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# erean.

THEY RECEIVED THE WORD WITH ALL READINESS OF MIND, AND SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THOSE THINGS WERE SO .- ACTS XVII. 11.

VOLUME IV.—Nc 8.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1847.

[WHOLE NUMBER 164

ARISE, Mr SOUL! Haste, my dy/soul, arise!
Cast off thyare,—
Press to thy ulive skies,
Mighty in plyer!
Chair ha has has hasfare Christ, he has one before, Count all thy thibles o'er, He, who thy bedens bore, Jesus is there

Soul, for the manage feast Robe and preare! Holiness becomes ach guest, Jesus is there! Saints, wave your let'ry palms, Chaunt your celesial psalins; Bride of the Lamb thy charms, Oh! let us wear

Heaven's bliss is pefect, pure; Glory is there! Heaven's bliss is eve sure, Thou art its heir ! What makes its joys; omplete? What makes its hymns so sweet? There we our friends shall meet, Jesus is there!

Rev. G. T. Bedell.

#### PENTECOST,

COMMERCING THE SUCCESS OF THE APOSTLES IN EXECUTING THEIR MASTER'S CHARGE.

On the liftieth day after his death they commencof Jesus, and were all elate with the triumply of that tragedy. No assemblage could have been more possessed of dispositions perfectly at war with their message, then that to which they made their first And what was the tenor of the address? "Jesus of Navareth (said Peter) being delivered by the determinate counsel and foreknowledge of God, Master, would now have wreaked their enmity in all the sober and domestic virtues. half, though the Gospel was preached only in Jetuand women," and " a great company of the pricets, were obedient to the Juith." 1 Now, the converts being driven, by a fierce persecution, from Jerusalem, 's went every where preaching the word;' and, in less than three years, churches were gathered "throughout all Judon, Galllon, and Camarre, and were trullighted, "\$ About two years after this, or seven from the beginning of the week, the gospel was first preached to the Gentiles; and such was the success, that before thirty years had clapsed from the death of Christ, his church had spread throughout Judea, Galilee, and Samaria; through almost all the numerous, districts of the lesser Asia; through Greece and the islands of the Ægean sea, the sca-roust of Africa, and even into Italy and Rome. The number of converts in the several cities, respectively, is described by the expressions, "a great number," segreat multitudes," smuch people," What an extensive impression had been made, is obvious from the outery of the opposers at Thessalonica, "that they, who had turned the world up-side down, were come hither also," "Demetrius,

fined to the labours of Paul and his immediate comvery certain that the view we have given of the years, is very incomplete. In the thirtieth year after the beginning of the work, the terrible persecution under Nero kindled its fires; then Christians had become so numerous at Rome, that, by the testimony of Tacitus, "a great multitude" were seized. In forty years more, as we are told in a celebrated letter from Pliny, the Roman governor of and that it hath no relation to them. Yet notwith-Pontus and Bythinia, christianity had long subsisted in these provinces, though so remote from Judea. "Many of all ages, and of every rank, of both sexes likewise," were accused to Pliny of being Christians." What he calls it the contraine of this general What he calls " the contugion of this superstition" (thus forcibly describing the irresistible and rapid spread of christianity) had "seized not cities only, but the less towns also, and the spea country so that the heathen temples " were almost intsaken," few victims were purchased for sacrifice, and a a long intermission of the sacred solemnities had taken place." Instin Martyr, who wrote about thirty years after Pliny, and one hundred after the gospel was first preached to the Gentiles, thus describes the extent of christianity in his time: "There is not a nation either Greek or barbarian, or of any other name, even of those who wander in tribes and live in tents, among whom prayers and thanksgivings are not offered to the Father and Creator of the universe by the name of the crucified Jesus." Clemens Alexandrinus, a few years after, thus writes: their particular retainers ; but the doctrine of the Muster of christianity did not remain in Judea, but is spread throughout the whole world, in every nais spread throughout the whole world, in every na-tion, and village, and city, converting both whole houses and separate individuals, having already brought over to the truth not a few of the philosophers themselves. If the Greek philosophy be prohibited, it immediately vanishes; whereas, from the first preaching of our doctrine, kings and tyranis, governors and presidents, with their whole train and with the populace on their side, have endeavoured, with

\* Acts | Viii 4 | † Acts, iv 4. † Acts, v. 14; vi. 7; vi. 6 | Acts | Viii 4 | ; ix; 31. ¶ See Paley's Evidences. Ι Λεισ/xx1.20. ποσαι μυριαδες Cardner, iv. 13-15 Manufacture of the control of the co

which this rapid success of the gospel so necessarily excites, by the supposition that all these conversions, or the greater part of them, were little more than a change of profession and name; the substitution of a christian church, for a heathen temple—a mere transition from one system of religious ceremonial to another. In times of fierce persecution the reality of a conversion is tried "as by fire." There was little during the first three hundred years of Christianity to encourage a profession of its faith, except so far as the heart had become sufficiently devoted to its holy and self-denying duties, to be willing to suffer on their account the loss of all things. Mere cold assent and dead formality were not likely to put themselves in the way of being torn by wild beasts, or buried in the mines. The change wrought in the converts was, for the most part and notoriously, a change of heart and of life, as well as an entire change of opinion. The striking alteration in those who embraced the gospel, bore a powerful attestation to its divine authority. Philosophers complained that men improved but little, in goodness, under their instructions, while Paul could say to under their instructions ; while Paul could say to the Christians of Corinth, a city famous for the pro-fligacy of its inhabitants, "Such were some of you: but ye are weshed, ye are sanctified, ye are justified in the name of the Lord Jesus, and by the Spirit of our God? "The doctrine of Christ?" says a writter of those three of the same of ter of those times, " did convert the most wicked Beginning in Jerusalem, the very furnace of persons who embraced it from all their debaucheries, persecution, they first set up their banner in the to the practice of all virtues." So remarkable was midst of those who had been first in the crucifixion the difference between the Christians and those whom they had once resembled, that Origen, defending their faith against the attacks of Celsus, challenges a comparison between their moral character and that of any other societies in the world. Even the sceptic Gibbon unites in this testimony. Speaking of these early converts, he says: the determinant counsel and foreknowledge of God, ye have taken, and by wicked hands have crucified and slain, whom God heth raised up. Therefore let themselves to a life not only of virtue, but of peniall the house of Israel know assuredly that God hath tence. The desire of perfection became the ruling hands that same Jesus, whom ye have crucified, both passion of their soul." "Their serious and sequest the carry hands that fast rinted in the blood of his inneed them to chastity, temperance, economy, and the same hands that had stoted in the blood of his inneal them to chastity, temperance, economy, and that of this daring, and to all human view, most im- of the world exercised them in the habits of humi-The contempt politic apostle. But what ensued? Three thou- lity, meckness, and patience. The more they were sand souls were that day added to the infant church. possecuted, the more closely they adhered to each In a few days the number was increased to five other. Their mutual charity and unsuspecting contheusand if and in the space of about a year and a lidence has been remarked by infidels, and was too salem and its vicinity, "multitudes, both of men or rather their errors, were derived from an excess fion abused by pertidious friends. Even their faults, of virtue. 71 From all these authorities, it is evident that the propagation of the gospel was not only of great rapidity, but of great power in transforming the hearts and lives of the multitudes who embraced it .- Bishop M Regime's Evidences of Christianity.

