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THE BONE

...and had been more fixed from the... A GUESS AND ITS CONTRADICTION... Having found a bone, which by its articulating surface and general form...

The Heron.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1848.

...in our last number, a portion of a Charge delivered by the Bishop of Worcester... The Heron... QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1848.

COMMONS

...and consequently whether there will be any opportunity for offering the clause referred to. Our readers will recollect that...

...We have had great satisfaction in giving insertion to those portions of the Charge which refer to the subjects now mentioned...

...Conceiving, as I do, that the Articles of our Church are the principal authority to which we ought to appeal in attempting to settle any controverted point...

THE ROMISH CHURCH

...of him who renounces and converted, if you prefer such words, to regenerate, passes through the remainder of his pilgrimage on this earth in a new state of faith and obedience...

...To the above, we have to subjoin the remark that we do not at all perceive that the 27th Article, in declaring that baptism is not only a sign of profession and mark of difference...

THE ROMISH CHURCH

...The Church of Rome, not on their quitting Leeds in August, 1848, but in the year 1816, before his coming to Leeds; that, even then, while professing himself to be a decided Anglican...

...We find also that his superiors, those who admitted him into the Romish communion in the summer or autumn of 1846, must have distinctly commenced this faithful piece of hypocrisy and deceit...

THE ROMISH CHURCH

...Some of the ladies were calmly collected in the saloon, when I came below the second time after seeing whether there was any hope of our being saved...

...When hands enough were landed to carry the broken life-boat as far as the ship, which had been all the while drifting northwards...

MUSIC

A COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL SACRED MUSIC, ARRANGED IN FULL SCORES, ORGAN OR PIANO FORTE ACCOMPANIMENT, BY E. H. ANDREWS...

The Printing Office from which the work is issued has long been favourably known for the character of the work furnished from it...

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLOTHING SOCIETY, 7th Annual Report.—The Committee of Ladies who manage this Society, beg to submit to the public their Seventh Annual Report...

PROVISION FOR DISABLED CLERGYMEN

AND WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.—The Bishop of Western New York, in his annual address recently delivered to the Convention of his Diocese...

TITLES TO THE R. C. HIERARCHY

—In the House of Commons on the 4th of September, Sir R. H. Inglis gave notice of his intention to move next session the presentation of an Address to Her Majesty...

LOSS OF THE PRINCE OF WALES STEAM VESSEL

—On the 26th of August, the above steamer was wrecked on the point of Ayr, Isle of Man, but providentially all the passengers and crew, with the exception of three persons, were saved...

THE BIBLE FOR SICILY

—It is stated, by correspondence from the European shores of the Mediterranean, that the friends of Bible circulation have not been unobservant of the political changes now in progress in that part of Europe...

RECEIVED

Individuals and heads of families, 76; Children attending National Schools, 81; Number of Articles distributed, 485; Yards of Cotton, Flannel, Cloth, 1417; Quebec, 2nd Oct., 1848; Treasurer, G. G. GEORGE; Secretary, M. BURNETT

PAIDMENTS RECEIVED

—Honble. Mr. Justice Melan, No. 214 to 317; Rev. Henry Grassie, 259 to 269; Mr. Wood, No. 269 to 280...

TO CORRESPONDENTS

—Received S. G. D.; paper from Daily to whom are we indebted for it—Parcels by Empire duly received.

Local and Political Intelligence

The letter-bags brought by the Cambridge from Liverpool on the 23rd of September, arrived in Quebec on Monday morning...

loss to realize, owing to the large stock on hand...

Liverpool Markets: Indian Corn 35 to 37s; Wheat 48 to 50s...

St. Joseph's and her Consort and young family were enjoying the privacy which they have secured...

The Queen would be present at worship there, but the circumstances did not cause any of that excitement...

Her Majesty and Prince Albert attended divine service on Sunday at noon, in Catharine parish church...

The Rev. Mr. Anderson, who is minister of the parish, conducted the services in the form usual in the church of Scotland...

His text was the 35th verse in the 8th chapter of John's Gospel. Peasant girls in pointed cottons...

The Queen and the whole appearance of the congregation was most respectful not merely to the high personages there...

Her Majesty and Prince Albert walked along the narrow lanes leading from the church to the bridge...

The Rev. Mr. O'Brien has just arrived announcing the death of Lord George Bentinck. His lordship left the abbey on foot and unattended...

The King was unsuccessfully engaged in endeavours to form a new ministry. Riots took place at Posen on the 12th ult...

