

in the world who can have a right to set at defiance the reason of all mankind: and if it be not too great an audacity to suppose that mankind will quietly resign themselves to the multitude of evils which ensue? On the contrary, it is reasonable to tell him:—Of the risings of Romagna, of those slaughters, those exiles, of the tears of so many unhappy persons; you will have to render an account to God—you, their governor, and not your wretched subjects trodden under your feet. Their blood will be rained down upon your head; their sorrows, their tears, will be judged of by that tribunal before which there come neither crowns, nor sceptres, nor tiaras—things which have mouldered in the grave—but where only is presented the naked human soul, with no safeguard against the sword of eternal justice, but the shield of its own innocence; where your deeds will be weighed in those incorruptible scales, in which the least of injuries done to the least of men, weighs heavier than all the thrones and all the sceptres of the universe.

“Either all that you are teaching of the justice of God, and of his tremendous judgments in another life, is false; and then my words are folly, and you will do ill to heed them: or, what you are teaching is true, and you are persuaded of it, and you believe that God will one day require of you a reason for your works: I gave you a people, what have you done with them? And then, tell me, tell me by what name your actions must be then described? Tell me what possible explanation can be rendered of the course you are pursuing! tell me: for myself I can neither find one nor divine one. The powerful of the earth—the others may laugh me to scorn as a declaimer. But though they may do so, you dare not, you cannot, without making yourself and your words a lie.”—(Dagli ultimi Cusi di Romagna, 1845.)

From a speech by Mr. Cobden, M. P., at the annual soirée of the Manchester Athenæum, last November.—In that most interesting country, interesting to us all, and with which we are all so much identified in our habits and in our literature, I mean Italy, I find there a new life springing up; and when I inquired how it was that Italy began to make itself heard and felt in the rest of Europe, I came to the conclusion, from all I could observe, that it arose from the quiet progress of thought and of intelligence arising out of the education of the people. There have been great efforts made in Italy for the education of the people. I found, to my astonishment, in almost every town, even in towns of 15,000 or 20,000 inhabitants, several infant-schools, supported by voluntary contributions, superintended by Italian nobles; and I saw a school at Turin, where a marquis attended daily, rode upon a rocking-horse with the children, and joined them in their play, and to his honour I mention it, for he would not be ashamed of its being known to you all. His name is D’Azeglio. He is brother to that Marquis D’Azeglio whose writings you have lately seen upon the present state of Italy. Then you have in Italy, as you have always had, leading minds, great and striking individualities in every town, men who have been engaged in writing and treating upon every question of social importance. You have in every town in Italy men who are taking a deep interest, not only in schools, but in prison discipline, and in every question relating to the moral condition of the people. As regards political economy, I was amazed at the number of people that I found in Italy who had sympathized with our practical efforts and discussions upon the subject of political economy. Every lawyer, every councillor in Italy, studies political economy as a part of his education, and hence arises the great interest that was taken upon the subject on which we have been so long and ardently engaged in England. It is, gentlemen, owing to this quiet influence, and not to violent out-breaks, that the present state of things has come round in Italy.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1848.

The invitation to united prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, which the venerable JAMES HALDANE STEWART published on the approach of this new year, as he has done during a succession of similar seasons, has reached us on this side of the Atlantic, as formerly, too late to be brought under the notice of our readers previously to the day which the author recommended for union in that devotional exercise. Omitting that part of it which contains his suggestions connected with a recommendation of that particular day, we have inserted the portion in which he proposes considerations generally applicable to the present time for the exercise of prayer that God would pour out of his Spirit upon all flesh.

It will be found that these considerations address themselves to us in this portion of the British dominions, no less than to our brethren on the other side of the ocean. And though the first day of the year has passed by, the offering up of prayer for the hastening of God’s promised time will not be less seasonable at the period when our readers shall have their minds stirred up by the aged Clergyman’s appeal to them, as found in our number of this day.