#### SELF-DECEIT.

Having thus explained the nature of internal bypoerisy, and self-deceit, and remarked the occasions apon which it exerts itself, there are several things irther to be observed concerning it. That all of the Surces to which it was traced up, are sometimes observable together in one and the same person; but that one of them is more remarkable, and to a higher degree, in some, and others of them are so in others : That, in general, it is a complicated thing, and may be in all different degrees and kinds : That the temper itself is essentially in its own nature vicious and immoral. It is unfairness, it is dishonesty, it is faiseness of heart: and is, therefore, so far from lonica, "that they, who had turned the world upside down, were come hither also." "Demetrius, an enemy, complained of Paul that, "not only at Ephesus, but also throughout all Asia, he had persuaded and turned away much people." In the mean while, Jerusalem, the chief seat of Jewish rancour, continued the metropolis of the gospel, having in it many tens of thousands of heliovers and the darkness. how great is that darkness?" For this injection of the world with himself, and his own behaviour; such an one, if you please, as the Pharisee of the gospel, or a better man. Well, but allowing the character in its principle. Our understanding and evil, is the light and guide of life: "If, therefore, this light that is in thee he darkness, how great is that darkness?" For this inactivation particular scandal, think you, would he be most the gosper, nave be darkness, how great is that darkness?" For this the book of the reason our Saviour puts an evil eye as the direct op-Acts of the Apostles; but as this book is almost con- posite to a single eye; the absence of that simplicity, which these last words imply, being itself evil and living but could, from the most transient superficial panions, saying very little of the other apostles, it is vicious. And whilst men are under the power of this temper, in proportion still to the degree they are so, propagation of the gospel during the first thirty they are fortified on every side against conviction: and when they hear the vice and folly of what is in truth their own course of life, exposed in the justest and strongest manner, they will often assent to it, and even carry the matter further; persuading themstanding this, there frequently appears a suspicion, that all is not right, as it should be, and perhaps there is always at bottom somewhat of this sort. There are doubtless many instances of the ambitious, the revengeful, the covetous, and those whom, with too great indulgence, we only call the men of pleasure, who will not allow themselves to think new guilty they are, who explain and argue away their guilt to themselves; And though they do really impose upon themselves, in some measure, yet there are none of them but have, if not a proper knowledge, yet at least an implic't suspicion, where the weakness lies, and what part of their behaviour they have reason to wish unknown or forgotten for ever. Truth, and real good sense, and thorough integrity, carry along with them a peculiar consciousness of their own genuineness: There is a feeling helonging to them, which does not accom-pany their counterfeits, error, folly, half-ho-nesty, partial and slight regards to virtue and right, so far only as they are consistent with that course of gratification which men happen to be set upon. And, if this be the case, it is much the same as if we should suppose a man to have had a general view of some scene, enough to satisfy him that it was very disagreeable, and then to shut his eyes, that he might not have a particular or distinct view of its several deformities. It is as easy to close the eyes of the mind as those of the body : And the former is more frequently done with wilfulness, and yet not attended to, than the latter; the actions of the mind being more quick and transient than those of the senses. This may be further illustrated by another thing observable in ordinary life. It is not uncommon for persons, who run out their fortunes, entirely to neglect looking into the state of their

their whole might, to exterminate it, yet doth it affairs, and this from a general knowledge that the flourish more and more."

There is no reason for diminishing the wonder are negatively extravagant people. "Buried with him in baptism," and circumcised anity—the religion of protestants, promulgated by love lives pected it: And they tell you for an excuse, and tell you truly, that they did not think they were so much in debt, or that their expenses so far exceeded their income. And yet no one will take this for an excuse, who is sensible that their ignorance of their particular circumstances was owing to their general knowledge of them ; that is, their general knowmorals, virtue, and religion. Men find that the survey of themselves, their own hearts and temper, their own life and behaviour, doth not afford them satisfaction; things are not as they should be, therefore they turn away, will not go over particulars, or look deeper, lest they should find more amiss. For who would chuse to be put out of humour with himself? No one, surely, if it were not in order to mend, and to be more thoroughly and better pleased with himself for the future.

If this sincere self-enjoyment and home-satis-faction be thought desirable, and worth some pains and diligence, the following reflections will, I suppose, deserve your attention; as what may be of service and assistance to all who are in any measure honestly disposed, for avoiding that fatal self-deceit,

and towards getting acquainted with themselves. The first is, that those who have never had any suspicion of, who have never made allowances for this weakness in themselves, who have never (if I may be allowed such a manner of speaking) caught themselves in it, may almost take it for granted that they have been very much misled by it. For consider: nothing is more manifest, than that affection and passion of all kinds influence the judgment. Now, as we have naturally a greater regard to ourselves than to others, as the private affection is more prevalent than the public, the former will have proportionally a greater influence upon the judgment, upon our way of considering things. People are not backward in owning this partiality of judgment, in cases of friendship and natural relation. The reason is obvious why it is not so readily acknowledged, when the interest which misleads us is more confined to ourselves: but we all take notice of it in each other in these cases. There is not any observation more common, than that there is no judging of a matter from hearing only one side. This is not founded upon supposition, at least it is not always, of a formed design in the relater to deceive: For it holds in cases where he expects that the whole will be told over again by the other side. But the supposition, which this observation is founded the supposition, which this observation is founded upon, is the very thing now before us; namely, that men are exceedingly prone to deceive themselves, and judge too favourably in every respect, where themselves, and their own interest, are concerned. Thus, though we have not the least reason to suspend that such as interested reason both as interested reason to such as interested re pect that such an interested person hath any intention to deceive us, yet we of course make great allowances for his having deceived himself. If this be general, almost universal, it is prodigious that every man can think himself an exception, and that he is fice from this self-partiality. The direct centrary is the truth. Every man may take for granted that he has a great deal of it, till, from the strictest observation upon himself, he finds particular reason to think

otherwise. Secondly, There is one easy and almost sure way to avoid being misled by this self-partiality, and to get acquainted with our real character: To have regard to the suspicious part of it, and keep a steady eye over ourselves in that respect. Suppose then a rticular scandal, think you, would be be most ikely to fix upon you? And what would the world view of himself, answer this question. What is that ill thing, that faulty behaviour, which I am is no governmental interference. Indeed, governapprehensive an enemy, who was thoroughly acquainted with me, would be most likely to lay to my charge, and which the world would be most apt to believe? It is indeed possible that a man may not be guilty in that respect. All that I say is, let him in plainness and honesty fix upon that part of his character for a particular survey and reflection; and by this he will come to be acquainted, whether he be guilty or innocent in that respect, and how

