

The Verger, with his staff.
THE BISHOP.
 As soon as the procession reached the rails of the Communion-table, at the upper end of the Church, the sexton, choristers, Verger, and Church Clerk filed off in the rear of the pulpit, and proceeded to their respective places in the Church. The Bishop and Clergy passed within the rails, where the Chair of Ceremony was placed at the north side of the altar. The Royal Mandate under the Great Seal, directing the Archbishop of Canterbury to consecrate the Honorable and Reverend Charles James Stewart, D. D. to the Bishopric of Quebec, was read by His Lordship's Chaplain, the Seal being supported by the Reverend S. J. Mountain, from Upper Canada, acting for the occasion. An Oath was then administered to His Lordship by the Archdeacon, relating to his faithful Government and Guardianship of the Establishment of the Cathedral Church, (the ordinary powers of a Dean and Chapter being in this instance, in a great measure vested in the Bishop.) The Archdeacon then conducted His Lordship to the Throne or Episcopal Seat.

The Bishop afterwards read the Communion Service, and discharged the principal part in the solemn administration of the Sacrament.

The Lord Bishop of Quebec received on Thursday morning the Address of the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Quebec. The resident Clergy of the City, with such of the Clergy Reserve Corporation as were in attendance upon the annual meeting, waited on this occasion, in their full robes upon his Lordship, who received them in the same manner, attended by his domestic Chaplain and Secretary, the Reverend Crosbie Morgell, and by the Reverend S. J. Mountain, nephew of the late Bishop, whom his Lordship with his accustomed delicacy and kindness, has appointed, since his arrival, as one of his Chaplains.—a gentleman too well known in this parish, of which his health obliged him some years ago to resign the charge, to make the slightest remark necessary with respect to his title to this unsolicited compliment.

The Address, which was read by the Archdeacon, is as follows:

To the Honorable and Right Reverend Father in God, CHARLES JAMES, Lord Bishop of Quebec, &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD,
 We the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Lower Canada, beg leave most respectfully and most cordially to felicitate Your Lordship upon your recent appointment to the See of Quebec, vacated by the death of our late revered Diocesan—an appointment which we regard as singularly auspicious for those sacred interests which we have at heart, and which it is the business of our lives to promote.

Your Lordship, as it is not for us to inform you, enters upon a field of fair promise in itself, and one which affords ample scope for the utmost exertions of a far more numerous body of Clergy than are now placed under your jurisdiction, and the employment of far greater resources than lie at your command; for altho' our number (in the whole Diocese) during the occupation of the See by your Lordship's predecessor was increased from 9 to 53, the supply has kept no pace whatever with the demand on the part of the people for Clergy of our Church. But we feel, my Lord, that while "it is not for us to know the times and the seasons which the Father hath put in his own power," we are entitled on behalf of our Zion, to hope for some advantages in the propagation of Religion, which hitherto we have but imperfectly and impartially enjoyed. Altho' agreeably to that characteristic principal of our Institutions at

the seat of Empire, by which, as becometh a Christian State, our Kings are made the "nursing fathers" of the Church, His late Majesty,—having previously secured to the prior occupants of the soil, who, in this division of your Lordship's Diocese are the great body of the people, the full and unfettered enjoyment of their own religion, and provided for its legal support,—was pleased to constitute these two Provinces a Diocese forming a regular portion of the English establishment and connected with the Archbishopric of Canterbury "in the same manner" as any Bishopric within the Province of Canterbury in Eng.;—And although provision is made by law, not only for the sufficient support of a Protestant Church but expressly for the foundation and endowment of that Church, according to the establishment of the Church of England; yet, from a variety of causes, your Lordship finds us, under some points of view, still in a state of depression—wanting that complete establishment and effective condition which these measures were intended to convey to us. Our Clergy, with a very few exceptions, are merely upon the footing of missionaries, chargeable upon the bounty of a benevolent society at home, and the youths among us who aspire to the service of the Gospel are debarred from all benefit of Academic and Collegiate Institutions. It is, under the divine blessing, to the influence and exertions of your Lordship, that we now look for the prospect of being raised gradually to a more efficient footing. We would hope that it may be reserved for your Lordship to carry us on to that improved state of things, as yet lying only in the land of promise, which your venerable predecessor, the first leader of this our Israel in the wilderness, laboured hard to attain, but was permitted only to contemplate from afar. But we desire to assure your Lordship, that whatever may be ordained by Providence, with respect to the inferior consideration of our external prosperity, it is our first hope and prayer that acting under your own auspices, and confiding in a higher protection, we may become instrumental to the SALVATION of the souls committed to us, and approve ourselves as faithful labourers who have put their hands to the plough and will never, never look back.

