If we add to these about 15,000 Samaritans, ing no one to counsel or advise her, the unforthe calculation in round numbers will be

May we not naturally conceive, that a people thus preserved without advance or retrocession; dispersed, yet combined; broken, yet firm; without a country, yet dwellers in all; every where insulted, yet every where influential; without a nation, yet united as no nation ever was before or since—has not been appointed to offer this extraordinary contradiction to the common laws of society, and even the common progress of nature, without a cause, and that cause one of final benevolence, universal good, and divine grandeur?—Blackwood's Magazine.

Not only from isolated predictions, but from the general tenor of the prophecies relating to the latter periods of the Church, may it be clearly deduced, that the conversion of Israel is to be the first-fruits of that magnificent harvest which is ultimately to be gathered from the whole earth. The exaltation of Zion shall be the elevation of a standard, to which all nations shall flow together. When the Lord shall arise upon her, the Gentiles shall come to her light, and kings to the brightness of her rising. Her redemption is, therefore, the hinge on which revolve the destinies of the hinge on which revolve the destinies of the hinge on which revolve the destinies of the human race. We may glean many rich clusters before her deliverance; but not till then shall the full vintage be gathered. It is an incontrovertible fact, that since the Jewish champions of the cross were wholly withdrawn from the Christian host, comparatively circumscribed and insignificant have been the conquests of the Church. It was conclusively argued, on an occasion kindred to the present a distinguished expositor of prophecy that there has been nothing deserving the name of national conversion since the earlier triumphs of Christianity. Does not history thus appear to give her testimony in support of that interpretation of prophecy which we have been advocating? And even judging, according to the operation of secondary causes, it is not difficult to conceive that the restoration, conversion, and exaltation of Israel must exert a mighty, an overpowering influence on the kingdoms of the world. An accomplishment of prophecy so stupendous, a miraculous interposition so universal, must arouse the most insensible, arrest the most heedless, and stagger the most sceptical.-Sermon by the Rev. Hugh Stowell.

GOODNESS OF THE DEITY,

DISPLAYED IN THE BEAUTY OF CREATION.

Were all the interesting diversities of form and colour to disappear, how un-tilities. sightly, dull, and wearisome would be the aspect of the world! The pleasures conveyed to us by the endless varieties with which these sources of beauty are of course, and exist so much without in-termission, that we scarcely think either and disturbance which might are appreciate to Unitadelphia disturbance which might are appreciated to Unitadelphia gistrates and other civil authorities to suppress any disturbance which might are appreciated to Unitadelphia of their nature, their number, or the following summary will give an idea of the great proportion which they occupy in extent and duration of the riots. the whole mass of our enjoyment. But were an inhabitant of this country to be removed from its delightful scenery, to the midst of an Arabian desert, a boundless expanse of sand, a waste spread with uniform desolation, enlivened by the murmur of no stream, and cheered by the beauty of no verdure; although he might live in a palace, and riot in splendour and luxury, he would, I think, find life a dull, wearisome, melancholy round of existence: and amid all his gratification, would sigh for the hills and valleys of his native land, the brooks and rivers, the living lustre of the spring, and the rich brilliancy and grandeur of the landscape, and the magnificence of the sky, sun, moon, and stars, enter more extensively into the enjoyments of mankind, than we, perhaps, ever think, or can possibly apprehend without frequent and extensive investigation.

This beauty and splendour of the objects around us, it is ever to be remembered, is not necessary to their existence, nor to what we commonly intend by their usefulness. It is therefore to be regarded as a source of pleasure gratuitously superinduced, upon the general nature of the objects themselves; and in this light, as a testimony of the divine goodness, peculiarly affecting .--- Dwight.