After a brief interval of tranquility, Vienna has again been the scene of disturbances, and democracy has triumphed...

The following statement of the origin of the present differences between this country and Austria is from the London Times:

It had unfortunately happened that in the defence of their ancient rights and national liberties, the Magyars had treated with a contempt bordering on injustice the rights and liberties of their fellow-countrymen of Slavonian origin...

The following letter, dated Jassy, the 3d inst, appears in the Austrian Universal Gazette:

The situation of the principalities is becoming extremely grave. Great Britain has resolved to support the Ottoman Porte against Russia in the negotiations relating to Moldavia and Wallachia...

The cholera continues to spread at Berlin. There have been upwards of 1500 cases since its first appearance.

NEW YORK.—The republican refugee from Baden, Mr. HECHEK, has arrived in the United States: a reception was given him in Tamany Hall...

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duly proclaimed: Louis Bonaparte, 110,752; Achille Fould, 78,891; Bassin, 66,923; Thore, 61,480; Cabot, 64,375; Roger (du Nord), 61,482; Edmund Adam, 54,507; Benjamin Delessert, 49,397; Marshal Bugeaud, 45,590; Emile de Girardin, 26,855. Consequently, Prince Louis Bonaparte and M. de Fould have been declared duly elected.

The following has been adopted as an article of the Constitution: "Every body may freely follow his religion, and shall receive from the State equal protection in the exercise of worship. Ministers of churches now recognised, and hereafter to be recognised by law, have alone right to receive salary from the State."

The Constitutionnel says there is some hesitation as to whether the conferences on the affairs of Italy will be held at Rome or at Geneva. It adds that the Prince of Schwarzenberg is to represent Austria in the conferences, and that the probable representative of France will be M. Drouin de L'Huys, the president of the committee on foreign affairs of the National Assembly.

GERMANY.—The National Assembly of the German Empire, at Frankfurt, has bestowed itself so far better as to pass a vote, by 257 against 236, in favour of carrying into effect the armistice agreed upon between Prussia and Denmark. The Assembly calls upon the central Power to take proper measures for securing the speedy and unimpeded execution of the convention of the 26th August, on the ground of the readiness officially declared by the Danish Government to accede to such a course.

ITALY.—The King of Sardinia arrived at Turin on the 14th; he professed his determination to renew the war; he had 162,000 effective men, and expected to have 145,000 to take the field with, by the time the armistice should expire. If France should be too much occupied with domestic affairs to give him assistance by an auxiliary force, he will probably be glad enough to avail himself of any success, her negotiations may meet with, to get out of his perplexities by some pacification not too humiliating to himself.

It is affirmed, in advices from Paris, that the armistice has been extended to another six weeks; also that no attack shall be made by Austria upon the city of Venice, during the continuance of the armistice.

TUSCANY seems to have been restored to quietness. In Sicily, though the Neapolitan troops have taken Messina, there seems to be determination enough among the people to offer effectual resistance to their progress in subjecting the island afresh to the King of Naples. No news of any interest from Rome.

CONFEDERATION OF SWITZERLAND.—The Diet of Switzerland assembled at Bern on the 3rd ult, for the purpose of declaring the acceptance of the new Federal Constitution. This Constitution was adopted by the vote of 15 cantons containing an aggregate population of 1,593,317 souls, against 5 cantons, containing a population of 177,653, which voted against it. The canton of Tessino, with a population of 113,923 souls, has given no vote on the question.

The new council will consist of 111 members distributed as follows:—Berne, 20; Zurich, 12; Lucerne, 6; Uri, 1; Schwyz, 2; Upper and Lower Valais; Glaris and Zug, 1 each; Basle-city, 1 canton, 2; Fribourg 5; Soleure, 3; Schaffhausen, 2; Appenzel, 3; Thurgau and Valais, 4 each; Tessino, 6; Neuchâtel and Geneva, 3 each; Argau and Aargau, 9 each.

RUSSIA.—The army has been considerably increased by the addition of 210,000 men of the reserve. The Emperor Nicolas has instructed his envoy in England to support the indissoluble union of Schleswig with Denmark at the conference about to be held on the subject in London.

TRUKY AND THE PRINCIPALITIES.—Letters from Constantinople of the 31st of August state that Ibrahim Pacha had arrived at the court of the Sublime Porte for the express purpose of being invested with the sovereignty of Egypt by his Sultan; his father, Mehemet Ali, having become childless. The cholera continued to rage in Constantinople. A fresh configuration in Galata had consumed upwards of 200 houses.

