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GROSSE ISLE, QUARANTINE STATION IN THE ST. LAWRENCE. [The lines which follow were written during a short visit made during the spring of last year to Grosse Islo, that burial-ground of our unfortunate fellow-countrymen. Recent occurrences there, should begin in wonder. which must for a long time to come thrill the hearts of the feeling and the humane, may perhaps render them not inappropriate to the columns of the Be-

THE CONTRACTOR OF THE MENT AND THE CO the bottomer and university and

rean?? They are an extract from a larger piece.]

"This little Isle is now a burial-ground
Where wearled wanderers lie in sleep profound,
And find, beneath its soft and verdant breast,
From pain and toil, a calm and penceful rest;
Their sorrows or deal and their sufficience of the Their sorrows ended, and their suff rings o'er, Ere yet scarce landed on a foreign shore. Ere yet scarce landed on a foreign shore. But O! thrice blest, who 'scape the briny wave, To slumber softly in a grassy grave. Yet let the passing stranger mourn the while Whose pilgrim footsteps lead bim to this isle; And where you mounds of rising earth appear, Shed o'er the hallowed spot the willing tear; And weep for those whose undistinguished clay Waits for the trump and resurrection-day; For, more than others', summoned to the tomb, Their's is indeed a melancholy doom. Their's is indeed a melancholy doom.

What hopes, what expectations fill the heart When, venturing from our native home, we start To distant lands, a happier fot to share, And madly hope that ail is fortune there;
Till sad reality the truth reveals,
And the heart sinks beneath the weight it feels.
Such misery their's, who, full of health and hope, And feeling strong with every ill to cope, Just leave their native home and cross the sea To find a grave, thou lonely isle! in thee: With not a stone creeted at the head To mark the name and nation of the dead, In you lone vale—beneath the grassy mound,
There shall they test, till the last trumper's sound,
Pouring its thunders on the sleeping ear,
Startle to life each pilgrim buried here:— A sudden summons from their lonely bed, To stand before the Judge of quick and dead.

Yet at that dread tribonal all must stand, The great and wise, the nobles of the land; Princes and Lords, who rest in pomp and state, In tombs and vaults magnificently great. No outward monuments that hide the clay Shall claim distinction at that dreadful day: Nor aught avails it where our bodies rest, Or how unbououred, it our souls are blest; If but our hope and faith in Christ are sure And, whatsoe er our lot, we patiently endure."

ZACHARY AND THE ANGEL.

variety of employments. To avoid all difference, they agreed by lot to assign themselves to the several offices of each day. The lot of this day called Zachary to offer incense in the outer temple. I do not find any prescription they had from God, of this particular manner of designment. Matters of good order in holy affairs may be ruled by the wise insti-

tution of men, according to reason and expediency.
It fell out well, that Zachary was chosen by lot to this ministration; that God's immediate hand might be seen in all the passages that concerned his great prophet, that, as the person, so the occasion might be of God's own choosing. In lots, and their seeming casual disposition, God can give a reason, though we can give none.

Morning and evening, twice a day, their law called them to offer incense to God; that both parts of the day might be consecrated to the Maker of time. The outer temple was the figure of the whole church on earth, like as the hely of holies represented heaven. Nothing can better resemble our faithful prayers, than sweet perfume. These God looks that we should (all his church over) send up unto him, morning and evening. The elevation of our hearts should be perpetual; but if, twice in the day, we do not present God with our solemn invocations, we do make the gospel less officious than the law.

That the resemblance of prayers and incense might be apparent, while the priest sends up his incense within the temple, the people must send up their prayers-without. Their breath and that incense, though remote in the first rising, met ere they went to heaven.

The people might no more go into the holy place, to offer up the incense of prayers unto God, than Zachary might go into the holy of holies. While Zachary might go into the holy of holies. the partition wall stood betwixt Jews and Gentiles, there were also partitions betwixt the Jews and themselves. Now, every man is a priest unto God every man, since the veil was rent, prays within the temple. What are we the better for our greater freedom of access to God under the gospel, if we do not make use of our privilege?

While they were praying to God, he sees an angel of God. As Gideon's angel went up in the smoke of the sacrifice, so did Zachary's angel, as it were, come down in the fragrant smoke of his in-

It was ever great news, to see an angel of God but now more, because God had long withdrawn from them all the means of his supernatural revelations. As this wicked people were strangers to their God in their conversation, so was God grown a stranger to them in his apparations: yet, now that the season of the gospel approached, he visited them with his angels, before he visited them by his Son-He sends his angel to men in the form of man, before he sends his Son to take human form.

The presence of angels is no novelty, but their apparition. They are always with us, but rarely seen I that we may awfully respect their messages, when they are seen. In the mean time, our faith may see them, though our senses do not. Their assumed shapes do not make them more prezent, but visible.

There is an order in that heavenly hierarchy, though, we know it not. This angel, that appeared to Zachary, was not with him in the ordinary course of his attendances, but was purposely sent from God with this message.

Why; was an angel sent? and why this angel? It had been easy for him, to have raised up the prophotical spirit of some Simeon, to this prediction. The same Holy Ghost, which revealed to that just man, that he should not see death ere he had seen the Messiah; might have as easily revealed unto him the birth of the forerunner of Christ; and by him to Zachary; but God would have this voice, man, that he should not see douth ere he had seen

which should go before his Son, come with a noise. mercial city of the world, whose merchants were fand publicly to preach the truths of God's holy have not attained to such perfection and assurances He would have it appear to the world, that the harbinger of the Messiah should be conceived by the marvellous power of that God, whose coming he proclaimed. It was fit the first herald of the gospel

The same angel, that came to the blessed Virin with the news of Christ's conception, came to Cachary with the news of John's : for the honour of him that was the greatest of them which were born of woman, and for his better resemblance to him which was the seed of the woman. Both had the Gospel for their errand : one, as the messenger of it; the other, as the author : both are foretold by the

When could it be more fit for the angel to appear unto Zachary, than when prayers and incense were offered by him? Where could be more fully appear, than in the temple? In what part of the temple nore fitly, than at the altar of incense? and whereabouts, rather than on the right side of the altar ? Those glorious spirits, as they are always with us, so most in our devotions; and, as in all places, so nost of all in God's house. They rejoice to be with is, while we are with God; as, contrarily, they turn their faces from us, when we go about in our sins .- Bishop Hall's Contemplation, being the continuation of the article in the last number.

Tyne was the most celebrated city of Phonicia, and the ancient emporium of the world. Its colonies were numerous and extensive. "It was the theatre of an immense commerce and navigationthe nursery of arts and science, and the city of perhaps the most industrious and active people ever known." The kingdom of Carthage, the rival of Rome, was one of the colonies of Tyre. While this mart of nations was in the height of its opulence and power, and at least one hundred and twentyfive years before the destruction of old Tyre, Isaiah pronounced its irrevocable fall. Tyre on the island succeeded to the more ancient city on the continent and-being inhabited by the same people, retaining the same name, being removed but a little space, and, perhaps, occupying in part the same ground-the fate of both is included in the prophecy. The pride and wickedness of the Tyrians, their exultation over the calamities of the Israelites, and their cruelty in selling them into slavery are assigned as the reasons of the judgments that were to overtake them, or as the causes of the revolution of the destiny of their ity. And the whole fate of Tyre was feretold.

Bishop Newton shows, at length, how the follow ing prophecies were all exactly fulfilled, as well Many sons of Aaron, yea, of the same family, as clearly forefold, riz. that Tyre was to be taken served at once in the temple, according to the and destroyed by the Chaldeans, who were, at the time of the delivery of the prophecy, an inconsiderable people, and particularly by Nebuchadnezzar, king of Bahylon ;-that the inhabitants should fly over the Mediterranean into the islands and countries adjoining, and even then should not find a quiet settlement;—that the city should be restored after seventy years, and return to her gain and merchandise;—that the people should in time for-sake their idolatry, and become converts to the true religion and corship of God; -and, finally, that the city should be totally destroyed, and become a place only for fishers to spread their nets upon.

But, instead of receiving the whole of these, a few of the most striking predictions which were accomplished after the era of the last of the Old Testament prophets, and the fulfilment of which rests on the most unexceptionable testimony, shall be selected.

One of the most singular events in history was the manner in which the siege of Tyre was conducted by Alexander the Great. Irritated that a single city should alone oppose his victorious march, Tyre was taken in a manner the success of which was more wonderful than the design was daring for it was surrounded by a wall one hundred and fifty feet in height, and situated on an island half a mile distant from the shore. A mound was formed from the continent to the island; and the ruins of old Tyre, two hundred and forty years after its demolition, afforded ready materials for the purpose. Such was the work, that the attempts at first defeated the power of an Alexander. The enemy consumed and the storm destroyed it. But its remains, buried beneath the water, formed a barrier which rendered successful his renewed efforts. A vast mass of additional matter was requisite. The soil and the very rubbish were gathered and heaped. And the mighty conqueror, who afterward failed in raising again any of the ruins of Babylon, cast these of Tyre into the sea, and took her very pust; from off her. He left not the remnant of a ruin—and the site of ancient Tyre is now Tyre, "They shall lay thy stones, and thy timber, and thy dust in the midst of the water—I will also scrape her pust from her. I will make thee a terror, and thou shalt be no more: Thou shalt be proclaiming it. I am the first who, by the teaching sought for, yet thou shall never be found again?" | of God and commissioned by the brethren, have

escaped in ships. And, exclusive of multitudes that posed of persons and families, scattered here and were cruelly slain, thirty thousand were sold into there, who, having abjured the errors of the Latin, slavery. Each of these facts had been announced have declared themselves members of the Italian for centuries :- " Behold the Lord will cast her out Church. I will tell you what our creed is in few he will smite her power in the sea, and she shall be devoured with fire—I will bring forth a fire from the midst of thee—I will bring thee to askes upon the earth. Pass ye over to Tarshish-pass over to Chittim. The isles that are in the sea shall be troubled ture. These are simple facts, and it is with joy at thy departure.—Thou shall die the death of them that I announce them to you. The Italian Church that are slain in the midst of the sea. The children of Israel also, and the children of Judah, have ye sold. I will return the recompense upon your own

But it was also prophesied of the greatest com-

head."