We have our share of the sufferings originating in the scarcity which has prevailed in parts of the mother-country. God’s merciful dealing with us in prospering the husbandman’s labour justly calls for our devout acknowledgments. Commercial embarrassments have visited us with a severity corresponding with that felt in the mother-country. We are looking forward to an early meeting of our colonial legislature—and indeed the main results of the meeting of the Imperial Parliament will be of immediate bearing upon our interests in many essential points. Of the incessant activity of the Church of Rome, there is no lack of evidence around us. The war for the extension of the area of slave-holding republicanism, which the powerful nation bordering upon this Province is carrying on against its southern neighbour, and the eagerness with which persons holding high office in the United States seize upon opportunities for calling up, among an irritable people, feelings of resentment against Great Britain, may well cause us to look to the Ruler of nations that he would restore, or preserve peace upon this vast continent, so richly blessed with temporal prosperity, and with freedom and encouragement for its inhabitants to seek a treasure heavenly and eternal.

But still more unquestionably, of general application is the call to prayer founded upon “the para-

mount importance in the present day of cultivating a high and holy standard of personal religion.” The leading delusions of the day are, those which draw to the dust that high standard of personal religion which it is the Christian’s duty to cultivate. Our communion, once purified from corruptions which had long hidden from it the light of heavenly truth, and substituted standards of man’s adjusting for that to which the holy word of inspiration teaches us to conform, is now again afflicted with a low Churchmanship which, so far as it shall prevail, will once more exalt the tradition of men, that the commandment of God may become of none effect. It busies itself with the restoration of every imaginable substitute for personal piety, and would consign, if it could, the building up of the Church to the mason that arranges the bricks—the joiner that saws the boards—the rosemaker that sews the vestments—the painter that imagines the likeness of historical persons or events; and it would suit that kind of Churchmen well to have the Church embodied in wood, bricks, mortar, and stone—her adornments come out of the painter’s brush and truthless fancy—and her life derive breath from the bellows of an organ.

The true high Churchman knows of no increase to the Church but through the adding of lively stones—of no adornment in her but that wrought by the grace of God in the souls of believers—of no life but that breathed into her by the Holy Spirit quickening those by nature dead in trespasses and sins.

A great deal of that which reaches the true Churchman in our day as ecclesiastical intelligence is of an exceedingly defective, some of a downright pernicious character. It might have been hoped that the danger of approaches to the Church of Rome, in our usages and teaching, had become evident to all who profess zeal for the preservation of that character acquired by our Church at the Reformation. A certain party of infatuated men has, indeed, avowed its hostility to the principles which brought about that blessed event—some of these have followed out the sentiments entertained in their breasts, and they are now members of the Church of Rome. Others are yet afflicting the Church of England by adherence to her in outward observance, when in heart they belong to an adverse communion. All these are acting in accordance with their avowed sentiments when they use every effort towards assimilating the usages of our Church to those of Rome—they are wise in their generation. But when those who profess attachment to the principles of the Reformation will pursue the same course, while they do not avow the same sentiments—when every new usage that is introduced proves a departure from the Reformation in the direction Rome-wards—when a tremulous sensitiveness would resist every approach to the usages of Protestant dissent, while assimilation to the practices of the Romish Church is let in at every opening that can be made—then the assertion of Churchmanship, and especially of high Churchmanship, has become a mere low disguise which, if it be knowingly assumed, excites our detestation; and if it have been unconsciously contracted, calls for our pity—but in either case requires us to use earnestness in contending for the faith once delivered to the saints.

The hidden design which creates so much zeal for all these retrograde movements is none else than the natural man’s aversion to the demand of personal religion. Make Christianity a round of outward observance, and who would not be a Christian? Demand any amount of zeal and strictness you please for the outward and visible sign; it will be conceded, provided that you trouble not men with inquiry after the active power of the inward and spiritual grace signified. The Rev. J. H. Stewart connects his representation of the great importance of “cultivating a high and holy standard of personal religion” with the signs of the times which seem to indicate the drawing nigh of the Lord’s coming. He dwells chiefly on the attractive power to be exercised by the followers of the true religion at the Bridegroom’s approach. But should the Bridegroom seem to tarry, nothing will be lost to him who has cultivated personal religion: it blesses him in the time of waiting and longing; the Lord who made religion personal to him will make all his bed in his sickness, smooth the rough paths of life, and sustain him in the hour of death, with the sure and certain hope of a blessed immortality.