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THE CHOLERA.—A letter from Paris, dated Monday evening, says:—Yesterday and to-day several cases have appeared, which are said to have all the symptoms of Asiatic cholera, but in a mild stage.

LETTERS FROM SMOYNA OF THE 2d INSTANT state that the cholera was making great ravages, but it was hoped that it had passed its culminating point. Number of deaths decreasing.

THE CHOLERA continues to spread at Berlin. There have been upwards of 1500 cases since its first appearance.

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that, in the presence of the formidable dangers which surrounded them, the Ministers of the Crown might soon have occasion to call upon the House to name a Dictator, invested with unlimited powers, to save the country. But he announced that they were prepared to recommend a last appeal to the Imperial Government, before they resorted to a measure which might be construed into a declaration of independence.

A deputation was accordingly named, consisting of 150 magnates and deputies, who proceeded to Vienna to demand the fulfilment of the royal promise of Ferdinand V. to come at once amongst his Hungarian subjects, and to require the immediate promulgation of those military and financial laws which are indispensable to rescue the Hungarian nation from the perilous position in which it stands.

This deputation was to enter into no protracted discussions with the Imperial Ministers, but to give in its demands in the form of an ultimatum, and if no favourable answer was given to it within twenty-four hours they were to return to Pesh to advise on the measures to be taken by the Hungarian nation to relieve its own necessities.

The Austrian Government, seemingly relying on the diversion made in its favour by the Croatian attack upon the Magyars, treated this deputation coldly, and they returned without any satisfaction. The Emperor has addressed a letter to Baron Jellachich, the leader of the Croats, in which he revokes a former suspension of the Baron from his command, acknowledges that he had erred in mistaking the Baron's intentions, and admits the course pursued by him to furnish "undeniable proofs of fidelity and attachment to the reigning dynasty."

He exhorts him "to labour for the maintenance of the integrity of the Crown and for the salutary development of the co-states of the kingdom of Hungary."

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tion from the Board of Directors of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad on the 14th instant; I am directed by his Lordship to inform you, that 'with respect to the power of Her Majesty's Government, without the authority of Parliament, to grant to the promoters of that undertaking any pecuniary assistance either directly or indirectly, and although his Lordship cannot encourage the expectation, that even when parliament re-assembles, her Majesty's Government would feel themselves justified in recommending that such assistance should be granted, since, by doing so, applications of the same nature from the various British colonies would be encouraged to an indefinite amount, he has great pleasure in so far complying with the request made of him by the deputation as to communicate to you in writing the opinion he has formed of the undertaking. I am accordingly directed to inform you, that in Lord Grey's judgment, the projected railway has been judiciously planned, and is likely, if completed, to prove of great national importance, and also that there appears to him to be no reasonable ground for doubting that the resources of New Brunswick are far more than sufficient to enable that province to fulfil the guarantee given by the Legislature for payment of the interest on the capital of the company; or that both the Legislature and people of the province will respect the engagements into which they have entered. Lord Grey considers the inhabitants of British America to be entitled by all their past conduct to be relied upon for a punctual discharge of the obligations which they have contracted.

"This must, however, be regarded merely as an expression of Lord Grey's opinion, and it must be distinctly understood by those persons in this country who may take shares in the undertaking, that Her Majesty's Government cannot become in any degree responsible for the fulfilment of the expectations by which they have been induced to do so.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, HERMAN MERIVALE, "W. Bridges Esq."

EMIGRATION OF FRENCH CANADIANS.—Yesterday ascertained a fact of much importance, and which we believe to have met with but slight attention from the press. We allude to the increased emigration to the States of the French Canadian population. Last night on board the Montreal, there were one hundred Canadians on their road to Chicago, former residents of the parishes below Quebec, who had sold their property, and with the produce of the sale were emigrating westward with their household chattels. From inquiries made we have ascertained that this emigration has been for some time past active and numerous, followed up, by families not only from the settlements on the St. Lawrence to the eastward of the city, but others in the immediate neighbourhood and to the westward of Quebec.