• Volney's Travels, v. ii. p. 210. Steph. Dic. p. 2039. Mars. Can. Ch. p. 304, &c.—Strabo. † Magna vis saxorum ad manim erat, Tyro vetere probente.—Quint. Cur. lib. iv. c. 7—19. ‡ Humus aggerabatur.—Ibid. cap. 11. Arrian. de Ex. Al. lib. ii. c. 21—24. Quint. Cur. lib. iv. c. 7

the earth, "I will make thee like the top of a rock. Thou shall be a place to spread nets upon." The same prediction is repeated with an assurance of its the spirit which upholds them, the evils they occa-

Tyre, though deprived of its former inhabitants, soon revived as a city, and greatly regained its commerce. It was populous and flourishing at the beginning of the Christian era. It contained many disciples of Jesus, in the days of the apostles. An elegant temple and many churches were afterwards built there. It was the see of the first archhishop under the patriarch of Jerusalem. Her merchandise and her hire, according to the prophecy, were holiness to the Lord. In the seventh century Tyre was taken by the Saracens. In the twelfth by the Crusaders-at which period it was a great commercial city. The Mamelukes succeeded as its masters; and it has now remained for three hundred years in the possession of the Turks. But it was God speed. Should such a thought have passed years in the possession of the Turks. But it was not excluded from among the multitude of cities and of countries whose ruins and devastation, as in the presence of God and the Lord Jesus Christ there accomplished by the cruelties and ravages of Turkish barbarity and despotism, were foretold nearly two thousand years before the existence of that nation of plunderers. And although it has more lately, by a brief respite from the great oppression, risen somewhat from its ruins, the last of the predictions respecting it has been literally fulfilled, ac-cording to the testimony of many witnesses. But that of Maundrell, Shaw, Volney, and Bruce may sullice :-

"You find here no similitude of that glory for which it was so renowned in ancient times. You see nothing here but a mere Babel of broken walls, pillars, vaults, &c. Its present inhabitants are only a few poor wretches, harbouring themselves in the vaults, and subsisting chiefly upon fishing, who seem to be preserved in this place by Divine Proidence, as a visible argument how God hath fuland ruins, can with great difficulty only be admit- and Scotland, at twenty-six millions, I find aboveted. 24 And even Volney, after quoting the description of the destruction of the city, and the annihilation of its commerce, asknowledges even the name of Christians. Could I think that pire and the Mahometans, have accomplished this prediction.-Instead of that ancient commerce, so active and so extensive, Sour (Tyre), reduced to a miserable village, has no other trade than the exportation of a few sacks of corn and raw cotton, nor any merchant but a single Greek factor, in the service of the French of Saide, who scarcely makes sufficient profit to maintain his family. But though he overlooks the fulfilment of minuter prophecies, he relates facts more valuable than any opinion, and more corroborative of their truth :— The whole village of Tyre contains only fifty or sixty poor familes, who live obscurely on the produce of their little ground and a trifting fishery. The houses they occupy are no longer, as in the time of Strabo, edifices of three or four stories high—but wretched huts, ready to crumble into ruins. S Bruce describes Tyre as "a rock whereon fishers dry their nets."

It matters not by what means these prophecies have been verified; for the means were as inscrutable, and as impossible to have been foreseen by man, as the event. The fact is beyond a doubt that they have been literally fulfilled-and therefore the PROPHECIES ARE TRUE. They may be overlookedbut no ingenuity can pervert them. No facts could enemy to the Lord Jesus Christ. But when I speak end. But doth not this fear of thine, rather secure

HOPES FOR THE ITALIAN CHURCH. From a speech by the Rev. Dr. Achilli, at a Meeting of the friends of the Malta Protestant College, held at Brighton, on the 7th of October, Lord Ashley in the Chair.

We call ours the ITALIAN CHURCH on account of its language; for in faith and doctrine it is none other than Catholic and Christian, in the sense of the first three centuries, when faith was pure, worship was simple, and works were holy. Church already exists in Italy as it did in Rome in St. Paul's day, hidden in houses. I rejoice in telling you that in some of our cities there are families who assemble to pray to God in Italian, and read the Italian Bible; and not unfrequently some good priest is to be found who joins them, and expounds to them the true meaning of God's holy word; and I know families where three or four times in the

After the capture of Tyre, the conquetor ordered publicly announced its existence. I have preached it to be set on lire. Fifteen thousand of the Tyrians in many places; for at present our Church is comwords. All that is in the Bible-nothing that is not in the Bible, and our Church is consequently the sister of your own. Your Articles and ours meet one another, because both are taken out of holy Scriphas from the first endeavoured to shed abroad its light in obedience, to the Saviour's precept, Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven. Therefore we have decided on sending the ministers of this Church round about Italy, and as openings may be made in the providence of God, lo introduce within Italy itself the light of sacred truth. The aim of this mission will be privately

Ezek, xxvi. 14, 15,
 Manudrell's Journey from Aleppo to Jerusalem,

1 Shaw's Travels, vol. ii. p. 31. § Volney's Travels, vol. ii. p. 212,

shall be a place for the spreading of nets in the midst to the minds of Italians; for they have a mode of of the sea, for I have spoken it." which foreigners are unacquainted, and which none can so well arouse as their own countrymen. It is for us then to evangelize our own country;

the duty is ours—but the need is a common one. Hear me, dear brethren, for I have to speak of natters which deeply concern you. Whilst I have been speaking of Italy, some one may have thought within himself, Well, you are Italians, do you mind Italy; we are Englishmen, we will mind England: we, thank God, are not Papists: we have our Church, fenced with good laws to protect it from all the assaults of Rome. We have pulled down through any mind, I hid that person remember, that are no distinctions of people and nations and tribes and tongues. It is of one family that the Church of God is formed. We are brethren, unless we deny God our common Father, and Jesus Christ our common Lord and Saviour. Englishmen and Italians, we have a bond of closest, dearest kindredfamily and country.

But should any one still think, that, being an Englishman, he has nothing to do with Italy, and, having a Church of his own, he has nothing to do with ours, to such a one I would say, if Christian charity does not move you in our hehalf, let selfinterest induce you to consider the subject. Let the well-being of your own country, the safety of your Church itself move you. Our reformation is filled his word concerning Tyre." The port of Church which is not united to Rome, which does Tyre, small as it is at present, is choked up to that degree with sand and rubbish, that the boats of those Do all of you, born and bred in these blessed islands, fishermen who now and then visit this once re-nowned emporium, and dry their nets upon its rocks I find! Taking the population of England, Ireland, that ' the vicissitudes of time, or rather the all those who remain, called Christians and Protesbarbarism of the Greeks of the Lower Emmeans, dear brethren, that tendency to Popery by which we so often hear of men passing openly to the Romish Church? Are not your Tractarians Papists at heart? And those who prefer the Church to the Bible, ontward ceremonies to worship in spirit and in truth—are not they Papists? Alas, brethren! I tremble for you if things go on after this fashion. It is comparatively a small matter that Popery builds among you churches of her own, unto which you would not go to worship and pray to a wafer; but it is a serious matter when Popery creeps into your own churches, hides under your surplices, teaching doctrines and instilling maxims which damp all Christian ardour, and with deep

In short, Popery is in the midst of you, plotting gainst your faith, and the religion of your forefathers. I who know what Popery is and who love you, stand here to warn you of this your danger. for myself I can assure you that I will wage war against Popery wherever I find it, and so long as the Lord gives me life and strength and grace, because I believe it to be a work of Satan, and an have been more unlikely or striking—and no predictions respecting them could have been more clear.

Will against those who follow that delusion. No, I duty, to watch and pray &c. It is a mercy if it be such love them all, beginning with the Pope himself. a fear and trembling as thou art working out thy sal-Pius the Ninth is a good man and loves his people, vation by. But wherefore dost thou doubt? Hath Pius the Ninth is a good man and loves his people, and tries as far as he can to improve their condition. The one thing that he wants is the light of truth. He believes a lie; thinking himself the successor of St. Peter and the Vicar of Christ on earth. What a blessing to the world, if to so many natural good qualities Pius the Ninth added the only true and perfect goodness, that which the Spirit gives, that which proceeds from pure faith in Christ and in his revealed word.

My brethren, am 1 not right in thinking that in waging war against Popery, even to its extermina-tion, I am doing Pope Pius no wrong? Nay, who knows but if one general and universal outcry against his false religion reached his ears, he might not be induced to do for it, what he is doing to the political sytem? Oh! my brethren, what might not Pope Pius do, if all Christendom united in the cry against Popery! It is in his power to undo the mischief that his predecessors have done. Surely then it is an act of love and kindness towards this well-meaning Pope, to endeavour to make him see and understand and know that, great as are the evils nd disorders he has discovered in his State, graver and more dangerous evils exist in his Church

Unite then, my dear brethren, your strength to vhat little we possess, or rather let us join together in seeking it from the Lord; for the cause is a common one, it affects us equally, and the benefit of its success will accrue to all mankind. A religious reformation in Italy would be a light which would shed itself over the whole world. If the people in Rome begin to read the Bible, none of the millions who follow Rome would have any difficulty in reading it, and the Popish world will become Christian in fact, as it is now only in name; a reformation in Italy would be a reformation for nearly one-half of your own population, who now hold her doctrines. Therefore it is that I speak to you of the Italian Reformation. I know well that it is our part to do the work, and we have already begun it.

TO THE TREMBLING BELIEVER. My Endeared Friend—It is the duty of every true Christian to give God the glory of his grace. We can never bless God enough for his patience, that he hath kept us so long out of Hell; nor for his mercy, that so earnestly invites us to heaven. Is it nothing that the Lord is continually following us with terms of peace, and tenders of mercy, and beseeching us to be reconciled? Say not in your heart, I have nothing of Christ in me, because you.

princes,—whose traffickers were the honourable of word, in opposition to the errors of Rome. None as you desire. It was the saying of a good Christian and t so well as we can undertake this work, if the Lord lian, "I bless God for a good thought." Bless helps us; for we know the nature of these errors, God for any portion of his love, any portion of his truth :- I will make her like the top of a rock; it sion, and the best mode of proving their falsebood thee; but canst thou not say—they are confessed: they are confessed over the head of the scape-goat ? Dost thou heartily confess thy sins unto God, with all thy aggravations? Oh, it is a great mercy! Thou canst not say thou hast an interest in Christ; but hath not Christ an interest in thee ? Hath he not won thy heart and affections? Oh it is a great mercy! Thou sayest possibly, I am not worthy to be called a child of God. But doth not God receive and treat thee as a Father? The prodigal (Luke xv.) acknowledged, he was not worthy to be called a son; but yet his father received him. Again, it may be, thou complainest of sin; but is it with thee as it was formerly? Shouldst thou not bless God for some amendment? If a sick man be any thing bettered in his health, though he still be very bad, yet he will tell his friends, he is somewhat better than he was, and he blesses God for it. Besides, though sin dwells in thee, yet perhaps it is the grief of thy soul: thou art its captive, not its convert. As sin is against thy soul, so is not thy soul against sin? If it be thy grief, it shall not be thy ruin.

Again it may be, thy heart is troubled in an hour of temptation; but hast thou not sometimes enjoyed sweet peace with God? Were not thine earthly delights vain? Canst thou not say now-One quarter of an hour's communion with God is worth all the delights in the world ? Canst thou not call to mind some of God's former loving kindnesses? Hast thou not sometimes tasted and seen how good the Lord is ? What a mercy is that ! Again, thou art not assured of heaven, and thou wantest an assurance thereof. But thou hast such hopes of heaven as thou wouldest not exchange for all the kingdoms of the world; and shouldst thou not bless God for that, which is more to thee than all the world? Again, thou sinnest through mistake or passion. But canst thou find in thy heart to sin against God? He that is born of God cannot sin; that is he cannot find in his heart to sin, because he is born of God. Again, t may be, thou complainest of a dead heart. is there not some life in thee? Deadness stands in opposition to liveliness, as well as life. If thou art dead, that is, not lively, yet bless God that thou art not quite dead in trespasses and sins. Again, it may be, thou complainest of a hard heart. But thy heart is not so hard, but it feels its hardness. Did Pharaoh complain of the plague of a hard heart? He felt it not; he was as stone. But if the heart feels its hardness, it is a sign there is something of flesh. Bless God for that covenant mercy-a heart of flesh. Again, it may be, the Lord tarrieth, or hideth himself from thee, But art thou not willing to wait upon him, and to wait for him ? Dost thou wait under his table for crumbs ? Dost thou wait at his gate for mercy ? Well, " the Lord is good to them that wait for him," Lam. iii 25. Again, it may be thou complainest, thou art often out of frame, or an uneven temper : sometimes praying, sometimes sinning, &c. But though thou art not always the same, yet God is, and Jesus Christ is; and there-fore it is that we are not consumed. Again, it may he thou thinkest, thou shalt never be able to suffer for Christ; thy weak nature shrinks and trembles at the thoughts of it; thou art afraid thou shalt rather deny thy Saviour, than thy name, thy liberty, or thy life. It is true, if thou art left to thyself, it would be so; but God is faithful, and he will not suffer thee to be tempted above what thou art able to bear. He will not send thee into a wood, to fell an oak with a penknife. When he calls thee to the work thou never didst, he will give thee the strength thou never hadst. Again, it may be, thou fearest thou shalt fall away, and shalt never hold out to the God ever failed thee at thy need? When the disciples began to be concerned about bread, saith our Saviour—Do ye not remember how many baskets full ye took up at such a time? and be not faithless but believing. The Lord inspire your heart with courage and comfort, that you may persevere in his good ways unto the end! The Lord be your keeper, your guide, your portion for ever !-Letter by the Rev. John Mason, M. A, Rector of Water Stratford.