far he is one or the other. Thirdly, It would very much prevent our being misled by this self-partiality, to reduce that practical rule of our Saviour, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, even so do unto them," to our judgment and our way of thinking. This rule, you see, consists of two parts. One is, to substitute another for yourself, when you take a survey of any part of your behaviour, or consider what is proper and fit and reasonable for you to do upon any occasion: the other part is, that you substitute yourself in the room of another; consider yourself as the person affected by such a behaviour, or towards whom such an action is done; and then you would not only see but likewise feel, the reasonableness, or unreasonableness of such an action or behahonestly applied: There are persons who have not impartiality enough with respect to themselves, nor regard enough for others, to be able to make a just application of it. This just application, if men would honestly make it, is, in effect, all that I have been recommending : it is the whole thing, the direct contrary to that inward dishonesty as respecting our intercourse with our fellow-creatures. And even the bearing this rule in their thoughts may be of some service; the attempt thus to apply it, is an attempt towards being fair and impartial, and may chance unawares to show them to themselves, to show them the truth of the case they are considering.—From the tenth of Bishop Butler's 15 Sermons preached at the Rolls Chapel.

CIRCUMCISION, AND BAPTISM. Circumcision was intended to shadow forth the New Testament ordinance of baptism. In Col. ii. 11, then the initiatory seal, baptism is so now. As the it is now the cleansing of it with water-both signifying the same thing. To this, and all other purposes of the ordinance of

circumcision, there is a deeply interesting considera-tion attached. The outward sign was nothing by ledge that matters were not well with them, itself, without the realization of the inward sense prevented their looking into particulars. There is and meaning. The Scripture is too explicit upon prevented their looking into particulars. There is and meaning. The Scripture is too explicit upon somewhat of the like kind with this in respect to this point to admit of misconstruction. Their circurals within any religious many religious and religious meaning. cumcision might become uncircumcision; and our baptism may be no baptism. "If thou art circumcised, it profits thee if thou art a keeper of the law : flesh." "Circumcision is that of the heart, in the spirit

thing signified is the same. The apostle's intention is to depreciate the external part of the ordinance as spiritual part. It was only an aggravation of their sin and condemnation: for God says, "I will punish all them which are circumcised together with the uncircumcised: Egypt, and Judah, and Edom, and the children of Ammon and Moab, and all that are in the utmost corners that dwell in the wilderness; for all these nations are uncircumcised, and all the house of Israel are uncircumcised in heart." Jer. ix. 25, 26. They might have, and we may have the ordinance without the covenant. The mere external ceremony is a sign of nothing but our corruption-a seal to nothing but our condemnation. Abraham was in the covenant of grace before he was circumcised: Jeroboam was never in the covenant of grace at all ; because he never was choumcised at all, according to the Scriptur. designation that "that is not circumcision which is outward in the flesh." The Eunuch, by the awallening of the spirit and the belief in the righteousness of Christ, was in the covenant, before he descended with Philip into the water, to receive the seal of his adaption. And by the same Scriptural explication of the term, thousands who receive the form of baptism now, are not in the covenant at all; because that is not baptism which is outward in the flesh, The half of anything is not the thing. The hedy of a man, after the soul has left it, is not a human being, neither retains the properties of one. The outward and visible sign without the inward and spiritual grace (and the Scripture declares they can be separated.) was not circumcision and is not baptism, therefore our be neither the sign, nor the seal, nor the initiatory sacrament, that gives the recipient entrance to the blessings of the covenant. From "The Gospel of the Old Testament," originally by Samuel Mather, re-written by Caroline Fry.

#### RELIGION IN HAYTI.

The Rev. II. A. Graves; one of the editors of the Christian Reflector, as our readers are aware, is spending the winter in Hayti, for the benefit of his health. From one of his valuable editorial letters we make the following extracts, relating to the re-ligion of the singular inhabitants of that Island:

The Haytian Catholics refuse any allegiance what-ever to the pope of Rome. They evidently regard the papal authority as opposed to their national and civil liberty; and, in consistency with their republican principles, they allow of no archbishops, bishops, can principles, they allow of no archbishops, bishops, deans, or other church dignitaries, save the single order of priests; and of the appointing or deposing these, the president himself claims the right and power. The Roman Catholic religion is, therefore, is subject to legislative regulations and executive this prince of impostors thus expresses himself; authority. Protestantism has thus one decided advanvantage over Romanism, for entire toleration is granted; and with the internal regulations of protestant churches, and the conduct of their ministers, there ment seems to be aware of the mercenary character of the Catholic priests, and to be disposed to guard against their abuses by special regulations; while they have abundant, and we believe, satisfactory evidence that the Protestant missionaries are honest and useful men. There are no taxes or forced contributions for the support of the priesthood, or the napose is paid for some presumed spiritual benefit; and then, to prevent the exaction of too exorbitant fees by the priests, the amount to be demanded for each separate service is regulated by law. More liberal arrangements could not be asked; the voluntary principle in religion is thus fully recognized; and this is one circumstance of no small account to protestants contemplating Hayti as a field of mission-

The superstitions of the Haytians are not confined to those which are peculiar to the Romish Church. All the holy days and religious festivals of Rome are observed, but to these, in many parts of the isand, are added certain rites imported from Africa.

The Sabhath is the great business day of the week to the middle and lower classes, while the rich employ it as a holyday. It is the day especially devoted to military parade and to marketing. The marriage relation is, for the most part, sustained without a marriage contract, and divorce and polygamy are too common to excite attention. In a word, the institution of the sabbath and of marriage are alike prostrate. Both have a name, but the divine object of neither is secured, with a vast majority of the population. As a legitimate consequence, intemperance, profaneness and vulgarity,

prevalence of a pure, renovating, and elevating tallic tractors, mustard-seed, brandy and salt, the people, and have more intelligence and refinement St. John Long, the miracle performed by mesmerism of manners than we should suppose could possibly on my talented friend Miss Martineau, and a thouco-exist with such a state of morals; and they are as religiously inclined as the people of any country on the globe. Give them the gospel, instil its prin-New Testament ordinance of baptism. In Col. ii. 11, ciples into their minds, secure their obedience to its The means employed as the remedial agents in precepts, and how soon would the desolate title be these cases are very varied; but they were all fully

competent teachers, exemplified by holy liveswith education, can make this a prosperous and hapoutward mark then was an excision of the flesh, so py people. But nothing else can do it. Nature gives them every advantage in vain.