A feature in this movement is of infinite moment, as proving a systematized scheme among the Canadians to try their lot in another land, and among a people unacquainted with their language, their habits, and their peculiar predilections, a people trained in a different school of politics, and hostile to the form of government under which these emigrants and their forefathers have lived; it is that pioneers have been sent on before to obtain information respecting the "land of promise" to which they destined themselves, and that upon the report of these avant-couriers the abandonment of home and their native land has taken place. By these individuals samples of the products of the place visited have been brought thither, in proof of its desirability; nay, even the soil itself has undergone examination in Canada, by the intending emigrants; this latter fact has occurred lately at Pointe aux Trembles.

The statements we have made are undeniable, and they furnish food for serious reflection. Is it that the burdens and oppressive exactions incident to the feudal tenure have at last proved too onerous for their victims to endure; is it that the parishes in which this deflection has taken place are overpopulated; is it that the climate to which they have been invited from the cradle, and under which they have toiled, has at last overmastered their industry; or is it that a newly awakened spirit of adventure, or of enterprize, has stimulated them to repair to the land of the stranger where "no institutions, notre langue et nos lois" will neither be tolerated nor respected, or what are the causes of this sudden growing movement?

Perhaps some of our French Canadian contemporaries, possessing better sources of information on the subject, will consider the question, and account for it. It is one eminently meriting their inquiry.—Mercury.

GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE. FIRES IN 1815.—At the Special Meeting, held in conformity with advertisement, on the 9th instant, the Hon. L. Massue in the chair, there was an equal division of 9 against 9 on the motion.

"That the Resolution adopted at the Meeting of the 22nd Sept. last, on motion of Mr. Ross as amended by a motion of amendment by Mr. Glackemeyer, be rescinded."

The Chairman having given his casting vote in the affirmative, the motion was carried, and the Resolution of the 22nd is thereby rescinded.

CITY COUNCIL.—From the Morning Chronicle, which gives in detail the proceedings at the meeting last Friday, we learn that it was resolved, "That His Worship the Mayor be authorised to enter into an arrangement with the Gas Company for the lighting of the Hall, Wardrobe, City Clerk's Office, passage and Road Surveyor's Office by the Corporation as public offices, &c."

THE WESTERN MAIL, from Montreal on Monday did not arrive at this port till yesterday morning, the steamer Quebec, which brought it, having met with an accident which detained her at Sorel.

The Quarantine Establishment at Grosso Isle has been closed for the season, 7 patients only remaining, who were transferred to the Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospital.

SHIPPING.—The number of vessels arrived in this harbour since our last is 22 among which:—Bark: Cashmere, Paton, Glasgow, general cargo; 8 schooners and passengers.

Bark: Cleopatra, Gwynne, North Shields, J. E. Oliver; gen. cargo.

ST. ANDREWS AND QUEBEC RAILWAY.—The annexed letter has been received by the directors of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railway, from the Colonial-office, respecting that undertaking:—

"Downing-street, Sept. 18.

"Sir,—Referring to what passed, at the interview which Lord Grey granted to the deputation from the Board of Directors of the St. Andrews and Quebec Railroad on the 14th instant; I am directed by his Lordship to inform you, that 'with respect to the power of Her Majesty's Government, without the authority of Parliament, to grant to the promoters of that undertaking any pecuniary assistance either directly or indirectly, and although his Lordship cannot encourage the expectation, that even when parliament re-assembles, her Majesty's Government would feel themselves justified in recommending that such assistance should be granted, since, by doing so, applications of the same nature from the various British colonies would be encouraged to an indefinite amount, he has great pleasure in so far complying with the request made of him by the deputation as to communicate to you in writing the opinion he has formed of the undertaking. I am accordingly directed to inform you, that in Lord Grey's judgment, the projected railway has been judiciously planned, and is likely, if completed, to prove of great national importance, and also that there appears to him to be no reasonable ground for doubting that the resources of New Brunswick are far more than sufficient to enable that province to fulfil the guarantee given by the Legislature for payment of the interest on the capital of the company; or that both the Legislature and people of the province will respect the engagements into which they have entered. Lord Grey considers the inhabitants of British America to be entitled by all their past conduct to be relied upon for a punctual discharge of the obligations which they have contracted.

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I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, HERMAN MERIVALE, "W. Bridges Esq."

EMIGRATION OF FRENCH CANADIANS.—Yesterday ascertained a fact of much importance, and which we believe to have met with but slight attention from the press. We allude to the increased emigration to the States of the French Canadian population. Last night on board the Montreal, there were one hundred Canadians on their road to Chicago, former residents of the parishes below Quebec, who had sold their property, and with the produce of the sale were emigrating westward with their household chattels. From inquiries made we have ascertained that this emigration has been for some time past active and numerous, followed up, by families not only from the settlements on the St. Lawrence to the eastward of the city, but others in the immediate neighbourhood and to the westward of Quebec.