FINDING A LONG LOST SON.

From a letter by the Rev. II. Townsend, dated Abbeokouta in West Africa, August 21, 1846, referring to the Rev. Samuel Crowther, native of that country, now missionary of the Church Missionary Society.

As my letter is not yet closed, I am enabled to communicate the gratifying intelligence that Mr. Crowther has found his mother, after a separation of twenty-five years.* She was captured at the same time as himself; but being separated soon afterward, they have met again, for the first time, to-day. His mother, being found by her relatives, was redeemed in the country, while Mr. Crowther was hurried away to the coast. It is remarkable that the whole of his family whom he left alive are still living, excepting his father, who was killed a short time after Mr. Crowther was made a captive, in an attack made upon those who carried off his family, in the hope of rescuing them. The mother was almost overcome with surprise and joy; and as soon as she could recollect herself she blessed the English repeatedly, in the name of God, and poured out her thanks to me and Mrs. Townsend as their representatives. God has given us means of gaining access to the hearts of this people, such as were never possesed by any Missionaries before if we are only alive to the opportunities presented to us of making known the cause of British humanity : Christianity. A door is opened before us : if the Church of Christ is but ready to embrace it, doubtless there will be an abundant harvest, The Parent Committee will be able to perceive how powerful a means is now put into their hands for the spread of the Gospel in this part, when they know how many a lone mother's heart is gladdened by the return of the lost ones, and many a father's also-How many more are looking to Sierra Leone as the country that contains their long-lost treasure.

Vide the Church Missionaries' Record for October, 1837, pp. 218, 219,

FUNERAL RITES.

IN SOME CASES, AT PARIS. I know not whether I have ever spoken in these letters of the manner in which certain funerals are s unducted in Paris. A recent instance has afforded Tresh proof how irreligious men understand and practise the respect which is due to the dead.

Mr. Frederick R. Soulie, a writer of communes and melodramas, has been lately borne to his last resting place. His bier was followed by a great number of friends. When they had arrived at the cemetery, some of them proceeded to recite pieces of prose and poetry. One read a bombastic harangue, in which he enumerated the literary titles of M. Souhe, and spoke of his theatrical success! Another delivered an ode or elegy, in which he sets forth his regrets in sunurous thyme. The crowd applauled those of the speakers who interested them, and interiapted the others by marks of displeasure, and cites of impatience ! One would have thought that Cit was a dramatic performence, and that each person had come, not to pay his last tribute of respect to a friend, but to seek frivolous and unseemly entertainment !

This is a very grave symptom of our religious and moral state. Heathen nations, even the most barbarous, were wont to preserve the sanctity of the They were serious and collected in their funeral ceremonies. They felt that it is always a solemn thing to give back the remains of a fellow mortal to their kindred dust. Religion only had the right to raise her voice in the presence of the trophies of death. But in France, infidelity has abandoned these pious usages. There is no decorum, no seriousness. The tomb seems to have lost its majesty, and funeral rites are transformed into theatrical exhibitions.

If the case of M. Soulie's funeral stood alone it would be unjust to make it the subject of general remark. But how many similar facts have occurred in Paris, and in the other large cities of the kingdom! Whenever an individual, celebrated for hi political or literary standing, expires, his friends prepare for him a sort of popular ovation. They bring together the people by newspaper announce-ment. All is arranged as for a worldly festival. Those who are to speak prepare their harangues as if they had to address the French Academy. Tumults, shouts, and acclamations, and even hooling, disturb the sacred quiet of the cemetery. Political passions are excited around a grave which has just opened. Speakers and hourers occupy themselves with every thing-every thing except the soul, judgment, and eternity ! A future life is forgotter in these profuse ceremonies; the priest hurries through his office, and leaves the ground clear to those who carry to the confines of the other world all the miseries and vain preoccupations of the present time.

What is the remedy for so great an evil? I know not, so long as implety shall retain its preponderating influence. Respect for the dead is closely allied with the religious sentiment. He who has real niety in his heart recollects, in the presence of a bier that the soul which once inhabited that now inani mate body, continues to live on. But what is death to the sceptic? It is an clernal sleep. There is nothing more to his eyes than a lifeless body, and how can be respect that paltry dust ?- Corresp. of Evan. Christendom.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1847

The papers received by last mail from England mention the arrival of Lord Minto at Rome: th, supposed mission of this nobleman, as a clandestine envoy at first, preparatory to his appearing as Her Protestant Majesty's Ambassador at the Pontifical Court, has been mentioned in our columns before, as we have found it referred to in contemporary periodicals; we now insert a short article on the subject, cut from one of the London papers-we do not remember which-setting forth somewhat more explicitly the course which Her Majesty's ministers intend to pursue with the view of establishing diplomatic relations with the Pope's government.

his responsibility, and will confer upon him much of that authority which it is as yet forbidden more directly to delegate, while his known qualifications "Evangelical Christendom," which includes an ac-for such a mission supply a complete assurance that count of the two public services, at the former of the interests and honour of England will be safe in his hands. In this way it is expected that minis out rendering themselves liable to the accumulated of public worship:penalties which our ingenious ancestors devised for treason. As soon as Parliament meets, the letter of the law may be brought into accordance with the spirit of the age, and, after we have graciously re-cognised the political existence of a power which at present commands the earnest and practical sympathies of half the population of the island, Lord Minto may be boldly invested with a title befitting the functions he must necessarily discharge."

Perhaps it will startle Lord Minto, to learn that while he was pursuing his journey on this conciliating mission to Rome, a papal decree was on its way. to Ireland, condemning one of the measures of Her Majesty's government which was fancied to be among the most promising in the department of conciliation towards Rome. Cardinal Fransoni, by sanction of the Pope, addresses Dr. McHale, for the information of all the R. C. Bishops in Ireland, pronouncing condemnation upon the contemplated Covernment Colleges of secular learning-commonly called "Godless Colleges." The Cardinal exonerates those Bishops who have expressed themselves meeting. Our object in calling them together was in favour of these institutions from all imputation of improper motives; but he intimates that none ought to have entered into communication with the Government for amending the law regarding them, without first taking "the opinion of the Holy See." And that opinion is, that " the Catholic faith would he placed in imminent danger? by the erection of which we chiefly enlarged upon, were the deep these Colleges I that, in fact "institutions of this interest which we knew, from our own personal sort prove detrimental to religion." The R. C. hierarchy in Ireland are therefore cautioned "against taking any part in establishing them."

At a meeting of the Prelates thus informed of the Pone's pleasure, held on the 23rd of October, the following dutiful response was given :

ful thanks of the Catholic Prelates be tendered to his Holiness for his decision and instructions, conveyed in a letter now read from the Cardinal Prefeet of the Congregation de Propaganda Fide, in reterence to the provincial colleges in progress of crection by the Government; and that our Chairman, the Archbishop of Tuam, be requested to forwant to the Holy Father this expression of our unanimous and unbounded gratitude."

So much for the success of the College conciliation. The delusive hope of conciliating by means of the system of elementary schools called in Ireland "the National System"-while in England that same appellation has been appropriated to a system of a totally different character-has been indulged for a number of years, but dissappointment is the let of those who hope to conciliate Rome by any thing short of submitting to her rule. At the meeting of R. C. prelates just now mentioned, the following resolution also was passed with reference to the " National" system of schools :

"Resolved,- That notwithstanding the explanation so kindly given by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, we are still of opinion that the changes introduced in the National System of education are most serious and dangerous; that they are in opposition to the instructions of the Holy Father, who recommended that the property of the schools should be vested in the hishops and parish priests. That we, therefore, petition Parliament for the amendment of such portions of the system as we deem incompatible with the discipline of our Church, with the full and free exercise of Episcopal authority, and with the safety of the religious principles of our Catholic children."

It certainly is a very perplexing state of things, when British Statesmen have been hard at work to push the surrender of Reformation principles to the greatest extent that the remaining Protestantism of the country will allow, for them to learn from the Roman Catholic prelates that their measures " are in opposition to the instructions of the Holy Father." These disappointments will be evidently obviated, as soon as a channel shall be opened by which he whom they call "the Holy Father" shall transmit his " instructions" to Her Majesty's ministers direct, so that they may know at once how to carry on the affairs of the British empire so as to please the Ponc of Rome. It might have been thought that the recent feat of appointing a Roman Catholic Governor to represent the Sovereign in the island of Maltajust on the very nick of time when that rock is fikely to become the centre of labours which have for their object the enlightening of Italy by the evangelical labours of such men as Dr. Achilli, when it may be expected that firmness and impartiality in maintaining all the freedom of action which equal laws secure to the friends of Scripture light in every part of the British possessions will be specially required in him who wields the chief authority there -would have met with a more gracious return at the hands of the Bishop of Rome. But no! the more you give, the more they ask. And why should they not perceive their advantages, after all the experience they have had, that, the more pertinacious they grow in their encroachments, the more successful they become in obtaining compli-

The article headed Nineven, in our last number but one, ought to have been credited to the Rev. Alexander Keith of St. Cyrus, Kincardineshire, be ing taken, like the one on Tras, in the present number, from his valuable work on Prophecy.

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH .- A visit having been paid to Schneidemuhl by the Rev. Norman McLeod, of Dalkeith, and the Rev. R. H. Herschell, a converted Jew from Germany, we believe, " for no doubt, injuriously to the best interests of the the purpose of ascertaining, by personal enquiries country: and observation, the present state of the reform "The position and connection of his Lordship movement' in Prussian Poland and Silesia," they spent one Lord's day at the scene of John Czerski's labours; and from a report by them printed in count of the two public services, at the former of which Mr. Czerski, and at the latter Mr. Herschell ters may be enabled to communicate with a friendly preached, we extract the following account of the state at a very critical period of its fortunes, with- conference which was held subsequently to the time

" After service we held our private meeting This was in Czerski's house-that house alone affords abundant evidence that poor Czerski was not made rich, at least, by leaving the Church of Rome. It is a small one-storied old cottage, situated close to his church, and presenting a striking contrast to it; it is harely large enough to contain his family Everything about it is of the humblest descriptionthere is not a parish school-master in Scotland who has not a better. We found his elders waiting for us; and here I may just mention the organization of the congregation. The people elect a certain number, varying according to the size of the congregation, of respectable individuals to govern the church along with the minister. These are termed elders (die mlteste); they are elected annually. These elders elect from their number an executive (die vorsteher) of four or five, one of whom takes charge of education, another of money, one looks after the poor, and one the sick; and in large congregations one takes charge of public correspondence, while each of the executive is assisted by an elder. The whole body take an oversight of the members of the congregation. About ten were present at our to understand more fully their views, and state of mind, and especially to address and exhort them, in a fuller and franker manner than could be done in public, upon certain points which we thought required the friendly advice and counsels of neutral parties, in whose good intentions we were aware that perfect confidence was placed. We accordingly spoke our minds fully to them. The topics observations, both in America and Britain, was excited in their behalt; the importance of their position, whether for good or evil; their heavy responsibility for the use they made of the talent God had put into their hands in thus calling them to wilness for the truth; the absolute necessity of their holding

"Resolved, That the warmest and most respect- of such facts as the Resurrection and Divinity of Christ upon our duties and our hopes. We also expressed our opinion upon their duty of seeking a greater measure of reform in their public worship; more spiritual and more united prayer; the laying aside candles and crucifixes, and priests' garments, and the celebrating of the Lord's Supper logether; and concluded by exhorting them to private, and also to united prayer, as a body having such important duties as they had to discharge.