The offering up of Isaac by Abraham, furnishes us with many useful reflections. God though justly entitled to require the life of Isaac, was pleased to appoint and accept a substitute; in like manner are we delivered from deserved wrath by a heavenly substitute, even the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sins of the world. Abraham's prompt obedience to the commandments of God, teaches us to sit loosely to all earthly enjoyments, the most innocent of which, becomes sin to us, the moment it usurps that place in our affections, which God alone should occupy. The command to Abraham to offer up his son may be considered as given to all parents, who should Peresent their children as offerings to the Lord. This is to be done not merely by a few formal observances, however proper in themselves, nor by words and precepts, however excellent but by a decidedly plous education calculated, under the Divine blessing, to produce in their hearts and lives that principle and practice of holiness, without which no man can see the

POSITION OF THE COLOURED RACE IN THE REPUBLICAN STATE OF VIRGINIA .- Some time during last summer, a coloured girl, born free, only 14 years old, and a resident of the adjoining Town of Manchester, paid a visit to a friend in this city. Either through choice or necessity, she remained all night on this side of the river, without, however, the smallest intention of becoming a resident. During the night she was arrested by the police, and not having her free papers was lodged in jail. Being perfectly ignorant of the law, and hav-

Isman lx 3.

tunate creature was detained in jail 45 days. and then, by order of court sold for jail fees She was sold for the period of 45 years, to pay the sum of \$45—was purchased by a Negro Trader, and carried into captivity in a strange land, where she was sold again. We are informed that she is, if alive, at this moment in Louisiana. We do not recollect any case of oppression of the helpless, that ever wrought

more powerfully on our feelings.

Our Legislators will no doubt be astonished to learn that this glaring oppression of a poor and helpless fellow creature, was strictly legal. Not a form of law was neglected throughout the whole proceeding. The girl had not her free papers; she was therefore legally liable to arrest—she had no friend to interfere in her behalf; and of course, had no opportunity to prove her free birth—she had no money to pay her jail-fees; and, therefore, it was strictly within the letter of the law to sell her. It is probable that she would not have brought the amount of her expenses, had she been sold for a less period than she was; consequently it was necessary to sell her as she was. It is to the Statute Book alone, that we are to look for a justification of this enormous injustice.—Richmond Whig.

Political and Mocal Intelligence,

RIOTS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The American ournals are filled with details of a fearful riot which has lately occured in Philadelphia, and which has been attended with a melancholy loss of life and destruction of property. The origin of the trouble seems to have been as follows.

A political party has lately been formed in the United States with the title of Native Americans, for the purpose of checking the increasing influence of foreigners and especially the Roman Catholic Irish at the popular elections. The principle of the party is to admit none to office but native-born citizens. This party were lately holding a meeting in Philadelphia, where they were disturbed and attacked by the Irish; they of course defended themselves; great outrages were committed on both sides, and for three or four days, the whole city appears to have been in the possession of a lawless and savage mob. Several of the Roman Catholic churches were threatened with attack, and at the last accounts two had been burnt : St. Michael's and St. Agustine's besides about thirty other buildings destroyed by the rioters. The volunteer military companies were ordered out to suppress the disturbance and had been partially successful, but it was feared that there would be a renewal of hos-

American papers received yesterday give intelligence from Philadelphia up to the 10th inst. at which period quiet had been restored by the presence of the military. The Gover-nor of the State had repaired to Philadelphia

Numbers of persons killed. . . . 14

wounded. . . . 39

buildings destroyed about sixty, among which are two churches, one seminary and the dwelling houses of two

In consequence of the demise of Lord Abinger, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, Sir Frederick Pollock, holding the office of Attorney General, succeeds to the vacant seat on the Judges Bench, according to the established custom. By the same custom, the Solicitor General, Sir William Follett, becomes Attorney General. For the office of Solicitor General, claims existed on the part living lustre of the spring, and the rich of Mr. Thesiger and Mr. Fitzroy Kelly; glories of the autumn. The ever-varying the former learned gentleman has the appointment.

At a Privy Council held at Buckingh am Palace, the newly appointed Lord Chief Baron, and also John Hope Esquire, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, were sworn of Her-Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council.

The Right Ifon. William Earl of Lonsdale istomary oaths, the same being appointed Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland.

The Revenue accounts, made up to the 5th instant, show a gratifying state of progression in the national resources, and correspondingly, in the national comforts. During the year, the increase on the customs is £658,355; on the ncrease on the customs is £058,355; on the quarter, £384,910. The Excise has increased during the year, £474,607; during the quarter, £85,316. The Income Tax during the year has produced £5,356,887, whereas Sir Robert Peel originally calculated it at three millions. The total increase on the year is nearly four millions and a half! All this is encouraging, and induces people to look for a reduction in tea, coffee, sugar, and we know not how many other duties. The monster public is on the qui vive for the Chancellor's budget, and some great boons, contingent on this sud-

den influx of prosperity, are anticipated.