A feature in this movement is of infinite moment, as proving a systematized scheme among the Canadians to try their lot in another land, and among a people unacquainted with their language, their habits, and their peculiar predilections, a people trained in a different school of politics, and hostile to the form of government under which these emigrants and their forefathers have lived; it is that pioneers have been sent on before to obtain information respecting the "land of promise" to which they destined themselves, and that upon the report of these avant-couriers the abandonment of home and their native land has taken place. By these individuals samples of the products of the place visited have been brought thither, in proof of its desirability; nay, even the soil itself has undergone examination in Canada, by the intending emigrants; this latter fact has occurred lately at Pointe aux Trembles.

The statements we have made are undeniable, and they furnish food for serious reflection. Is it that the burdens and oppressive exactions incident to the feudal tenure have at last proved too onerous for their victims to endure; is it that the parishes in which this deflection has taken place are overpopulated; is it that the climate to which they have been invited from the cradle, and under which they have toiled, has at last overmastered their industry; or is it that a newly awakened spirit of adventure, or of enterprize, has stimulated them to repair to the land of the stranger where "no institutions, notre langue et nos lois" will neither be tolerated nor respected, or what are the causes of this sudden growing movement?

Perhaps some of our French Canadian contemporaries, possessing better sources of information on the subject, will consider the question, and account for it. It is one eminently meriting their inquiry.—Mercury.

GENERAL RELIEF COMMITTEE. FIRES IN 1815.—At the Special Meeting, held in conformity with advertisement, on the 9th instant, the Hon. L. Massue in the chair, there was an equal division of 9 against 9 on the motion.

"That the Resolution adopted at the Meeting of the 22nd Sept. last, on motion of Mr. Ross as amended by a motion of amendment by Mr. Glackemeyer, be rescinded."

The Chairman having given his casting vote in the affirmative, the motion was carried, and the Resolution of the 22nd is thereby rescinded.

MARRIED. At Kingston, on the 3rd inst., ARCHIBALD HAMILL, Esq., to AUGUSTA CAROLINE JANE DE BLAQUIERE, daughter of the Hon. P. B. DE BLAQUIERE.

At Halifax, on Tuesday the 10th ult., Major WILLIAM ROBINSON, Royal Engineers, to ELLEN MARY, second daughter of J. W. NETTING, Esq.

DIED. On Tuesday evening, after a short illness, MARY MULLA, eldest daughter of Mr. BENJAMIN COLE Auctioneer and Broker. At St. John's, Newfoundland, 3d ult., AMOS LEFFER, Esq., Assistant Commissary General to Her Majesty's Forces at that station, aged 49 years. On Tuesday, 29th ult., on board the Chief Justice, Colonel DE LATRE, of Niagara, Father-in-law of the Hon. Mr. Justice Sullivan. On Tuesday, 3d inst., aged 4 years, FRANCES EVELING, daughter of Major SYMONS, Royal Artillery. At Guilford, Surrey, on the 21st ult., Mr. CHAS. MORTON BROCKLESBY, of this city, aged 33 years.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THURSDAY, 19th OCTOBER. PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received to SEVEN o'clock, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M.

BAZAAR OF THE GOSPEL AND SOCIETY. THE Public are respectfully informed that a BAZAAR of the above Society, will be held at the ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 25th and 26th instants. The Bazaar will commence each day at ONE o'clock. DONATIONS may be sent to the following Ladies:— Mrs. SCHAW, Mrs. TEMPLE, Mrs. GATES, Mrs. PENNEY, Mrs. WORTH, Mrs. JOHN ROSS, Mrs. S. NEWTON, Mrs. JAMES SWELL, E. C. M. BURTON, Secy. Quebec, 12th Oct., 1815.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE OF ST. MAURICE AND THREE RIVERS IRON WARES. THE ABOVE SALE will take place at the Warehouse of the Agents, Messrs. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, on FRIDAY, the TWENTIETH OCTOBER, at TWO o'clock:—

100 36-inch Double Stoves, 100 30 " do. do. do. 15 36 " do. do. do. 10 31 " do. do. do. 25 30 " do. do. do. 10 27 " do. do. do. 10 24 " do. do. do. 10 21 " do. do. do. 89 Fancy Stoves, assorted, 12 Premium Cooking Stoves, 25 Stove Stands, 300 Sugar Kettles and Coolers, 20 Cauldron Kettles, 603 Camp Ovens, 50 Bake Pans. —ALSO—

