towing the unfortunate vessel out of her situation, and confident hope was entertained that the attempt would prove successful.



IRELAND.—The position and prospects of Ireland are, we rejoice to say, beginning to bear a more encouraging and brighter aspect.

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 than for many months past.

The Royal Agricultural Society has just been holding its annual meeting in the Maiden City—London.

Mr. O'CONNELL'S funeral took place at Dublin, with surpassing pomp, on the 5th ult.

ROME.—Letters from Rome of the 25th instant, quoted by the Nuremberg Correspondent, says that Alinari, 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 confession of the plot.

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.

JULY 23RD.—The position of the Pontiff is painful in the extreme. While he joins with his people in hearty thanksgiving for their presidential rescue from an indiscriminate massacre, he cannot scathe 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 Grassellini (a now manifest traitor) had connived at and abetted.

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 demand on the Queen of Portugal, and insist upon her carrying out the principles laid down in that state paper.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN (LATE GOVERNOR) MACLEAN, CAPE COAST, WEST AFRICA.—This mournful event took place after an illness of 15 days, during a very unhealthy time on the coast.

MEXICO.—Paredes, late President of this unhappy country, has contrived to land at Vera Cruz from the British Mail Steamer Teviot, and to elude 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 received intimation of his arrival.

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.

or by the powerful interference of the Allied Powers, parties to the treaty of Vienna, who have over and over again declared that the Helvetic Confederation shall be preserved inviolate.

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

NEW ZEALAND.—By advices from these islands, to the 20th of March, rather important intelligence has been received. The accounts state that the land question between the natives and the Governor has been adjusted, at an interview held between his Excellency and several of the chiefs.

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 Sea.

1. Formally to acknowledge the independence of the islands of Huahine, Raiatea, and Borabora (to the leeward of Tahiti) and of the small islands adjacent to and dependent upon those islands.

2. Never to take possession of the said islands, nor of any one or more of them, either absolutely or 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.

WEEKLY RETURN OF SICK IN THE MARINE & EMIGRANT HOSPITAL, QUEBEC, FROM AUGUST 29 TO SEPT. 4, 1847, inclusive.

IMPROVEMENTS AT KINGSTON.—The fine stone warehouses of Messrs. Groer & Co., are fast advancing to completion, and we are pleased to add that something more is to be done in the same line.

range of stone warehouses, covered with iron, at the foot of Arthur street. We have no doubt that 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.

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 inordinately high.

Table with 3 columns: Month (June, July, August) and 3 rows of data showing mortality statistics.

EMIGRANT HOSPITAL, QUEBEC.—Number of sick on the 4th instant, 1159. Deaths on the 5th, 28.

NEW MUNICIPAL ACT.—The Act to make better provision for the establishment of Municipal authorities in Lower Canada, printed by authority, has been distributed preparatory to the election of Councilors, which is to take place in the several parishes in each county on Monday the 6th September (after eight days' notice at the Church doors) at ten o'clock, and the Poll may be continued two days, from ten till five o'clock, p. m.

THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL may appoint, in case of neglect or refusal to elect, and the Councilors so appointed have the same powers of levying money, establishing tolls, granting licenses, borrowing and disposing of money as the Councilors elected. The rates on real property not to exceed 6d. in the pound of the annual value of the property taken at 6 per cent. of the estimated value made by the Assessors, subject to sale of the property after a lapse of five years for non-payment.

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owner of the premises where the fire broke out, Mr. Macdonnell, shoemaker, and one or two others. Mr. Hardie was insured at the Etna for about £300.

THE CANADIAN gives the following list of insurances at the Quebec Office:— House and dependencies of Mr. Massue, £1,900 Mr. Laurie's Stock, 2,000 Mr. Meehan's Stock, 800 Two houses and dependencies belonging to Madame Drolet, 500 Mr. Fortier's goods, considerably damaged in the removal, were insured at the same office for, 300

THE THANKS OF THE CITY COUNCIL, OF THE FIRE COMPANIES, AND OF INDIVIDUALS CONCERNED, HAVE BEEN PRESENTED TO THE DETACHMENTS OF THE 93RD HIGHLANDERS BY WHOM VERY EFFECTUAL AID HAD BEEN RENDERED ON THIS, AS ON FORMER OCCASIONS.

SHIPPING 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, 8 cabin pas.

PASSENGER VESSELS. Haabet, From Hamburg 153 Passengers Marquis of Normandy, Dublin 11 " Horatio, Limerick 226 " Emerence, Dalhousie 8 " Provincialist, Londonderry 505 " Dunbrody, [2nd voy.] New Ross, 12 "

BIRTHS. At La Canadiere, 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 JASPER 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 HANRIET MARY, daughter of the Lord Bishop of Montreal.

