

And why cannot we adopt this plan? It is practised in the Bible Society, the Jews' Society, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and why should it not succeed in our own? Again, is the providing of the poor and destitute with the Sacraments and other ordinances of the Church? Many have I seen who have lived deprived of these blessings, and from destitution, died without the consolation or comfort of Religion or the prayer of a minister beside their dying bed. Many are there now who are unbaptized and who know nothing of the way of salvation. I warn you, then, that by passing this resolution you incur great responsibility; and, if you will take no interest in these things, great guilt. There are none of us who do not possess some degree of influence; relations and friends over each other—masters over servants—yea and servants over masters. Witness the instance of the little maid of Israel in the house of Naaman the Syrian—she was the instrument not only of his being cured of his leprosy, but of his conversion also. (The Reverend gentleman addressed the meeting for some time in a most impressive manner.)

The 3d Resolution was moved by the Rev. Dr. Falloon. After reading it, he said—Every work of God bears the image of the great Creator—if we look at this Universe in all its parts, we see His attributes reflected every where, and His wisdom is pre-eminent seen in the economy of grace. The superficial observer may ask why it is, that the great Sovereign of Heaven and Earth has left His cause to us weak creatures—worms; but it is only the superficial observer that will ask this; a little consideration will show us His wisdom. Supposing for instance some other plan had been adopted for propagating Religion—supposing some of the glorious spirits of Heaven were to descend to preach the gospel—look at the disadvantages which would follow: some of its efficacy would probably be ascribed to the messengers employed, and thus God would be robbed of the honor due unto His name. Again—under the present plan, people are obliged to come together, and when we meet under such circumstances, good feelings are engendered in our hearts towards one another, and we are urged on in our career of good. We desire to enlist the feelings of the laity and to carry them with us—it is a great mistake to suppose that the weight of these things should be altogether laid upon the shoulders of the ministers; the laity should take their part; and there are three ways in which they can assist: first by their example, which may be so efficacious and eloquently powerful—second, by their exertions; their opportunities are various, and their power great; their children should early be engaged in the work, and taught to feel an interest in it. They will then be in a course of education for taking a most active and permanent part in after life. It is from early education that an impression is made which is scarcely ever eradicated. For instance, let a child be taught that he is not to eat a piece of meat on any given day in the week, and when he is grown up he will rather break all the Commandments of God which have not been so taught, than this human precept. It was scarcely needful to say that the third was by their contributions. The Reverend Gentleman then briefly adverted to the interest with which Churchmen of one Diocese ought to regard the labours of their brethren in another, and expressed his own cordial assent to the terms of the Resolution which he had now to submit to their notice.—This Resolution was seconded by Col. Holloway, C. B., who made a few brief and pertinent remarks.

The 4th Resolution was moved by the Rev. M. Willoughby, who said, he would warn the meeting that they be careful as to how they passed this resolution; for if it was done with too much cordiality it would be like saying to the Rev. Chairman, whom we were glad to see occupying the place of our beloved Bishop—that he had done his duty in the chair so badly that we wished he had been out of it; again if it was passed with any great earnestness, we might seem to imply that we wished our respected Diocesan had not gone to the Red River, and that the poor people there had been deprived of those ministrations which he is now engaged in dispensing to them. Allusion had been made to the two great Church Societies, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and that for the Propagation of the Gospel, and their claims upon our gratitude and esteem had been described in glowing language. He heartily concurred in all that had been stated—they did deserve well at our hands. But he must add that there was another Society, by no means undeserving of our regard, and which he would venture to term the third great Church Society—he referred to the Church Missionary Society. With what beneficence has it granted to our Bishop, he believed not less than £800 sterling to defray his expenses to the Red River settlement. I know something, continued the Reverend speaker, of this Society, for I saw the first Missionary sent by them to the Red River, and one of their candidates for orders was sent out to me here that he might be presented for ordination; he was ordained Deacon, and in all probability on last Sunday by our Bishop was admitted to Priest's orders at the Red River. While other Societies have been falling off in their funds, this Society has been increasing; last year its income was no less than £104,000; which has even encouraged the Committee to contemplate an extension of labours; is not this a proof of the blessing of God upon its efforts? are we not thankful, then, that through its timely assistance the Bishop has been enabled to go on so interesting an enterprise? We believe that he will be blessed in his work, and that the prayers which have been offered up in his behalf—for they have ascended at least for four successive Sundays from one congregation in this city,—will be answered. We believe that we shall see him again in health, occupying that chair which he so well fills. While then we deplore the necessity which has compelled our Bishop to leave us for a season, let us also be thankful that God has put it into his heart to undertake such a mission of mercy.