It would as ill become us my Lord to approach you with the language of adulation, as it would be offensive to your Lordship to receive it.—But we cannot forbear from saying, and we are sure that the declaration will be supported by the voice of the country at large, that the eminent services which you have rendered to religion, the distinguished example of your unwearied zeal, the intimate and extensive local experience which you have acquired, (particularly in your late office of visiting missionary,) and the respect and high regard attached to your name among all classes of the community—constituted altogether a claim to the charge of this Diocese, the recognition of which on the part of H. M. Government, was the subject before hand of universal anticipation, as it is now of universal satisfaction.

You came to this country my Lord with no such views and anticipations on your own part. You came as a simple Missionary, and seated yourself in a remote retirement, with views indeed of an exalted character, but not fixed upon any earthly object. You left houses and brethren, and sisters and lands— you left your country, your home, your high connections, your prospects of preferment, FOR THE KINGDOM OF GOD'S SAKE, and in imitation of the great "Shepherd and Bishop of our souls," you have in every sense of the words "gone about doing good." We fervently pray that you may receive in the more arduous—and elevated post to which you are now called, what we are sure that

you have already experienced in an inferior field of duty, " manifold more " happiness " in this present time " than those which you sacrificed, or than any earthly blessings could have afforded you, and that " in the world to come " you may have " EVERLASTING LIFE."

Signed by G. J. Mountain, D. D. Archdeacon of Quebec, and the Clergy of the Diocese.

His Lordship was pleased to reply in the following terms:—

QUEBEC, June 8, 1826.
 To the Archdeacon and the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Quebec.

Mr. Archdeacon and Reverend Clergy,
 Accept my best acknowledgements for your Address. I thank you for the kind expressions of regard which it contains, and for the affectionate manner in which you have received me.

The interest invariably taken by the late Bishop in every thing that could promote the welfare of the Church in Canada, animates me to follow his steps; and his increase during the time of his incumbency encourages me to hope for a like success.

That the number of our Clergy is quite inadequate to supply the spiritual wants of those who desire to benefit by their ministry in these Provinces, is well known, and must be a source of sincere regret to us all, and to every advocate and well wisher of that Holy Religion established amongst us upon the rock of recorded apostolic truth, and fostered by the bounty and protection of His late Majesty and our present Gracious Sovereign.

The provision made for the Clergy of this Diocese in the lands granted for that purpose by His Majesty's Government is such, as may reasonably be expected to relieve, at some future time, the funds of the liberal society which now supports them. These lands are at present, however, very unproductive, and it is to be lamented are likely to continue so for many years.

To a similar cause also, the deficiency of our means, may be traced, the want we labour under of institutions for theological education. We must still, therefore, look to the benevolence of the venerable society for the propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. But we must at the same time remember that its funds are low, and have of late been much diminished in consequence of its operations being now upon a more enlarged scale than formerly.

In a Diocese so extensive, as that to which I have succeeded, much of my time must necessarily be devoted to distant visitations, but as my residence will be for part of the year in this Archdeaconry, the communications between you, my Reverend Brethren, and myself, will, I trust, be frequent and contribute to our mutual usefulness in the great cause in which we are engaged.

I am happy to renew the pledge which I have already in the most solemn manner given, at my consecration, to exert every effort in my power for the promotion of true religion and piety in the land. The further augmentation, and a permanent provision for the decent maintenance of the clergy, I shall ever have deeply at heart.