ON TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at All Saints' Chapel by the Rev. Geo. Cowell, M. A., Chaplain to H. M. Forces, FREDERICK N. BAXTER, Esq., of Montreal, third son of the late Captain William Baxter, Royal Navy, to CHARLOTTE JONES, second daughter of the Reverend R. R. BERTON, of this city.

ON THE 5th August at St. John's, Upper Holloway, FREDERICK RICHARD PICKERSILL, Esq., of Leighton, Burton-cressant, to MARY N. E., the eldest daughter of the Hon. JAMES HOAR, of Sierra Leone.

AT THREE RIVERS, on the 31st ultimo, by the Rev. S. S. Wood, A. M., Rector, EDWARD M. HOPKINS, Esquire, of the Hon. Hudson Bay Company's Service, to ANNE, eldest daughter of ISAAC GOVERNOR, Esq., Sheriff of the District, late Captain of the 35th Regiment.

DIED. On Monday, the 26th July, aged 71, SARAH, wife of Mr. J. ROWSELL, of 31 Cheapside, London, and of Lower Tulse Hill, Brixton, Surrey, England; mother of Mr. Henry Rowse, of Toronto.

QUEBEC MARKETS. Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, the 7th Sept., 1847.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Price, and other details for various market goods like Beef, Mutton, Ditto, Lamb, Potatoes, Maple Sugar, Oats, Hay, Straw, Fire-wood, Cheese, Butter, and Ditto salt.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next mail for ENGLAND (via Boston) will be closed at the Quebec Post-office, on SATURDAY the 14th September.—PAID letters will be received to THREE o'clock; and unpaid to FOUR o'clock, afternoon.

BAZAAR. IT 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 admissible 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 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 have ability to do so, are— Mrs. ASHWORTH, Mrs. MACKIE, BURNETT, C. MONTZAMBERT, CAMPBELL, MOUNTAIN, CURRY, Miss GEORGE, H. FORSYTH, KERR, J. B. FORSYTH, PIERCE.

Admission—1s. 3d. Children half price. Sept. 9th, 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.

INDIA WHARF, October, 1846. R. PENISTON, Agent.

Persons who are willing to receive and board 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, 1847, £9,135 10 2 Deposited from the 1st July to 31st August inclusive, £15,984 0 2 Withdrawn during same period, 4,709 12 7 Increase in two months, 11,274 13 7

Balance at the credit of Depositors on 31st July, 1847, £20,401 3 9 The Bank is open daily for business from TEN to HALF-PAST TWO o'clock, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY evenings, from SIX to EIGHT o'clock.

Copies of the Rules, and every necessary information furnished, on application at the Bank. C. H. GATES, Cashier. Quebec, 31st Aug. 1847.

MACKEREL, HERRINGS, &c. For Sale at the Subscriber's Stores: 100 BARRELS MACKEREL, 200 do. HERRINGS. 500 Boxes Stockdale's Superior Liverpool Soap. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 26th August, 1847.

WANTED. A GOVERNESS, capable of teaching English, French, Music and Drawing; she must be an elderly lady and a Protestant. For further particulars address Letter Box No. 25, Post-Office, Quebec, 23d August, 1847.

WANTED. FREIGHT FOR NEW YORK—UNITED STATES. THE fine fast sailing American Bark 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.

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

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

SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE. THE subscriber has received and will constantly have on hand Clark's celebrated Chocolate, comprising— Sweet Milk, flavoured with Vanilla, Ditto plain, Ditto in sticks for Children. M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 69, St. John Street. Quebec, 12th August, 1847.

FOR SALE. OLIVE Oil in Pipes and Quarters. WELCH & DAVIES. Quebec, 24th June, 1847.

NOW LANDING, FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. WHITE LEAD, Genuine Nos. 1, 2, 3, Dry, Red and White Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, assorted dry colours Rose Pink, Chrome Yellow, Turkey Umber, Letharge, and Vandyke Brown, Paints in Oil, assorted colours, Black 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. BUNNET—with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P., St. Peter Street. Quebec, 27th January, 1847.

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

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

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



South's Corner.

A GREAT VICTORY.

Mr. ARNOLD 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 anywhere."

"Suppose I did not wish to go anywhere 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 be no inconvenience arise in that case?"

"If such a thing should happen, you might come after me," said Gilbert, not perceiving in the earnestness of his desire not to be silenced, the unaccountableness 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 trouble 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 keeping your father waiting for a letter, and keeping him waiting to know whether he had one or not, isn't there?"

"No, sir," said Gilbert, rather crest-fallen; but returning to the charge, he said, "But sometimes I could be sure papa wouldn't have to wait for me; what harm could there be in my stopping a little while then?"