Seconded by the Honble. Geo. Moffatt—who said we look upon the journey which our venerated President has entered upon, as a proof of the zeal with which he serves his Divine Master; and we will join most sincerely and reverently in prayer, that he may be speedily restored to the Diocese and to his family.

The 5th Resolution was moved by H. Jessopp, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. J. Jones, in a happy and entertaining speech of some length, to which our reporting friend found himself quite unable to render any justice in his notes. We may mention, however, that he spoke of the benefit which the Contributing Parishes have experienced, in the interest on behalf of the Church which had thus been excited amongst them;—instanced the increased feeling of good will which he had witnessed in his Mission;—and concluded by making some kindly but impressive allusions to the peculiar responsibility which those who were elected officers of the Society would assume.

The 6th Resolution was moved by Baron de Longueuil, and seconded by the Rev. W. Thompson.—The Rev. seconder said that he had to acknowledge an error into which with many others he had fallen:—he had thought that the plans of the Society were too large and too cumbersome—but he now took shame to himself and confessed that he had been mistaken. He had thought that the Society might be likened to the vision of Ezekiel; that there was wheel within wheel; but he saw, too, that the Spirit of God was going forth and with the wheels, and directing all their movements. The Report stated that the Society supported four Missionaries; he did not know whether the two in Montreal were included in this number—but he knew that here they were doing a great deal of good, inasmuch as the ministry of two Churches was mainly supported by this Society, and the foundation of another Church is to be laid on Tuesday next. The Reverend gentleman adduced instances of the rapid growth of the Church in various countries which he had visited, through the instrumentality of Societies and then drew encouragement from their success.

The 7th Resolution was briefly moved by the Rev. S. Doolittle, and seconded by Rev. J. Allen, upon which the Rev. S. S. Wood returned thanks.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—On Sunday the 30th June, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, assisted by his Chaplains, the Rev. H. J. Grasset, M. A., and the Rev. H. Scadding, M. A., and also by the Rev. S. Givins, held a General Ordination in the Cathedral Church of Toronto, when the following gentlemen were admitted to Holy Orders:—

THE REV. JOHN BICKIE, Travelling Missionary in the London District.

THE REV. GEORGE STEPHEN JOSEPH HILL, Missionary at Chingacousy and the Gore of Toronto.

THE REV. JOHN WILSON, formerly Assistant Minister at Cobourg, and lately appointed Missionary at Colborne and Grafton in the Newcastle District.

MR. CHARLES RUTTAN, Divinity Student of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and of the Diocesan Theological Institution, appointed to assist in the Parish of Cobourg and parts adjacent.

MR. ROBERT HARDING, Divinity Student of the Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and of the Diocesan Theological Institution. The destination of this gentleman is not yet fixed.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. H. J. Grasset, M. A., Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop, from John iii. 14, 15.—*The Church.*

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, LONDON, C. W.—The foundation stone of this building was laid on the 21th of last month.

CHURCH SOCIETY.—A meeting is to be held at 2 o'clock, at the National School House, "for the purpose of considering what temporary measures it may be necessary to adopt during the absence of the Bishop for conducting the business of the Society under the Act of Incorporation, to which the Royal assent has been lately signified."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received letters from W. W. W.—R. A. with slips, will take care of them; extras by this mail.—The Inquiry.—A Protestant.—Hawkins' Sermon, very welcome.—Communication from Montreal has reference to "strife," therefore have abstained from noticing it before, lest we should seem to take side.

We beg to acknowledge the following subscriptions, received on account of the *Berean*, since our last publication:— From Rev. W. W. Wait, 12 months; Captain Crompton, 12 months, commencing 7th number; Messrs. H. J. Young, 12 months; Rickaby, 12 months; Holehouse, 6 months.

Political and Local Intelligence.

The steamship *Unicorn* arrived on Friday morning last with the English mail of the 19th June. The news is not of any importance. Commercial matters were favourable, although there had been a slight decline in the price of flour. Timber maintains its rate; Cotton slightly improving. The weather had been very favourable, and the crops of all descriptions promised well.