In our advertising columns will be found the notice of the meeting of Subscribers to the QUEBEC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, to be held next Tuesday evening at seven. It is very commonly the case that, from the confidence placed in those who have had the management of such institutions, and who are likely to attend ex officio, very few of the voters attend—and such might, without any fear of evil consequences, be the case on the approaching occasion, if it were not for the notice given by certain parties that they will propose the opening of the Reading Room on the Lord’s Day. We have not the slightest notion that such a measure could be carried, if the sense of the Subscribers be fairly ascertained; but as those who are in favour of it may be supposed to make a point of attending on the occasion, it may be well that those who support the sacredness of the Lord’s Day should be there in sufficient number to defeat a design which would alienate from the institution the patronage of many whose aid, it is to be presumed, the great body of Subscribers are not prepared to relinquish for the gratification of those who might think themselves advantaged by a new opportunity of breaking the Lord’s commandment.

Lord’s Day Observance.—A meeting was held in London, on Monday the 22nd of November, for the purpose of memorializing the Government in favour of a uniform system in town and country, by which the observance of the Lord’s day shall be strictly provided for. Lord Assize occupied the chair; several Clergymen and Laymen addressed the meeting; and the resolutions which were proposed were carried with great unanimity.

CONVERSION OF ANOTHER DISTINGUISHED ITALIAN ECCLESIAST.—At a meeting of the Committee of the Southern Division of the British Organization of the Evangelical Alliance, held on the 2nd of November, the Rev. Dr. ACHILLI, having been introduced, announced the arrival at Malta, of his dear friend and brother, The very Rev. Dr. LUIGI DE SANTIS, a Roman, Incumbent of the Church of the Agudalen, in the Campo Marzo, at Rome, holding also the office of “Qualificatore” in the Inquisition; Fellow of the Theological College della Sapienza; associate of many of the Academies in Italy, and esteemed one of the first of Italian preachers. “He was a pupil of mine in Theology fourteen years ago, (said Dr. A.) and one of the most distinguished, and I always deemed him a man of great talent, and of a most upright spirit. No one knows him better than I do. I have always loved him tenderly, and found him a man fitted for great things. At one time I looked on him as a pillar of the Romish system, a future bishop and cardinal; but since then I have been led to expect to see in him a preacher of the gospel of Jesus Christ, an apostle of the truth, a future reformer of religion in Italy; nor have I been disappointed in my hopes. A year and a half ago I questioned him concerning his views of doctrine, and he opened his heart to me in the confidence of friendship, in one of the most precious letters I ever read. His head and his heart were already enlightened—he felt the force of the truth as it is in Jesus—and already abhorred and detested the doctrines of Rome. I had spoken to him of our Italian church, built on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner stone, and his reply was:—‘Here I am, I am ready with you to follow the Lord wheresoever he calls me; I am a member of this your church, a minister of the holy gospel for the conversion of our brethren in Italy. My spirit is willing to follow you, but my body is still bound by the fetters of flesh and blood, the home, the country, the brethren, that I must abandon. Oh, pray for me, and let your churches pray for me, and all churches which are one with us in faith and brotherhood. Let there be much prayer for me, and I am sure the Lord will give me to overcome all difficulties and surmount all obstacles.’

“I did so, (continued Dr. Achilli,) up to this time I have prayed for him, and I have asked the prayers of Churches in England, in France, and in Switzerland. It is now a year that we have prayed for him, and see now the fruit of our prayers! Dr. De Santis has had strength given him—he has abandoned country, family, friends, and all that was dear and precious to him, to follow Jesus Christ, who has called him to minister in his church. He arrived in Malta on the 12th October, and is now safe in the Protestant College with the other brethren.” Dr. Achilli having made this important announcement, went on to remark on the delightful Christian union exhibited by the Evangelical Alliance. The slight differences that exist, he thought did but enhance the beauty and value of the real unity, as the members of the body, each having their various offices, form still but one body—governed by one head—instituted with one pervading life and intelligence. “We are but one body in that invisible church, which is the church of the elect and sanctified. We are all called to a blessed and eternal union in heaven, then why be divided whilst on earth? I am one with you and your movement, and I will continue so through this life, because after this life I hope to be one with you where there will be no distinctions of people and nations and tribes and tongues. I am one with you, because your faith is my faith, your hopes my hopes, your Lord and Saviour, mine. Therefore it is that we are brethren, and let us be brethren in sincerity and in truth, and let us invite all true Christians to join with us.”—Evangelical Christendom.

