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# The Breeze.

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. 31.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1847.

[WHOLE NUMBER 187

## AFFLICTION.

Methodists if we would know  
How visitations of calamity  
Affect the pious soul, 'tis shown you here.  
Look yonder at that cloud, which through the sky  
Sailing along, doth cross in her career  
The rolling moon. I watched it as I came,  
And deemed the deep opaque would blot her beams,  
But melting like a wreath of snow, it hangs  
In folds of wavy silver round, and clothes  
The orb with richer beauties than her own;  
Then passing, leaves her in her light serene.

Southey.

## DIOCESE OF RIPON.

From the Triennial Charge recently delivered by the Right Rev. C. T. Langley, D. D., Lord Bishop of the Diocese.

### CHURCH EXTENSION AND PROSPECTS OF INCREASE.

In 1836 there appear to have been in this diocese 295 incumbents, 80 curates, 300 churches and chapels, and 180 glebe-houses, with 47 of the clergy non-resident. In 1846 we find 370 churches and chapels, and 225 glebe houses, 330 incumbents, and 120 curates, and only 27 non-resident clergy—showing an increase of 70 churches and chapels; besides 36 fresh school rooms licensed for Divine worship, in remote hamlets, containing accommodation for about 6,000 persons; 100 additional clergy, with 45 new parsonage-houses built, while there has been a decrease in the number of non-resident clergy by about one half. As regards the erection of schools, the advance has been still more striking. For although the number of these does not exceed seventy-six, yet, as they afford accommodation for nearly 30,000 children, it is clear that in this department we are gaining on the increase of our population; for this number will represent a population of at least 240,000, an amount far exceeding a population which can have accrued during that period; and still with all these efforts the state of education in many of our parishes must continue to be a matter of great anxiety, and calls for far greater improvement both in quantity and quality.

While, however, we acknowledge the very important assistance which has been rendered to us in carrying out these various works, through the above-named channels, I should be guilty of ingratitude as well as injustice were I to refrain from alluding to two other causes which have mainly promoted these results. They are also attributable in the first place, to that Christian liberality which has raised in this diocese alone at the rate of 25,000*l.* per annum, during the last eight years, towards the building and endowing of churches, and the erection of parsonage-houses, besides the large sums contributed to the building of schools; and secondly, to that generous devotion to the spiritual interests of your flocks which has prompted many of you to make sacrifices of time and labour and substance, in planning and promoting these works of charity, not so much in proportion to the means at your disposal. Nevertheless, the consideration of the best methods of making further progress on the mass of ungodliness and ignorance, which still prevails in many parts of our diocese, continues to be a subject of the gravest solicitude—and the more so, when we reflect that the funds of that chief instrument in fostering many of these objects, our Diocesan Church Building Society, are nearly exhausted. I trust, my Reverend brethren, that both you and our brethren of the laity will co-operate with me in devising some means of speedily recruiting its finances.

But in two or three quarters, at any rate, some of you may, I hope, receive additional relief in your ministerial labours, through other measures that have been very recently adopted. The difficulties in which the clergy of our populous districts are placed, from the inadequacy of their number to cope with the overwhelming population which surrounds them, have recently formed one of the subjects of deliberation among the Episcopal body. The result of that discussion has been the adoption of certain regulations (sanctioned by the almost unanimous approval of the bishops), which shall guide the employment of Scripture-readers in those dioceses in which it may be deemed advisable to introduce them. It seems to me that every possible security has been provided which can guard the system against abuse.

The following is the general outline of the plan:—Any incumbent who proposes to employ a Scripture-reader will name the candidate for the office to the Bishop, to be examined as regards his fitness for the office, either by the Bishop himself, or by some one appointed by him. The candidate must be a communicant in the Church of England of at least two years' standing; and if, after due inquiry and examination, he be approved, the Bishop will allow him, by a written permission, to enter on his duties as a Scripture-reader. Thus officially connected with the Church, it will be his duty to search out the ignorant and the destitute in the district, to read the Holy Scriptures from house to house, and to urge on the people the duty of availing themselves of the privileges which the Church holds out to them. He will point out to all persons the duty of attending its public services, of bringing their children to baptism, and of sending them afterwards to school, while he directs the parents and the people generally to seek further instruction and edification from their spiritual pastors.

The Scripture-readers will thus form a connecting link between the parochial clergy and those of their parishioners who from various circumstances are beyond the reach of their own pastoral superintendence. They will be directed to carry with them in their visits no book but the Holy Scriptures and the Prayer-book, and such volumes as may be sanctioned by the incumbent, and they will be strictly forbidden to preach in houses or elsewhere.

To the operation of such a system as this in our populous districts, if it be carried out in the spirit in which it has been framed, I cannot but look forward with feelings of much hopefulness. It must be known to many when I now address, that there are to be found, from time to time, young men of the middle classes, piously disposed and spiritually-minded characters, who would willingly do the work of an evangelist, and are capable of it, in its humblest departments; but, finding no sphere for the exercise of their talent within the pale of the Church, they are continually tempted to seek it within the ranks of Dissent, and not unfrequently

yield to the temptation. If this plan be adopted in my own diocese, and the result as I fully anticipate, be successful, I should not feel disinclined, considering the very inadequate supply of curates, to admit as candidates for deacon's orders, those persons who shall have undergone satisfactorily a two years' probation as Scripture-readers in this diocese, although they may not have passed through any course of collegiate education, in case they shall be specially recommended to me by the incumbent who has employed them, and always provided they prove equal to the examination to which candidates for that order are at present subjected.

### IMPROVED MEANS OF SCHOOL-INSTRUCTION.

Whilst, therefore, I trust that this measure will afford some relief to many of my Reverend brethren whose labours are at present beyond their strength, I look forward with still greater satisfaction to the effects of those measures which have been adopted by the Committee of Privy Council on Education, with such general consent on the part of the Legislature, for the further encouragement of education. I am persuaded that I can have no more faithful and competent witnesses than yourselves to the fact that the system which existed previously to their adoption was still inadequate to meet the emergency, in spite of the repeated efforts that were made to stimulate public liberality. I am too well conversant with the struggles and difficulties with which so many of you have had to contend; first of all in erecting your schools, and afterwards in your persevering efforts to raise the contributions necessary for their maintenance, not to claim confidently your testimony to the necessity of some more efficient and prominent support to your exertions than they have ever yet received; for although difficulties in erecting schools were, as we have seen, not insurmountable, there still remained the constant burden of annually raising the amount of the teachers' salaries, and the sum necessary for the current expenses of the school, which in some instances pressed so heavily as to lead to its being ultimately closed. And while this can be with truth asserted of the statistics of education within the Church, that necessity has been irrefragably proved to be still more urgent beyond its limits. Nor ought the Government of this country to have refrained from lending more ample assistance, if ever it hoped to see our vast population trained up in the fear of God, in the faith of Christ, and with a proper knowledge of their duties as Christian citizens. If, indeed, every member of the community so felt the obligations which his station, his wealth, or his competence imposed upon him, as that each would spontaneously contribute his due proportion for the public service of his country, then would Legislative interference be superfluous in our national finances, and voluntary taxation in every department would supersede all legal taxation. But what would be the resources of our public Exchequer were such the only mode of raising our armies, for the administration of justice, and for the various contingencies of our civil expenditure? And what reason have we to suppose that, amidst so much infirmity of principle and purpose as unhappily prevails, it would fare better with the general education of the people, if it be left entirely to the voluntary system? The result that might a priori have been reasonably anticipated, has been abundantly realized; and the condition of many parts of our manufacturing parishes, as well as of some, I fear, of our agricultural districts, together with the disheartening records of our prisons and penitentiaries, in spite of all that has been done so wisely and so zealously, conclusively proves the failure of this mode of accomplishing the complete education of the lower orders in this country. "The impotence of the voluntary principle," as that lamented Christian philanthropist Dr. Chalmers, in his almost dying words, proclaimed, "has now been fully established." The system has been fairly on its trial for nearly half a century. Various convulsive efforts have been made from time to time to inspire it with a vigour commensurate to the emergency; but they only served to lead the mind of the Legislature, and of the vast bulk of intelligence in the country, to the irresistible conclusion that more extensive aid on the part of the Government was indispensable, if any effectual remedy were to be applied to the mass of moral evil which prevailed. It is needless to recapitulate the several attempts, which have been made by successive Governments to supply the want so generally acknowledged and felt by the clergy themselves. The result of all these efforts seems to me to prove that any scheme that should ultimately secure a permanent sanction must be such as would not supplant those institutions which were already engaged in the work of educating the lower orders, but support and enable them, more effectually to fulfil the purposes for which they were established.

By those, therefore, who entertain these views, the plan of the Government, as developed in the Minutes of Council on Education of August and December, 1846, could not but be regarded with sincere approval. Those Minutes do not, indeed, profess to accomplish that which many persons, nevertheless, hold to be incumbent on every Government, where the difficulties are not insuperable, as in this country, at the present moment, they must be confessed to be. They do not propound a grand and comprehensive scheme of national education which shall relieve the Church and Dissenters alike from all responsibility in providing for the better education of those children of the poorer classes that belong to them respectively; but they rather increase their responsibilities, by holding out greater encouragements than were ever before offered, for vigorously prosecuting their endeavours to train them up in the knowledge of God's Holy Word, and obedience to its precepts.

And among the many evidences of practical wisdom which seem to be exhibited in the course recently pursued in this matter by the Government, I would remark, that while its ultimate purpose is to promote the general education of the people, it has in the first instance directed its chief endeavours rather towards improving the quality of instruction already imparted than increasing the material part by the erection of additional schools. The public mind has become more and more strongly impressed with the conviction that there is little hope of raising the standard of Christian education, unless a class of teachers can be produced whose high moral

and religious tone shall penetrate the whole course of instruction given, and animate throughout the system which they direct. Unless there be that in the mutual intercourse which subsists between master and scholar, that shall insensibly kindle in the breast of the pupils a desire to imitate the preceptor's example, and to frame their own character after the model thus exhibited to them,—a teaching which shall imbue the children with sound principles not only by precept and positive instruction, but also and chiefly through the imperceptible influence of that Christian bearing which is witnessed in the words and actions, in the whole course and tenour of the master's life.

### AGENCY THAT WILL ACT.

#### FOR THE CHURCH, OR AGAINST THE CHURCH.

It is said that uneducated ministers would spread the most mischievous fanaticism. I ask, what is the case as things are now? Have we no fanatical teaching at present? Now, if an uneducated man of serious impressions feels that he can be useful to persons of his own sort, by pressing on their minds the truths which have improved and comforted his own, he finds no place for himself in the Established Church. The clergyman of his parish would tell him to go to church and learn himself, instead of setting up to teach others. And no doubt he has enough to learn, but so have we all; and it does not follow that he should be unfit to teach some, because there are others who could teach him. But, meanwhile, the result is, that whether fit or not he does teach: the Toleration Act has settled this point. He may teach where and what he chooses, so long as he does not belong to the Establishment. And of what use is it to say that the Church does not suffer from his ignorance, and is innocent of encouraging it? The nation suffers from it so far as its ignorance, and the National Church is therefore concerned in remedying it. At present it exists unchecked and uncorrected, because the Church abandons it to itself; but if it were incorporated into its system, it would become immediately subject to control, and whilst all, and more than all, of its present usefulness was derived from it, its mischiefs would in a great degree be obviated.—*Dr. Arnold of Rugby.*

### MINISTERIAL FAITHFULNESS.

From Sermons preached in Trinity Church, Montreal, on the occasion of the death of the Rev. Mark Willoughby, Incumbent.