Her Majesty the Queen and the royal family were in the enjoyment of excellent health. The accouchement of Her Majesty was expected to take place at Windsor Castle, in the commencement of the present month.

The Emperor of Russia had set out for his own dominions after a stay of a week in England. It is to be regretted, that, both his arrival and his departure took place on the Lord's day, which was the occasion of much interruption to the sacredness of the day.

Thomas Campbell, author of the *Pleasures of Hope* and various other poems, died at Boulogne on the 15th June. In the House of Commons, on the 14th ultimo, a motion was brought forward by Mr. P. Miles, to reduce the duties upon Colonial and Foreign Sugars, and carried against the Ministers by a majority of 20. This created a good deal of astonishment and excitement; but on the 17th, upon the motion of the Premier, the subject was re-

considered and the vote reversed by 255 to 223, thus giving Ministers a majority of 22.

O'Connell and his associates continue to excite a good deal of interest, and the imprisonment of the conspirators is used as a topic for keeping up the agitation of the question of repeal and for swelling the repeal rent, which for the last week exceeded £3000, including, however, £1000 from America. The journals state that Repeal meetings were held in many parts of the country and numerous attended, and that the repeal button was everywhere in Ireland openly worn; and that the authorities at Dublin had issued peremptory orders to refuse all access through the Castle yard to persons thus decorated. Boys even came to the National Schools, wearing the button, but were obliged to take it off on pain of expulsion.

FRANCE.—It is announced in the French journals that the Emperor of Morocco has proclaimed a holy war against France, and, in conjunction with Abdel-Kader, is making active preparations for invading the territory claimed by the latter country. It appears from despatches just received from Algiers, that actual hostilities have already commenced on the frontiers of Morocco. The despatch of General Lamoriciere states that the attack was made quite suddenly, and almost unexpectedly, by the Arabs, who were, however, defeated, after some sharp fighting, leaving upwards of fifty of their men dead on the field.

SPAIN.—This country is also engaged in a quarrel with the Emperor of Morocco; the British Consul at Tangier was using his utmost efforts to prevent a rupture. The Queen and her attendants were at Barcelona on the 5th, in the course of a tour which Her Majesty was making.

PORTUGAL.—The Government has made an application for pecuniary assistance to the Junta of Public Credit, which was refused. A trial of State offenders amounting to upwards of 160 persons connected with the late disturbances, is about to take place. A treaty between Portugal and Russia has just been concluded, it is said, almost for political purposes, as it is of no commercial advantage to either country.

ITALY.—The *Cologne Gazette* assures us that the Papal Government had addressed a note to the Cabinets of London, Vienna, and Paris, on the subject of the late disturbances in its territories. The note declares that there has been no real cause for political discontent, and that the disaffection is chiefly to be ascribed to the machinations of anarchists in France and England.

TURKEY.—Advices from Constantinople, of the 22d May, report that the Turkish forces sent against the Albanian rebels had twice defeated them, between the 13th and 17th. Krichowa had been taken by assault, after a desperate resistance on the part of the rebels, of whom 100 were killed, and about the same number wounded; but the loss of the Turks is stated to have been more considerable. Russia, it is said, has offered to furnish troops for the suppression of the rebellion, should the Turkish force prove unequal to the task. Permission has been granted for the erection of the Protestant church at Jerusalem, which has been in progress for some time under the direction of Bishop Alexander.

GREECE.—The President of the Greek Ministry, M. Mavrocordato, had resigned, and all his colleagues were about to follow his example. The late cabinet, said to be composed under British influence, had, from its entrance into office, met with such opposition that it was obliged to yield. The *Presse* says, "General Coletti, who is not hostile to French influence, will, no doubt, be commissioned to form the new ministry."

INDIA.—The dates are to the 1st May from Bombay and from China to the 10th March. Disorder had taken place among the Sepoys; but had been stayed, one regiment having been disbanded with disgrace. Disturbances continued in the Punjab. Lord Ellenborough was to go for some time to Allahabad.