We cannot express the grief and indignation we have repeatedly felt, looking on the numberless signs of ignerance, and reflecting on the vast moral power possessed by the priests, if they chose to employ it. Would they renounce their vices, awake to the spiritual and social condition of the people, and begin both to do and teach those things which the Saviour did and taught-would they open their mouths to instruct, and admonish, and, so far as possible, reform the people—establishing character on the basis of the Christian system as but if thou be a breaker of it, thy circumcision is become uncircumcision." Rom. ii. 23, 29. "Neigood might they accomplish! What great and happy changes might be effected in Hayti! With the ordinary blessings of Heaven on wisely directed efand not in the letter, whose praise is not of men, but fort, they could hardly ever fail to achieve a far of God." Every word of this is applicable to more glorious revolution than even that which worked Christian baptism, the thing typified in that ancient out the nation's emancipation. And it would be a ordinance: we have but to change the word, for the peaceful and bloodless revolution. But instead of this, the Romish priests will be found, we apprehend, to be the most serious obstacle in the way of the of no value, separated from, or compared with, the country's advancement. They are said to be averse, even to the education of the people. They carefully prevent the induction of natives into the hely office. Says Mr. Chandler, who visited the island in 1810, The priests from Europe have succeeded in keeping the common people in bonds of the grossest superstition, and have made them believe, to adopt a phrase in common use, well understood by the vulger that coloured haptism will not stick. The emoluments of this hypocritical priesthood, it seems, must be sacredly secured against Haytian infringement; they belong exclusively to foreigners, many of whom, when they have acquired a competence or a fortune, return to Europe to expend and enjoy it !- Prot. Churchman.

> CURES EFFECTED BY THE IMAGINATION. A note in the "Philosophy of Magic" presents the following instructive facts.

In the fourteenth century a disease appeared in Europe which induced those afflicted with it to leap and dance. It was called St. Vitus's dance, from a firm-rooted belief that the shrine of St. Vitus possessed the power of curing it; and from the influ-ence of this belief on the mind, many were cured. The legend whence this belief arose, taught that St. Vitus, before he bent his neck to the sword, at his martyrdom, prayed that the Deity would protect from the dancing mania all who should solemnize the day of his commemoration, and fast on his eye; whereupon a voice from heaven was heard saying,

'Vitus, thy prayers have been accepted."
The cures effected by the royal louch, and the money (716, see Excerpta Historica, p. 87, &c.) given to each person touched, were due solely to the influence of confidence operating as a powerful tonic on the animal system, labouring under the relaxation on which scrofula chiefly depends; the anticipation also of benefit caused an increase of nervous energy equivalent to that effected by physical excitants. The celebrated Flamstead the astronomer, when a lad of nincteen, went into Ireland to be touched by a celebrated empiric, named Greatracks, who cured his patients, without medicines, "by the stroke of his hand." Flamstead says, "he was eye-witness of several cures," although he himself was not benefited. (Bailey's Life and Observations of Flam-slead.) He awaited, but did not anticipate the

A more impudent quack than Greatracks has seldom appeared; he flourished in the seventeenth century. The belief in his power was general, from the most highly born and educated, to the most abject and illiterate mendicant. All sacrificed at the altar of Credulity, and relied on the healing not only recognized by the government as the state the altar of Credulity, and relied on the healing religion, but to the chagrin and regret of priests, it touch of Greatracks. In a letter to Lord Conway, this prince of imposfers thus pyprosess himself:— "The virtuosi have been daily with me since I writ to your honour last, and have given me large sums and testimonials, and God has been pleased to do wonderful things in their sight, so that they are my hearty and good friends, and have stopped the mouth of the court, where the sober party are now most of them believers, and my champions. The king's doctors, this day (for the confirmation of their majestics' helief) sent three out of the hospital to me, who came on crutches; but blessed be God! they all went home well, to the admiration of all people, as well as the doctor. Sir Heneage Finch says that tional religion. Every dollar devoted to this pur- I have made the greatest faction and distraction between clergy and laymen that any one has these thousand years." Such was his boast; there is retribution in this world as well as in the next; the reputation of Greatracks soon afterwards declined is suddenly as it had risen.

But we need not go to the seventeenth century for examples of the power of imagination as a cu-rative agent. In the early part of the present century, a Miss Fancourt was cured of a spine complaint in answer to the prayers of a Mr. Greaves. She had been ill eight years, and during the last two years had been confined to her sofa. She was apparently cured; she again walked; and the only question was, how was the cure effected? Dr. Jarvis, a very sensible physician, remarks, "that her disease had probably been some time previous subdued, and only wanted an extraordinary stimulus to enable her to make use of her legs. Both my friends, Mr. Travers and the late Mr. Parkinson, concurred in thinking that there had been nothing in the illness or the recovery but what might be accounted for by natural causes. Mr. Travers, in a letter on the subject, says -- Credulity, the foible of a weakened, though vivacious intellect, is pioneer of an unqualified and overweenextensively characterize all classes of society.

Such is the religion of Hayti, and such are its craft, of the pretender. On the same principle. rules. What a change would be wrought by the are we to explain the cures performed by the me-

Origon cont. Celsum. † Gibbon, ii. xv. 138-9.

confided in by the patients; and in that confidence i lies the secret of their success. Music, as in the dincing mania, has often performed wonders. Democritus affirms that diseases are capable of being cured by the sound of a flute, when properly played. Asclepide employed the trumpet to cure sciatica; its continued sound, he affirms, makes the fibres of the nerves to palpitate, and the pain vanishes. Even the great Bacon believed in the power of charming away warts .- Southern Churchman.

ONE BIBLE AT LEAST IN NAPOLEON'S ARMY. Count Dronot has just expired at Nancy. This hero' of history was in his seventy-third year. In one sense it may be said that he was the emperor's right hand, for Napoleon won his battles by his guard and his artillery, and Drouot was the general of the artillery of the guard. The Count had no superior, and but very few equals, in all that band of heroes who raised the Emperor to his throne of glory. In his personal habits he was most singular. He—a Frenchman and a soldier, in the midst of the imperial staff, and under the reign of Napoleon-was actually a religious character, and did not scruple to avow the fact. He even carried about with him a small Bible-the only one, probably, that was ever to be found in the baggage of the Grand Army, except that placed by Napoleon in the mythological class of his travelling library; and this it was one of his chief delights to read. When ordered to the front, it was usually at the most critical point of the field, and at the most hazardous moment of the day; and on these occasions he is said to have always dressed himself in a certain old coat, and, dismounting, to have advanced on foot in the midst of his guns; and it did happen that, throughout all his perils, he never received a wound. In the manipulation and direction of his pieces Drouot was unrivalled. Once, at the passage of the Elbe, in 1813, the Emperor, observing the enemy on the opposite bank, called out hastily for "a hundred pieces of cannon!" The General was at his side in a moment, with the guns in position, but so impatient was the Emperor for success, that on the effect of the fire not being so immediate as he expected, he jumped off his horse, took hold of Dronot's ears, and shook him soundly. The, general hore the operation with great patience, and then defied the Emperor to place the guns better-a challenge which Napoleon waived with the laugh of a pacified child. When reverses at length came, and the creatures of the Emperor's beunty fell off from him on every side, Drouot still stood by his master, and abandoned him not. He awaited that last levee of Fontainebleau, and followed his sovereign to Elba, with as much devotion as he had followed him to Dresden. We might long search that muster-roll of glittering names comprised in the livre d'or of the empire before we found any so worthy the pride of a countryman and the respect of an enemy as that of General Count Drouot.