"Though our conference lasted a considerable time, we were listened to with the utmost patience and kindness. Each person present, then, in an open and easy manner stated his opinion of all we advanced. They declared their sense of the importance of their position; their determination to hold fast to positive Christianity in opposition to Rationnalism; their earnest desire to reform their worshin more and more, though much, very much, had been already accomplished :- but that, on the one hand, the prejudices of the people brought up in Popery and much attached, therefore, to symbolical worship; and on the other, the Rationalism of Ronge, which is giving up Christ crucified, and all the characteristic doctrines of Christianity, rendered it necessary for them to proceed in any reform with caution and prudence, lest their good should be evil spoken of by those who were watching for their halting. They also promised to begin a weekly meeting for the study of the Scriptures and prayer."

We subjoin a passage in which the impressions received by the two visiters are shortly summed

"We had every reason to believe that Czerski and Post were the sincere honest Christian men which we always took them to be. We are convinced that they desire the glory of God, and that they will every day obtain greater measures of light and troth. We must, however, admit, that they are still defective in some of their religious opini ons, but the Lord will guide them into all truth. We earnestly recommend them and their brethren in Poland to the sympathies and prayers of the Church of Christ. Owing to the peculiar state of parties in Germany, they are viewed with distrust; one party think they are too orthodox and cramped in their opinions, and have yet to imbibe truer ideas of Christian freedom before they can command the sympathies of the enlightened public. Another party think them not orthodox enough, so long as they remain separate from the Evangelical Church, because of their desire for church freedom; and from their former connection with Ronge, they arcuse them of ationalistic tendencies. In the mean time these men and their congregations are isolate I and uncared for. They are chilled by poverty from within, and checked by politics from without. Unless they are aided by British Christians, their cause, and with it the cause of truth in the midst of Romish darkness, will suffer. If we cannot give them the commanding talent, or the political freedom, required to enable them to advance throughout the land the new reform action, we may at least so far strengthen their position as to enable them to give undivided attention to their work, and resist the incessant attacks and undermining efforts of their enemies."

Mr. Post, referred to in the above, is pastor of the German Catholic congregation at Posen; the report describes him as " a man of thought and of power, resolute and courageous, and possessed of sincere and unaffected piety." The incidental allusion to Ronge, found in the former extract, promises no satisfactory information respecting him; an account of a visit paid to him is, however, to be given in the next number of the publication which has furnished these materials.

LOTTERIES .- The legality of solicitations, by advertisement or otherwise, to become customers of foreign lotteries has been touched upon in our columns before; we are led to recur to the subject, by an account of what took place at the Mansion House, London, on the 18th of October, the Lord Mayor giving his well-considered opinion on the subject, as appears from the following report which we insert, because in this Province also, foreign lotteries are often seen advertised-contrary to the law and,

On Monday last, the Lord Maron said, he had received a great number of letters from different parts were for finding a verdict according to the evidence complaining of applications from the conductors of foreign lotteries soliciting customers to these speculations, and he considered that he performed no more than his duty in cautioning the public how they dealt in matters regarding which they had no security, especially as a heavy penalty was attached to the violation of the law upon the subject. If the Government were to sanction the operations of which his correspondents complained, it might as well, without any further hesitation or difficulty, permit lotteries to be carried on in England. He should, for the purpose of showing that he was justified in advising the course which he hoped would be adopted, read part of the 6th and 7th William IV., chapter 66, relative to advertising foreign or illegal lotteries. His Lordship then read the following part of " An Act to prevent the advertising of Foreign and other illegal Lotteries" (we omit the unnecessary words :-

"Whereas the laws in force are insufficient to prevent the advertising of foreign and other illegal otteries in this kingdom, and it is expedient to make further provision for that purpose; it is therefore enacted that from and after the passing of this Act. if any person shall print or publish, or cause, &c. any advertisement, or other notice relating to the drawing or intended drawing of any foreign lottery or of any lottery or lotteries, not authorized by Act of Parliament, or if any person shall print or publish, any advertisement or other notice, for the sale of any ticket or chance in such lottery or lotteries, &c., every person so offending shall for every such of-fence forfeit the sum of £50, to be recovered, with full costs of suit, by action of debt, bill, plaint, or information, in any of His Majesty's Courts of Record in Westminster or Dublin respectively, or in the Court of Session in Scotland, one moiety thereof to the use of His Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the other moiety to the use of the person who shall inform or sue for the same."

His Lordship added that, if the subject could be brought before a magistrate in the usual course of penal enactments, the penalty would have been inflicted long ago.

The Bavarian Chamber of Deputies on the sub ject, of Lotteries.—It is to be recorded, to the honour of this representative body that, at their sitting of the 19th October, they unanimously adopted a resolution for the total abolition of lotteries.

Achill Mission. Formation of an additional fast to positive Christianity and the truth as reveal settlement. —Our friends who have so liberally ast that part of the British empire te ed in scripture, which we illustrated by the bearing sisted us in the setting up of a second Missionary of the four now established there.

Settlement at Meelan, in this Island, will be happy ! to learn that the new church there was opened for divine service on Sunday last .- Achill Herald of Oct. 27.

ASSAULT BY A PRIEST UPON A BIBLE AGENT. -Rev. William AP Carthy, Roman Catholic curate of the parish of Donoughmore, was indicted for committing an assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm upon John Buckly, on the 30th July last, at Coolmonn, near Donoughmore.

John Buckley, examined by Mr. Scannell, swore that he was in the employment of the Rev. Joseph Rogerson Cotter, rector of Donoughmore, for the purpose of selling Bibles and Testaments. On the day laid in the indictment, prosecutor was procceding along the road at Coolmona, with a bundle of Bibles, Testaments and religious Tracts, when the Priest rode up and passed him. The priest returned and asked prosecutor what he had, when he replied Bibles and Testaments, Sir.' The Priest then asked to have them shown to him, when prosecutor handed them to the Priest one by one. The Priest then said I left my house this morning with the intention of horsewhipping you.' Prosecutor replied, Sir, you could have no right to do that, without provocation.' The Priest then got angry, and after bundling up the Bibles, Testaments and Tracts, dashed them into prosecutor's face, and scattered them about the road. The Priest then called a man and asked him what was his name, when the man replied Denis M'Carthy, on which the Priest dismounted, and desired him to hold his horse. The man complied, and the Priest then rushed at prosecutor, and struck him several blows about the face and shoulders with his whip. Prosecutor then said, ' Sir, you have broken the peace, on which the Priest laid hold of him, and putting his leg behind prosecutor endeavoured to trip him, but prosecutor caught the Priest by the collar and thus kept himself upright. The man holding the horse called out to prosecutor, 'You villain, don't you know it is a Priest you have.' Prosecutor then endeavoured to escape, and while running off he was followed by the Priest, who struck him several blows with the but of the whip in the poll. and bruised his head. Prosecutor swore that but for the hardness of his hat he would have been seriously injured. In the course of the transaction the man holding the horse shook a stick at prosecutor, and but for the horse starting prosecutor was sure he also would have assaulted him; prosecutor ran off crying out murder, murder, and left his books strewed about the road; prosecutor subsequently heard that the books were burned at the

soup-house in Donoughmore.
On cross-examination by Mr. Walsh, prosecutor swore he gave no provocation; he was then asked respecting a tract he had about purgatory, which he said he had in the bundle, but he positively swore he did not thrust it into the priest's face he was next asked who was to pay the cost of the prosecution, which prosecutor swore he could not ell and that he did not know whether the Rev. Mr. Cotter was to pay it, but if the expenses were demanded of prosecutor he certainly would pay them; he said that Mr. Corker, the agent in the case, was taken out to Donoughmore by the Rev. Mr. Cotter to have the informations taken.

Mr. Walsh then addressed the jury in a very long speech, calling on them to be cautious how they received the testimony of the prosecutor uncorrespondted.

The Count charged the jury, in the course of which it said that the non-production of the man who held the traverser's horse was not to be attri buted to the prosecution, as he could not be looked upon as a favourable witness for the crown, but certainly his not appearing on the table for the de-fence was more subject of remark from the other side.

The jury retired, but not having agreed at seven o'clock they were locked up until half-past ten. when they were discharged without returning verdict .- Corle Constitution.

The Achill Herald on the above trial : " The case needs no comment of ours; it shows that Popery unfits a people for the enjoyment of what has been called the palladium of British liberty, trial by jury. We never knew a case in which a Priest was concerned against a Protestant, in which justice was done by a mixed jury composed of such materials as constitute the juries at Quarter Sessions. It is some consolation to know that, in the present instance, the majority of the Roman Catholics, who sat as jurors in Priest Mc Carthy's case, but one determined discide of Peter Dens can frus trate the purpose of eleven honest and upright men."

Secession to the Church of Rome.—The Rev. Mr. Chirol, Curate of St. Paul's, Knightbridge, was yesterday received into the Church of Rome, and two parties having been apprehended who were at St. Mary's, Chelsea. The Right Rev. Dr. Wisc-proved to have supplied large quantities for shooting at St. Mary's, Chelsea. The Right Rev. Dr. Wisc-man officiated at the ceremony, attended by several of the Roman communion. Mrs. Chirol, and Mrs. Chirol, sen., the ady and mother of the Reverend Gentleman, made their profession of obedience to the Roman Catholic Church at the same time .-Morning Post of Friday 29th Oct.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dlocese of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. PAYMENTS to the Treasurer at Quebec on account of the Incorporated Church Society, in the month of November, 1817.

Regt., Anl. Sub. to 1 July, 247 1 16 15. Stewart, Hon. John, 25. Vanovous, Mrs. do. 0 10 0

£4 18

Fund for Widows and Orphans of the Clergy. Nov. 2. Collection at Grenville, per Rev. C. Forest,£1 0 0

T. TRICGE, Treasurer, Incorp. Church Socy.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Rev. Robert Grecory Cox, late Rector of St. Paul's Church, Acron, Ohio, has been received into this Diocese, and appointed Travelling Missionary in the Prince Edward District. His Post Office i Hillier .- Church.

New Bishoprics in India .- It it said to be in contemplation to subdivide the enormous Indian Dioceses by the erection of six new sees, thus giving that part of the British empire ten Bishops instead

CONFIRMATION AT BOULOUNE.—The Lord Bishop of London having been prevented, by the late accident which had happened to him, from proceeding to Boulogue for the purpose of holding a Confirmation of the children of British residents, the Right Rev. Dr. Coleridge (formerly Bishop of Barbadoes) officiated for that purpose in His Lordship's place on the 19th October.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED :- Messis. J. Cary, No. 145 to 196; D. Twiname, No. 136 to 188; H. Weston, No. 150 to 201; W. Carter, No. 147 to 198; Wm. Footner, No. 146 to 197; Edm. Baird, No. 145 to 196; Fras. Duclos, No. 147 to 185; A. J. Maxham, No. 157 to 208; Thomas Cowan, No. 157 to 182; Rev. C. Elliott, No. 137 to 188; Com Orlohan, No. 53 to 208 and additional control of the composition o to 188; Coin. Orlebar, No. 53 to 208, and additl. No. 157 to 208.

To Cornespondents .- Received W. C. E ;-T. J:-R. V. R;-Angl. A. A. H. acknowledges the receipt of 10s. from the Rev. R. V. Rogers.