Liverpool Timber Prices Current, June 19.

	s. d.	s. d.
Quebec, yellow Pine, per c. ft.	1 5	1 5
St. John, N. B.	1 5	1 7
Miramichi	1 3	1 4
Bay Chaleur	1 3	1 4
Richibucto	1 2	1 2 1/2
St. Andrew's, N. B.	1 3	1 4
Nova Scotia and P. E. Island	1 1	0 0
Quebec, red Pine	1 4	1 6
N. Brunswick and N. Scotia Spruce Pine	1 0	1 1
Oak	1 6	2 0
Elm	1 0	1 2
Ash	1 0	1 4
Masts, yellow pine, calliper	1 8	2 6
Red ditto	2 6	3 0
Poles or Spars	1 6	0 0
Deals, Quebec Yellow Pine, per stand. hund. 1st quality,	none.	
Ditto, 2nd quality	£9 0	£10 0
Ditto, 3rd quality	£8 0	£8 10
Staves, Quebec, std. per M. 35	10	45 0
W. O. pun. per M.	10	0 15 0
Oars, Ash, per running foot 0s 1/2	0s 2d	
Handspikes, hick. per doz.	10s 0	0 0
Ash and Birch, per doz.	2s 0	3 6
Lathwood, per fathom, 4 feet	£3 10	£5 0

AFFRAY AT MONTREAL.—The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of St. ANN'S CHAPEL, Griffin Town, Montreal, was to have been performed on Tuesday last, with religious solemnity. His Excellency the Governor General assisting; but we deeply regret to say that a disturbance took place, the particulars of which we cannot give with certainty yet, but it seems to have arisen from a disagreement between the R. Catholic and Protestant workmen, upon the hoisting of a flag which offended the former, and caused a violent attempt to take it down, leading to disorder. The sea-folding gave way from being over-loaded, it is said, and several persons were seriously injured, among whom Mrs. Hall of the Ottawa Hotel.

P. S.—By the arrival of the *Great Western* at New York, just announced, intelligence has been received that flour continues declining.—An application to Her Majesty to remit Mr. O'Connell's punishment has been unsuccessful.

11. M. Troop-ship Apollo, which sailed from this port on the 28th May, with the 68th Regiment on board, arrived in England on the 16th June, making the passage in 19 days.—*Cazette.*

We have been requested to state that lists of subscriptions to the Quebec Young Men's Charitable Fire Wood Society, have been left at the Exchange Reading Room, the Mercury Office, and at the Office of this Paper.—*1b.*

On the representation of T. C. Grattan, Esq., the British Consul at Boston, Her Majesty's Government has awarded a gratuity of seventy-five dollars, each, to Captain Honan of ship Sweden of Boston and to Captain Perkins of schooner Canton, of Gloucester, for their courageous and humane conduct in saving the crews of the British vessels Quebec, and Bridget Timmins wrecked during the last winter.

ENGLISH MAIL.—To be closed tomorrow; paid letters till 7, unpaid till 9 o'clock. p. m.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.
July 4th.
Brig Penelope, Love, Newcastle, J. Joseph, coals.
Brig Sarah Richardson, Elliott, Stockton, Burs-talls, general cargo.
Nestor, Clark, Gibraltar, order, ballast.
Morning Star, Alderson, Bordeaux, Atkinson, & Co. ballast.
Zephyr, Kirkpatrick, Donegal, order, ballast.
Mazappa, Webster, Shields, W. Dawson, general cargo.
Bark Helena, Crick, Halifax, Noad, rum, sugar, &c.
Brig Mosley, Kiloy, Pictou, order, ballast.
James, Ruoy, Waterford Levey & Co. bal.
Allison, Proctor, Hartlepool, order, coals.
Ship Inconstant, Beacon, Philadelphia, Gillespie, & Co. general cargo.
Chester, Wilson, New York, order, ballast.
Ship England, Thompson, New York, J. Munn, ballast.
Edinburg, Lawson, do. ballast.
Brig Isabella, Correll, Bideford, order, ballast.
Brig Napoleon, Caffé, Cuba, Leslie & Co. sugar, &c.
Schr. Mary & Margaret, Hoffman, Labrador, Noad & Co. oils.
Brig Ianthe, Jackson, Hartlepool, order, bal.

CLEARED.