yet to be ascertained; and although your Committee are in possession of collateral security for it, they nevertheless suggest the propriety of settling this protracted business as soon as possible, in order that the true state of the finances of the Society may be known, and existing obligations, contracted in consequence of the delay, discharged.

In order to meet the numerous claims of Tradesmen and others for work and materials required in the re-erection of the school-house, your Committee have effected a Loan of £250 Cy, mortgaging the property of the Corporation for the amount, but they hope, when the moneys due by the last Treasurer shall have been recovered and added to the funds now in hand, that the Society will be in a position to discharge this debt without much difficulty.

The usual Parliamentary grant of £200 Cy, has been only received towards the support of the male and female departments of the institution, which have been conducted upon a slightly increased scale of usefulness during the last 12 months. The number of Boys at present receiving instruction is 168, and of Girls 78, whilst the total number admitted is of Boys 3049, and of Girls 1028, making the grand total of 4077 children since the first foundation of the Establishment in 1823, who have enjoyed gratuitously the incalculable advantages of a moral and religious education, based upon scriptural and unsectarian principles, and at the same time such as to qualify the scholars to fill their respective stations in life with credit and advantage to themselves, their families, and the community at large.

The Teacher of the Girls’ school, Mrs. Kemp, who had filled that office to the satisfaction of successive Ladies’ and Gentlemen’s Committees during a period of 11 years, having resigned her charge in March last with the intention of leaving Quebec, your Committee, acting in concert with the Ladies’ Committee, appointed Miss Ahern to the vacant situation; and they have reason to hope that the female department of the school will suffer no deterioration under her management. In consideration of Mrs. Kemp’s long and useful services, the Committee were glad to present her, on her departure, with an appropriate expression of their appreciation.

The Annual Examination of the schools took place in the month of March last, according to previous precedent, and your Committee observe that experience confirms the view already adopted, that that period of the winter is more favourable than Christmas for the annual exhibition of the progress of the scholars. They have, moreover, after much consideration, resolved to abolish the questionable practice hitherto pursued of giving prizes at the annual examination. By an outlay of only a few shillings more than the yearly sum expended for the purchase of rewards, the Committee have ascertained that a library of scientific and other books, harmonizing in their character with that of the Institution itself, can be obtained at a reduced rate from the British and Foreign School Society in London. This, when once procured, can be both supported and increased from time to time, if future Committees see fit, by annually appropriating to that purpose the amount heretofore so parsimoniously thrown away on prizes, which were often useless, sometimes even hurtful, and never so lasting or general in the good they may have done as a standing library will be, accessible to all the children under wholesome regulations.

It will not, your Committee trust, be deemed out of place in them to express the satisfaction with which they observed the large additions recently made to the members of the Corporation. The excellent and catholic principles, on which the society is founded, as well as the suitability of their application to the feelings and wants of a mixed population, have now stood the test of nearly a quarter of a century’s experience in this city. They cannot be too widely known, nor too liberally supported; and as every member of the Society, by the annual payment of a small subscription, purchases to himself the privilege of having a child always at the school, it will be observed that the rule to that effect tends simultaneously to encourage and assist the education of the poor, and to support the Institution which instructs them. Your Committee therefore, in resigning their office into the hands of their constituents, commend anew the interests and objects of the Society to the superintending care and guidance of Him from whom every good counsel and every just work proceeds, convinced more strongly than ever that with His continued approval and blessing, it is eminently fitted to disseminate inestimable benefits among the members of the rising generation, and thus to promote at once the happiness of man, and the glory of God.