"You never can be perfectly sure. If it were left to your judgment, you would sometimes judge erroneously. The only sure way to avoid all trouble and difficulty is, when you are sent on an errand, to go directly, do it faithfully, and return immediately."

"Well, sir, that is the rule I will always follow."

"I once knew a great misfortune occasioned by a boy who reasoned as you have been doing. He was sent for a letter. This was in the morning. He got the letter from the office, and was coming home when he met a party of kite-flyers. He wished to join them, and did so, saying to himself, 'Father is away off in the field at work, and won't come home till noon. He won't get the letter till noon if I go right home, so there will be no harm in my stopping for a while.' The boys soon left the street for a neighbouring hill, where the wind blew fairer; and then they went to one still higher and more distant. The letter-boy went with them. In the mean time a man from a neighbouring 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 not wish to go till he had seen the letter he had sent for. He wondered his boy did not come with it. He waited for a little while, and then went to the office himself. He found the letter had been taken out by his son, but he did not find his son. He was obliged to go without it, leaving directions to have it sent to him by the next mail. It was sent, but it reached him one day too late. If he had received it the day it was taken out of the office, he could have attended to the business it contained in time. The consequence was the loss of a lawsuit in which he was engaged, and a large part of his property. He died a few years afterwards, and when his will was opened, it was found that he had bequeathed his son a kite, and the remainder of his property to his daughters."

A few days after the above related conversation, Mr. Arnold directed Gilbert to go to the store 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 holiday 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 in martial array. There was the captain with a real captain's hat and plume, which a good-natured 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 fife, 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 fierce, 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 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.

"Yes, you can, if you have a mind to. You 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 his manner that he would part with it only with his life.

"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; "like as not he won't let you come."

"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 haven'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 property.

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

"No."

"Then you don't disobey 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 him!"

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 swiftest 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 already. I guess I shall be right back."

He set out. No effort was made to detain him. He could not help crying when he saw them marching off, with colours flying and the drum beating, to the storming of Fort Constitution, a sheep-pen near a neighbouring stream. He reached home, told his father his story, and received his permission to be a soldier for the day. A way he bounded with a light heart, all the better for the victory gained by him in the naval battle that was fought in his own bosom. Such are the victories which make men heroes in the sight of God.—*Ite. Joseph Aiden, D. D.*

USEFULNESS OF PERSONS IN DEPENDENT CIRCUMSTANCES.—2 Kings v. 1-3. "Naaman, captain of the host of the King of Syria, was a great man with his master—but he was a leper. And the Syrians had gone out by companies, and had brought away captive out of the land of Israel, a little maid; and she waited on Naaman's wife. And she said unto her mistress, Would to God my Lord were with the prophet that is in Samaria! for he would recover him of his leprosy."

Now from the report of this little maid, what surprising consequences followed! The report is carried to her lord. The King of Syria sends in behalf of his favourite officer, to the King of Israel, and Naaman goes to the prophet. He is first led (and that by one of his servants) to cease from his reasonings on a divine appointment; he then submits to it—he acknowledges the true God—he gives him glory—and becomes a monument to all generations of the mighty effects which it sometimes pleases God to produce by a servant's report.

Mr. Cecil, who wrote the above, adds—"I have found Naaman to be not the only leper recovered by such a report. I have known a more desperate leprosy than his healed in a similar manner. I have seen among other instances which I could name, one of the most abandoned youths I ever knew, induced by the patient example, and affectionate persuasion of his father's servant, to turn his eyes to the fountain opened for sin" Zech. xiii. 1. in the gospel;—a man whom the youth had before long scorned and insulted, only because like Cain's, his own works were evil, and his brother's righteous.—1 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, and polished manners, it never occurred to 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 music; and when she heard them pronouncing the name of the Lord, she would most seriously shew them the sin of it. In a short time, Betty succeeded not only in reforming those evils, but bringing the mistress and both her daughters openly to profess, that for the future, they and

their house would serve the Lord. The card party was immediately broken up; and from 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 died in the triumph of faith. And the 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 singleness 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 "worships the Lord"—transacting his concerns more with God than with man, and mixing prayer with praise in every stage of it. Nor suppose that he was less diligent because he was devout—*servant in spirit, he was not slothful in business.* (Eom. xii. 11.) An idle enthusiast may disgrace religion, and a real christian may have his faults, but religion itself is the friend of business. It directs it; it transacts it honourably; it generally secures success to it. Doing business with diligence and truth appears to have been a part of this man's religion. He and the men that were with him "tarried that night, and they rose up in the morning, and he said, Send me away unto my master."

And when the brother and the mother of the damsel, whom he had sought in marriage for his master's son, would have detained him for a few days, "he said unto them, Hinder me not, seeing the Lord hath prospered my way. Send me away, that I may go to my master.—Keep sake for a young servant."

A VISIT TO PITCAIRN'S ISLAND.