July 4th.
Ship Lady Milton, Sinnott; Bark X Y Z, Lightfoot; Ship Catherine, Bird; Brig Zephyr, Young; Walker, Caxon; Bark Industry, Barrett; Brig Ruby, Stokoe; Brig Hannah, Lowther; Brig St. John, Dick; Schr. Mentor, Paré.
Brig Aurora, Foster; Brig Sir J. Macdonald, Evans; Ship Sherbrooke, Sterling; Bark Florence, Brummage; Brig Luna, Wear; Bark Pacific, Morrison; Ship Jane Black, Gorman; Brig Margaret & Ann, Gillespie; Bark Economist, Smith; Bark Eliza Ann, Carruthers; Brig Whit, Brooke; Brig Thetis, Huggill; Bark Cecrops, Burrell; Ship General Graham, Jameson; Bark Ellerslie, Harvey; Brig Gazette, Lumzed; Schr. Caroline, Dennis; Bark Amazon, Pearson.
Brig Pekin, Harvey; Brig United Kingdom; Bark Wm. & Mary, Scott; Brig Briton, Booth; Bark Bridgetown, Betty; Brig Victoria, Frith; Brig Antans, Goughly; Brig Traveller, Tilley; Brig Cousins, Gray; Brig Ringrove, Eggleston; Brig John & Mary, Oliver; Schr. Mary, Townsend; Bark Great Britain, Montgomery.
Brig Midas, Foran; Brig Rhydiol, Armes; Bark Lochlho, Taylor; Brig Triton, Stone; Brig Heaps, Jordison; Brig Sun, Potts; Brig Tom Bowline, Irvine; Brig Elizabeth, Atkinson; Brig Atlas, Scott; Brig Lady Combermere, Cork; Brig Messenger, Byram; Brig James & Anne, Brown; Bark St. Ann's, Richards; Bark Ross, Woolf; Bark Canton, Tonge; Brig Seadrift, Weatherill; Schr. Espérance, Mercier.
Brig Concordia, Douglas; Bark Agnes and Ann, A. Bowie; Brig Erin, J. McDonald; Ship Wellington, W. Hill; Brig Permute, Smith; Bark Brom, White; Brix Xanthus, Crute; Sch. Charlotte, Poirier.
Brig Liddell, Patterson; Brig Maria Elizabeth, Brown; Brig Mary, Rendell; Brig Baltic, Cordran; Bark Rankin, Meikle; Bark Durham, Batty; Bark Jane, Wood; Bark James Bales, Burnicle.

PASSENGERS.

In the steamship *Unicorn*, from Pictou—Hon. J. J. Starr, Dr. Calder, lady and child, Rev. W. Arnold, Mr. Mrs. & Miss Macfarlane, Rev. Mr. Macdonald, Mr. Vankoughnet, Mr. Mountain, Mr. Oliver, Mr. Turner, Miss Dempsey, Miss Corvon, Miss Thresher, and Mr. Thresher.—18 steerage.
In the bark *Great Britain*, Capt. Montgomery, sailed for Glasgow—Messrs. McNab, Scott, and Miller.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamship *Unicorn*, arrived on Friday morning at seven o'clock, from Pictou, reports having passed about 20 sail bound up; among them the *Helen*, of Halifax.
The bark *Universe*, and the new bark *Foam*, had both arrived at Liverpool from this port, the former on the 13th and the latter on the 15th June.
The Schr. *Laura Dennis*, Knarston, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on 15th June.
Capt. Proctor, of the brig *Allison*, arrived here on Saturday last, from Hartlepool, reports having been fourteen weeks on his passage; was driven as far north as lat. 61, long. 20; was laying to in a heavy gale for five weeks; and lost foreyard, and bulwarks fore and aft.
Halifax, June 25—Cleared—Brig Kate, Baymar, for Quebec, sugar. 27th—Ship Marmion, Mills, for Quebec, in ballast, and 55 passengers.
The *Pocahontas*, which came up yesterday from Grosse Isle, reports four vessels above the Pillars. A Pilot mentions that a schooner is ashore at Point St. Jean, opposite the Church, and it is feared will prove a total wreck.
The Steamer *Lady Colborne*, which left on Saturday for Riviere du Loup, on a pleasure

trip, is ashore there, and will not probably be got off until the next spring tides.

If those persons who set out regardless of the profligation of the Lord's day by this trip, were led to consider the vanity of all search for pleasure in which the Lord's command is neglected, they will have received much good by their disappointment.—*Editor.*

New York, July 2nd—Cleared—Brig Atkir, Jobling, for Montreal; Brig Robert & Ann, Mather, for Quebec.

Philadelphia, June 29th—Cleared—Brig Victoria, Frewthen, for Quebec.

VESSELS SAILED FOR CANADA.