MR. THOMAS JONES, No. 1, Erie Street, is collecting Agent for the Berean, for Montreal and neighbourhood.

Mocal and Political Entelligence.

The Extra carrying the newspapers, by the 4th November English mail, arrived in town on Sunday afternoon. We make extracts from the papers which came to our hands, among which Willmer & Smith's European Times furnishes the greater pronortion. We commence with the introduction to its summary.

The period that has clapsed since the issue of our last publication has been one memorable in the annals of trade and commerce. Scarcely had that paper left our shores, when commercial affairs assumed a crisis that alarmed all classes, and induced the Government to issue a letter of recommendation to the Directors of the Bank of England, to assist in mitigating the mercantile embarrassments that were daily occurring. The step taken by the Directors, in obedience to this letter, has had the effect of temporarily tranquilising the fears of commercial men. And although no great improvement has taken place in the demand for colonial produce or the value at which it is sold, a partial stop has been put to further failures, both here and in London. Still it must be acknowledged that trade, in all its branches, labours under much depression, and cannot, for some time yet, assume its usual buoyancy. The reports from the manufacturing districts, elsewhere alluded to, are most discouraging, and add to the difficulties of the present crisis.

Several matters of interest and importance have taken place in Ireland since we last addressed our readers. That country still remains a prey to anarchy and confusion, so that murders-cruel, harrid, blood-thirsty murders-continue to disgrace the south and western provinces. The question of tenant-right is now being much discussed and agitated from one end of the kingdom to the other. A kind of monster meeting was held at Kilmacthomas on the 24th. The object of the meeting was to take steps to promote the " tenant-right" question.

Sin John Franklin's Expedition. - Private letters have been received from Fort York, Hudson's Bay, announcing the safe arrival of the detachment of Royal Sappers and Miners who left England on the 1st of June last, to be engaged as a boat party in search of Sir John Franklin and his gallant company. The party will winter near Fort York, and in the spring of the year pursue their search after the missing voyagers, should no intelligence of the safety of the Erchus and Terror reach any of the settlements of the Company before that time.
Surcibes. On the 28th of October, a person of

the name of Win. Davison, solicitor, threw hin-self from the whispering gallery in St. Paul's Cathedral, a distance of 115 feet to the payement below. Life was quite extinct, though the external injuries which the body had received were remarkably slight. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned by the Coroner's jury.

Another melancholy occurrence of which advice was received by the last mail is the suicide of Professor M'Cullagh, of the University of Dublin. It is conceived that he had brought on temporary insanity by excessive study.

Intelligence of the death of Count Mensdorff, cousin of Prince Albert, having reached Windsor Castle, the court went into mourning.

In Edinburgh, a crime has been brought home to the accused at the expense of some ingenuity. About seventy pigeons having been extracted from saloons, it only remained to prove the identity of the birds in the hands of the police. To settle this, several of the pigeons were on two different days let off from the county hall, Arthur's seat, and Caltonhill, small pieces of scarlet cloth being tied round their legs, and as some 50 per ct. of the number found their way to the Duke's cote, other cotes requiring to be passed in their course, the proof was held sufficient, and the prisoners were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment.

James Stophen, Esq., upon his retirement from the duties of Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, has been raised to the dignity of a Privy

On the 22nd ult., the Custom-house officers in Newry made a seizure of 22 barrels of American flour, in which was found concealed a large quantity of cavendish tobacco.

We regret to perceive a notice from Messis, Waghorn & Co., announcing that, after the 24th December next, their establishment in England, India, &c., will cease. The competition of the Peninsular and Oriental Company has caused this abandonment of their enterprising business connected

with the overland route.

NAPLES, Oct. 21, 1847.—The insurrection in the Calabrins is nearly suppressed. This has, of course, been accomplished by brute force, and a system of torture and terrorism which has scarcely liad a parallel, even in the worst atrocities of the

French Revolution.
Rome, Oct. 22, 1847.—The sovereign Pontiff is proceeding with steadiness and energy in his system of enlightened reform. Since the date of our last correspondence a measure has been promulged which, in importance, even exceeds any thing hitherto accomplished. His Holiness has established a Council of State at Rome, in which the several provinces will be respectively represented. This body will, in fact, form the government of the country, of which the Pope is the head; it will be divided into sections, among which the different branches of legislative and administrative business will be divided; one of the most important of its attributes will be its controll over the finances, which will be most com-

plete-no taxes can be imposed, or levied, or abolished, without its sanction-no loan can be confincted, or debt liquidated, or public contract concluded, without its approbation; in a word, it contains the precious germ of constitutional and representative government and popular institutions. "It is true that the plan is not yet perfect, and that the elective principle is not yet brought directly into play, but there is enough of popular spirit in it to ensure its ultimate growth into a vigorous constitution.

Advices from the port of Genoa of the 25th ultimo, announce the arrival of the French fleet, composed of the ships of the line Friedland, Souverain and Jena, and the steam-frigates Titan, Cacique and Panama, in the Gulph of Spezza on the 22nd ult. The two latter steam-frigates arrived at Genoa on

The Alba, of Florence, states from private corresbody of Austrian troops, who appear to be shortly

Some rioting occurred at Forrara on the 14th, and the Austrians fired on the people; without however, wounding anylody. The inhabitants threatened to ring the toesin, but the Cardinal Legate interfered, and having obtained the liberation of one of the citizens, who had been arrested by the Austrian soldiers, tranquillity was restored.

THE CHOLERA .- Without counting Georgia, Caucasus, and the country of the Cossacks of the Black Sea, it already reigns in sixteen governments of the Russian Empire. On the 17th of October it broke out at Warsaw, and on the 30th at Moscow. Only one case has occurred in Austria, and one in Prussia. Up to the 29th ult. it had not visited Con stantinople. The Allgemeine Zeitung of the 27th October says :- The cholera is advancing from the east to the west, but as yet it has not reached a more westerly point than Kertsch, on the sea of Azoff. The winter will impede its progress, but not change the direction it has taken.

PORTUGAL.-The Queen Downger of England was at Lisbon on the 21st ult., on her voyage to Madeira. She was accompanied by the whole of the British squadron. The Queen of Portugal embarked in her state barge at the arsenal, and visited her on

The last advices are to the 28th ult. A change of ministry appears to be at hand, as Senhor Fonseca Magalhaes had received instructions from the Queen to construct a cabinet from the juste milieu party, to the Cortes; nothing decisive, however, had taken place. The Queen Downger and suite left Lishon on the 27th att. in H. M. S. Howe, for Madeira. At the above date the peace of the city was well preserved, though the greatest distress prevail-

General Espartero is offered the embassy for Spain at the court of St. James'.

ed among the people.

Russia, -- Lient. General Count Woronzow, commander-in-chief of the Caucasian corps, has transmitted a report to the Emperor, stating that the Weila Salta has been taken, after a hot and obstinate encounter. On the morning of the 26th of September the Saita was besieged. To the Russiaus Salta is in itself an unimportant village, but circumstances, and especially the strong fortifications and the incredible exertions of Schamyl to defend it, rendered the taking of it the most important, and in fact the indispensable condition of a happy termination of this difficult and tedious

Swinzenland.-On the 20th ult, the draft of a proclamation was agreed to by the Diet. It quotes the lourth article of the federal pact, according to which "the cantons cannot form among themselves bonds prejudicial to the nation." " Nevertheless (the proclamation continues) the Governments of the high states of Lucerne, Un, Schwytz, Unterwalden, Zug, Fribourg, and Valais, have formed among themselves a private alliance, which, since it has come to the knowledge of the other states, has very properly caused numerous and vivid apprehen-The document then proceeds to point out the dangers likely to arise from the existence of the Sunderbund : - "In fact, an alliance which places the contingent of troops of the cantons which form part of the alliance, under the orders of a private council of war, supplied with full powers, and withdraws them thus from the federal authority, is prejudicial to the first interests, and injures the rights of the other cantons. An alliance, which, according to the declarations of some of the seven states themselves, is thus directed against the Diet itself and its resolutions, which organises beforehand an armed resistance to its decisions, cannot continue to exist in the general confederation, and by the side of it without placing in great peril the interior security of the confederation, and without producing the dissolution of the common bond which unites the confederation." The Diet conclude their address by carnestly calling upon the seven cantons to regard their federal duties, and the peace and honour of the confederation.

SWITZERLAND .- Advices to the 28th ultimo, announce that the deputies of the Sonderbund had declared to the President of the Diet that the League was ready to dissolve in case the Diet guaranteed to the cantons composing it full religious and political liberty, and promised to maintain the rights guaranteed to the religious institutions by the 12th article of the federal pact.

The Austrian ambassador has left Zurich. On asking for his passports he gave an assurance that his Government would not interfere in any war that might arise between the parties.

NEW ZEALAND.—Advices from New Zealand to the 18th of June announce that a fresh indecisive engagement had taken place between our troops and the natives at Wanganui. No lives were lost on our side, but several of the enemy were killed. Rauperalia had been released from his imprisonment on board the Calliope, and allowed to go free on the undertaking of two chiefs to preserve peace.

We have received papers from the Cape to the 18th August. All was quiet on the frontier on the part of the Kaffirs, but King William's Town had been visited by an awful storm, which did considerable damage to the buildings. Tents were struck down in an instant, trees uprooted, native huts de-stroyed, while some burning embers being among the thatched buildings, a commissariat store, a new guard-room, and large commissariat marquee, with stores, were fired and destroyed. To add to the alarm, the conflagration was within four yards of the magazine, and close to several ammunition waggons loaded with gunpowder. The confusion was in-describable. Several women and children ran down to the river, and, among others, the lady, and children of the British commissioner, Captain Mac-lean, late 27th, the former losing her shoes, and, in consequence, having her feet much bruised and cut by stones, &c. in the course of the escape. They were

ger having subsided they were enabled to return home. Much praise is due to Lieut. Russell, R.A. who, by his coolness and judgment, inspired confidence, and by which, under Providence, the threatened calamity was happily averted.?

NEWFOUNDLAND .- Papers from St. John's to the 10th just, brought to Halifax by the Stenmer Unicorn, came to hand by the Eastern Mail last evening. From various parts of the Colony, painful accounts continue to be received of destitution among a considerable portion of the inhabitants. From Placentia Bay, St. Mary's Bay, Forryland District, Conception Bay, Trinity Bay, and Bonavista Bay, appeals were pouring in for assistance from the Government, which the crippled resources of the Treasury would prevent being afforded to the extent desired, and appeals were in course of preparation pondence that warlike preparations are in progress to be forwarded to the Home Government. Up-at Modena. Rescello isking a complete state of wards of seventy individuals had arrived at St. wards of seventy individuals had arrived at St. defence. Three cannons have been sent to Reggio, John's from Banin, for the purpose of throwing and accommodations are preparing for a numerous themselves upon the bounty of the Covernment for shelter during the winter; but it is resolved to send them back again, and afford them such assistance in the district as the public means would allow .- New Br. Courier.