#### DE VERBIS SPECTATI.

That hand that poured upon some of you the waters of baptism is powerless in death; that voice that you once heard inviting, beseeching, warning, encouraging, is silent in the grave; that tongue that blessed you as you pledged your troth of love before God's holy altar, is paralyzed and nerveless; from your vows and receive the blessing of your Bishop, can now no more be manifested; he no longer holds visible communion with you at the table of the Lord; no longer kneels by the bed side of your sick and dying friends; no longer ministers to you in holy things; but O, think not, that any of this is forgotten in the past; think not that all is buried in his tomb. No! the word of God cannot return unto Him void; the work of Ministers, if not a savour of life unto life, must be a savour of death unto death. If any of you are lost, his very faithfulness will add to your condemnation; his hand, his tongue, his voice, his life, his death, will rise up in judgment against you; his labour of love and your obstinate resistance, will with scathing power strike upon your memory in the bottomless pit. But let us turn from this, and pray that we may follow his teaching, and his example, in all holiness and godliness of living.

And now you ask, perhaps, how we can speak so confidently of his blessedness, and offer so much of his conduct as an example. Our answer is, brethren, not only because he died in the Lord, but because, too, he lived in the Lord. Amidst infirmities and frailties, he yet kept his eye upon the glory of God and the salvation of souls; amidst trials and temptations, he still kept Heaven in view as his portion, and clung to Jesus as his only hope; and often and often has he said, "I am a poor miserable sinner, but Jesus is my joy, and Heaven will be my exceeding great reward." Ye know his doctrine and his trust; it was all "grace, grace," from the foundation to the head-stone thereof. Christ was all, man was nothing.

But it was chiefly in prayer that he manifested his being in Jesus; he was eminently a man of prayer; he took not a step, scarcely chose a hymn for public service without applying to the throne of grace. His heart naturally, (for it was renewed,) instinctively ascended to his Heavenly Father, whenever difficulty or even care presented themselves to him. He was noted for his communion with God as a private Christian fifteen years ago, and often sought unto as a man possessing spiritual wisdom and experience; his praying habits gave him great influence, and great success in his Master's cause. Long before he himself had entered upon the Ministry, he had been instrumental in sending others to the work, and in instructing some more perfectly who had already begun; he has left many behind him preaching the word of truth, who owe all they have and all they are to him as the means; some going back to sixteen years ago; others even to his Sunday School Class, when he was merely a Sunday School Teacher. His progress in grace was gradual—but from his earliest youth he prayed, and spiritual life went on strengthening with his strength and ripening with his years, until at last he seemed only to long for Heaven, and to wait his Lord's will for removing him from this weary wilderness. As for you, his congregation, little do you know how he loved you; little do you know with what care he watched over you; little do you know how willing he was to spend and be spent, that you might be saved. O, how his heart was pained and his spirit moved as he saw you wandering, even for a day, from the right path! and how he rejoiced when you walked in love, or when, as a flock of ripe corn, any from among you were gathered into his Heavenly Father's garner. I verily believe that at one time or another every individual amongst you was personally pleaded for before the throne of grace. We, his brethren, well know how he exhorted us to pray for our flocks, and to ask God's

blessing as we prepared to ascend the Pulpit; and you know the fervency with which he sought the Holy Spirit's presence and influence in the many and various meetings which he was accustomed to hold.

But he has gone! we shall no more take sweet counsel together; no more have visible communion here on earth. His voice will not again be heard within these walls. You have lost a Pastor who loved you unto death; many of us have lost a Spiritual Father whose affection exceeded that of nature. He has gone! but it is only a little before us. He has gone! but his path is the path of the just; glory is before and around him, and it will shine more and more unto the perfect day. He is gone! but he beckons us on. He tells us to tread, as it were, in his footsteps. We think of his blessedness, and long to be with him. He stands as it were, and says, a few years longer,—some more or some less,—then a cold or a fever, a few days (it may be hours) of sickness, then a struggle, a prayer, a commending of the spirit into the hands of our God, and the soul is emancipated, and wings its way to the dwellings of the just.

Come, brethren, let us form the prayerful resolution, "We will, we will love and serve thee, O Lord Jesus. We will strive and struggle with sin. We will be faithful unto death. We will remember the way of our departed Pastor and Brother, and give heed to his invitation, Come away to glory."—*Rev. William B. Bond, on Rev. xiv. 13.*

### I HAVE KEPT THE FAITH.

He was appointed to preach to a lost and perishing world, that Gospel which is "the power of God and the wisdom of God." And upon the truths which he taught his own soul rested for comfort and acceptance. When he determined "to know nothing among men save Jesus Christ, and him crucified," it was because of the solemn conviction that such preaching alone could profit to the salvation of his hearers. "Christ crucified" was his only hope; hence it was his theme, the vital doctrine of the Bible all clustering around the atonement of Christ—the lost condition of man, his helplessness, his all-sufficient Saviour, the blessings of whose redemption were to be apprehended by faith as the instrument, the converting and sanctifying influences of the Holy Ghost, applying the blood of Christ, changing the heart, enabling the believer to bring forth the fruits of righteousness, and fitting him for happiness. These truths he published everywhere, maintaining them through evil report and good report. They were dearer to him than life, and ah! with what comfort could he look back upon a lengthened pilgrimage, and feel sensible that in the strength of God he had been able to continue faithful, true to himself, true to his Master, true to his work. Well might he exclaim, "I am had said it before: 'None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the Gospel of the grace of God.'"—

And, my brethren, we believe that our lamented friend, on his death-bed, might, with great sincerity, have employed similar language. Reviewing his past life, he could with truth have declared, "I have kept the faith." Christ crucified was indeed his theme. His own soul rested on Christ for salvation; he preached him only: he never felt that his duty had been performed, unless his discourse had conducted the sinner to the feet of Jesus, as a Divine and all-sufficient Saviour. He was always in earnest. He preached as a dying man to dying men. He seemed to enter the pulpit inspired with the sentiment so forcibly expressed by Richard Cecil: "Hell is before me, and thousands of souls stand up there in everlasting agonies—Jesus Christ stands forth to save men from rushing into the bottomless abyss. He sends me to proclaim his ability and his love: I want no fourth idea! Every fourth idea is contemptible! Every fourth idea is a grand impertinence!" Being emphatically a man of prayer, following out in his whole life the apostolic injunction, to "pray without ceasing"—prayer preceded, accompanied, and followed every discourse. Can we wonder that his sermons were blessed of God, that the arrow of conviction reached the heart of many an impenitent sinner, who left this house with new light and new strength, and new determination? And he "kept the faith," shunning all error, adhering strictly to the doctrines of the Bible, in consistency with the teaching of the Church of England, to which it was his happiness and his glory to be attached.

Brethren, as you review the past and contemplate the future, when you remember that there is but a step between you and death, as you stand on the verge of the grave, can you say, "I am now ready to be offered, I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith?"—*Rev. Charles Bancroft, on 2nd Tim. iv. 6, 7, 8.*

### INFLUENCE TO BE EXERCISED BY THE CHRISTIAN MINISTRY.

It is impossible to conceive a man placed so favourably for attaining to the highest perfection of our nature, as a parochial minister. Apart from all personal and parochial interests; accustomed by his education and habits to take the purest and highest views of human life, and bound by his daily business to cherish and sweeten these by the charities of the kindest social intercourse; in delicacy and liberality of feeling on a level with the highest; but in rank and fortune standing in a position high enough to ensure respect, yet not so high as to forbid sympathy;—with none of the harshness of legal authority, yet with a moral influence such as no legal authority could give;—ready to advise, when advice is called for, but yet more useful by the indirect counsel continually afforded by his conduct, his knowledge, his temper, and his manners;—he stands amidst the fever and selfishness of the world, as one whom the tainted atmosphere cannot harm, although he is for ever walking about in it, to abate its malignant power over its victims.

Now I wish it to be observed, that all this good results simply from the circumstance, that here is a man of education, relieved from the necessity of

Acts. xx. 24.

† Cecil's Remains, p. 126.

following any trade or ordinary profession in order to maintain himself, and placed in the most improving of all situations,—a life of constant intercourse with men, of which the direct and acknowledged business is to do them good physically and morally. Thus much is independent of religion,—and had there been a resident sophist stationed in every village of the Roman empire, with such a general commission to improve in every way the condition of the people, the amount of crime and misery would have been enormously lessened. But to all this, how much is superadded in the Christian ministry! How great is the difference of the notions conveyed by the terms "lecturer" and "preacher," by the names of "sophist" and "pastor!" The truth is, that men bear impatiently the teaching of men, unless it comes with more than man's authority: the beneficent relations in which a minister stands towards his people, derive much of their power from this very circumstance, that he is a minister of religion. And Christianity, whilst it fully invests him with this character, yet has provided in the strongest manner against superstition and priestcraft; for a minister can speak with no authority beyond his commission, and this commission lies open for all men, to judge whether he adheres to it or no. It gives him power unspokeable, so long as he faithfully discharges it: but deserts and condemns him the very moment that he would pervert it to selfish purposes, to make his own word a law, and himself an idol. But in this commission there is contained indeed the very food, for all troubles and sorrows, from the simplest physical suffering of the rudest nature, up to the mental conflicts which are the inevitable portion of the loftiest and most sensitive: the medicine for all mortal evil, from the mere bodily appetites of the most grossly ignorant, to the most delicate forms of pride or selfishness in minds of the highest intelligence: the light to clear up every perplexity of practice, strengthening the judgment through the purified affections: the most exalted hope inseparably united with the deepest humility; because we believe in Christ crucified—because we trust in Christ risen.

\* I shall not be suspected of meaning this high character of the benefits of a national Christian ministry to apply in its full perfection to the actual state of the Church amongst us. The faults of human nature will always make the practice of an institution fall below its theory. But it is no less true that all the tendencies of the ministerial office, as such, are wholly beneficial; and if the actual good derived from it be not so great as it might be, this is owing to counteracting causes, some remediable—such, for instance, as faults produced by imperfect education and inefficient church discipline; others, arising out of the mere weakness of human nature, admitting only of palliation, not of complete removal.—*Dr. Arnold of Rugby, in a Sermon on the Ministry.*

SERVICE.  
"Push it aside, and let it float down stream," said the captain of a steambot on a small western river, as we came upon a huge log lying cross-wise in the channel, near to a large town at which we were about to stop. The headway of the boat had already been checked, and with a trifling effort the position of the log was changed, and it moved onward towards the Mississippi. On it went, perhaps to annoy others as it had annoyed us, to lodge here and there, until it should become so water-soaked, that the heavier end would sink into a sand-bar, and the lighter project upward, thus forming a "sawyer" or "snag." It would have taken but a little more effort to cast it high upon the land; but no one appeared to think of doing that, or any thing else, save getting rid of it as easily as possible; for it had not yet become a formidable evil. By and by, if a steambot should be going down the river, and strike against it, causing a loss of thousands of dollars, if not of life, hundreds will answer the old question, if something cannot be done to remedy such evils—without stopping to inquire whether they cannot be prevented.