The proposed grant this year to the Irish National Board of Education is £72,000, being an ncrease for the year of £22,000.

The average amount of promissory notes in circulation during the four weeks ending the 30th ult., was £37,953,893, namely England, 29,326,009; Ireland,£5,997,172; Scotland,£2,610,712. Bullion in the Bank of England, £16,322,000.

INDIA.—The intelligence brought by this mail from the east is of the most satisfactory character. Peace and tranquillity prevailed throughout the whole of the British possessions in India. The affairs of Gwalior had been finally arranged to the satisfaction of the Governor General. The young Sovereign had been formally installed, on the 20th of January in the presence of Lord Ellenborough, the Commander-in-Chief, and all the military and

civil authorities.

CHINA.—The accounts from China are as favourable as those from India, and universal seace also reigns in that quarter. We regret o state, however, that the massacre of three Catholic Bishops, with seventy Christians, at Corea, is confirmed. They were all beheaded, and about 180 more were said to have been

strangled. The ratification of the supplementary treaty and been received from the Emperor, and Capt Brooke, of the 55th Regiment, was on his way with it, and other despatches for the Home

Government. The sickness at Hongkong had become almost extinct.

Hono Konn.-The Revd. Vincent Staunton, Colonial Chaplain, arrived at this interesting budden's What. station on the 22nd of December, and comp station on the 22nd of December, and commenced his public ministry on the Lord's day following. It may be recollected that this gentleman was in imminent peril of life during the late hostilities between the British and Chinese. He returned to England to take orders, and we will entertain a cheerful hope that he will be enabled to labour for the spiritual life of those out of whose hands a merciful providence but just rescued him to send him into their midst again as an herald of salvation.

France.-The attention of Government continues to be directed to railway legislation, and various plans have been broached for carrying the works into execution. The rumour is revived that the French intend to abolish slavery in their Colonies, by purchasing, like the English, the liberty of the slaves from their masters.

A private letter announces the final arrangement of the Tahiti affair. The French Government has superseded the Consul of France at Tahiti, (Mr. Moernhaut,) who was to quit the island immediately after the departure of Mr. Pritchard.

Despatches from Algeria have reached Paris, announcing several triumphs over the followers of Abdel Kader, by the Dukes d'Aumale and Montpensier.

FACTORY-BILL :- A large share of benevolent attention has for some time been directed to the proceedings in Parliament designed to guard against the overworking of the weaker portion among the people engaged in Factories, namely, women and children. The principle is contended for, that in the order of God's providence the Man is to go forth unto his work till the evening, while the woman is to guide the house, and the children are trained up in useful knowledge, and strengthened by healthful exercise for the real labours of life to which they are to be called in due season. Regardlessly of this order, the exigencies of a destitute population have laid an over-load of work upon women and children, which has required their confinement for so long a number of hours as nearly to preclude attention to domestic engagements on the part of the woman, and fatally to affect the bodily development of children. A measure, intended to remedy these evils, has been introduced by Her Majesty's ministers, one clause of which limits the working time of females and young persons between 13 and 18 years old to twelve nours in the day. Under the guidance of that steady and consistent friend of humanity, Lord Ashley, a majority of the House of Commons have voted against the twelve hours; Lord Ashley's motion, however, that the period should be ten, has likewise been rejected by a small majority, and ministers have now with-drawn their bill, with a promise to bring in another, though they do not say that they will adopt the ten hours while they decidedly proing the hours eleven, which could not be expected to give satisfaction to either party. The question is not one which would detach from ministers any portion of their adherents upon general question: therefore their defeat upon this occasion does not make it necessary for them to resign, though there are rumours that Sir James Graham is not likely to conti-nue long at the post he now occupies as head of the Home Department.

We beg to acknowledge the following subscriptions, received on account of the Berean, since our last publication:-

From Rev. W. Dawes, 12 months; Rev. J. Scott, 12 here, 6th inst., leaky, has been lightened.