## The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1847.

Though it was not with that particular design that we selected the extracts from Bishop Butler's Sermon upon Self-Deceit, found in our number for the present and the last week, we find some relief, notwithstanding, from its perusal, under the extremely painful reflections which arise from the attempts time after time making by the Church of Rome at the perpetuation of her dominion over souls, by the pretence of working miracles. While upon the system which allows of these attempts we look with abhorrence, we should be glad to find some mode of accounting for the testimony borne by individuals, in such cases, other than upon the supposition of a combined purpose to deceive, at the present day, when it must have become a difficult thing for men to justify, even to themselves, in the secret meditations of the heart, the maxim which formerly no doubt was acted upon without scruple, that the means used are hallowed by the end proposed.

The article, Cures effected by the IMAGI-NATION, is another to which we look with some hope that it may furnish a solution for occurrences in which evidence is offered which one does not like to reject as if it were given with the conscious intention of practising upon the credulity of men.

In our number for the 25th of March, we inserted, as " an Illustration of Romanism," the accounts given of two cures by narrators who describe them as miraculous. The second of them refers to the recovery of a nun at the Hotel Dieu in the city of Montreal. Of the latter case, the Melanges Religicux have since then published the papers con- the Society is entirely owing to the greatly diminnected with the canonical inquest, consisting of certificates from the nun who professes to have been miraculously cured, from several other nuns telonging to the same community, Dr. Pierre A. C. Munto, the physician who attended the patient, and Drs. Charlesbois, & J. B. Lebourdais who, at the call of the R. C. Bishop, formed a medical commission to hear the depositions of those who have personal knowledge of the circumstances and give their opinion, whether the cure can be referred to any physical cause of nature or of art. The result of the whole is, that the Bishop of Martyropolis, administering the R. C. Diocese of Montreal, declares as follows :

"That Sister Marie Susanne Dufresne, now called SISTER OLIER, attacked in the month of October. 1846, by a very grave and even mortal disease pro-longed until 10th December of the same year, 1816, has been suddenly, extraordinarily, and radically cured after prayers addressed to God, with, and by the invocation of the venerable Jean Jacques Olier, priest, founder of St. Sulpice, and of the Colony of Montreal, in Canada, deceased at Paris, the 2nd April, 1657, in the reputation of holiness; whose protection the sick person solicited, at the moment when a scapulary was given to her, made of a piece of cloth, of a gown which had served this pious priest. Which fact being by us regarded as miracillous, without wishing, nevertheless, to anlicipate the judgment of the church, we have thanked, and do thank Divine Providence for it, and desire that people may bless the Lord for it, who is always ad-mirable in his true servants."

We'do not think that the members of the Church We to not think that the memoers of the Church of Rome, who have taken in all this account of a emigrants? children who, on account of their ignormization, hanging on to the piece of old yestment, and of the language of the country, cannot be Lacolle:—

not think that our readers require any laboured attempt at scrutinizing the testimony of persons, all predisposed to put faith in an account which exalts their own religious community. The case lies before them :- such is Rome-unchanged, because un-

Adverting to the article from the London Times, inserted in our fourth page, under the heading DISTINCTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF COLOUR, it may be right to add that Mr. Cunard has written to express his strong disapprobation of the course which has been adopted toward Mr. Douglass, and it must be hoped that such a case will not occur again on board of the British Atlantic Steamers. Our inserting the article has for its object the circulation, in this Province, of the view taken in England of degradation on account of colour of skin, so that the intermixture of American Republicans with our population may not lead to a deterioration of the just European sense of right and wrong on this subject. Indications have not been wanting, in those parts, at least, of the Province most closely connected with the neighbouring States, of a disposition to elevate the white man to a nobility of the most preposterous kind, by assigning to his coloured brother a position of serflike inferiority, simply on account of his African descent. We trust that there will be right Christian feeling enough among us to rebuke, and to exclude, this provocation of God's wrath, and that, while Republicans have the boast of equal rights, we shall continue to have the reality of them.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE. - The following statement furnishes the means of an interesting calculation, which produces rather a gratifying result. It used to be thought, by those favourable to the dis-regard of the Lord's Day with reference to travelling on the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, that the preponderating voice of Scotch Share-holders against Sunday-trains would be amply over-balanced by English Share-holders favourable to them. But it appears, that the difference is not near so great as was anticipated. The total number of the shares in the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway is :-

4,212 Scotch. 15,613 English.

239

20,064 Votes recorded for stopping the Sunday trains :-2,050 Scotch.

4,713 English. 187 Irish.

6,828 Votes for continuing the Sunday trains :-1,764 Scotch. 4,800 English.

137 Irish.

It is found, then, that of the whole number of shares for which English votes were given, 49.7 per cent, were in favour of discontinuing the Sunday-trains. The proportion of Scotch votes was 53.7 per cent., thus giving only 4 per cent. against Englishmen, compared with the Scotch, as regards Lord's Day Observance, which is far less than what was expected.

The receipts from that Railway, since the disconlinuance of Sunday-trains, show a gain, compared with the corresponding period last year. Thus, godliness is so far found profitable in a temporal aspect also.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE UPPER CANADA BIBLE Society .- On Wednesday evening the Annual meeting of this valuable institution was held in the British Wesleyan Church; Hon. Robert Bald-win in the chair. The Report of the Committee's transactions for the last year was read by Mr. Howard, one of the Secretaries. The issues within the year just closed were-

Bibles, ..... 3,914 Testaments, ..... 9,187

Being an increase on the previous year of 1,498 copies. The distribution has been as follows :-To Branch and Auxiliary Societies, ... 9,221

To S. Schools in Toronto and vicinity, . 1,350 

13,101 The receipts for the last year were £1458 10s 2d. being £60 9s. 3d. less than the amount received in that previous. The expenditure has been £1382 15s. 11d., which is £166 11s. 8d. below last year. The diminution in the income and expenditure of ished prices of the Bibles, and it is a source of great satisfaction that, with a less sum of expenditure, a greater distribution has been made than within the last or any previous year. The Society has, for the last seven months, had the assistance of a Ladies' Auxiliary Institution, in Toronto, for the distribution and sale of the Scriptures, also for supplying the poor, and for taking subscriptions. The result of the experiment has been very satisfactory, and it is

to be hoped will receive general support.

The annual meeting was better attended than usual, and the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Crofts, Carroll, Lillie, Wightman, and Cooney, and by James H. Price, Esq., M. P .- Toronto Banner.