All nevertheless respectfully submitted. Quebec, 3rd January, 1848. Officers and Committee elected for the ensuing year.

President.—J. Hale, Esq. Vice Presidents.—Dr. Parant, T. Rae, A. C. G. Treasurer.—P. Langlois, Esq. Secretary.—C. Wurtelle, Esq. Committee.

J. Musson, G. Henderson, W. H. A. Davies, H. S. Scott, Dr. Macdiarmid, A. McDonald, Dr. J. A. Sewell, J. Frew, Esquires. The British and Canadian School in account with P. Langlois, Treasurer.

Dr. 1847. Dec. 21.—To cash paid Master’s Salary, &c. £90 14 3 To do do. Mistress’s do. &c. 41 13 4 To do do. for Wood, &c. 25 11 9 To do do. for Insurance 3 0 0 To do do. for Books 18 19 1 To do do. Sundries on account of work done and materials furnished for re-erection of School-House 271 17 2 To Balance 159 4 11 £611 0 7

Cr. 1847. Jan. 11.—By Balance £157 10 7 July 28.—By Cash Loan 250 0 0 Nov. 18.—By Cash Parliamentary grant 200 0 0 By Cash for Books 3 0 0 By do. Subscription 0 10 0 £611 0 7

Dec. 21.—By Balance £159 4 11 E. E. Quebec, 21st December, 1847. P. LANGLOIS. Examined the above account with Vouchers, and found the same correct. Quebec, 31st Decr., 1847. JEFFERY HALE, } Auditors. J. MUSSON, }

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE MILITARY.—We understand that the collection for this benevolent object, after sermon at the Cathedral on New Year’s day, amounted to £17. 1s. — to which have to be added 12s. 6d. received since from persons who could not attend divine service on the occasion, making a total of £17. 13s. 6d. It is pleasing to perceive that a further donation has reached the Treasurer since then, of which an acknowledgment will be found below. The state of the streets having been so unfavourable to a full attendance at the service, it may be supposed that many were absent who would have willingly contributed if they could have attended; and the example set by a few, who have handed in their donations, as above acknowledged, is one worthy of imitation.

Mr. D. SINGLAI (33rd Reg.) Treasurer of the ASYLUM FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE MILITARY, begs to acknowledge the receipt of One Pound Five Shillings for the funds of that charity from an Anonymous Donor, by the hands of the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL.

The undersigned acknowledges with thanks the receipt of ten shillings from Mrs. A. Buchanan of Montreal, and Two Shillings from A. Friend, for the ACTUAL MISSION. Quebec 5th Jan. C. H. GATES. N. B.—Persons in Montreal and its vicinity who are desirous of contributing towards the above object, may send their donations to F. W. Gates, Esq., St. Joseph Street, Montreal; who has kindly undertaken to forward them.

NATIONAL SCHOOL.—The Annual Christmas Dinner was given on Wednesday, the 29th December last, in the Rooms of the National School house, which were tastefully decorated with evergreens for the occasion. The number of boys who partook of the plain old English fare provided was 158—of girls 116. Twenty-one poor families were furnished with a good and comfortable meal out of the fragments which remained.

The Quebec Morning Chronicle has made its appearance, since the commencement of the new year, in a greatly enlarged form, and it is satisfactory to learn that the Publishers have found their enterprise sufficiently remunerative to justify the increased expenditure resulting from the change.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Messrs. Sam. Hancock No. 213 to 261; D. Sinclair, No. 182 to 233; John Jones, No. 157 to 205; P. Lepper, No. 114 to 165; J. M. Frazer, No. 185 to 236; F. W. Gates, No. 157 to 208; Wm. McDonald, No. 209 to 260; Rev. W. B. Bond, No. 209 to 260; Mrs. Knox, No. 191 to 242; Mrs. Badcock, No. 213 to 264; Capt. Fisher, No. 105 to 208; Capt. Dacres, No. 167 to 218; Mrs. Sewell, Sen., No. 193 to 244.

If any of our Subscribers should have copies of the first number of this volume of the BEREAN (1st April of this year) which they could return to our Publisher, we should be glad to receive them, for the purpose of completing files. Our Publisher would pay the value, or we would put the amount into a Missionary Box.