Her Majesty's brig Spy arrived off this Island on the 26th of February, about ten o'clock in the morning, and was boarded by George Adams and some more natives shortly after she hove to. George Adams is the son of the celebrated John Adams, the father of the colony. Went ashore 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 summit, was picturesque in the extreme. The whole of the natives, men, women, and children, headed by Mr. Nopp, 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 behaviour.

As soon as we had made acquaintance with them all, we were led through gently winding paths to the principal village, where the court-house and church stands, as there were one or two slight disagreements about land, which they wished to be brought before Lieutenant Woodridge, 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 is used as well for a court-house as a church. Mr. Nopp, the schoolmaster, performs the various offices. We were shown the old gun 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 Adam's house and grave, the last of which is situated in a beautiful spot next to his wife's grave, and kept in trim order.

After rambling about, and visiting one or two of the inhabitants who were not well (one of whom had wounded himself with his gun while out shooting goats a short time before we arrived, but was doing well), we returned to dinner, which had been prepared for us at M'Guy's house, and consisted of pork, yams and sweet potatoes. Each family on the Island take it in turn to entertain strangers when they arrive, and never accept any reward. Their food is principally vegetables, of which they have almost every kind, and twice a week either meat or fish; but there is difficulty in getting the latter, as the fishing ground is bad and water very deep. The animals on the Island are goats, which are wild, pigs, and fowls. Their houses are the perfection of cleanliness and good order, and each person has his plot of ground to cultivate. Their form of government is simple. They elect a magistrate every twelve months, upon which occasion every man and woman above eighteen is entitled to a vote; and, if married before that age, they are allowed a vote in consequence. The magistrate then chooses an assistant, and the remainder of the people choose again another, who acts as a sort of check, which is, indeed, little wanted—for there is no place in

the world where such perfect unanimity and good feeling exist as in this happy Island.

The number of inhabitants is 131, but the Island can support many more, and they increase but slowly. The Island itself is only four miles and a half in circumference. We heard with pleasure that though several whalers touch there, yet, in no instance, had any impropriety been committed; forty-six whalers, mostly American, had called during the year 1816. 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 man-of-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-of-war 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 deserved."

Before our leaving, the woman came after us with little presents and keepsakes, such as locks of hair, whale's tooth, and other little curiosities, refusing to be rewarded in any way. We took some of their names down, as they struck us as being as pretty as their fair owners themselves—Marian, Louisa, Emily, were among the prettiest. Marian Christian was a beautiful girl, with quite a Grecian cast of countenance, and very kindly allowed her likeness to be taken by one of our party. Their way of dressing the hair is odd, it being rolled up in a conical fashion at the back of the head. Their dress, when they do not wear the European one, is simple, consisting of only a sort of skirt of some dark colour, with an upper short petticoat of white stuff, and a handkerchief tied loosely round the neck. At last, having led the cutter with eables, which was obliged to be off on account of the increasing surf, and it being nearly sunset, we were obliged to tear ourselves very unwillingly from this enchanted Island, though all came round to beg us not to go, 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 canoes to take us 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 Hunt, formerly of the Basilisk, 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 Gazette.*

PRESERVATION OF LIFE AT SEA.

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 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 fitted with plugs. On a signal given the rowers, in their progress round the harbour, withdrew the plugs, and the boat filled to the gunwale. They 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 of detail. In what precise mode is it intended, on the part of the Government, to give practical 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 will not be any occasion, so far as we know, for Lord John Russell to tempt fortune and the bishops in the lottery of legislation. The well-known case of Mr. Pense (the first Quaker member of the House of Commons,) in the year 1833, supplies a precedent, the principle of which seems completely applicable to the case of Baron Rothschild. The Honourable Member for London will, we presume, on the usual oaths being tendered to him at the table of the House, decline, as did his Quaker predecessor, to swear in the usual form—intimating at the same time, his perfect readiness to take the oaths in question according to the form prescribed by his own creed, and recognised as legally valid and sufficient in every court of justice in the kingdom. The clerk will, of course, refer the matter to the Speaker, and the Speaker to the sense of the House. There cannot be a moment's doubt as to what the sense of the House would be under such circumstances. The question would be simply and purely a judicial one; and no House of Commons—probably no individual Member of the House—would dream of dealing with it in any other than a judicial temper. It will be remembered that Mr. C. W. Wynn's Motion for accepting a "solemn affirmation and declaration," in lieu of the customary form of oath, was carried without a word of contradic-

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 Italian 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, BANKRUPT.

For Sale by order of the Court, to close this Estate. ONE Share in the Quebec High School, £7 10s paid. The outstanding debts due to this Estate: of which a List can be seen at the office of the undersigned assignee.

HENRY W. WELCH. Quebec, 24th June, 1847.

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