My prayer continually to ALMIGHTY GOD is, that the Lord of the harvest will send forth more labourers into his harvest—and that the work of those already called, may be found worthy of good and faithful servants.

Hopeful in the co-operation of your prayers and services, and in the blessing of ALMIGHTY GOD upon our united labours, I faithfully look forward to an increase to our Church, and to our joint reward to come and eternity, through our LORD and SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST.

C. J. Quebec.

FREDERICTON, (N. B.)
 TUESDAY, 14TH Nov. 1826.
 Alms House and Work House.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE WEEK,
 GEO. F. STREET, Esq.
SAVINGS BANK.
 TRUSTEES NEXT WEEK,
 HENRY G. CLOPPER, ESQ.
 JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.
 GEORGE MINCHIN, ESQ.
 Amount deposited Yesterday, £13:10

[P. S. to the Gazette.]

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor will transact Public Business, between the hours of ten o'clock and one o'clock, on the following days only:

Tuesdays,
 Thursdays, and
 Saturdays, in each week.

And although His Excellency will be accessible on the other days in the week, to persons coming from a distance, or when business is of an urgent or pressing nature; yet it is His Excellency's desire, that the routine of Public-Business should be confined to the above mentioned days and hours.

Fredericton, 14th Nov. 1826.

THE LATE HARVEST.

We are happy to observe that the Crops this Season throughout the Parish of Douglas, have been (generally speaking) exceedingly good. A greater abundance of Indian Corn has been produced than for many years previous. The Wheat has turned out very good, and there have been great crops of Oats Potatoes good, and in great plenty, and Buckwheat also good in general. In Woodstock and the adjacent parishes, the crops are beautiful beyond precedent. Several Farmers have housed upwards of five hundred bushels of Wheat, and in one instance, on Mr. CONLIFFE'S Farm in Woodstock, persons we are informed have offered to thrash and clean his Wheat for him, and return him one thousand bushels, retaining the overplus for their trouble—which was declined. Mr. CONLIFFE has also five hundred bushels of Indian Corn. He had one field of thirty Acres in Wheat, and another of seventeen acres in Corn, and next year we understand he will have seventy Acres in Wheat. Surely this is a good exchange for that most demoralizing of all employments, Lumbering, which enriches only a few, at the expense and ruin of many an honest sober man. The Hay it appears is the only article that can be said in any degree to have failed; but even that will not be very materially felt, the after-feed having been so unusually abundant, and the demand for Hay having so much diminished in consequence of the temporary cessation of the Timber business. The price of Hay therefore cannot be expected to take any considerable rise, since, though the supply may be less than last year, the wants are lessened also. On the whole the Farmers at large in this Province have great cause to be thankful for their late bountiful supplies.

SUMMARY.

The Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, in his late visit to this Province, consecrated in all nineteen Churches; and at twenty-four Confirmations, confirmed seventeen hundred and twenty persons. With the general state of the Churches throughout this Province His Lordship has expressed his gratification in the highest terms, and was also much pleased with the state of the Madras Schools in it. Sir WALTER SCOTT, having sold his house in Edinburgh, and almost every thing that could be turned into money, is now said to be living in lodgings, and working hard. Independent of the Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, which he has been long engaged upon, it is stated that he writes for any Periodical Publication of which the principles agree with his own. He has declared that he will pay every farthing he owes; and will not listen to one word of a composition with his Creditors. This is both honorable and worthy of imitation.

It is now generally believed that His Majesty's Post Office packet Francis Freeling with all her crew and passengers have perished at sea.

The town of Ostend has been thrown into the most disorder and alarm by the blowing up of the Arsenal on the 19th of September last. 30 persons have lost their lives, and as many more have been dreadfully mutilated. The first shock of the explosion is said to have spread horror, consternation, and despair over the face of the whole town. The people fled to the fields in every direction, totally regardless of their friends and property, every person seeking the preservation of his own life.—Almost every house was unroofed, and every particle of building, yawning spiced and was scattered