FRENCH-SPEAKING POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES .- From the last number of the Christian Witness, just received, we learn that the Rev. C. H. Williamson was at Boston, on the 11th instant, soliciting aid on behalf of the Church du Saint Sauveur, New York. From a letter addressed by him to the Editor of the C. W., we extract the following stirring remonstrance, which he subjoins to a rapid glance at the great numbers of Frenchspeaking inhabitants of the United States:

"What has been done, what is doing for these immortal souls the care of which is evidently committed to us? I answer, nothing, compared with what the case demands. Where are our French Bible and Tract agents; our French clergymen to dispense the bread of Life; our French Christian periodicals; to be perused in the different families, and to excite their interest in behalf of what is going on

could afford to discover its baselessness; and we do benefitted by public schools; our seminaries where young men, judiciously chosen, may be prepared for the ministry among their own people, and conse quently, must pursue their studies in the language in which they are to preach, and lead the public services? To all these important questions one common answer is: We want foreigners to mix with us, and to imbibe the spirit of the country, and to lay aside all their national peculiarities. This remark is very good; but is this to be done suddenly? Any one knowing human nature will answer n the negative; if we wait until they all know English, for their souls to be fed, we may be waiting until they are all gone and lost. Many forget that it is not for these who have been settled here for some time, that we are principally pleading, for as soon as hey know English, they gradually detach themselves from their former associations, and their chil-Iren naturally consider themselves Americans; but t is in behalf of emigrants and their children, and n behalf of those who have come to this country at a rather advanced period of life, and will not learn English, having no inclination for it, and not feeling the want of it. Another answer or rather objection is this: 'But the French people are generally Roman Catholics, and it is to their church to attend to their wants. In the first place, with your permission, sir, I reserve to myself the pleasure of trying to show that, as a body, the French are not Roman Catholics in this country, no more than in their own; in the second place, I would simply say whatever their profession may be, seeing that they generally attend no religious services of any description, that they have no Bible, no family worship, no shepherd, is it not our duty to look upon them as souls who must perish, unless they repent and believe, and receive a new heart, and to use any influence in our power to bring them into the way of salvation?
"When we speak of sending the gospel to the

French, we do not mean to send it to Roman Catholies (though it is our duty to do it,) but to thousands who are nothing, but what do I say, Nothing! who are enemies to Christ, for as He has said: 'He that is not with me, is against me."

#### ECCLESIASTICAL. Diocese of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

At the stated Quarterly Meeting of the Central Board of the INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY, held at the National School House, in Quebec, on Wednesday the 12th, inst, there were present: The LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL, President, in

the chair;
The Rev. Official Mackie, Revds. A. W. Moun-TAIS, C. BANCROFT, E. W. SEWELL, M. WILLOUGHBY, J. TORRANCE, W. CHADERTON, J. E. F. SIMPSON, C. L. F. HAENSEL, W. DAWES, Secretary; Hon'bles W. SHEPPARD, A. W. COCHRAN; T. B. Anderson, Esq., Treasurer at Montreal, T. Trigge, Esq., Treasurer at Quebec; H. Jessoff, E. L. Montizambert, Esquires; Lieut. Llovo, Assistant Secretary.

The Meeting having been opened with the usual form of prayer, and the minutes of the former Meeting read, the following, amongst other business, was

The Secretary having presented the report of the Education Committee, it was received and adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to write to the several Clargymen who have not yet returned enswers to the Circulars issued by the Gold Bishop under date of 1st February last, requesting them to make their returns forthwith.

The Rev. C. Bancroft then read the report of the Committee er appointed to frame instructions and suggestions to the Secretary respecting the duties of the Assistant Secretary as Travelling Agent" of the Society. Whereupon it was moved by E. L. Montizambert, Esq., and seconded by the Rey A. W. Mountain,

That the thanks of the Board are due to the Committee for the great attention which they have paid to the subject of their report; and that it be recommitted to them with a request that it may be drafted in a manner to confine the instructions conained in the Report to the duties of the Assistant Secretary, in his capacity of Travelling Agent, that tral Board at any of their stated or special meetbeing conceived the course most accordant with the intention of the appointment.

Moved by H. Jessopp, Esq., seconded by the Hon. A. W. Coehran:

That the Committee heretofore appointed at Montreal, to take measures for establishing a Repository for Books, Tracts, &c., for the sale thereof, be requested to make arrangements for placing such Books and Tracts in the office of the Society for sale under the direction of the Assistant Secretary; and that the Rev. W. Dawes, and the Rev. M. Willoughby he added to the Committee. Also, that the correspondence lately received from the Rev. D. B. Parnther, and a paper from the Secretary relative thereto, be referred to the Committee. And further, that it be an instruction to the Committee just now appointed, that the letter from the Rev. C. P. Reid ipon the subject of a Branch Depository in or near Sherbrooke he taken into their consideration, and reported upon at the next meeting.

On the case of the education of the orphan

children of the late Rev. J. Brown being introduc-ed, it was ordered that the sum of £7. 10s. he granted for the current half year, and that the subject of the continuance of the grant be referred to the Finance Committee.

The Treasurers' accounts were then laid before the Board, showing a balance of £219. 19. 4.

available for genute to proceed.

The Meeting then adjourned till the following day, to take place at the close of the Special Meeting of the Society.

At the adjourned Meeting of the Central Board. held accordingly on Thursday the 13th instant, the LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL again presiding, there were present: The Rev. Official Mackie, Revds. C. BANCROFT, W. CHADERTON, M. WILLOUGHBY, A. W. MOUNTAIN, C. L. F. HAENSEL J. Товалосе, W. Dawes, Secry. Hon. A. W. Cochran, T. Trigge Esq., Treasr. H. Jessopr Esq., Lient. Llovd, Assist. Secry.

The Secretary having read the report of the

Finance Committee, it was agreed, That, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Finance Committee, a standing order be entered on the Minute Book of the Board, authorizing the payment, from time to time, as may be required, of all moneys which shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the Society by the TRINITY CHURCH TRAVELLING Missionary Association, to the Missionary or Missionaries connected with that Association.

Ordered, that the sum of £12, 10s. he paid to the Rev. J. Johnston of Aylmer, towards the painting and completion of the church at that place:-That the sum of £10. be paid to the Rev. W Jones of Farnham :--

That the sum of £5. be paid to the Rev. C Morice, towards; the re-shingling of the church at

as a Travelling Missionary of the Society:

That, on the application of Mr. Ward, Catechist of Inverness, an extension of twelve months be allowed him for the payment of the loan granted him by the Central Board in January 1816.

That the Board concur in the decision of the Finance Committee on the case of the Rev. W. Brethour, it not being made to appear that they could be justified in extending the relief applied for. Ordered, that £1. 14. 8. be paid to the Secretary

for disbursements for postage &c:-that £2, 4, 2, be paid to the Assistant Secretary for the same:-£2. 8. 9. to the Montreal Courier for advertisements :- 15s. 6d. to the Quebec Berean for do.