> NEW BRUNSWICK. - The riotous proceedings which have so lately disturbed the tranquillity of several parts of this Province have met with a reolating the public peace, some time ago, at Frederiction. Four of them have been sentenced to 12 months' hard labour in the Penitentiary, five others to 6 months? do., and five more to 4 months? imprisonment in the common Jall .- The trial of persons charged with riotous proceedings at Woodstock is to come on yet.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE FROM DEATH .- WE earn, by a private letter from Woodstock, that John Grant, Esq., of the Crown Land Department, of this Province, one of the gentlemen employed in conducting the survey of the Halifax and Quebec Railcoad, came very near losing his life in that service, under the following circumstances .- It appears that about noon on the 5th instant, Mr. Grant left the dation of the Executive, and a building, suited to party of which he was in charge, on the line somewhere near the Tobique mountains, for the purpose of ascending a hill in the neighbourhood to make some observations on the face of the surrounding country, telling his party that he would return in about an hour. As he did not return at the appointed time, search was made for him, day after day, by the party, and to their great distress it was a in consequence of the inconvenience to which in vain. Mr. tirant, it seems, had lost his way in the Cabralists at the approaching election of deputies a fog, and continued to travel from the 5th to the much exhausted as to be able to travel no longer, he had the presence of mind to hang up his handker- passed an Act adopting the Provisions of the 8th chief on a tree by the river-side, as high as he could reach, before he laid himself down, with little prospect of rescue. His handkerchief was observed by three men who came to the opposite bank of the stream, one of whom crossed over in a canon to fetch it, having not the least idea of finding its owner He discovered Mr. Grant lying in a state of insensibility, upon which he immediately obtained the aid of his companions, and they succeeded in conveying him to a house where he received all the attentions which its poor inmates had it in their power to bestow. Medical aid was obtained from Woodstock, and after a few days, Mr. Grant was reported sufficiently recovered to admit of his removal to more comfortable quarters.

> FEATS IN TELEGRAPHING .- A writer in the Buffalo Express states, that Mr. Porter, Superintenlent of the Telegraph line from Buffalo to Toronto, often reads communications correctly by holding the ends of the wires in his hands, and observing the twitching of the nerves at his wrist.

> It also stated, that Mr. C. C. Haskins, the operator at Queenston, by placing the end of the wire upon the end of his tongue, reads perfectly, and without the slightest error, by the sensation of the shocks. It is said that he has often done this. Such feats serve to excite our wonder, and to impress more distinctly upon the mind, the fact that telegraphing is yet in its intancy .- Mont. Courier.

The Propeller Phanix, from Buffalo to Lake Michigan, took fire when within 70 miles of Sheboyga, and become a total loss. She carried upwards of 200 passengers, three fourths of whom were Highlanders. Some 30 of the whole took to the boats, and were picked up by the Propeller Delaware, on board of which every attention was paid to them. All the rest were either burned or

The steamer Magnet has been removed from the position where it grounded, and brought safe into dock in Kingston.

NIAGARA.-The Niagara Chronicle of the 19th ult., in announcing the death of Mrs. Lundy (noticed in the last number of the Berean,) makes the following reference to the estimation in which that lady was held by the community where her sphere

of duty had of late been assigned to her:
"In the death of this estimable Lady, her sorrowing family have to deplote an irreparable loss, society one of its most active and charitable members, and St. Mark's Church Sunday School has lost the services of one of its most zealous promoters. At the time when her fatal illness commenced, Mrs. Lundy was engaged with several other Ladies in preparing clothing for the widows and orphans of poor limit-

PROSPECT OF THE ESTADISHMENT OF A FEVER HOSPITAL.—At a Special Meeting of the City Council, held on Friday last, a letter was read, addressed by Mr. A. Parent, Assistant Provincial Secretary, to the Mayor of Quebec, in reply to one from that functionary dated 2nd inst., from which it appeared that admission for Fever patients from the poorer classes in this city to the Marine and Emigrant Manifel could not be constalled. Hospital, could not be granted, but stating that should the Quebec Corporation "be prepared to avail themselves of the permission lately granted by the Ordinance Department to use the Cavalry barracks as a Fever Hospital, until arrangements should be made by the City for the establishment of such an Institu-tion on a permanent footing, and to take the neces-sary steps for providing for its support, His Excel-lency would in such case be prepared to recommend to the Legislature to make an annual provision for such aid in its support as has been granted to the General Hospitals in the Province."

After the reading of this letter,

Mr. Hall moved, seconded by Mr. McGie, and it

Resolved -- That this Council is of opinion that as it appears by the letter received from the Government, that the Marine Hospital cannot be made available for the reception of fever patients belonging to this city, and as the Government is disposed to recommend an annual grant for the support of a Fever Hospital, should the Cavalry Barracks be taken possession of by the Corporation for that pur-

as little delay as possible, and that an application be made to the Covernment in order that this subject may be laid before the Legislature at its next ses-

From the Quebec Mercury, to which we are in-debted for the above quotations, we also take the following report of a public meeting which took place on Monday, having reference to the same

A meeting of the citizens of Quebco was held yesterday, pursuant to a requisition presented to the Mayor, and thereupon convened by His Worship.

His Worship in the chair. Dr. Kimlin was requested to act as Secretary.

The following resolutions were passed— Moved by T. W. Lloyd, Esq., seconded by H.

LeMesmier, Esq., Senr., and Resolved, "That this city does not possess either General or Fever Hospital." Moved by Dr. Marsden, seconded by C. Dele-

grave, Esq., and Resolved, "That a Fever Hospital is at this crisis most argently and imperatively called for."

Moved by the Hon. R. E. Caton, seconded by W. K. McCord, Esq., and Resolved, "That this meeting highly approve of the action of the City Conneil, on Friday, the 26th instant, in reference to a Fever Hospital, and that the grateful acknowledgments of this meeting

ate, in consequence, due to that body."

Moved by H. Gowen, Esq., seconded by John

Racey, Esq., and Resolved, "That the City Council be requested o open the Cavalry Barracks as a temporary Fever Hospital, with the least possible delay."

Moved by J. P. O'Meara, Esq., seconded by F.

. Methot, Esq., and Resolved, "That the inhabitants are willing to ubmit to an additional rate of assessment for this

object, failing other sources of support." It must now be hoped that, the Corporation having its hands strengthened by such an expression of public feeling, having the reasonable prospect of public aid from the Legislature upon the recommenthe purpose, placed at their disposal, no impediment will intervene to carry into effect the design which, as one required both by humanity and by the suggestion of self-protection, may well find us willing to bear our share of the expense which it will occa-

sion to the city. IMPORTANT TO SEAMEN .- DESERTIONS AT OVEREC Ship Owners are subjected by the Descrition of Seamen at Quebec, and the extortionate Wages demanded for the return Voyage to the United Kingand 9th of Victoria, cap. 116, the Act for the PRO-TECTION OF SEAMEN FROM CRIMPS. The Law comes into operation on the 1st January, 1848. From and after that date no Seamen shall be Shipped at Quebee, or the Ports on the St. Lawrence, except by the owner, Master, Ship's Husband, or the Licensed Shipping Master, appointed for that purpose every Seaman will be required to produce his REdistant tioner and discharge from his last Ship or satisfactorily account for not producing them; obviated, and a check put to the extortions now practised upon them by the Crimps at Quebec and other ports. THE LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY have deemed it necessary to make these Regulations public, in order that Scamen may not plead ignorance of the law, should they violate their agreements, and therefore incur the punishment which will henceforth certainly be inflicted upon Descr-

J. H. BROWN, Registrar General of Scamon.

CUSTOM HOUSE, LONDON, }

21st October, 1817. St. A copy of the above notice was received, per Acadia, by 11. M. Collector of Customs at this port; and we are informed that farther measures, rendering the regulation yet more stringent, will be introduced in the present session of the Imperial Parliament .-- Morning Chronicle.

QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK .- It rassments which have of late arisen, in monetary matters, the affairs of this useful institution had not manifested so decided a progress as is exhibited in a statement of its transactions contained in yesterday's Canadien : it appears to have had deposited, from the 1st September to the 30.h

of November, inclusively. . . . £20,951 10 1 from which deducting the amount

withdrawn...... 14,307 8 10 the amount of deposits is found to have increased.....add to this the balance on the 31st 6644 1 3

and there appears at the credit of de-

positors the sum of£27,051 5 0 which, consisting in a great measure, as may be supposed, of the savings of the labouring classes, speaks well for the improvement of that portion of the community, and is a good testimony to the value of the institution.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT to the Pres-de-ville Fire ACKNOWLEDGMENT to the Pres-de-vine Pire Company,—Mr. Wm. Hossack, sen., has presented £5. to this Company, in acknowledgment of the services rendered by them at the fire which broke oul in Champlain Street on the 19th instant. By some oversight the account of that very threatening calamity was omitted in our last number. It occurred early in the morning of a very windy day, in a house nearly opposite the Cul-de-Sac, M'Gill's Tavern, the property of Mr. Hennessy, schoolmaster which was entirely consumed; and an adjoining house was much damaged. If it had not been for the exertions of the firemen, the conflagration might have spread widely, and become very de-

Steam navigation on the St. Lawrence seems to be closed for the winter. The Montreal and Canada went into winter quarters from Montreal; the Quebec came down to this port yesterday about noon. There is a great deal of floating ice in the

river. All the shipping is gone. The navigation of the Hudson is probably closed by this time. The weather changed on Friday last, so that the streets became dry and hard; and the cold has been severe since Monday: it has been said the ther-mometer was down to zero. There being hardly any snow on the ground, the roads were very bad, and wheel-carriages were in general use, till this morning; there has been a plentiful snow-fall during the night, and vehicles upon runners will be in general

requisition to-day.
Sr. Anduew's Society.—The anniversary was colebrated yesterday by a Dinner at the Albion exposed to the weather for two hours, when all dan- | pose, be it therefore resolved, that the Health Com- | Hotel. James Dean, Esq., President, in the chair. | he ordered.

mittee be authorised to have the same opened with The Hon. Mr. Canox, President of the St. Jean-Baptistic Society, W. H. Anderson, Esq., of the St. George, and J. P. Bradley, Esq., of St. Patrick's, Major Brown of the 93rd, and several other gentlemen, attended as guests.—Yesterday's Ga-

> QUEBEC GAOL CALENDAR 1st. DECR. 1817. Number of prisoners under sentence by Courts 10 number the Police Ordinance &c. 67 Untried prisoners.31 Total 114

(18 of the above are females.)

London-Mr. Lionel Benner, w Quebec.

Mackie, of a son.

Pyssingenes. In the steamship Califonia, from Box ton for Liverpools-Mossis, Smith, R. N.; G. B. Symes-R. Jackson, G. W. Udjaran, of Quebect W. Ross, of Toronto- Tolol 200 in the peaker ship Wellington, from New York for

BIRTHS. On Monday, the 29th inst., the lady of the Rev. Dr.

MARRIED. At Veryan, on the 28th alt., by the Rev. S. Trist Captain Herice Avenue R. A., to Charlotte Louisa eldest daughter of Jones Gwarken, Esq., of Pare Be-han, Conwall.

On the 28th ult., at St. Mancice's Church, Winches ter. Mojor William Raikes Faren, Her Mijosty's 49th Regiment, to Mary Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Woodbooffe, A. M., Canon of Winchester, and Rector of St. Maurice.

DIED.

Last Friday, Mrs. Landan, widow of the late Patrick Langan, Esq., aged 75. On the 21th instant, AMABLE BERTHELOT, Esquire,

M. P. P. for Kumounska.

At hoston, on the 4th obt., Thomas Harrywron. Usq., eddest son of the Honble, Judge Haliburton, of Windsor, N. S.

QUEEKC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tues-day, the 30th Nov., 1847. s. d. s. 0. 4 a 0 Mutton, per lb..... 0 3 Ditto, per quarter 2 3 a 3 9
 Straw
 ditto
 17
 0
 a 22

 Fire-wood per cord
 10
 0
 a 14
 ment and hard labour.—Under these Regulations, which will be adopted in all the Colonies, the breach of Articles, so disgraceful to Seamen will be Eggs, per dozen.

> POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on WEDNESDAY the Sth December. PAID letters will be received to FOUR o'clock; and unpaid to FIVE o'clock, afternoon. LETTERS dropped into the night-box, on the even-ng of the 22nd, will be forwarded.