(From *Wilmer & Smith's European Times*, of the 19th June.)
Deal, June 3rd—Nautilus. 4th—Clutha. 9th—Finlater, and Melrose. 16th—Aethusa. Liverpool, June 5th—Aberdeen, Blakr, Killy, Lord Seaton, and Bytown. 9th—Jessie. 12th—John & Robert. 17th—Ann Jeffery, Druid, Tay, Eglinton, and Ben Nevis, Tam O'Shanter, and Dyson.
Clyde, June 3rd—Abigail. 4th—Richi bueto. 6th—William Hunt.
Shields, June, 3rd—Freedom. 7th—De-verton. 12th—Ariadne.
Belfast, May 31st—Constitution. 8th—Miltiades.
Waterford, May 31st—Elizabeth.
Maryport, June 1st—Hope.
Londonderry, June 3rd—Manchester.
Sunderland, June 7th—Elbe. 13th—Jane Alice.
Cork, June 16th—Kangaroo.
Plymouth, June 10th—Wm. Fromben.
Oporto, June 10th—Amanda.
Gibraltar, May 20th—Falcon. 29th—Lancer.
Marseilles, May 25th—George & Mary.
Warren Point, June 10th.—The Killy Har-vey, from Liverpool to Quebec, run on shore in Dundrum Bay, 5th inst., and struck heavily, but got off the following day, with assistance, and proceeded to Belfast.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 9th July, 1844.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Beef, per lb.	0	4	0	5
Mutton, per lb.	0	5	0	5
Ditto, per quarter	2	6	0	3
Lamb, per quarter	2	6	0	4
Veal, per lb.	0	4	0	5
Do., per quarter	4	0	0	0
Pork, per lb.	0	3	0	4
Hams, per lb.	0	5	0	6
Bacon, per lb.	0	4	0	5
Butter, fresh, per lb.	0	8	0	9
Ditto, salt, in tins, per lb.	0	4	0	6
Eggs, per dozen	0	5	0	5 1/2
Fowls, per couple	1	8	0	2
Flour, per quintal	12	6	0	13
Oats per bushel	1	2	0	1
Hay per hundred bundles	22	6	0	25
Straw ditto	15	0	0	20
Fire-wood, per cord	10	0	0	12



NOTICE.

THE Pocahontas, will this WEEK leave for Murray Bay and Riviere du Loup, on FRIDAY MORNING, at SIX o'clock precisely, instead of her usual day, THURSDAY. For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to W. STEVENSON, Quebec, 8th July, 1844.

RECEIVED ex *Rory O'More, Brilliant, Mary and Nestor.*

TIN PLATES, CANADA SCYTHES and SICKLES.

Sheet Lead, Patent Shot, Common and Best White Lead in tins, Blister and Spring Steel, Pig Iron and Castings, "Smith's" Bellows, Anvils and Vices, Iron Wire, Spades and Shovels, Logging and Trace Chains.

Register Grates.

C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 27th June, 1844.

BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE.

11, Buade Street.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has just received his spring supply of ENGLISH and FRENCH LEATHER, consisting of Calf-Skins, of a beautiful description, direct from Paris, Boot Morocco, Patent and Elastic Leather, Plain and Enamelled French Fronts, Maxwell's Spurs, with a great variety of other articles in his line.

The universal preference given to his work for many years past by the Military Gentlemen of this Garrison, is a proof of the superior style in which orders entrusted to him are executed. For Terms, &c. apply at the Bible Depository, No. 15, Buade Street.

Quebec, June 27, 1844.

TUITION.

MRS. STANLEY, having re-opened her School for Young Ladies, has a few vacancies which she is desirous of filling up. In addition to the usual branches of Female Education, including French, Drawing and the Use of the Globes, she will, if a class be formed, procure Masters for Music and Italian. For terms, &c. apply at the Bible Depository, No. 15, Buade Street.

Quebec, 27th June, 1844.

BIBLE DEPOSITORY.

NEAT AND CHEAP BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS.

THE QUEBEC BIBLE SOCIETY has just received from London, a NEW AND SELECT ASSORTMENT of Books, in English and French, which, in consequence of recent changes, are now offered for sale at greatly reduced prices. Besides the ordinary kinds for general distribution, Family, Reference, Diamond and Pocket Bibles and Testaments, in morocco and other neat bindings, gilt edged, will be found worth inspecting at G. STANLEY'S, the Depository, opposite the French Church. Quebec, 33th June, 1844.