Now, this is the way in which some of us work, who profess to have a better knowledge than that which belongs to the world. We forget that old proverb, that an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure; that this is the true wisdom which advises the overcoming of the beginnings of evil. It may cost us less seeming labour to "push aside" the boy who stands at the corner of the street on the Sabbath with an oath on his lips, than to put forth a little extra effort to get him into the Sabbath school. But he is not yet a formidable evil to society, and so is left to float down with the current of vice, to continue his growth in sin, and reach his manhood steeped in habits of evil, and fixed in a position that may work the ruin of more than one soul.—*Christian Treasury.*

MISSION TO THE ISLAND OF BORNEO.  
We have great satisfaction in stating that an institution was last year formed, under the most favourable auspices, for the foundation of a church, mission-house, and school, in Sarawak, in the island of Borneo, from which incalculable benefits may be anticipated, by the propagation of Christianity, provided the British people contribute some portion of their means towards that desirable object. The Committee includes the Earl of Ellesmere (Chairman), and many exalted members of the Church and laity. A gentleman (James Brooke, Esq.) recently obtained a grant of territory from the Sultan of Borneo, and now governs the extensive district with undisputed authority. He has already, by his own individual exertions, done much for the improvement of the Dyak and Malay races there, and will encourage, by all means in his power, any well devised scheme for their education and elevation in the scale of social beings, the crowning object being to instruct them in Gospel truths. Peace, order, and harmony already reign where this philanthropist located himself, about seven years ago. As is stated in a well-written and authentic report of his labours, under his mild and peaceful sway, the rights of property are now respected, personal violence has abated, piracy has been suppressed, and his neighbours begin to understand that the peaceful pursuits of industry and commerce are preferable to roving warfare and aggression. The grateful Dyaks are ready to welcome any instructor who may come amongst them in the name of their



"white friend." The land requisite for the church school, &c., he has already offered gratuitously, on a favourable site. All our bishops encourage and support the scheme, and the subscriptions already received have encouraged the Committee to recommend the Rev. F. T. McDougall, M. A., and the Rev. W. B. Wright, both of Oxford, to head the mission. Mr. McDougall is, in addition to his clerical vocation, a member of the College of Surgeons, and it is anticipated that great benefit will result from his medical knowledge, as a means of conciliating the good-will of the natives. Hereafter funds may be supplied for the establishment of an hospital, with a school of medicine and surgery. The scheme is one, in fine, embracing the conjoint dissemination of Christianity and civilization.—Liverpool Standard.

From the Hampshire Independent. Mr. Brooke, Rish of Sarawak, arrived by the Indus steamer yesterday (Friday) morning. It is nine years since this distinguished philanthropist sailed from Southampton, in his yacht, the Royalist, on his arduous mission, and after many toils and difficulties he has again reached his native shore. Mr. Brooke does not look much the worse for wear—he is somewhat older—and his hair begins to exhibit touches of grey; but on the whole he is little altered. If ever the honours of this world were richly merited—if ever the good opinion of mankind were deserved—they are by a chivalrous and high-minded countryman, who, having chalked out a path for himself, of no small trial and danger, has lived to triumph over the many obstacles he had to encounter, and by the force of genius, has founded by his own unaided exertions, a new colony and civilization in one of the largest islands of the Indian Archipelago, amongst hostile tribes of men, and the most piratical of the human race. We trust Mr. Brooke may long be spared to the land of his adoption, and to reflect, in the novel position he occupies, the blessings of peace, happiness, and every good, to those over whom he has been called to preside. Her Majesty's Government have appointed Mr. Brooke to the government of the lately ceded island of Labuan, the notification of which reached him yesterday morning on his arrival. Mr. Brooke is also invested with the important functions of Consul-General of Borneo, and the adjacent islands. He will remain in this country about six months. [Mr. Brooke arrived at Mivart's Hotel from Southampton on Friday night, October 1st.]

PEACE AND JOY. Three things make up the soul's peace: 1. To have right apprehensions of God, looking on him in Christ, and according to that covenant that holds on him. And, 2. A particular apprehension, that is, laying hold on him in that covenant as gracious and merciful, as satisfied and appeased in Christ, smelling in his sacrifice (which was himself) a savour of rest, and setting himself before me, that I may rely on him in that notion. 3. A persuasion, that by so relying on him my soul is at one, yea, is one with him. Yet while this is wanting, as to a believer it may be, the other is our duty, to sanctify the Lord in believing the word of grace, and believing on him, resting on his word; and this, even severed from the other, doth deliver, in a good measure, from distracting fears and troubles, and sets the soul at safety. II. 79. The discourse, the tongue of men and angels, cannot begot divine belief of the happiness to come; only he who gives it, gives faith necessary to apprehend it, and lay hold upon it, and upon our believing, to be filled with joy in the hopes of it. III. 51. The soul which strongly believes and loves, may confidently hope to see what it believeth. And inward, whatsoever afflictions or temptations I endure, yet this one thing puts me out of hazard, and in that I will rejoice, that the salvation of my soul depends not upon my own strength, but is in my Saviour's hand. 4. My life is hid in Christ in God, and when he who is my life shall appear, I likewise shall appear with him in glory. I. 83. Faith worketh this joy, by uniting the soul to Christ; and applying his merits, from the application of which arises the pardon of sin. And so that load of misery, which was the great cause of sorrow, is removed; and so soon as the soul finds itself lightened and unladen of that burden, that was sinking it to hell, it cannot choose but leap for joy, in the ease and refreshment it finds. I. 81. Worldly mirth is so far from curing spiritual grief, that even worldly grief, where it is great, and takes deep root, is not allayed, but increased by it. But spiritual joy is seasonable for all estates; in prosperity it is pertinent to crown and sanctify all other enjoyments with this, which so far surpasseth them; and in distress it is the only cordial for fainting spirits: so, Ps. iv. 7. "He hath put joy into my heart." This mirth makes way for itself, which other mirth cannot do; these songs are sweetest in the night of distress. i. 38.—Selections from Leighton.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1847.

We find again that we have left ourselves no room for editorial remarks, beyond an expression of satisfaction that such a pressure of matter has required our labour in selecting and condensing, and has filled up our columns with intelligence of a useful, though partly of a melancholy, character. THANKSGIVING FOR THE HARVEST. At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 28th day of September, 1847. Present, the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.—"It is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for the late abundant harvest; and that such Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving be used in all churches and chapels in England and Wales; and in the town of Berwick-on-Tweed, on Sunday the 17th day of October next. "And it is hereby further ordered, that Her Majesty's Printer do forthwith print a competent number of copies of the said Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving; in order that the same may be forthwith sent round and read in the several churches and chapels of England and Wales, and of the town of Berwick-on-Tweed." At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 28th day of September, 1847. Present the Queen's most excellent Majesty in Council.—"It is this day ordered by Her Majesty in Council, that all ministers and preachers, as well of the established Church in that part of Great Britain called Scotland as of the Episcopal Communion protected

and allowed by an Act, passed in the tenth year of the reign of her late Majesty Queen Anne, cap. 7, do, at some time during the exercise of Divine Service in their churches, congregations, or assemblies, on Sunday, the 17th day of October next (or so soon as the ministers of such churches, congregations, or assemblies, respectively shall be enabled so to do), put up prayers and thanksgiving to Almighty God for the late abundant harvest." A Queen's letter to the Archbishop, making reference to the distress still existing in Scotland and Ireland on account of the former failure of crops, and to the desire expressed by many of Her Majesty's subjects, on the occasion of the Thanksgiving, to contribute to the aid of their distressed brethren, directs

"that upon this occasion the ministers in each parish do effectually excite their parishioners to a liberal contribution, which shall be collected in the several churches and chapels immediately after Divine service on that day; and the ministers of the several parishes are to cause the sums so collected to be paid immediately into the hands of the Bank of England to be accounted for by them, and applied to the carrying on and promoting the above-mentioned good designs."

ANOTHER ACT OF MUNIFICENCE BY MISS COURTS.—This lady has determined to prepare a domicile at Shepherd's Bush, under judicious and merciful regulations, capable of maintaining a considerable number of discharged female prisoners who have been condemned for offences, punished, and then thrown upon the world characterless, tainted, abandoned, and helpless. To these the gates of reformation will be opened. They will be instructed in the consoling and upholding value of morals and religion; they will be taught the means of industry, whereby they can earn their bread; they will be rescued from the necessity of guilt; and if not doomed to ruin by evil dispositions which cannot be changed, they will be restored, repentant and virtuous members of society, instead of being outcasts and curses to that and to themselves.—Literary Gazette.

ENTERPRISE IN CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE.—It is pleasing to learn that the Bible and Tract Societies are pressing forward their noble enterprises to the extent of their power. The buildings of both are filled to their utmost capacity with workmen, and they are sending forth printed truth with unprecedented rapidity. The Society manufactures and issues some 2000 books per day, besides thousands of minor productions. During the half year, ending on the 1st instant, the Tract Society commissioned 82 regular colporteurs—making 203 now in that service; and besides 92 theological students, from 17 institutions, have been employed for their vocations. Publications to the amount of \$101,725 were issued from the general depository. The receipts were in donations \$10,970, for publications sold, \$50,976—total \$91,946. But there is due, chiefly for printing paper, \$29,340 beyond the present means. The expenditures for six months to come are estimated at \$20,000 a month, including the services of 105 persons employed in the manufacturing department of the Tract House, paper and other materials, the salary and expenses of more than 200 colporteurs, grants of publications and foreign appropriations.—Can. Intelligencer.

FEELING OF CONSCIENCE.—At the London Police Office in Worship Street, the following remarkable case occurred last month: City constable Bernard, who had been employed by the police for some time, and who had been in the habit of taking his trial for having broken into the premises of Mr. Leadbetter, landlord of the Blockmakers' Arms, upon the night of July 8. He had effected the burglary by clambering up into the balcony in front of the house, and forcing open the window of the club-room, from which he abstracted a quantity of wearing apparel and other articles. Having disposed of the booty immediately after the robbery, he considered himself perfectly secure from detection until he accidentally heard that a man, to whom he had sold a portion of the stolen property, had been taken into custody, and was then in Newgate awaiting his trial; and he determined to surrender himself to justice, rather than that an innocent man should suffer for an offence of which he was the perpetrator. The prisoner was conveyed to the station, and a communication having been subsequently sent to the house of Mr. Leadbetter, it was ascertained that the robbery had taken place under the exact circumstances described, and that the property so minutely particularised by the conscience-stricken thief was all that had been stolen on the occasion.—The magistrate ordered him to be remanded for the production of the necessary formal evidence to complete the case.

A WARRIOR DEPRECATING WAR.—On the occasion of presenting to Sir Harry Smith an address from the inhabitants of Portsmouth (15th of September) that distinguished military commander introduced the following pledge against war—if it can be avoided: "When I observe that this Address has been presented to me by one of my older comrades, Lord George Lennox, an officer as gallant himself as his family is renowned for loyalty to its Sovereign—when I see the hero who brought out of action the Shannon, and not only her, but the enemy's frigate, the Chesapeake, then I reflect that the honour is doubly great which has been conferred on me this day. Gentlemen, I will not say, Adieu, my native land; but having an ardent hope and confidence in that great and Omnipotent Power which has so repeatedly protected me, I trust, that if it should be my good fortune to render any additional service to my Queen and country, I may be able to do it through other instruments than that called war. It is true that it can only be obtained through war sometimes, for peace is its legitimate object; but if I can avert war I will. If I can extend the blessings of civilization and Christianity to a distant land, where, without any affectation of humility, I can say that some years ago I sowed its seeds, it will be a gratification to me beyond expression to do so."

The Rev. Dr. COOKE, of Belfast, was elected Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, at the meeting of the General Assembly of the Irish Presbyterian Church, last month.