Post-Orlice, Quebec, 1st December, 1847.

BOOKS-BOOKS-BOOKS.

EVENING SALE By AUCTION will be Sold, MONDAY and TUES-DAY next, the 6th and 7th of December, at the Sale Rooms of the Subscriber, Palace Street. FILE continuation of the Catalogue, commenced on Monday last, from No. 317. Also, Prints, Apply to Caricatures, &c. &c.

Sale each Evening, at SEVEN o'clock. Conditions—Casit.

B. COLE, A. & B.

Quebec, 2nd Decr. 1847.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, VALUABLE and extensive assertment of GROCERIES, viz.:--Tras, Fine Old Hyson; Imperial; Souchong and Young Hyson; Gunpowder Tea, of very su-

perior quality, in small boxes.
Sir Hans Sloane's, Dunn's Soluble, and Clark's Am. Sweet Chocolates. Mocha and Jamaica Coffee.

Grapes-very fine Raisins in layers. Zante Currants, Lemons, Apples. Printe Currains, Lemons, Applies.

Printed in jars, &c., &c.

50 Demijohns of English Gin.

76 do Hollands.

200 dozens Fine Old Rum, 32 years old, Scotch Wiskey in bottles, 11 Dark Brandy do. Pale do. Copenhagen Cherry Cordial, Maraschino. Curacoa, &c. Preserved Lobsters, Mackarel, and Salmon.

Westphalia Hams. Cheese: North Wiltshire, Double Glocester, and Cheshire. Sardines in Oil, &c.

English Sperm Candles, long fours.
do do. short sixes, Belmont do. Carriage Wax do. do.
Sperm and Olive (il.
With a large assortment of Pickles, Muslard, Sauces, &c. JOHN BRADFORD.

FOR SALE AT THE BOOK-STORE OF G. STANLEY,

Quebeo, 1st Decr. 1847.

No. 4, St. Ann Street, Quebec, R. & A. MILLER, St. François Xavier St., Montreal,

HIYMINS,

Intended, principally, as a supplement to the Psalms in common use in the Church of England, as contained in the Prayer-Book.

Selected and Arranged by .

THE REV. CHARLES BANGROFT, M. A.,

(Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.)

Price in cloth is. 6d. plain leather is. 9d. best
2s. A liberal reduction will be made, if a quantity
be ordered.

ARROWROOT.

RESH BERMUDA ARROWROOT, In Boxes. Boxes. West India do. in Tins,

For Sale by J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 28th October, 1817. 3 5 - 24 7 Hiller &

FOR SALE, COPY of KELLT's embellished Edition of An EXPOSITION and COMMENTARY, with Notes and Annotations, on the OLD and New TESTAMENT, abridged for the use of Families, from the excellent Commentary of the Rev. MATTHEN

This work was published in 156 numbers, at 6d. each or £3. 18s. sterling; a complete copy, quite new, is offered for sale, at a much reduced price, by a person recently arrived in this country. Inquire at Air. Newton's, Builder, opposite to St. Patrick's

R. EDGAR, having been appointed Second Master of the Grantian School, in connexton with Eisnor's Couneau, Lennoxville, has procured a large and convenient house adjacent to the School premises, for the purpose of receiving as noannens such of the pupils as may be entrusted to his care. MR. Engan is kindly permitted to refer to the Rev. L. Dooltrie, Lennoxville, the Rev. I. Hell-MUTH, Sherbrooke, and to Lieut. Col. Monnis,

Ascot. Lennoxville, 22nd Sept. 1817.

REED & MEAKINS. Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET,

MONTREAL.

EDUCATION.

GRADUATE, who teaches in one of the Institutions of this City, can devote a few hours every afternoon to give instructions in the Classics, Mathematics, French, or any of the general branches of an English Education, to those young persons who may feel desirons to study.

For particulars and references, apply at the office of this paper. Quebec, 4th November, 1817.

JOHN MICHAEL PFEIFFER.

FROM GERMANY, Musical Instrument Maker,

TUNER OF PIANOS, &c.,

AVING recently established himself in this city, and being provided with a complete set of Tools and Apparatus, is able to solicit public patronage with just ground of confidence that he will give satisfaction in the Making, Repairing, and Tening of Pianos and other Musical Instru-

Orders intended for him, left at Mr. Molt's, St Angèle Street, will be promptly attended to. Quebec, 21st Sept., 1847.

FOR SALE,
At the Book Store of G. Stanley, No. 4, St. Ann
Street, Quebec; and
R. & A. Miller, St. François Xavier St., Montreal,

A SERIES OF FAMILY PRAYERS FOR TWO WEEKS, Selected from various approved manuals, by the REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, M. A., (Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.)

Price 71d. April 28th, 1846.

FOR SALE. THREE SHARES in Bisnor's College, Len-

I noxville:—the property of a Clergyman deceased. Inquire, if by letter, Post Paid, of the Rev. W. Rond, Lachine. COALS! COALS!!

POR SALE - NEW CASTLE AND SUND-ERLAND GRATE and d: s: NUT COALS.

H. H. PORTER, No. 36, St. Paul Street. Quebec, June21st 1847.

INFORMATION WANTED

F NANCY HEWSTON, who left Quebec in the course of last Autumn, and is supposed to be in service in Three Rivers or its neighbourhood. Any information respecting her, addressed to Ma-TILDA HEWSTON, care of the Rev. A. F. ATKINson, St. Catherine's, Canada West, will relieve the mind of an anxious sister. Editors of papers in Quebec, Montreal, and Three Rivers, will render a great kindness by inserting

November, 1817.

FOR SALE. 54 DARRELS No. 1. Arichat Herrings, 37 do. No. 2, Mackerel.
2 Barrels No. 3, Mackerel, 13 Casks Cod Oil, 5 do. Dog Oil, 1 do. Porpoise.

R. PENISTON, J. B. F. Lane. Quebec, 17th Novr., 1817.

NEW BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED PER "ELIZA HALL" From Liverpool on the 12th inst., AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOK-STORE OF

CULBERT STANLEY, No. 4, St. Anne Street.

Printed Catalogues are being prepared, and will be ready for delivery on Saturday next.

Quebec, 18th Nov., 1847. QUEBEC BANK.

OTICE is hereby given that a Semi-Annual Dividend of THREE per cent, has been this day declared upon the amount of the Capital Stock, and the same will be payable at the Bank, on or after the 1st December next.

The transfer book will be closed on the 15th No-

vember till the 1st December:

By order of the Board.

NOAH FREER, Cashier.

Quebec, 4th November. 1817.

A BUILDING LUT' FOR SALE IN Sr. JOACHIM STREET, ST. John's Suburds. Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL, No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

Pouth's Corner.

HOW TO MANAGE NEIGHBOURS. I once had a neighbour who, though a clever man, came to me one day, and said, "Squire White, I want you to come and get your goese away.

"Why," said I, "what have my geese been

doing?"
"They pick my pigs cars when they are cating, and drive them away, and I will not

"What can I do?" said I.

"You must yoke them ." "That I have not time to do now," said I; "I do not see but they must run."

"If you do not take care of them, I shall," said the clever shoemaker, in anger. "What do you say, Squire White ?"

"I cannot take care of them now, but I will pay you for all damages."
"Well," said he, "you will find that a

hard bargain, I guess."
So off he went, and I heard terrible squalling among the geese. The next news from my geese was, three of them were missing. My children went, and found them terribly mangled and dead, and thrown into the bushes.

"Now," said I, "all keep still, and let me punish him." In a few days the shocmaker's hogs broke into my corn. I saw them there, but let them remain a long time. At last, I drove them all out, and picked up the corn which they had torn down, and fed them with it in the road. By this time, the shoemaker came in great haste, after them. " Have you seen any thing of my hogs?" said

"Yes, sir; you will find them yonder, eating up some corn which they tore down in my

field."

" In your field ?" "Yes, sir," said I; "hogs love corn, you

know; they were made to eat it." " How much mischief have they done?"

"Oh, not much," said I. Well, he went to look, and estimated the damage to be equal to a bushel and a half of

"Oh, no," said I; "it can't be." "Yes," said the shoemaker; "and I will pay you every cent of damage."
"No," replied I; "you will pay me nothing.

My geese have been a great trouble to you."

The shoemaker blushed, and went home. The next winter, when we came to settle, the shoemaker was determined to pay me for my corn.

"No" said I; "I shall take nothing." After some talk, we parted; but in a day or two, I met him on the road, and fell into conversation in a friendly manner. But when I started on, he seemed loth to move, and paused. For a moment both of us were silent.

At last, he said: "I have something labouring on my mind."

"Well, what is it?" "Those geese. I killed three or four of your geese, and shall never rest till you know how I feel. I am sorry." And the tears came

into his eyes. "Oh, well," said I, "never mind; I suppose my geese were provoking."

I never took any thing of him for it; but whenever my cattle broke into his field, after this, he seemed glad, because he could show how patient he could be.

Conquer yourself, and you can conquer with kindness where you can conquer in no other way .- Youth's Cabinet.

A LIFE-PRESERVER FOR THRASHERS -- Tear a piece off the finest sponge, enough to cover the mouth and nostrils, hollow it out so as to fit closely; tack a tape string around the outside long enough to tie over the top of the head; soak the sponge in soft water and squeeze the water out with the hand, and when ready to commence work, tie it on tightly and evenly, so as to cover the mouth and nostrils completely. You can breathe and talk through the sponge almost as freely as without it-and you can thrash where the dust from the machine rises like a dense fog around the head, and the lungs will be as free from harm as if you were hoeing corn. I have thrashed with a machine for the past four years, and always suffered much from the dust inhaled into the lungs, until last year, when I tried the sponge; and I can truly say it has been a life-preserver to me. - Ohio Cultivator.

This may be a useful suggestion to others, liable to inhale minute substances like dust, in the course of their occasional occupation.

LATIN. - Some enterprising individual has started a new kind of vehicle in London; it is drawn by one horse, built in the manner of an Omnibus, only the dimensions reduced so as to accommodate seven (septem) persons; and the name given to it is: Septibus!

Moral Evil .- I remember once being in company with the excellent Mr. Newton, when a forward young masked him—" Pray, Sir, what do you think of the entrance of moral evil?" "Sir, I never think about it (he said); I know nothing about it. I know there is such a thing as moral evil, and I know there is a remedy for it; and there, Sir, all my knowledge begins, and all my knowledge ends.??

—Poynder's Literary Extracts.

Glory follows afflictions not as the day follows night but as the spring follows winter. Winter prepares the earth for spring, and afflictions, sanctified, prepare the soul for glory.-Eliza Holden, Mary McCallister,

Many things in the course of human life, are grievous for want of rightly pondering this truth : that if we needed them not we should hardly meet with them; and if we do need them, Edward Gilroy, we ought not to wish exemption from them. Cathe. McGarachen, Dylwyn.