Ordered, that the Treasurer do pay £10, to the widow of the Rev. II. Evans, of Kingsey; being the sum lately paid into his hands by "a Friend of Wildows?" in best hands by "a Friend of Widows" in her behalf.

An application from the Rev. W. Anderson of Sorel, for a grant, having been handed in by His Lordship, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Secretary then read a report from the Beau-HARNOIS DISTRICT ASSOCIATION, relative to the Secretary's Circular of February 1st, 1847, (concerning Resolutions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel). Ordered to be laid upon the

It was moved by the Rev. Official Mackie, se-

conded by H. Jessopp, Esq.
That the Rev. J. H. Nicolls, A. Gillespie, Esq., G. C. Hale, Esq., and J. C. Fisher, LL.D., be now elected members of the Corporation (being subscribers of 25s, and upwards per annum to the Society).

The following Gentlemen were appointed a Committee to prepare the Resolutions and to make all necessary arrangements for holding the Annual Meeting in Quebec in July next-and to revise the report with the Secretary at a convenient time previous thereto: Rev. Official Mackie, Revds. W. Chaderton, A. W. Mountain; T. Trigge, and H. Jessopp, Esquires.

A Special Meeting of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec was held in pursuance of public notice given to that effect, at the National School-house in this city, on Thursday May 13th, 1847.

The Load Bishop of Montgeal in the chair.

PRESENT: Rev. Official Mackie, Rev. J. Tohrance,
"C. Bancroft, "W. Chadertos,
"M. Willoughby, "W. Dawes, Secy. " E. G. W. Ross, H. Jessorr, Esq.

"C. L. F. HAENSEL, T. TRIGGE, Esq.
"A. W. MOUNTAIN, LT. LLOVD, Asst. Secy.
The meeting having been opened by prayer, it
was moved by T. TRIGGE, Esqr., and seconded by Rev. C. BANGROFF:

That the following alteration of the ix. article he recommended to the consideration of the next General Meeting of the Society for adoption, to wit: That so much of Art. ix. of the Bye-laws of the Society as relates to the necessity of holding a meeting of the Central Board on the Wednesday nearest to the 21st of January in each year, he repealed—and that the article be framed to provide for the three other periodical meetings therein prescribed and, still to equalize the number of meetings between the two cities of Quebec and Montreal. it be left discretionary, as circumstances may dictate, to hold a special meeting of the said illusted during the winter months or not, which meeting shall, in such case, he taken to count as one of the meetings held alternately in the two cities.

Moved by the Hon. A. W. Cochran, seconded by the Rev. Official Mackie:

That the following alteration of the xiii. Art. of the Bye laws be recommended to the consideration of the same General Meeting of the Society for adoption; to wit: That the xiii. Article of the Bye Laws relating to the Lay Committee be altered and amended by omitting all the words in the first line and to the word "Society" inclusive in the second line, and inserting the following words " This Committee shall consist of the members appointed before the Incorporation of the Society, and of such other members, not exceeding Twenty Five in the whole, as may be appointed from time to time by the Cen-

Also, moved by the Hon. A. W. Cochran, and seconded by the Rev. M. Willougher.

That the following be recommended to the con-

sideration of the same General Annual Meeting for a similar end; to wit: That so much of the 4th Article of the Constitution, Rules, and Regulations of the Lay Committee as requires the presence of Five members of the Committee at meetings be repealed, and that Three members shall in future constitute a quorum for business at the meetings of the is to come. Committee.

Also, moved by the Hon. A. W. Cochran, seconded by the Rev. C. BANGAOFT:

That special meetings of the Lay Committee may be held by the members thereof residing in the To R. Julyan, District of Montreal, for matters within the competence of the Committee arising within that District, such meetings to be called and the proceedings thereof to be conducted in the manner provided by the Bye-laws of the Society and by the Constitutions, Rules, and Regulations of the Lay Committee. Also, moved by the Hon. A. W. Cocuras, and

seconded by the Rev. A. W. MOUNTAIN: That the following be recommended to the consideration of the same General Annual Meeting, for a similar end, to wit: That at such meetings a Chairman shall be elected for the occasion; the meetings so held shall be deemed to be valid most ings of the Lay Committee for all matters above mentioned, and the proceedings thereof shall be subject to the sanction of the Bishop of the Diocese, and shall be reported to the Central Board at their stated meetings. But it shall not be competent for such meetings to alter, in any manner, the Constitu-

ORDINATION .- On Thursday last, being the Festi val of the Ascension, the Lord Bishop of Montreal held an Ordination in All-Saints' Chapel, when Mr. J. KEMP and Mr. F. Roninson, both students of Bishon's College, Lennoxville, were admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons.

tion, Rules, and Regulations of the Lay Committee.

Prayers were read by the Rev. W. Chaderton the lessons by the Rev. A. W. Mountain, and the Rev. J. E. F. Simpson. The candidates were presented by the Rev. Official Mackie, and a Sermon appropriate to the day and the occasion, was preached by the Rev. W. Dawes, Rector of St. John's, on

Luke xxiv, 50-51.

The Rev. J. Kemp has been appointed to the Mission of Bury, District of St. Francis, in the room of the Rev. C. Forest, who has received the charge of the Quarantine Station, Grosse Isle. The Rev. F. Robinson has been appointed to the temporary charge of the Mission of the Côteau du Lac.

PARISH OF QUEBEC-ST. PETER'S CHAPEL.

That £12. 10s. be paid to the Rev. R. G. Plees, shipping in this Chapel hav acknowledged the value of their Pastor's labous by an appropriate testimonial. Even independent of pecuniary value, an encouraging token of the cjeptableness of ministerial services, cannot but hexceedingly gratify-ing to the Pastor; while, at the same time, acts of liberality in recognition of sid labours, proceeding from a sense of the importance of those interests which it is charged upon the ministry to watch over, can hardly fail to return it lessings to those from whom the offering proceeds. The following correspondence is cut from the coinns of the Mercury: To the Revd. WM. CHADATON, the well beloved Minister of St. Peter's hapel, St. Roch.

Revd. and Dear Sir,-It is our pleasing duty in behalf of the Congregation of St. Peter's Chap, to present to you this purse, the intrinsic value of which is small indeed; but we trust you will acept it, as conveying, to some extent, the sincere espect, and deep sense of obligation they owe you, or your untiring zeal, and indefutigable exertions inadministering to their spiritual wants.