SECESSION TO ROME.—Mr. William T. Gordon, of Christ Church, Oxford, was received into the (Roman) Catholic Church on the 15th inst., at the College of L. Gregory Downside, by the Rev. the Prior.—Morning Post.

FORMATION OF A ROMAN HIERARCHY IN ENGLAND.—It is said that Dr. Wiseman is now on his return to this country, after a lengthened sojourn at

Rome, bringing instructions and authority from the Holy See for remodelling the ecclesiastical arrangements of his communion in England. Rome has hitherto possessed in England nothing more than a missionary establishment, placed under the superintendence of "Vicars Apostolic," who are nominally the bishops of sees now in partibus infidelium, and do not assume the titles of the dioceses in which they exercise their authority. The present order of things is now to cease; Catholicism having, by the opinion of its rulers, attained a sufficient extension in England to warrant the re-establishment of the hierarchy, with all its ramifications of ecclesiastical government—deans, chapters, archdeacons, ecclesiastical courts, &c., as it existed prior to the Reformation, and at present exists in Roman Catholic Ireland. There will be, it is said, two archbishops for the two provinces of Canterbury and York, with eight bishops subordinate. These new Roman bishops will not, however, assume the titles of the established Church, but will take their designations from other places not heretofore episcopally dignified—as Birmingham, Nottingham, Derby, Liverpool, and other populous centres of Roman Catholic influence. Dr. Wiseman, himself, it is said, will succeed under a new title—that of Bishop of Westminster—to the administration of the affairs of the London district, in the room of Dr. Griffiths, Bishop of Olena, lately deceased.—Salisbury Herald.

INTERFERENCE OF THE VIRGIN IN SPANISH POLITICS.—The following appeared, some time ago, in a letter of the Madrid Correspondent of the Times.—Crime and superstition are the distinguishing marks of the present epoch in this country. Simultaneously with the acts of atrocity which have been recorded for the last twelve months and more, others have occurred which, though harmless in their nature, yet excite pity or contempt. It seems it was a mistake to suppose that the overthrow of Espartaco in 1843 was caused by the insurrection of the army. By no means; it was our Lady of Anquish, whose image and whose worship are preserved in the City of Grenada, that razed the power of the Duke of Victoria to the dust. The sisterhood of our Lady of Anquish has made its claim on behalf of its patroness, and it has been admitted by the Queens—mother and daughter. The Advocate on the part of our Lady of Anquish, is the Archbishop of Cordova. The Queen has just rewarded these distinguished services with a crown of gold, which has been placed on the head of the image with the usual ceremonies. The style of the card of invitation sent round by the sisterhood of Cordova to the public, to witness the ceremony, is curious. One does not well know which to wonder at—its ignorance or its blasphemy; at least, if he bear in mind the high position occupied in the Catholic Church by the mother of the Saviour—"Her Majesty the Queen has deigned to present the Most Holy Virgin with a crown of gold." Espartaco has recently been recalled to his country and to office. Was the image of our Lady of Anquish consulted on the occasion?

UNLOCKED FOR TRUTH.—A few years ago, a few friends were anxious to establish a Bible Association in the Netherlands. A meeting was held, and a Remish priest, supposed to be favourable to the cause, but really hostile to it, was present. Upon his arrival he was asked to propose a Resolution. He assented, and when he rose to speak, he took from his pocket a freshly gathered walnut, which still retained its husk. "This walnut," said he, "is an emblematic representation of three Churches—of your own, of the Catholics, and of the good man; you know, is bitter, nauseous, and useless." This represents the Lutheran Church. "I will now take off the husk. Here you see the shell. This is crabbed and brittle, and worthless. Such is the Calvinist Church. But now I will show you a just similitude of the only true Church. You will see it in the rich nutritious kernel." Thus saying, he boldly cracked the shell, and lo! it was completely rotten!

THE LATE RECTOR OF THORNHILL.—We perceive, among advertisements of new publications by the London press, one of "The Life and Letters of the Rev. GEORGE MONTAGU, M. A., Rector of Thornhill, in the Diocese of Toronto, Canada West. Compiled and prepared by the Rev. John Armstrong, B. A., British Chaplain of Monte Video, South America. Aylott & Jones, S. Paternoster Row, London." Small 8 vo., price 6s. cloth.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL arrived in town this morning, from his extensive tour to Gaspe.

ORDINATION.—We understand that it is intended, the Lord permitting, to hold an ordination at the Cathedral, Quebec, next Sunday morning.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, MONTREAL.—An additional £1. received, brings the collections at this Church to a total of £20, for the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the Inc. Church Society.

The Rev. C. P. REID, Missionary of the S. P. G. F. P., at Compton, who had been at Grosse Isle, ministering to the sick, left that station of pestilence and death, on the 21st ultimo, in company with the Rev. Messrs. Morris and Anderson, since dead, and with great difficulty made out to reach his father's house, in Freilagsburgh, on the 25th. There, lingering under the disease, which he carried in his system until the 2nd instant, he was at length taken down in a case of confirmed typhus. For twelve successive days there was hardly any expectation left of his recovery; but on the thirteenth day of his confinement his friends were very much flattered with the hope that his life will be spared, as his fever began to abate. Dr. Chamberlain, his Physician, has been most indefatigable, and it is to be hoped, very successful, in his attendance upon, and treatment of, him.—Montreal Courier.

DIocese of Toronto. KINGSTON. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.—On Sunday afternoon this very neat edifice, which has been lately erected in Queen Street in this city, by private subscription, and which is intended as a monument to the deceased members of the Cartwright family, was opened for Public Worship; the congregation was large and highly respectable. The service was read by the Rev. Mr. Gregg, the present Incumbent, and an impressive and appropriate Sermon was preached by the Venerable the Archdeacon, who took his text from the Book of Genesis, 25th chap. and 17th verse. "How dreadful is this place, this is none other but the house of God."—Kingston Paper.

EVANGELISM.—The Consecration of St. George's Church, recently erected at this settlement, took place on Sunday the 17th instant. The Rev. Henry Brent read prayers, and the Lord Bishop of Toronto preached on Joshua xxiv. 15.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH. BISHOPRIC OF BRACHIN.—On Wednesday 15th ult., the Presbytery of the diocese assembled for the purpose of electing a successor to the late Bishop Meir, and their choice fell upon the Rev. ALEXANDER PENNOCK FORBES, M. A., Incumbent of St. Saviour's, Leeds, second son of the Hon. Lord Medwyn, one of the Judges of the court of Session, and the brother-in-law of the present Lord Abercromby. Like most of the adherents of the old nonjuring Episcopal Church in Scotland, the new Bishop is understood to be of the Romanizing sect. Record.

GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.—This Church Council opened its triennial meeting at New York, on Wednesday the 6th instant. Divine service was performed in St. John's Chapel, at which the Rev. Dr. Hanckel of Charleston, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Edson of Lowell, read morning prayers, the Bishop of Illinois read the Ante-Communion service, the Bishop of Connecticut assisting. Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, preached on Acts xxi. 24, 25. The Lord's Supper was then administered; and the religious services being over, the Rev. Dr. Mead, Secretary of the Lower House in the last General Convention, called for the credentials of members claiming seats in Convention.

Meantime the House of Bishops retired to the Vestry, and organized by the assumption of the chair, ex officio, by the Right Rev. Philander Chase, D.D., of Illinois, as Senior Bishop, and the election of the Rev. Dr. Wainwright, as Secretary. The House of Deputies elected the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, of Baltimore, President; the Rev. Dr. Mead was re-elected Secretary.

In consequence of directions which had been given by the last General Convention, to the effect that the present meeting of this body should not be held in a place of worship, arrangements had been made for obtaining accommodations in the building of the New York University; but the House of Bishops, immediately on having organized, passed a resolution in favour of meeting in St. John's Chapel; which being conveyed to the House of Deputies, their concurrence was given without a division.

This ended the first day's business. The Convention met day after day, always commencing proceedings by morning prayer, attended by both Houses jointly. The House of Bishops held its sittings for business with closed doors in the Vestry of St. John's Chapel; the House of Deputies made arrangements for certain parts to be appropriated to the deputations from different Dioceses, and it allowed the admission of the public to the galleries by tickets. The latter arrangement gave rise to the expression of dissatisfaction, during the course of proceedings, on the ground that the public was needlessly excluded by the limitation to admission by tickets.

In the course of the second day's session, the election of the Rev. Dr. Burgess, of Connecticut, to the Episcopate of Maine, and that of the Rev. J. B. Britton, of Ohio, to be Assistant Bishop of Illinois, were announced to the House. On that day also the Rev. Mr. Forbes, of St. Luke's Church, New York, presented the Resolutions passed by the late Diocesan Convention of New York for transmission to both Houses of the General Convention, having placed by the suspension of his Bishop (see BEREAN, 14th instant.) Mr. Forbes moved that the Resolutions be referred to a joint Committee of both Houses to inquire and report what measures it may be proper to take in the premises. The proposition was adopted without discussion, and a Committee of seven (4 of the Clergy and 3 of the Laity) was nominated.

On Friday, a message was received from the House of Bishops, announcing their concurrence in the course adopted with reference to the resolutions from New York, and the appointment of a Committee of seven Bishops, to form a joint Committee with that of the Lower House.

The Chairman announced the nomination of Standing Committees on the following subjects: 1st. State of the Church, 2nd. General Theological Seminaries, 3rd. Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, 4th. Admission of new Dioceses, 5th. Consecration of Bishops, 6th. Canons, 7th. Expenses, 8th. Unfinished Business, 9th. Elections, 10th. Prayer Book.

A memorial from the Convention of the Diocese of Georgia, recommending the establishment, by authority of the General Convention, of an Ecclesiastical Gazette, having been presented, a joint Committee was appointed of 4 Clerical and 1 Lay Members of the House of Deputies, to which, by message from the House of Bishops, were added 3 of their number.

A good deal of discussion took place, on this day, on proposals for additions to the Book of Common Prayer, such as Thanksgiving for the recovery of a child from sickness, a Prayer for those who travel by land, and one for the restoration of peace: the debate terminated in the adoption of a motion to lay the whole subject on the table.

The Committee on new Dioceses reported in favour of the newly organized Diocese of Wisconsin, which was approved.

A protracted discussion took place on Monday, the fifth day of proceedings, upon a constitutional question. It has been the practice, when any of the Deputies to the General Convention, elected by the several Diocesan Conventions, were prevented from attending and consequently resigned their appointments, during the interval between the meeting of the Diocesan and that of the General Convention, that the Bishop of the Diocese filled up the vacancies by appointments of his own. It was now questioned whether substitutes thus appointed were entitled to seats in the General Convention—it being suggested that they were in fact only nominees of Bishops; and the competency of a body of electors transferring its elective power to an individual to appoint for them being seriously questioned. The discussion was brought to a close by the adoption of a resolution offered by Judge Chambers of Maryland that the claimants whose admission had been under discussion have a right to sit.

On the sixth day (Tuesday) the following preamble and resolution was offered by Mr. Page, a Lay Member from North Carolina: "Whereas, the doctrines and principles of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this country are so firmly established, so justly balanced, and so well understood, as not to require frequent legislation; and whereas unnecessary interference produces confusion, tending to instability and party spirit, injurious to brotherly love and good order in our Holy Communion: Resolved, that a Special Committee be appointed to enquire if any, and what alterations should be

made in the time of holding the meetings of this body; and that said Committee be instructed to report to the next General Convention." After some few remarks from the Rev. Dr. Brooke, of Ohio, deprecating any agitation of the subject, the preamble and resolution were laid on the table.