Cribble Wheels, Ash Pans, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans (English Pattern,) Pipe Holets. —AND— 6 Tons Horse Shoe-Iron, 2 Do. Assorted Iron, 4 Do. Axe Iron, 3 Do. Plough Moulds. TERMS VERY LIBERAL—to be made known at the time of Sale. Quebec, 12th Oct., 1815.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL. MR. PAXMAN (from England) respectfully announces to the inhabitants of Quebec and its vicinity, his intention to receive Young Gentlemen as Daily Pupils, who will be carefully instructed in the Greek and Roman Classics, and in every department of useful knowledge. Mr. P. will be happy to give private Lessons, if required. He can produce the highest testimonials as to character and qualifications. —TERMS MODERATE.— 4, D'Aiguillon Street, St. John's Suburbs, Quebec, 5th Oct., 1815.

ON SALE. WINDOW GLASS, in Half-Facts, assorted sizes, 6 1/2 x 7 1/2, to 30 x 40, Best English Fire Bricks. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, May 24th, 1815.

ENGLISH CHEESE, PER OZON QUEBEC. CHEDDAR, BERKELEY, QUEEN'S ARMS, TRUCKLES and PINES. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: RIGGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE, Chain Cables and Anchors. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1815.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: TIN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron, Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Sheet Copper, Iron Wire, Sad Irons, Scythes and Sickles, Spades and Shovels, Masses and Clout Nails, Horse Nails. Diamond Deck Spikes. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1815.

WHITING FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, in Packages of 2 Cwt. C. & W. WURTELE, Quebec, 6th September, 1815.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF THE Church Society, AT MRS. WATSON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET, MONTREAL. WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTAMENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE. Montreal, May 26, 1815.

RECEIVING FOR SALE PATENT SHOT, assorted, Sheet Lead, Dry Red and White Lead, Paints, assorted colours, Red Ochre, Rose Pink, Putty, in bladders, Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1815.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 21st August, 1817. CAPITAL, £50,000. HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADDLER, SOLICITORS. PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE UPON LIVES and to transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivships and Endowments. In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivships or Endowments for a smaller present

South's Corner.

THE BLIND LETTER CARRIER.

The short story I intend to write is taken from the "Guida del Elocutore." [Teacher's guide.] a small pamphlet published monthly by some good men in Italy for the instruction of the deaf-mute.

It is a true story, and the hero I believe still lives near Coli, a retired town among the mountains in Tuscany. He is a poor man, and has been blind from childhood; but, nevertheless, performs the office of a carrier, from his native town to another, at a short distance.

WONDERS IN FAMILIAR THINGS. There is inconsistency and something of the child's propensities still in mankind. A piece of mechanism, as a watch, a barometer, or a dial, will fix attention—a man will make journeys to see an engine stamp a coin, or turn a block; yet the organs through which he has a thousand sources of enjoyment, and which are in themselves more exquisite in design and more curious both in combination and in mechanism, do not enter into his thoughts; and if he admire a living action, that admiration will probably be more excited by what is unusual and monstrous, than by what is natural and perfectly adjusted to its office.

don't get it, there's store of places just as good to the fore; or if he's turned out, he needn't want a shelter to go to. But the place that we're depending on for our refuge to engage for us when we leave this world.

Sabbath-breakers began to consider that the practice was a grievous oppression. A few recreant traders, they said, compelled all their fellow-traders to compete with them in Sunday traffic, or else give up business. The consequence was that the body of traders were in turn compelled to oppress their assistants, apprentices and salesmen, to the number of upwards of 20,000 persons in the districts referred to; and all this grievous bondage, without rest or cessation, failed after all to secure additional profit.

have been fitted and lighted seawards with plate-glass, the front being made to rise and fall similar to the movable roofs of carriages, to shade from the sun or protect from rain. The Royal entrance to the cabins is near the Miller, and lighted on all sides upon deck with plate-glass windows, and it contains a table with cushioned seats for resting upon, and well adapted for shelter in unfavourable weather.

Mutual Life Assurance

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

REED & BEAKINS, Cabinet Makers,

ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL. FOR SALE. At the Bank Store of G. STANLEY, No. 1, St. Jean Street, Quebec.

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 Berean,

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