RETURN OF MONEY AND EFFECTS LEFT BY EMIGRANTS,

		to the 21st October.
Names.	Vessels in which grrived.	Amount. Remarks.
Catharine Mulloland,	Bark Syria	1 5 5 (William Barker Newton, Hamilto
Dennis Courtney,	Agnes	County, Armagh, Ireland.
Johna. Monachin,	Syria Do.	0 2 0
John Doyle, Patrick O'Reilley,	Do.	2 1 1
Thomas Newman, Nancy Rillie,	Wandsworth John Bolton	0 1 0 0 19 0
John Linn, Andrew White,	Ree Do.	0 2 6 0 5 0
Jeremiah McCarty Jeremiah Huggie,	Do. Do.	0 6 0 0 1 64
William Dobbin,	Do.	1 0 0
Patrick Carroll, Francis Mournie,	Wandsworth Bee	0 8 0 0 1 0
Mary Dean, Mary McCachey,	Syria John Bolton	0 3 0 0 16 6
James Small, Charles McKenzie,	Do. Gilmour	0 18 0 0 10 0
John Garrely, Bridget Tahey,	Dykes Princess Royal	0 11 0 10 2 6
Mary Renolds, Joseph Braneger,	Do. Cape Breton	0 1 0 0 1 6
Michael Fenn,	Pursuit	0 2 04
Anthony Hopkins, Alexander Brown,	Sisters Wilhelmina	9 15 0 1 15 0
Patrick Crowley,	Bee	2 0 0 £1 Note Brother James, Bal-
Ann McBrien,	George	3 4 7 lanally, County Cork. Jno. Ross, Annagalgia, Coun-
Martin M'Farlane,	Rose	0 2 0 ty Fermanagh.
Ellen McKay, William Burn,	Orlando Progress	0 13 01 4 9 91
George Shane, Stephen Hegrail,	Aun Do.	0 8 9 0 9 3
John Berry, Michael O'Brien,	Free Briton Tamarac	0 16 0 0 2 0
James Gilman, Hugh Craib,	Agent Huron	1 9 0 2 8 0
James Dwyer,	Wakefield	0 14 0
George Bealey, Mary Nowling,	Goliah Do.	1 9 0! 0 13 6
John Regan,	Jessie	3 0 0 In £1 Notes Son Bantry, Cy.
Michael Greenock, John Bouk,	Do. Unicorn	0 2 6 0 8 6 And common Silver Watch.
Bernard Clark,	Lady Milton	0 4 6
Margaret Kelly, Andrew Shannon,	Sarah Lady Flora Hastings	
Mrs. Fetters, David Jenkins,	Do. Greenock	1 5 6
Ann Fegan, Philip Cooney,	Triton Do.	0 7 6 3 0 0
George Kay, Andrew Layton	John Jordine Argo	1 10 2 And common Silver Watch.
James McKay,	Marchioness of Aberco	orn, 0 10 4
Martin Sullivan, Patrick Shenan,	Sir H. Pottinger John & Robert	1 1 1 0 c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c
John Irwin, Catharine Fraser,	Do. Broom	5 7 6 129 0 0
Alice Mahire,	Ann Kenney	Family supposed to be in Ca-
Mary A. McKay, Patrick Carns,	Yorkshire Broom	0 5 0 3 0 0
James O'Brian,	Junior	0 S 4
Micheal O'Donoughue, Edward English,	Pandora Do.	4 0 0 0 1 0
Joseph Pogue, Elizabeth Thompson,	Araminta Do.	1 2 6 5 17 6 Family, Toronto, Canada West.
-Furlough, Bridget Lenan,	Progress Do.	0 8 0 0 3 0
Thomas Birnie, Patrick Walsh,	Do. Royal Adelaide	0, 9, 0
Mary Walsh,	Avon	care of Father Conway.
Lawrence Gilmore,	X. L.	0 5 0 0 2 6 Son living with Mr. Stafford,
Timy Brenan,	John Munn	Champlain Street, Quebec,
John Birnie, Mary Clansey,	Do. Westmoreland	8 0 0 0 14 1
James Blaike, Dennis McInafney,	Zealous Ellen Simpson	2 10 0 Father and Mother in Guernsey.
Nicholas Smith,	Yorkshire	0 5 0
Michael Sullivan,	Sir II. Pottinger	4 10 0 Mother Mary, Tiernatialta Casson, County Kerry.
Edw. Quig, Mary McCarty,	Lotus Junior	1 0 S1 0 6 0
William Caveney,	Triton	1 0 0 { Mother Mary, Parish at Bully powel, care of Father
William Bryan,	Junior	0 8 0
Mary Granney,	Lady Campbell	2 4 0
Bartholomew Hare, Peter Walsh,	Marinus Free Trader	$\begin{smallmatrix}0&1&101\\1&6&0\end{smallmatrix}$
Mary Hare, Mary Flanagin,	Larch Ganges	0 8 0 1 0 0
Bridget Cain, Mary Coffee,	Marinus Larch	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Anthony Burk,	Erin's Queen	0 8 0 Son Anthony, Toronto, Cana-
Margaret Fooley,	Ellen Simpson	0 3 0 da West,
Michael Flinn, Bridget O'Mealy,	Yorkshire Erin's Queen	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0 & 2 & 21 \\ 1 & 12 & 6 \end{array}$
James Tucker,	Larch	0 18 0 Father James Tucker, parish
Bridget Wallace, George Gordon,	Virginia Saguenay	Arumcliffe, Sligo, Post Office.
Bridget Corcoran,	Washington	0 3 0
Richard Dwyer, Judy Troy,	Do. Odessa	0 10 6 0 10 8½
William Irvin, Daniel Cline,	John & Robert Naomi	1 4 6 0 2 3
Michael Conway,	Orderly	0.12 0
Edward Earl,	Steward Hamilton	17 0 0 Brother Charles, Pepperds Castle, Parish Donougmore, Coun
- Connagter,	Do.	0 4 101 (ty Wexford.
Dennis Burns, Ellen Courtain,	Covenanter Saguenay	0 2 61 0 12 6

Covenanter

Ann Kenny

Bridgetown

Superior

Bridgetown

Coromandel

Wellington

Sir R. Peel

Nurse from Quebec Dykes

Superior

Argyle

Virginia

Odessa

Sobraon

Larch

Ganges

1 12 5 7

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0 9

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0 14 0

Sarah Hodgins,

John Cassin,

Catharine Cassy.

Johnna. Laughlin,

Peter McDonough

Anthony Manley,

Florius Sullivan,

Catharine Rillie.

Bridget Lawless,

Catharine Hunley, Hugh Kennedy,

James Priest, Arson McFaddon,

Hugh Hetherington,

Johnna. Mead,

	1	ressels in which		Amount.			Remarks.
3	Names.	Emigrant		0	6	0	- 경우 이 경우 이 경우 전투를 보고 있다. 본 기계를 모습니다. 다 - 강구 하는 사람들은 사람들은 소리를 보고 있다면 보는 것은 사람들은 기계를 보고 있다.
2	Martin Highlands,	Avon	f	1	2	6	
6	Michael Murphy,	Washington		ō	ã	8	"我们一点,我们一样,一点,我们也没有一个事情,我们也没有这些的事情,我们也没有一个事情,就是我们
Š.	James Dooley,	Prop Prodor	٠.	ŏ	18	Ö	
å	Cornelius Jeffy,	Free Trader		1			
ě.	Bryan Ready,	Greenock					C . R. Cold . Dings Enthet . Ing
11.0	Mary Clark,	Champion		100	0	0	Pollard, Kilshn, parish Wicklif, care of Rev. Mr. Wright
4	James English.	Coromandel		1	8	6	र । जन्म के जिस के प्रेमिया के समित है। जिस्सी के प्रेमिया के लिए के स्ट्रिक के समित है।
3	Honora Callacher,	Sir H. Pottinger		11	0 -	11	The half of the same will be an accordance to
n	James and Peter Hay,	Broom	23.	5 1	0	0.	. 医动脉 (2015年) - 18 He Ga Ga Ga L. * 19 1. 18 He Ga L. 1
	Thomas Robinshall,	Yorkshire	. :	0	0	0	Common Silver Watch.
	Samuel Long,	Rankin	7,74	2 1	5	0	Court Scaman. Vol. 2012 10 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
3.	Alex. Sutherland,	Agnes		2	2	0	Do.
9	Martin Bouch,	Aberdeen		0	7:	4	Mate of the vessel.
3	Robert Stoba,	Lady Milton	100	1	6	9	Do. do. to a comme
ź	E. Connell & sisters,	Urania	A . 1			04	Sent to the Rev. Mr. Mc-
÷	L. Conneil & sisters,	Orania				- 4	Mahon, through the Rev. Sax.
Ċ	James and Michael Denzen	Columbia		2	10.	0	Do.
	Mich. Griffin & brothers,		1.1	ĩ		Ō	Do. do.
		Syria		10		91	Rev. B. O'Reilley.
í	Pat. and Edw. Syrell,			10		0	Rev. B. McGauran.
å	Dennis Courtney,	Agnes		2		6	Do. do.
	Dr. John Benson,	Syria		10		ŏ	Do., as stated by T. Collin's
-	Dennis Conway,	Sisters		10	υ	v	Steward.
	C	Pursuit		0	15	0	Rev. Mr. Sax.
	Sarah McAveny,			10		6	
-	Elizabeth Jackson,	Junior		3		0	Rev. B. O'Reilley.
	-Cochran,	1)0.	,	5		0	Do. do.
	John Morarty,	Sir II. Pollinger		•	9	6	Rev. Mr. Dugas.
i	Thomas Murphy,	Odessa			***	81	Rev. T. McDonnell.
÷	William Broderick,	Naparima		6	0		Rev. T. B. A. Ferland.
	Denis Burns,	John Munn		_		0	Rev. T. McDonnell.
	Ann Mylan	Free Trader		0	4	0.	Do. do.
	Richard Mehan	Covenanter		3	0	0	Rev. B. McGauran.
	Thersa Dolly and Marg.			1	5	0	Do. do.
ŧ,	John Kennedy,	Bridgetown		104		0	Do. do.
	James Kernan,	Erin's Queen		2		0	Rev. Mr. Tardif.
	George and Mary Cox,	Virginia			2	0	Rev. Mr. Proulx.
	Catherine Coulan,	Achilles			4	0	(Rt. Rev. Bishop of Montre
	Thad. Regney,	Clarendon		8	0	0	forwarded to Mr. Buchanan, Em-
- /)				_		(grant Agent.
	James Watson,	Unicorn		45	0	0	To be sent to his father, at Sher-
	1					_	brooke.
	John Brien,	Avon		δ	0	0	To Mr. Buchanan, for orphan children.
	Mr. Tracer,	Ann Kenny		3	0	Ŏ	Do. do.
	Thomas Robinshall,	Yorkshire		60	0	0	Remitted to Emigrant Agent,
1				·			Kingston, Watch and Gold Ring.
	Robert Tweedy,	Broom		33	0	0	Remitted to Mr. Buchanan.
	Cath. & Ellen Sool,	Lady Campbell		28		0	Do. do.
	Donald McDonald,	Ann Rankin		4	18	0	Given to Dr. Cook, through Mr.
	1			100			Symcs.
	Cath. Bready,	Superior		2	4	0	Sent to Mr. Buchanan.
	Mary, John and Alice			: -	٠,		in <u>a</u> reduktyk kryvin i sin i die
	McCabe,	Do.		5	0	0	Do. do.
	Sarah Haves,	Jessie		.8	0	0	Do. do.
	Not known two orphans,			Cy 0	15	0	Do. do.
	Cath. and Ellen Wax, (')			13	4	0	Do. do.
	Sarah Taylor,	Westmoreland		1	0	0	Dos da
				•			
	Land the state of			£829	10	64	
	I					. •	
	Si	gned,					MURDOCH McKAY,
	1	y,					
	T						MENGALIONE GOOMS

Fessels in which

(*) There remain unclaimed and in Store, 204 Boxes and Trunks; a large number of Feather Beds and great quantity of Weating Apparel, belonging to deceased Emigrants.

The above amount is all in sterling money, except that of Wax, which is the proceeds of an Order upon Mr. Wilson, Quebec, and remitted here in currency. The various sums received by the R. C. Clergymen have been for the use of the Orphans of the deceased.

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R. PENISTON. India Wharf, October, 1816.

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