Committees reported on several subjects which had been referred to them, such as a proposed canon to prevent any Diocese from having more than one representative in the House of Bishops, which would have excluded the Assistant Bishops; upon which it was the opinion of Committee that it would be contrary to the 3rd Article of the Constitution, according to which the Bishops sat in the House not as representatives of Dioceses, but by virtue of their office.

The report of the Trustees of the General Theological Seminary for the last 3 years having been read, which states that two of the students had been directed to withdraw from the institution for causes connected with the good order and discipline of the Seminary, some inquiries were caused by this portion of the report, tending to elicit particulars of the offences which had led to the removal of these students:—they were satisfied by the reading of documents accompanying the report.

The election of a Bishop for the Diocese of Maine was approved of, and the canonical testimonials for him were signed by the House. The election of an Assistant Bishop of Illinois was reported against, by the Committee on Elections; they did not find that the Bishop of Illinois was labouring under those disabilities which the Canon requires, to justify his having an Assistant Bishop.

A memorial from the suspended Bishop B. T. Onderdonk was read to the House. We are compelled to break off at this stage of the proceedings, the Episcopal Recorder and Protestant Churchman, to which we looked for the continuation of authentic reports, not having come to hand yesterday.

It was mentioned in our last number but one, that our respected fellow-citizen, Dr. Racey, had been attacked with the prevailing disease, to the contagion of which, from his daily and laborious duties in connection with the Emigrant Hospital, he had been severely exposed. We have now the pain to record his removal from service here below; a loss which we feel in common with the community at large,—more keenly, however, than many who had less of that personal intercourse with him which to us sprang from peculiar relations, and from occasional meetings with him at the sick-beds of the poor, to whom our late friend was a kind, sympathizing, and disinterested medical adviser. The respect, testified by the community around us, is calculated to soothe the grief of those most nearly connected with the departed, while the contemplation that the hand which has taken away is the same that once gave, calls for submissive resignation.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Messrs. W. D. Dupont, No. 157 to 298; H. Hemmings, No. 140 to 191; James Tubby, No. 105 to 159; E. G. Johnson, No. 137 to 188; F. H. Howard, No. 147 to 172; R. Watkins, No. 145 to 170; G. H. Mead, No. 173 to 189; R. Nixon, No. 135 to 189; —Meakin, No. 138 to 189; G. Wickstead, No. 146 to 197; H. Meyers, No. 138 to 189; Benj. Lyman, No. 145 to 196; S. C. S. Codman, No. 157 to 298; J. B. Forsyth, No. 140 to 191; Mrs. Bernard Hale, No. 156 to 238.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received C. B.;—Mrs. N.;—C. Y.;—W. B.; say 3s. 4d.—J. O. well really, we must let ourselves be persuaded without any further delay.

Local and Political Intelligence.

On Friday last, the papers and letters by the Cambria, from Liverpool on the 5th, arrived at the Quebec Post Office. The commercial news is very distressing. Heavy failures in the leading sea-ports and manufacturing towns had spread embarrassment far and wide. It must not be lost sight of, however, that these difficulties are closely connected with the abundance which God has given of the produce of the ground; and though depreciation in the value of provisions causes great inconvenience to those whose calculations were for a continuance of high prices, the bulk of the nation feel the benefit of the abundance of the fruit of the ground which is God's gift, while commercial embarrassments are of man's making. It will be perceived that her Majesty had appointed a day of Thanksgiving, connecting therewith a call for liberal offerings for the relief of the multitudes yet in a state of destitution. We extract largely from English papers, making use principally of the European Times.

THE QUEEN'S RETURN FROM SCOTLAND.—Her Majesty has returned from Scotland, and is once again located at Osborne House. She left Ardverikie Lodge on the 17th ult., and on the night of the 18th anchored in the harbour of Campbeltown. On the 19th her Majesty was bold enough to venture from Campbeltown, but a lengthened distance could not be accomplished, and the royal squadron sought refuge in the small bay of Galloway, where it remained during the night of the 19th. The sea was exceedingly rough and unpleasant, not suited to the travelling endurance of some members of the royal party. On the 20th the squadron once more got under way, and taking the quickest and best route, in weather not of the calmest nature, arrived at Fleetwood at a little after seven o'clock, p.m., and there the vessels remained for the night. Some members of the suite and others landed, but the royal party remained on board. At this place reception of the preparations were made for the of the people of the surrounding towns in Yorkshire and Lancashire, to catch a glimpse of the sovereign whose presence in any part of her dominions is ever hailed with so much delight. At an early hour on a state of commotion which it never before exhibited, filled; all the avenues leading to the landing place particularly so, but order was preserved by a large body of the county police, whose purpose, indeed, fore ten o'clock the royal party landed, and at the an express train had been drawn up, No time having been lost, the train was soon in motion, and quickly on the route to the metropolis. At the places where the engine was changed, and indeed, at all the principal stations along the line, the accustomed loyal demonstrations were made; The train arrived at the Euston Grove terminus at about halfpast five o'clock. The royal party arrived at Buckingham palace at six o'clock in the evening



escorted by a party of Lancos. On the following morning they left Buckingham palace, and reached Osborne house in the early part of the afternoon of the same day.

LORD NELSON'S FLAG-LIEUTENANT.—The lamented death of Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Dashwood, K.C.B., has at length elevated to his flag an officer in whose welfare the country generally feels a warm interest. We allude to the officer who, on the 21st of October, 1805, hoisted a telegraphic signal—the last ever made by the immortal Nelson—which found a response in every British heart. That officer was Lieut. John Pasco, and the signal, one never to be forgotten—"England expects every man will do his duty." From some cause, explainable only by the melancholy circumstance that Nelson was killed, and therefore forgotten in a shameless manner by the authorities of the period, Lieutenant Pasco, although the senior Lieutenant of the Victory, was only advanced one step in rank. He was made a commander, and six years were permitted to pass over his head before the next step of post-captain was given him. Nelson was no more, and Nelson's followers were uncared for. Political interest was paramount, and the officer whose applications for employment were based only upon professional merit met with continual rebuffs. After lingering out thirty-six years upon the list of captains, and holding a commission in the navy for a period of fifty-two years, this officer has obtained his flag. He has our sincere congratulations on the occasion. Although at an advanced period of life, he has given convincing proof of mental energy during the time he has held command of the Victory, and as some recompense for withholding that full promotion which was due in 1805, his claim to the first vacant eligible appointment should be favourably entertained. Rear-Admiral Pasco loses £292 a-year by his promotion.—United Service Gazette.

By Captain Pasco's promotion, a "Good Service" pension of £150 has reverted to the Admiralty which, we are happy to learn, has been conferred on Captain Edward Boxer, R. N., C. B., Harbour Master and Agent for Transports at the port of Quebec. He commanded the Pique, 36, on the coast of Syria, and was at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre.

POTATOE FAILURE.—Reports of the potatoe failure continue to be made through the English, Irish, Scotch, and continental press. It is very remarkable that the numerous papers publish reports only of the disease, and entirely exclude those which deny its existence. There is no doubt a partial failure; but we would advise our readers not to enter on "breadstuffs" speculation on the faith of English newspaper reports, which, in many cases, are inserted from interested motives.

Lieutenant-Colonel ANNE MOUNTAIN, C. B., of the 26th Camerons, has been selected to accompany the Earl of Dalhousie to India as Military Secretary to the Governor-General. Lieutenant the Hon. Francis W. Fane, 74th Highlanders, accompanies the Earl of Dalhousie as Aide-de-Camp.—United Service Gazette.

The distinguished officer above mentioned is brother to the Lord Bishop of Montreal.

EXPRESSES TO LONDON.—For the last twenty years it has been our practice to travel from Liverpool to London by "Lancaster" "post-chaises and four," and latterly by railway—the time now employed by the ordinary fast train is about nine hours. On the passing of the reform bill we performed the entire journey by post-chaise and four, from London to Liverpool, in thirteen hours, the most rapid express ever accomplished in England previous to railway travelling. We now frequently accomplish the distance, by express train, in six hours. We shall shortly, however, have the satisfaction of running our express with American and other foreign intelligence for the metropolitan press in five hours, which will be done over a new line of rail road from Stafford to Rugby, leaving Birmingham a considerable distance to the westward.—Eur. Times.

PROMOTION: Rifle Brigade.—Major A. J. Lawrence to be Lt Col without pay, vice Beckwith dec; Capt W. S. R. Norcott to be Major, vice Lawrence; Capt M. T. Doyle from half pay, 5th foot, to be Captain vice Pollen, deceased; Captain W. W. Stephenson, from half-pay of Rifle Brigade, to be Captain, vice Norcott; Lieut M. M. Hammond to be Capt by purchase, vice Doyle, who retires; Lieut S. Stewart to be Captain by purchase, vice Stephenson, who retires; Second Lieut C. H. S. Churchill to be First Lieut, by purchase, vice Hammond; Second Lieut F. M. Buller, to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stewart; J. Rowies, gent, to be Second Lieut, by purchase, vice Churchill; H. G. Lindsay, gent, to be Second Lieut, by purchase, vice Buller; 93rd Foot.—J. Webster, M. D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Smith, appointed to 2nd Dragoon Guards.

RIFLE BRIGADE.—Brevet Major Lieut and Capt R. F. B. Rushbrooke, from the Scots Fusilier Guards, to be Capt vice Charteris, who exchanges; A. Stewart, gent, to be Second Lieut by purchase, vice Heathcote, appointed to the 7th Light Drags.

CUNARD STEAM SHIP "EUROPA."—On Monday the 27th ult., the magnificent steam ship Europa, another of the fine fleet of new vessels now building on the Clyde for the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Ship Co., was launched in the very best style from the building yard of Mr. John Wood at Port-Glasgow. She may very safely be placed alongside the finest vessels ever built, being in form and construction every way perfect. Her beauty of mould lends to a strange delusion of the eye, as it appears difficult to believe she is of the great tonnage which she actually is. The Europa is about the same size as the other superb vessels of the newest branch of the fleet, and will, without a doubt, add to the fame of her builder, and fully sustain the high character so worthily earned and kept up by the Company's steamers already crossing the Atlantic.

COLONIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Commander Charles Fitzgerald, R. N., is gazetted Governor of Western Australia;—Richard More O'Ferrall, Esquire, Governor of Malta;—Captain Henry D. Warden, Cape Mounted Riflemen, British Resident among the tribes on the north-eastern frontier of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope.

LIEUTENANT MUNRO'S SENTENCE.—In the course of Saturday a communication was received by the Governor of Newgate, from Sir George Grey, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, announcing that Her Majesty had been graciously pleased to commute the sentence which had been recorded, that of death, on Lieutenant Alexander Thompson Munro, to twelve months' imprisonment in Her Majesty's goal of Newgate. The information was instantly made by Mr. Cope, the Governor, to Lieutenant Munro, who expressed his deep gratitude for the clemency which had been accorded to him.