Penzance, April 12th.—The brig Quebec, of months; Rev. Wm. Jones, 6 months; Baron of Longueil, 12 months; Messrs. E. Ahern, 12 months; Wm. Macrae, 12 months; A. Lister, 12 months; Wm. Nixton, 12 months; Peirce & Son, 12 months; Coote, 12 months; with by two French Luggers 7th inst. 52 leagues Heath, 12 months; A.Campbell, 12 months; W. S. W. of Scilly, and taken in tow, and is Rev. Mr. Burrage, 12 months; Dr. Wight, now being warped into this port. 12 months.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED. May 9th.

Brig Theodora, Cole, 1st April, Algiers, order, ballast.

10th.

Bark Glasgow, Sommervail, 28th March, London, A. Gilmour & Co. ballast. Bark Pearl, Douglas, 21st March, London, Gillespie & Co. general cargo, 12 cabin pas-

sengers.

Ship Bellona, Auld, 4th April, Glasgow, A. Shaw, gen. cargo for Montreal, 9 cabin passengers.

Ship Sir R. D. Jackson, McGarry, 4th April, Liverpool, J Molson, Montreal, gen. cargo, 1 cabin passenger. Bark Magnet, Morton, 26th March, Liverpool, P. McGill, Montreal, gen. cargo, 1 cabin pas-

Bark Aurelian, McFarlin, 28th March, Portsmouth, LeMesurier, Tilstone & Co. ballast. Brig Eliza & Catharine, Rankin, 1st April, Pain-

brig Enza & Catharine, Rankin, 1st April, Pain-bouf, G. B. Symes, ballast.

Brig Ralph Wylaw, Moorehead, 27th March, Algiers, Atkinson, Usborne & Co. ballast.

Brig Whitwell Grange, Watson, 28th do. Sunder-land, Atkinson, Usborne & Co. ceals.

Brig Rolly Crayer, 20th do. Sunderland, W. C. S.

Brig Rolla, Crowe, 26th do. Sunderland, H. & E. Burstall, coals

14th.
11. M. Troopship Resistance. Commander Patey.
17th March. Cork via Halifax, with drafts for the different regiments in Canada.

CLEARED. May 9th

Schr. Calm, Landry, Miramichi, Dean, Rodger&Co. Schr. Sengull, Legousse, Dalhousie, do.

Schr. Caroline, Joneas, Miramichi, H. J. Noad. Bark Foam, Davis, Liverpool, T. 11. Oliver Schr. Alexander, Fraser, Dalhousie, Dean, Rodger

Schr. Gaspó l'acket, Brulot. Guysboro', 11 J Noad 11th. Bark Ebor, Smith, Montrose, Pembertons.

Schr. Hertford, Picot, Shippigan, LeMesurier&Co 13th Steamship Unicorn, Douglas, Pictou.

Schr, Esperanco, Mercier, Richibucto, A. Gilmour & Co.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

May 8th. Gaspé Packet, 7-1, Guysboro', H. J. Noad & Co. 9th.

Esperance, 41. Richibucto, A. Gilmour & Co. Hunt's Wharf. Alexander, 36. Dalhousie, Dean & Co. Morrison's do. Sapphiras, 714, Liverpool, J. Jeffery, O'Brien's do. Hertford, 58, Shippigan.

10th. Laurie Denis, 88, Liverpool, W. Price & Co. Hadlow Cove.

13th. Theodora, 252, Voroyd, Atkinson, Usborne & Co. Cape Cove.

14th. James T. Ford 650, Liverpool, T. H. Oliver, Oliver's Wharf.
Dibdin. 578. do. W. Price & Co. Point Levi.
Glasgow, 584, do. Levey & Co. Wolfe's Cove.

PASSENGERS.

In the Unicorn-Mr. and Mrs. Curry, Master Curry and Miss Curry, Mr. J. A. Pirrie, Mr. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Mr. Pike, Mr. Holt, Mr. Jas. Dean, Mr. Greenshields, Mr. Himingford, Mrs. Brown, Miss North, Miss Kennedy, and Mrs. Redman.—10 in the teerage.

Among the passengers in the steamship Unicorn, sailed this day at one o'clock, for Pictou, were:—Mr. and Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Boxer, Mr. Boxer, jr., Mrs. Robinson, Miss O'Hara, Miss Collis, two Mrs. Hydes, two Misses Hale, Mrs. Cassels, servant and two children, Mr. McConnell and family, Mr. Peniston, Mr. Robinson, and the Rev. Mr. Bardy, Mr. Fiset, son and daughter Also in the steerage, the crew, twenty-five in number, of the new Surveying Schooner Gulnare.—Gazette of 13th.