Local and Political Intelligence. The newspaper bags by the Hibernia were received at the Quebec Post Office, from Halifax, last Thursday about 3 past 11. In addition to the intelligence given in our last number, we now extract or condense from the European Times and other papers what further news we find worthy of insertion. While a string of failures is added to the melancholy list previously given, it is however satisfactory to find that they are not of very large amount. The Royal Bank of Liverpool, whose payments were suspended about two months ago, resumed the transaction of business on the 1st of December, under arrangements which promise stability and success to this important establishment.

The Royal speech on the assembling of Parliament was delivered by commission on Tuesday the 23rd of November. It refers first of all to the distress which has prevailed among the commercial classes—alludes to the step taken by Ministers in recommending to the Directors of the Bank of England a course suited to such an emergency; which might have led to an infringement of the law, but such was not the result, and the pressure had been mitigated—the abundant harvest is mentioned, but nothing is said of Him who gave the harvest;—the prevailing distress in Ireland and in the manufacturing districts is mentioned, and the patience manifested by the sufferers is acknowledged. The state of Ireland calls for the following remarks:—“Her Majesty laments that in some counties of Ireland atrocious crimes have been committed, and a spirit of insubordination has manifested itself, leading to an organized resistance to legal rights. “The Lord-Lieutenant has employed with vigour and energy the means which the law places at his disposal to detect offenders, and to prevent the repetition of offences. Her Majesty feels it, however, to be her duty to her peaceable and well-disposed subjects to ask the assistance of Parliament in taking further precautions against the perpetration of crime in certain counties and districts of Ireland. “Her Majesty views with the deepest anxiety and interest the present condition of Ireland, and she recommends to the consideration of Parliament measures which, with due regard to the rights of property, may advance the social condition of the people, and tend to the permanent improvement of that part of the United Kingdom.”

Concern at the breaking out of the civil war in Switzerland—confidence as to the maintenance of the general peace of Europe—satisfaction at the conclusion of a treaty with the republic of Ecuador, for the suppression of the slave-trade—recommendation to consider the navigation-laws and measures for improving the health of the metropolis—expression of hope “that the time is not distant when, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the commerce and industry of the United Kingdom will have resumed their wonted activity”—fill up the remainder of the document.

To this succinct statement of the topics included in the Royal Speech, may be added the remark that the state of the West Indies is not at all mentioned in it; which became the subject of much debate, and considerable dissatisfaction to those interested in that part of the British possessions.

We have placed a very striking portion of Lord Stanley’s speech on the Irish question on our first page. The debate on the same question in the House of Commons took place on the 29th of November, when Sir George Grey brought forward the proposed measures for the repression of crime in Ireland. Great unanimity appeared on the necessity of some measure, and on the moderate character of the old proposed leave to bring in Sir George Grey’s bill was given by 224 voices against 18.

REPORT of the Committee of the British and Canadian School Society of the District of Quebec. The period prescribed by Law having arrived for the Annual Meeting of the members of the British and Canadian School Society, it is incumbent on the Committee to present to their Constituents a report of their proceedings, and of the present state and prospects of the Institution.

The incorporation of the Society by the Act of the Provincial Legislature 9 Vic. cap. 95, as well as the reconstruction of the school-house upon an altered plan, having been duly reported at the last annual Meeting, nothing has since occurred, of like prominent import to the organization and working of the Institution; and your Committee have found themselves chiefly called upon to carry out existing regulations, and to provide, to the best of their ability, for the peculiar position of financial affairs. Unavoidably bequeathed to them by their predecessors. With respect to the latter important point, no efforts of an amicable nature have been spared, elicited from the last Treasurer a statement of his accounts which the last Committee at this time last year, had been unable to procure; but these efforts having been hitherto completely unavailing, it only remains for your Committee to reiterate the expressions of regret, recorded in the last report, that they cannot offer any exact statement of the funds of the Corporation beyond what is exhibited in the present Treasurer’s annexed account of his actual receipts and payments. The Balance in the hands of the former Treasurer at the time of his resignation has

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