IRELAND.—The transition which Ireland is now undergoing, from the condition of one vast pauperized province, to a more wholesome state of self-dependence for the support of human life, is keenly watched as one of the greatest and most interesting experiments which has ever been attempted by

Government. The real and sincere friends of Ireland have at length procured the passing of a Poor-law, the object of which is not only to give the Irish poor a lien upon the soil of their country for support, but it has the higher aim of endeavouring by indirect means to raise the condition of the people, by stimulating them to exertion, in order to maintain themselves. A great clamour is being raised by impoverished landlords, against the "cruelty" of England in endeavouring to make them do their duty by supporting their own poor; and this outcry is swelled by not a few of the tenants, who, having got in their harvest, seek by the evasion of the payment of rent to keep the produce in their own hands, in order to get through the winter. If the people of Ireland could but be made to understand that the over-taxed poor of England can no longer afford to maintain a whole nation of destitute human beings, much of their present agitation would cease, and the Irish landlords and tenants would resolutely set to work, in order to recover their position after the disastrous calamity of the last two years. The Government, with a view to lighten the burden of the incipient Poor-law, have consented to postpone a part of their claims in a certain ratio, until the early rates under the Poor-law shall be collected. But, on the other hand, they have expressed a determination to enforce the law unflinchingly—the landlord shall have his rent, the collector shall have their rates—the poor in the sequel will be provided for from their own earnings, which it will now become the interest of the landlord to make as large as possible, as the only mode by which his own contribution to the poor fund can be lessened. Doubtless, a revolution in national feeling cannot be effected in one season; but the good work has commenced, and every friend of Ireland should contribute, both by his moral and political influence, towards the success of a measure which has for its object the regeneration of one of the fairest countries in the world. The Earl of Clarendon, the enlightened Lord-Lieutenant, is giving golden opinions from all quarters in Ireland. "The spirit of exertion and manly self-reliance," he tells them, "can alone avail to remove the condition of Ireland, beyond down as she has been by an unparalleled calamity." The social fabric has to be reconstructed; let the Irish people put their shoulders to the wheel, and to their own energies, discarding the counsels of political agitators, and we shall not despair of seeing her, in a very brief period, "great, glorious, and free."

Public meetings were being held, in several parts, for the purpose of testifying to the sympathy felt for the liberal state money held by the present Pope. A strong feeling exists, in Ireland, in favour of raising an Irish brigade to go to the Pope's help, in case of hostilities breaking out between him and Austria.

Marshal Soult, after a service of 63 years, has at length retired from the Presidency of the Council in France, and M. Guizot has been officially appointed in his stead. The King, in acknowledgment of the services of the veteran soldier, has raised him to the rank of Marshal-General of France, a dignity formerly held by the celebrated Marshal de Turenne and the Marshal de Villars. The retirement of Marshal-General Soult, from the scene of politics, will not occasion the smallest change in the councils of France. M. Guizot has been virtually, for several years past, the principal minister of the crown; but Louis Philippe, under any change of ministry, incessantly governs, as well as reigns.

Louis Philippe's son, the Duke d'Aumale, has been appointed Governor General of Algeria. This step is very unpopular. Military men of the highest ranks consider the appointment as one which should be the reward of merit on their part; and they complain bitterly of its being made a kind of honorary post to be occupied by a Royal Prince who can have no claim to it on the score of services rendered or distinctions earned.

GREECE, having lost the King's Prime Minister, M. Coletti, who on his deathbed avowed himself the special friend and instrument of M. Guizot, will doubtless again become the scene of commotion. It is said that the whole line of the frontiers, from Volo to Arto, is one series of insurrections. The Turks have begun to make reprisals, and everything is in confusion. King Otto, pressed Mr. Piscatory, the French Minister, was about to appoint Riga Palamedes, the avowed enemy of England, as the successor of M. Coletti, but wiser counsels prevailed, and General Kizzo, Minister of War, has, we have just learnt, been nominated to the Presidency of the Council of Greece.

LUCIA.—The Duke, after making some concessions to his subjects among whom the longing for liberal institutions had become alarmingly evident, has left his dominions and, dating from Modena, retracted all the popular measures which fear had extorted from him. Great dissatisfaction was the consequence.

NEW GUINEA.—The Commander of H. M. Ship Iramble has taken possession of this island in the name of our Sovereign; which is supposed to be connected with an intention of establishing a penal settlement on it.

YANDEEMEN'S LAND.—Petitions to the Imperial Parliament have been resolved upon by the inhabitants of this island; one, adopted by a large majority at a public meeting held at Hobart Town on the 6th of May, praying for the abolition of transportation to Yandemen's Land; another, adverse to this petition and protesting against the proceedings which took place at the meeting which adopted the same.

EXTENSIVE AND FATAL CONFLAGRATION AT CONSTANTINOPLE.—CONSTANTINOPLE, SEPT. 11.—Yesterday, the 13th September, at half-past three in the afternoon, a dreadful fire broke out at Pera, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Galata Serail. The wind, which was high at the time, increased to a hurricane, and in a few minutes the fire had extended itself over a considerable portion of Pera. At five o'clock it had gained the houses near the new British palace on the one side, and Baluk Bazar on the other, a distance of fifty houses in a straight line. At six the alarm was given that the fire had broken out in the very centre of Pera, in the direction of the small burying-ground, a considerable distance from the original seat of the conflagration itself. Fortunately for us the wind turned to the east, and the fire was turned towards an open space in the Picolo Campo. At half-past six it was announced that another fire had broken out in a Turkish quarter at Orta Kuey, and thus the surplus of the spectators, firemen and water carriers, &c., were attracted towards that direction. At half-past ten the fire was mastered on all sides, having consumed upwards of 250 large houses, inhabited by the elite of our Perote families. Sixteen of these were large stone mansions, which had consequently become the depot of furniture and goods. The British chapel, and several out-houses appertaining to the new palace, were consumed. In all, it is calculated the loss of property must exceed a million sterling. Several persons perished on the occasion,

and among others, it is said, a young Englishman, who had remained in a house with the hopes of saving some important papers belonging to a person who was himself absent in the country.

THE DESERTER RILEY.—A distinct denial is given by Mr. Brounley, formerly Q. M. Sergeant in the 66th Regiment, to the statement contained in American papers, that the lately executed leader of the deserters from the United States' Army was formerly a Sergeant in the 66th. It may be that he was a private in that Regiment, but rose to the rank of a sergeant in the U. States' army.

GRADUAL RISE OF NEWFOUNDLAND ABOVE THE SEA.—It is a fact worthy of notice, that the whole of the land in and about the neighbourhood of Conception Bay, very probably the whole island, is rising out of the ocean at a rate which promises, at no very distant day, materially to affect, if not to render useless, many of the best harbours we have now on the coast. At Port de Grave a series of observations have been made, which undeniably prove the rapid displacement of the sea-level in the vicinity. Several large flat rocks over which schences might pass some thirty or forty years ago, with the greatest facility, are now approaching the surface, the water being scarcely navigable for a skiff. At a place called the Cosh, at the head of Bay Roberts, upward of a mile from sea-shore, and at several feet above its level, covered with five or six feet of vegetable mould, there is a perfect beach, the stones being rounded, of a moderate size, and in all respects similar to those now found in the adjacent bay washes.—Newfoundland Times.

CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF NEWFOUNDLAND.—Francis Brady, Esquire, a Roman Catholic member of the Irish bar, has been appointed to the above office.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—Sir Henry Vere Huntly, Governor of this Colony, arrived at Charlotte Town on the 7th inst. after an absence of six weeks in Canada, New Brunswick, &c.—It is stated in the Islander of the 5th that His Excellency will only remain the term of years of the Government until the arrival of his successor.—New Brunswick Courier.

LORD ELGIN'S MOVEMENTS.—Yesterday morning, (Tuesday 20th inst., at Toronto,) His Excellency, Lady Elgin, Lady Alice Lambton and suite, left the "Gauge" for a drive towards Lake Simcoe. The day was delightfully fine, which added in no small degree to the pleasure generally experienced by the whole party, and which they expressed very warmly.

Late in the evening His Excellency and suite returned to the residence of His Worship the Mayor. This morning His Excellency, as Chancellor, visited the University and Upper Canada College, where he was received with the marked respect, which has characterized the attentions shown him by all classes, in all places, during his sojourn in Upper Canada. At about 4 o'clock, His Lordship, Lady Elgin, Lady Alice Lambton, Lady Alex. Russell and suite embarked on board the Chereokee for Kingston.

His Excellency arrived in Kingston harbour at noon of Thursday last. The weather, which looked threatening in the morning, had become favourable, and the people of Kingston had a fair opportunity of enjoying the presence among them of Her Majesty's Representative. Lord Elgin, with Lady Elgin and the Lady Alice Lambton, rode in the Mayor's carriage to the City Hall, where several addresses were presented, and suitable replies given. The party then proceeded to the Mayor's residence; His Excellency afterwards visited the Provincial Penitentiary, dined with Major General Sir Richard Armstrong, slept on board the steamer Transport, and departed for the seat of Government on Friday morning at 4 past seven. The vice-regal party arrived at Lachine on Saturday morning at seven, where they disembarked and proceeded to Monklands in the carriages which were in attendance.

Lord Alexander Russell and Lady Russell, who had accompanied their noble friends as far as their return to Toronto, started from that place for England by way of Boston.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN, Commander of the Forces, arrived at Montreal on Tuesday of last week, from a tour of inspection in the Eastern part of the Province. He inspected the troops in garrison, on Wednesday, and was pleased to express his approbation of their good order and high discipline.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER was committed at Griffintown, Montreal, on Saturday night. Patrick Macshane and Luther Roberts, both of them Irishmen, the one a Roman Catholic, the other a Protestant, butchers by trade, were walking near St. Ann's Chapel, when a man, armed with a gun, bayonet fixed, and a pistol, came up, deliberately shot Roberts with the gun, and afterwards fired his pistol at Macshane. The former of the two died in about two hours after, and the latter in the evening of Sunday. Each of the deceased leaves a widow and four children.

RESISTANCE AGAINST THE LAW.—On Friday last Mr. Downes, the High Constable of this city, proceeded to St. Joseph La Pave, to arrest several persons for rioting and resisting the authorities in collecting the School Tax. Mr. Downes found the parishioners too many for him, and he came back again to Quebec. On Saturday, the Sheriff, with two constables, set out on the same errand, and took with him, from St. Mary's, the two soldiers stationed there for the prevention of desertion; but he and his posse were repulsed likewise, constable Barrett being wounded on the face by a stroke from a hoe. Yesterday, the Sheriff accompanied by V. K. McCord, Esq., the Police Magistrate, and thirty men of the Rifle Brigade, again proceeded to the scene of disturbance; and there is little doubt of this expedition proving more successful than the two first.—Morn. Chr.

THE QUARANTINE STATION at Greece Isle may be said to be closed for the season. All the healthy and others have been forwarded up, and but two patients now linger there; both of them connected with the establishment, and both very ill of fever.—Saturday's Mercury.

THE WEATHER.—On Friday morning last, the ground was found covered with snow, which, however, was soon melted and washed away by rain which rendered the streets very muddy. It has become cold since Tuesday, and was reported 20° above zero yesterday morning. The streets are hard and the sky is clear.

H. M. S. Belleisle, which sailed hence on the 6th instant, for Halifax, arrived at that port on the 15th.

SHIPPING NEWS.—Arrived among others. Brig Lively, Morgan, Cardiff, Rail-road iron to order. Schr. Concordia, Beaudoin, Caraque, McKay & Cassels, fish.

Schr. Trois Frères, Landry, St. George's Bay, Nfld. H. J. Noad & Co., fish. Bark Jessie, Gorman, Limerick, C. E. Levey & Co., ballast, 5 passengers. Schr. Indian Queen, Couillard, Halifax, J. W. Leaycraft, sugar.

Victoria, DeRoy, Halifax, H. J. Noad & Co sugar.