In the Pearl, from London-Two Misses McDougall, Messrs. Saunders, Jackson, Ireland, Mr. & Mrs. Mason, and family, and six in the steerage.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Steam Ship Unicorn, which at the date of our last publication was anxiously expected, arrived during the night of Friday last, bringing us English dates up to the day of sailing of the Hibernia, the 19th April.

The Unicorn was detained two days in the Gut of Canso by the ice, large quantities of which were met by her on her way; reports having passed only about thirteen vessels comng up ;-mentions the loss by ice of the Brig Southampton, an old West India trader, and bound for Quebec with a valuable cargo of sugar, &c.

The Unicorn left again on Monday at one o'clock for Picton, with the mail for England. A list of her passengers as well as those of the Bark Pearl from London is above.

The Schooner Amaranth, Capt. Crowell, which sailed from Halifax for Quebec, on the 25th ult., with a cargo of sugar, herrings, &c. to Messrs. II. J. Noad & Co, is reported lost in nounce against the middle course of mak- the Gulf of Canso. Also the Schr. Joseph Howe owned by Mr. Cunard, with an assorted cargo bound from Halifax for Miramichi.

Capt. Douglas, of the Pearl, reports having seen 15 or 16 vessels in the river. The Pear spoke the bark Souter Johnny, Little from Liverpool, for Montreal, in the ice, on the Banks, with several other loaded and ballast vessels. Was two days fast in the ice, and being unable to effect a passage, was obliged to retrace her course 150 miles; was altogether five days in the ice.

The bark Tom Moore, Milligan, from Belfast, with passengers, is reported at Grosse

Milford, April 13th .- The Tamerlane, Tho

Sunderland, totally dismasted, stripped, waterlogged, and abandoned, timber-laden, staves only in sight at the hatchways, was fallen in

Comparative Statement of Arrivals, Tonnage and Passengers, at the Port of Quebec, in the years 1813 and 1814, to the 13th May inclusive for each year :-Tonnage. Passen gers. Vessels.

May 13, 1843 87 31.560May 13, 1844 8 3,190 47 28,370 Less this year 79 508 Gazette.

From Willmer and Smith's European Times. VESSELS SAILED FOR QUEBEC IN APRIL.

From Shields, 1st—Harvey, Mayflower, Lord Brougham, Mary Hudson, Ocean, Carnation, Christiana, Gazelle, Canada, Seabird. 2nd—Margaret, Symmetry, Wear. 3rd—Integrity. 5th—James & Ann. 6th—Rokeby. 9th—Crowley. 10th—Don. 11th—Liddell, Antacus, Williams. 12th—Dorothy. 13th—

Hull, 1st—Suffolk, Elizabeth, Laton. 2nd Ross, Aurora. 4th—Canton. 6th—Clio, Don, Reward. 9th-Stentor.

Portsmouth, 2nd—Royalist. 4th—Acadia, 6th—Undaunted. 7th—Sir W. Scott. 11th—Burrell. 15th—Susan.

Deal, 3rd—Camden, Somersetshire, Sophia,

St. Anns, Marmion, Asia, Promise, Edmond, Mariner, Cecrops, Indus, Hercules. 5th— Calcutta, Caroline, Waterhen. 6th—Alexander, Concord, Isabella, Johns, Countess of Durham, Barbadoes, John, Loyal Briton, Fair Acadian. 9th—Susan, Ruby. 12th—Cyrus, British Oak.

Alloa, 1st-March, Queensbury. 2nd-Gen. Graham. 3rd-W. Dawson. 4th-Prince

Whitby, 2nd-Manfred, Mary. 5th-Rat-

Dublin, 2nd—Transit. 3rd—Henry. 5th— Cousins. 11th—Neptune. Penzance, 3rd—Triton, Victoria, Industry. Gloucester, 3rd—Ireland, Victoria. 9th—

Milford, 3rd-Richmond. 4th-Maria. Gravesend, 9th—George.
Liverpool, 4th—Great Britain, Alex. Wise,
Jane Augusta. 5th—Pusey Hall, Nailer. 6th Acadia, Lady Milton, St. George. 8th-

Aukland, John. 9th-Scotland, Calcutta, 10th-Eliza, Cambrian, Constrook. 12th-Eagle. 17th-Henrietta Mary.

Plymouth, 6th—Nestor, Dahlia, Rainbow, 8th—Spermaceti, Ann. 10th—Geb. Wilkinson. 12th—Cato, Tweed. 16th—Priscilla,

Silvia, Florence.

Dartmouth, 4th—Trade, Calypso.

Bristol, 4th—Lotus, City of Waterford, 6th Feronia.

Falmouth, 2nd-Alchymist, 6th-Cornwall, Harvest Home. 9th—Clio. 10th—Ava. Waterford, 6th—Tottenham, Clarinda, John

Bell. 9th—Lady Bagot, Bolivar, Asia. 12th
—Bolivar, Medina, Ann.
Abardeen, 3rd—Carleton. 10th—Rob. McWilliam, Amiy, Heroine. 13th—Sisters, Sir W. Wallace, Sarah.

Workington, 1st-Constitution. 3rd-Hero.

6th-W. Tell.
The Clyde, 4th-Favorite. 6th-Northumberland, Faside, Rover. 11th—Wandsworth. Bourdeaux, 6th—Gironde, Watchful. 8th—Niger, George William. 12th—Huntley &

Ann, Ann.
Poole, 7th—Anglicania, Delia.
Belfast, 6th—Helen. 10th—Ceylon.
Maryport, 7th—Eveline. 8th—Congress,

Whitehaven, 7th-Lightfoot. 9th-Car-

rick, Henderson.
Cork, 9th-Try-again. 12th-Dominica, Eliza Ann. Limerick, 8th-Borneo. 12th-Ann Moore.

Newry, 9th-Dolphin. 10th-Sir G. Pre-

Sunderland, 6th—Septimo. 13th—Bruce. Weymouth, 6th—Geo. Welsford. 16th— Astrea.

Various Ports, 1st-Hampton. 2nd-Rain-bow. 3rd-Barbara. 4th-Alchymist, Mars. 6th-Henry, 7th-Alexander, Jeannie Deans. 8th-Seadrift, Belle, William & Mary. 9th-Lima. 12th-Hillsborough. 13th-Sterling, Pons Ælie.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 14th May, 1844.

Beel, per ib	: 0	- 4	a	0	5	
Mutton, per lb	0	41	а	.0		
Ditto, per quarter	2	6	а	2		
Lamb, per quarter	- 3	6	a	3	Ω.	
Veal, per lb	0	-1		0	4	
Do., per quarter	- 4	Ō	a	5	6	
Pork, per lb	:0		a	Õ	41	
Hams, per lb	()	41	a	ō	5	
Bacon, per lb	Ö		a	0	ă	
Fowls, per couple			ne.	••	_	
Ducks, per couple	. 0	9	a	3	ំ០	
Turkies, per couple			ne.		U	
Geese, per couple		none.				
Fish, Cod, fresh, per lb		none.				
Butter, fresh, per lb	0	_	a.	0	98	
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb	ő	7		ိ		
Eggs, per dozen,	. 0	5	c			
Lard, per lb	0	5	a	0		
Potatoes, per bushel,	V		a	0	-	
Turnips, per bushel,	. 0	10	a	0	10	
Maple Sugar, per lb	1	5	a	1	6	
Peas per bushel,	0	4	а	0		
Flour, per quintal.		0		.2		
Oats per bushel,		0		13		
Hay per hundred bundles,	, <u>, l</u> ,	3	а	_1		
States Per nundred bundles,	25	() ·		35		
Straw ditto	. 16	- 8		17		
Fire-wood, per cord	. 8	6	а	10	0	

IT is proposed to publish so soon as a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained :-

The Touchstone of Truth;

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AND ERROR CONFUTED;

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not according to this word, it is because there is no light in them.—Isalan viii. 20

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Kingston, 1st May, 1841. Subscribers' names will be received at the publisher's of the Bergan.

W. HOSSACK, JUNE.

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened an Establishment for the sale of Groceries, Wines, Liquors &c. in the premises, corner of St. Ann and Garden Streets. Upper Town Market Place, where he will have always on hand a choice assortment of goods in the line, and respectfully solicits a share of public Patronage. Quebec, 8th May, 1844.

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Quebec, 4th April, 1844.