BIRTHS. At Montreal, on the 20th instant, the lady of the Hon. H. H. KELLY, of a son. At Montreal, on the 21st instant, Mrs. GILBERT ELLIOT GRIFFINS, of a son.

DIED. On the 13th ult., at his residence, Longfleet, Pool, Mr. JOHN JESSINS, late of the Royal Engineer Department, Quebec, aged 75. On Monday evening, of Typhus fever, contracted in the discharge of his professional duties, JOHN RACEY, Jun., Esq., M. D., one of the Visiting Physicians at the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, aged 38 years and 7 months. On Thursday morning, suddenly, Mr. John Simpson Thom, aged 21 years.

At Fredericton, on the 5th inst., FRANK ASHBURNES, Esq., Assistant Surgeon, 33rd Regiment, of Typhus fever, contracted in the performance of medical services to the Emigrants arrived during the present season. At Montreal, on the 14th inst., of Typhus fever, CHARLES H. KNEVEL, Esq., M. D., at the age of 21. On the 15th inst., at the age of 66 years, Assistant Commissary General AUGUSTUS KUPFER, (of Hanover, Germany,) for many years a resident of Chambly; (brother to the Rev. Dr. Kuper, Chaplain of the German Chapel Royal, St. James' Palace.) At Canton on the 29th June, the Hon. A. E. EVERETT, Commissioner from the United States to China. On the 26th ultimo, at Hampstead Heath, Sir JOHN B. ROSADEX, a very young one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, aged 71.

QUEBEC MARKETS. Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, the 26th Oct., 1847.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef, per lb.	0	4	0	6
Mutton, per lb.	0	3	0	6
Pork, per quarter	2	3	3	9
Lamb, per quarter	1	6	4	0
Potatoes, per bushel	2	0	2	6
Maple Sugar, per lb.	0	4	0	5
Oats per bushel	2	0	2	6
Hay per hundred bundles	25	0	35	0
Straw ditto	17	0	22	6
Fire-wood per cord	10	0	14	6
Cheese per lb.	0	4	0	6
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	0	1	3
Ditto, salt, in tins, per lb.	0	8	0	10
Veal, per lb.	0	5	0	6
Doe, per quarter	1	6	5	0
Pork, per lb.	0	5	0	7
Eggs, per dozen	0	10	1	0

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next mail for ENGLAND (via Boston) will be closed at the Quebec Post-office, THIS DAY.—PAID letters will be received to the usual hour of closing on the 27th inst. afternoon. Post-office, Quebec, 13th October, 1847.

ARROWROOT. FRESH BERMUDA ARROWROOT, in Boxes. West India do. in Tins, For Sale by J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 25th October, 1847. 6

VESSEL FOR SALE. A FINE fine fast-sailing Brig PLANET, coppered and copper-fastened, carries 1400 Barrels, daily expected from Porto Rico. Apply to J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 28th October, 1847. 6

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: 6 CASES ASSORTED CROCKERY-WARE, consisting of DINNER SERVICES, &c., &c. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 25th October, 1847.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. THE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage. The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Millied West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., having just received per "Douglas," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate charges. H. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847.

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

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

FOR SALE. 50 KEYS Prime New Upper Canada BUTTER by the Subscriber. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 6 Quebec, 7th October, 1847.

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

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

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

FOR SALE. CASES GERMAN WOOLLENS. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 14th Sept. 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 Van-dike Brown, Paints in Oil, assorted colours, Black Lead, Putty and Window Glass. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 3rd June, 1847.

REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE. 3 CASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ex Robert & Isabella, from Hamburgh. 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 BRITANIA 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.

Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW. THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles. It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society; by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada, Quebec, August, 1845.



YOUTH'S CORNER.

TAKING HIM IN HAND.

"Isaac," said George, "why don't you take that fellow in hand; he has insulted you almost every day for a week."

"I mean to take him in hand," said Isaac. "I would make him stop if I had to take his ears off."

"I mean to make him stop." "Go and flog him now. I should like to see you do it. You can do it easily enough with one hand."

"I rather think I could; but I shall not try it to-day."

This conversation took place between two boys as they were on their way home from school. At this point in the conversation their roads led them in different directions.

The boy alluded to was the son of an intemperate man, who was angry with Isaac's father in consequence of some effort to prevent his obtaining rum. The drunkard's son took up the cause of his father, and called Isaac hard names every time he saw him pass, and as he did not do any thing by way of retaliation, he went farther and threw stones at him.

Isaac was at first provoked at the boy's conduct. He thought he ought to be thankful that his father was checked in any measure in procuring rum, the source of so much misery to himself and family. But when he thought of the way in which he had been brought up, his ignorance and wretchedness, he pitied him, and ceased to wonder or to be offended at his conduct. He resolved, indeed, to "take him in hand," and to "stop him," but not in the sense in which his school-fellow understood those terms.

The boy's name was James, but he was never called anything but Jim. Indeed, if you had called him by his true name, he would have thought you meant somebody else.

The first opportunity Isaac had of taking him in hand was on election day. On that day, as Isaac was on his way home, he saw a group of boys a little off the road, and heard some shouting and laughing. Curiosity led him to the spot.

He found the group were gathered around Jim and another boy a good deal larger than he was. This boy was making fun of Jim's clothes, which were indeed very ragged and dirty, and telling how he must act to become as distinguished a man as his father. Jim was very angry, but when he attempted to strike his persecutor, he would take hold of Jim's hands, and he was so much stronger that he could easily hold them. Jim then tried kicking, but as he was barefoot, he could not do much execution in that line; besides, while he was using one foot in this way, his tormentor would tread on the other one with his heavy boot.

When Isaac came up and saw what was going on, he remonstrated with the boys for countenancing such proceedings; and such was his influence, and the force of truth, that most of them agreed that it was too bad. "You are such an ugly dog," they said, that he was hardly worth pitying.

The principal actor, however, did not like Isaac's interference, but he soon saw that Isaac was not afraid of him, and that he was too popular with the other boys to be made the object of abuse. As he turned to go away, he said to Jim: "I'll keep my eyes upon you, and when you go home I'll go with you. It is on my way, and I may as well keep off the crows, lest they hurt you; so don't cry any more."

"Come, Jim, go home with me; I am going now," said Isaac.

Jim did not look up or make any answer. He did not know what to make of Isaac's behaviour towards him. It could not be because he was afraid of him and wished to gain his good will, for he would not have been afraid of one that was much stronger than he. He had never heard of the rule, "Love your enemies; do good to those who hate you;" for he had never been to Sabbath school nor learnt to read the Bible; he did not even know his letters.

He followed silently and sullenly, pretty near to Isaac, till he reached home, if that comfortable name can with propriety be applied to the wretched abode of sin and misery.

He parted from Isaac without thanking him for his good offices in his behalf. Isaac did not wonder at this, considering the influences under which he had grown up. That he parted with him without abusing him, Isaac considered as something gained.

The next morning George and Isaac met on their way to school. As they passed the drunkard's dwelling, Jim was at the door, but he did not look up or say anything as they passed. He looked very much as if he had been whipped. George did not know what had taken place the day before. "What keeps Jim so still?" said he.

"Oh! I've had him in hand."

"Have you! I'm glad of it. When was it?"

"Yesterday."

"At election?"

"Yes."

"Anybody see you do it?"

"Yes; some of the boys."

"Found it easy, I suppose? Did you give him enough to stop him?"

"I think so; he is pretty still this morning, you see."

Upon the strength of this conversation, George circulated a report that Isaac had flogged Jim. This created a good deal of surprise, as it was not in keeping with Isaac's character. The report at length reached the ears of the teacher. He inquired about the matter of Isaac, and laughed heartily when he learned in what manner George had been deceived, or rather had deceived himself. He warmly commended Isaac for his new mode of taking his enemies in hand, and advised him to continue to practise it.

A few days afterwards, as Isaac was on his way to school, he met Jim driving some cattle to a distant field. The cattle were unruly, and Jim made very little headway with them. First one would run back, and then another, till he began to despair of being able to drive them to the pasture. He burst out crying, and said, "Oh dear! I can't make them go, and father will kill me if I don't."

Isaac pitied his distress, and volunteered to assist him. It cost him a good deal of running, and kept him from school nearly all the morning. When the cattle were safe in the pasture, Jim said, "I shan't stone you any more."

"I do not think you will," said Isaac, smiling.

When he reached the school-house, he showed signs of the violent exercise he had been taking. "What has Isaac been about?" was the question which went whispering round.

When put to him he replied, "I have been chasing cattle to pasture." He was understood to mean his father's cattle.

After school, he waited till all the pupils had left the school-room, before he went up to the teacher to give his excuse for being late at school.

"What made you so late?" said the teacher.

"I was taking Jim in hand again, sir;" and he gave him an account of his proceeding, adding at the close, "I thought you would excuse me, sir."

"Very well; you are excused."

Reader! if you have enemies who annoy you, take them in hand in the same way that Isaac did, and you will be certain, if you persevere, to stop them.—*Rev. Joseph Allen, D. D.*

[We have made a few verbal alterations in the above story, to prevent our young readers' learning bad English from good Isaac, in whom we wish them to feel much interested. It is certainly better our young friend should "think" than that he should "guess," and that boys say "not" once in a while, instead of "n't."

A remark we must also throw in, respecting the secrecy which Isaac observed in speaking to George of his mode of dealing with Jim. It would have been better if he had so explained himself as to prevent the misunderstanding which made George spread the report that Isaac had beaten Jim. A great deal of mischief might have been done, if that report had not been corrected by the teacher who found out the real state of the case; and indeed the story does not say that it was corrected; only we may suppose that the teacher did not allow the false impression to continue among the boys. The writer probably did not wish to make Isaac appear as if he took credit to himself for his forbearance; but he makes him go very near telling a falsehood. His answers are such as he knows will convey a meaning to George quite contrary to the truth;—this is on no account to be commended.—*Editor.*]

A VERY ILL USED LITTLE MAN.

A Paris letter writer says:—"We have here in black coat, patent leather boots, and straw-coloured kids, he pays visits to the elite of his countrymen, and is overjoyed with their reception of him and their generosity. On the other hand he makes bitter complaints against the speculators, to whom he has sold the right of exhibiting him; 300 francs do not appear to him adequate compensation for all his fatigue; and the immense vogue which he asserts is enjoyed by him, is not in the least commensurate with his meagre salary. 'To treat in this way,' does he say, drawing himself up, 'a man who is shorter by two inches than Tom Thumb. What indignity! what injustice!' Don Francisco is forty years of age, and has no carriage. He travels in a basket, just like an unpretending piece of pie-crust, on the shoulders of two men. Has he not just grounds of complaint?"—*A. York Christian Intelligence.*

CONSTANTINOPLE. Fancy and Reality.

The sun had not yet risen, and the air was fresh and invigorating; while, upon the white, heavy, oily sea, was a slight fog, which the breeze was dispersing in flakes. Around us a quantity of porpoises were either splashing in the midst of the waves or floating like buoys upon the surface. The most profound silence reigned upon the deck of the steamer. Wet with the night dews, the half-slumbering seamen of the watch were seated in a circle near the funnel: while numberless Turks, rolled up in their yellow coverlets striped with red, were sleeping forward beneath the netting; the steersman at the wheel and the man on the look-out were alone really wide awake. Suddenly I perceived dawning in the east a greenish light, which became yellow as it ascended in the heavens; the low and flat shore appeared like a black line upon this luminous background, and by degrees the sea resumed its azure tint. An hour afterwards we were within cannon shot of the Seraglio; but alas! a thick fog covered the city. Constantinople was invisible—and I was deploring the mischance, which was depriving me of a long-anticipated pleasure, when suddenly the sun shone forth brightly, and the fog acquired as if by enchantment a wonderful transparency. The continent was, as it were, torn to bits, and from all quarters at once there appeared to my dazzled eyes forests of minarets with gilded peaks; thousands of cupolas blazing in the light, hills covered with many-coloured houses, surrounded by verdure; an immense succession of palaces with grotesque windows, blue-roofed mosques, groves of cypress trees and sycamores, gardens full of flowers, a port filled as far as the eye could discern with ships, masts and flags; in a word the whole of that enchanted city, which

resembles less an immense capital than an endless succession of lovely koisks, built in abundance back-ground, forests for thickets, fleets for boats,—in fine, an incomparable spot, and at the same time so grand and elegant that it seems to have been designed by fairies and executed by giants. During the hauling of the vessel to the quay, I scarcely knew upon what to fix my eyes, attracted as they simultaneously were by a thousand different objects. Here was the golden horn, with its numberless ships, the cypress trees of Galata, and the seven hills of ancient Byzantium covered with mosques; there the blue waves of the Propontis, and the glittering banks of Scutari.

Giddy with enthusiasm, and intoxicated with admiration, I attempted, as our caïck approached the landing-place, to be the first to leap upon the quay, when, just as I was in the act of springing, my foot slipped, and I fell headlong into the miry stream. Such was my entrance into Constantinople. As soon as I gained footing, splashed with mud from head to foot, I remained a moment motionless, and almost petrified with astonishment. All was changed around me: the enchanted panorama had disappeared, and I found myself in a small filthy crossway, at the entrance of a labyrinth of narrow, damp, dark, muddy streets. The houses which surrounded me, built as they were of disjointed planks, had a miserable aspect; time and rain had diluted their primitive red colour into numberless nameless tints. One of these minarets which from afar appeared so slender and so beautiful, now that it was close to me, proved to be merely a small column devoid of symmetry, while its covering of cracked plaster seemed on the point of falling to pieces. The Turkish promenaders, whom from a distance I had taken for richly attired merchants, proved to be a set of miserable tattered demagogues with ragged turbans. Behind the porters who crowded to the landing-place, were butchers embowelling sheep in the open street; while the pavement was covered with bloody mire and smoking entrails, around which several scores of hideous dogs, of a fallow colour, were growling and fighting. A fetid stench rose from the damp gutter, which neither air nor light ever penetrated, where corruption of all sorts amasses, and where one is continually in danger of stepping upon a dead dog or rat. Such is without exaggeration, the aspect of the greater part of the streets of Constantinople, and in particular those of Galata. This contrast between the misery of what surrounds you, and the incomparable beauty of the same spot when seen from a distance, has never yet been sufficiently remarked upon by travellers who seek to describe Constantinople. Perhaps they have been unwilling to cool the enthusiasm of their readers in dirtying with these hideous, but true details, their gold and silver-plated descriptions.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

FIRST IMPRESSIONS IN EGYPT.

It was now too late to go on shore and look up lodgings in a strange city. We waited until morning, and then landed with the Captain at the custom house. The moment we set foot on shore, we needed no further conviction, that we had left Europe and were now in the oriental world. We found ourselves in the midst of a dense crowd, through which we made our way with difficulty,—Egyptians, Turks, Arabs, Copts, Negroes, Franks; complexions of white, black, olive, bronze, brown, and almost all other colours; long beards and no beards; all costumes and no costume; silks and rags; wide robes and no robes; women muffled in shapeless black mantles, their faces wholly covered except peep-holes for the eyes; endless confusion, and a clatter and medley of tongues, Arabic, Turkish, Greek, Italian, French, German, and English, as the case might be; strings of huge camels in single file with high loads; little donkeys, bridled and saddled, each guided by a sore-eyed Arab boy with a few words of sailor-English, who thrusts his little animal *no less volens* almost between your legs;—such is a faint picture of the scene in which we found ourselves on landing in Alexandria.

We made our way at length to the Frank quarter, in the S. E. part of the city, through narrow, crooked, dirty streets and lanes, running between dead walls or ill-built houses with flat roofs. The Frank quarter is near the eastern port, and consists of a broad street or place, surrounded by large houses in the Italian style. We paid our respects to Mr. Gliddon, Consul of the United States, to whom I had an official letter; and he immediately sent his Kawkas or Janizary to procure us lodgings, and to pass our luggage at the custom-house. During our stay in Alexandria, and afterwards in Cairo, we were greatly indebted to the courtesy and kind offices of Mr. Gliddon; and I take pleasure in this opportunity of tendering to him my grateful acknowledgments.

It was now the third day of the great festival of the Muhammedans, (the Lesser Bairam of the Turks), which follows the fast of Ramadan, and continues three days. All was of course joy and rejoicing among the population; bands of jugglers were exhibiting their feats in the open places of the streets; the ships of war in the harbour were gaily decked with flags and streamers; and at noon the thunder of their cannons proclaimed a salute in honour of the day. This was the first and only Muhammedan festival, which we had an opportunity of seeing.

Of ancient Alexandria, that renowned city, which contained 600,000 inhabitants, and was second only to Rome itself, scarcely a vestige now remains. The hand of time and the hand of barbarism have both swept over it with merciless fury, and buried its ancient glory in the dust and in the sea. Her illustrious schools of theology, astronomy, and various other

sciences; her noble library, unique in ancient history; her light-house, one of the seven wonders of the world; all have utterly vanished away, and the places thereof know no more. Her former site, thickly strown with fragments of bricks and tiles, showing that even the materials of her former structures have perished, has been dug over, and the foundations of her edifices turned up, in search of stones to build the modern navy-yard and other works of the Pasha.—The only surviving remains of the ancient city are, a few cisterns still in use; the catacombs on the shore west of the city; the granite obelisk of Thothmes III, with its fallen brother, brought hither from Heliopolis, and usually called Cleopatra's Needles; and the column of Diocletian, more commonly known as Pompey's Pillar. This last is upon the highest part of the ancient site, between the modern city and Lake Mareotis. There it stands towering in loneliness and desolation, the survivor of that splendour which it was intended to heighten; while near at hand the straggling and neglected tomb of a Muhammedan cemetery only serve to render the desolat ion more mournful. The catacombs are nearly filled with earth, and are difficult to be explored. They consist of halls and apartments with niches for the dead, and with ornaments in the Greek style of architecture. But they are chiefly interesting as being the first Egyptian sepulchres which the traveller meets.—The population of the modern city is reckoned by the best judges at about 40,000.—*Robinson's Researches in Palestine.*

THE JEWS' PLACE OF WAITING AT JERUSALEM.

I went with Mr. Lanseau to the place where the Jews are permitted to purchase the right of approaching the site of their temple, and of praying and waiting over its ruins and the downfall of their nation. The spot is on the western exterior of the area of the great mosque; considerably South to the middle; and is approached only by a narrow crooked lane, which there terminates at the wall in a very small open place. The lower part of the wall is here composed of the same kind of ancient stones, which we had before seen on the eastern side. Two old men, Jews, sat there upon the ground, reading together in a book of Hebrew prayers. On Fridays they assemble here in greater numbers. It is the nearest point in which they can venture to approach their ancient temple; and fortunately for them, it is sheltered from observation by the narrowness of the lane and the dead walls around. Here, bowed in the dust, they may at least weep undisturbed over the fallen glory of their race; and bedew with their tears the soil, which so many thousands of their forefathers once moistened with their blood.

This touching custom of the Jews is not of modern origin. Benjamin of Tudela mentions it as connected apparently with the same spot, in the twelfth century; and very probably the custom has come down from still earlier ages. After the capture of Jerusalem under Adrian, the Jews were excluded from the city; and it was not till the age of Constantine that they were permitted to approach, so as to behold Jerusalem from the neighbouring hills. At length they were allowed to enter the city once a year, on the day on which it was taken by Titus, in order to walk over the ruins of the temple. But this privilege they were obliged to purchase of the Roman soldiers.—According to Benjamin, as above cited, the Jews in his day regarded this portion of the wall as having belonged to the court of the ancient temple.—*Robinson's Researches in Palestine.*

THE SMALLEST REPUBLIC EXISTING.—The Republic of San Marino has just experienced a change. This little country, hemmed in on all sides by the states of the Church, has always preserved its independence. It contains about 7,000 inhabitants, all engaged in agriculture. Its Government is composed of two Captain Regents, charged with the executive power, a Secretary of State for foreign affairs, another for home matters, and a Council of State. The latter body has just been converted into a Chamber of Representatives, named by all the inhabitants, and it has declared that its deliberations are to be public.

GREAT YIELD OF CORN.—We were last week presented with a couple of ears of Indian corn, grown in Compton, the present season. One of them is a little over a foot in length, the other a trifle shorter, but contains the most kernels, viz., 600, there being 50 kernels in a row. The seed was obtained in Belknap, N. H. It was planted on 6½ square rods of ground, which had been a sheep pasture for two or three years, broke up last Spring. It was planted 2½ by 3 feet apart, four kernels in a hill, manured with about one-third of a shovel full to each hill, or half a cart load on the whole piece. At the second time of hoeing about a pint of leeches ashes were put about each hill. The quantity of shelled corn produced on the six and a half rods, was seven bushels and ten qts., or at the rate of one hundred and eighty bushels to the acre! About half a bushel of it was soft, the remainder hard and bright, of a beautiful golden yellow. It was about two weeks longer in coming to maturity than the small corn usually planted in this country.—*Sherbrooke Gazette.*

INCREASED SPEED ON RAILWAYS.—We are glad to observe that the maintenance of high speed, with safety, upon a line of the narrow gauge dimensions is at length accomplished. The inventor of the engine, by which this desirable advantage is accomplished, is Mr. Crompton. The peculiarities of the engine consist chiefly in a disposition of the wheels, which permits them to support the wear and weight of locomotive apparatus of far greater power than any previously used, while at the same time the weight of it is so distributed that the centre of gravity is placed much lower than

usual. To these advantages are added the corresponding power of using driving wheels of any diameter together with the great collateral advantage of bringing the largest portions of the entire weight of the engines to bear upon the extreme wheels. Mr. Crompton considers that an engine built upon such principles will, in travelling at high speed, enjoy a perfect freedom from those lateral oscillations and vertical jumps which, in engines of the ordinary class, occasion so much discomfort, and oftentimes danger to express travellers on the narrow gauge, to say nothing of the injuries thereby inflicted upon the "permanent way." As an illustration of the power of Mr. Crompton's engine, we may observe that the "London" works the trains regularly on the London and North-Western Railway, and in no instance has it lost time with either the express, mail, or third class trains. The express has been taken fifty-two miles and a-half, including two stoppages, in sixty-two minutes, and over bad gradients, and it has run thirty miles in thirty-three minutes, including the times lost in "getting up speed," and in slowly coming to rest. Many of these miles were gone over at the rate of sixty-five miles per hour. A mail train of sixteen carriages, weighing together about eighty tons, was taken from Camden Town to Tring, up hill near the whole way, a distance of thirty miles, in forty minutes, including the stoppages, or at an average speed of forty-five miles per hour, which is equal to about fifty-three miles per hour average speed on a level. A third-class train, stopping fifteen times in fifty miles, was performed at an average velocity of twenty miles per hour, with thirty-six carriages, or about 160 to 170 tons.—*European Times.*

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