Nor are they unmindfl, at the same time, what they owe to the truly benevolent and unceasing exertions of Mrs. Chadron and family, in clothing and educating so man of the indigent children of this community, whomit has pleased the Almighty, in His wisdom, to three, in a great measure, upon the bounty of their felow creatures; for which we are instructed, on the part of the Congregation, to

offer their most sincer thanks. May God, in his godness, bless and preserve you, long to exercise your Holy calling amongst them, whereby they may jontinue to receive the benefit of your counsels, and the encouragement of your example, and may he grant health and happiness to yourself and family, in this world, and eternal

bliss in that to come, is, Revd. and Dear Sir,

the earnest prayer of your Congregation. RT. JULYAN, WM. BROWN, C. W. WILLIAM COLE, C. W.

Quebec, 20th April, 1847.

My Dear Friends.

With liveliest feelings of gratitude I accent the Address, accompanied with a very clegant purse containing a handsome denative of money, presented by you, in behalf of the Congregation of St. Peter's Chapel, in St. Roch, as a testimony of their respect, and of the sense which they entertain of my minis-

You say that, "the intrinsic value of the offering is small;"—but I do assure you, that the delicacy and good feeling manifested at its presentation, in your language and deportment, which, I doubt not, faithfully represented the sentiments and intention of your constituents, have stemped it with a value, to my mind, beyond calculation ; - and it is under this impression that I return to them and to yourselves my warmest thanks.

The long roll of parchiment inscribed with the names of the Pew-holders and heads of families, I shall carefully preserve, together with the purse and the address, as a precious memorial of the regard and affection of my beloved Congregation,

You have greatly enhanced the favour which you have thus conferred, by coupling with it your friendly notice and approval of the exertions which have been made by Mis. Chaderton and my daughters, in behalf of the children of the Sunday school of the Chapeley of St. Peter :- I am requested by them to beg, that you would yourselves accept, and also convey to the rest of the Congregation, their thanks for the encouragement thus kindly given to their humble labours.

With respect to the clothing of that portion of the children of the Chapelry, whose lot an all-wise Providence has east among the indigent, it may not he improper to record here, that it has been procured for those who had been sufferers from the fires of 1845, from funds obtained from the Committee of Relief; and for others who were not the subjects of those calamities, from the contributions of the Congregation, and of other charitable individuals of the community of Quebec.

Your earnest prayer for the temporal and eternal welfare of myself and my family, is not the least gratifying part of your-address; in responding to which I would assure you, that I shall never cease to offer my humble supplications at the Throne of Grace,—that the Lord of all power and mercy, who is able to make all grace abound towards you grant, according to the riches of his glory in Christ Jesus, that ye always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound in every good work; and that He would establish, strengthen, and settle you in Godliness, which is profitable unto all things, having the promise of the life that now is, and of that which I am, My dear friends,

Your faithful servant, and affectionate brother in Christ, W. CHADERTON.

Wm. Brown, Esquires, Wm. Cole, Committee representing the Congregation of St. Peter's Chapel. Quebec, April 20th, 1847.

A Seamon was preached at the Cathedral last Sunday morning, by the Rev. Official Mackie, on behalf of the National Schools in this city, and a collection taken up which amounted to £28. 3. 5.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. We have much pleasure in announcing the safe return from England of the Rev. F. A. O'Meara and the Rev. R. Flood. The University of Trinity College, Dublin, have conferred,—without College Fees,—upon the Rev. Mr. O'Meara the Degree of Ll.D., in consideration of the service rendered to the Church by his Indian version of the Liturgy. It is well-known that his knowledge of the purest dialect which is spoken by the tribes amongst whom he has been ministering for many years is remarkably accurate and extensive; and he has so far adapted their primitive longue to the conveyance of religious ideas, that he may be looked upon, not merely as a. successful student, but as an improver of the language. Mr. O'Meara had previously graduated at the same University; and we are pleased to hear that his Alma Mater has accounted him worthy of

BAZAR.—It is proposed by the undermentioned Ladies, a part of whom belong to the Committee of Management of the Male Orphan Asylum, at the National School House, to hold a Bazaar on Wednesday the 22nd and Thursday the 23rd of September, D. V., in aid of the funds of that institution -and they hope also, if successful in their endenvours beyond what is requisite for this object, to be enabled to render further assistance to the Parish, in We are happy to find that the congregation wor- I forming an establishment for the reception of infirm

this additional honour. We rejoice to hear that the

health of the Rev. Mr. Flood is greatly improved .-

Church.

dren as, not being strictly orphans and thence not admissible into the Female Orphan Asylum, are now chargeable to the Cathedral poor fund.

As for similar objects, they request all their kind friends to assist them in this labour of love, and to remember that very small exertions on the part of many will enable them to attain their object—and at the people has been just as entirely swept away in the season which it is here proposed to have their the West Highlands of Scotland as in Ireland, but sale, which they trust will be annual, they hope for great assistance from charitable purchasers among their friends who do not reside always in Quebec, and therefore have not an opportunity of being pre-sent at the annual Bazar which is held in the month of April, for the Female Orphan Asylum.

The Ladics who hold the Tables and who request all willing workers to help them, as they have time

and ability to do so, are Mrs. Ashworth, Mrs. C. Montizambert. Burnet, Campbell, H. Forsyth, Mountain, Miss George, - Kerr, - Pike. J. B. Forsyth,

- Mackie, Admission 18. 3d. Children half price. May 20th, 1847.

To Correspondents :- Received Col. E ;- G. W ;-T. J.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED :-- Messis. H. J. T. Garrett, No. 164 to 215; George Platt, No. 153 to 201; H. C. Baker, No. 162 to 213; R. Wainwright, No. 140 to 191; Samuel Hancock, No. 161 to 212; E. H. Chapman, No. 161 to 212; Rev. M. Willoughby, 4 copies, No. 157 to 208; Rev. F. Robinson, No. 163 to 183; Br. N. A. School Socy. No. 157 to 208; Lt. Col. Evans, No. 188 to 268; Mrs. Badcock, No. 161 to 212; Miss Handley, No. 94 to

#### Mocal and Political Entelligence.

Windson, Wednesday, 7th April.—The Queen and the Prince Consort did not return from their drive in the Great-Park until dusk last evening. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were detained by visiting the schools they have established in the vicinity of Cumberland Lodge, for the education of the children of all persons employed in the Royal service and about the Park. The Queen takes taught those useful and domestic arts, which may fit them to become good servants, or cottagers' wives; and the boys have small plots of ground assigned to them in the neighbourhood of the school-rooms, where they practically study the art of guidening. and they are rewarded and encouraged according to their proficiency. Her Majesty spent upwards of an hour among them yesterday evening, inspecting their labours and encouraging their exertions, in all serve the alteration in the time during which the which Prince Albert seemed as much interested as Her Majesty. The inspection closed by the chiidren singing a psolm, concluding with a stanza of ing from half-past 9 to helf-past 10, and in the af"God save the Queen?" as the Royal pair drive termoon from 4 of alock to 50 clock. - Montreal Her. Bwav.

IRELAND. - The police inspectors have got in structions to report on the quantity of arms held by the peasantry in Ireland, and on the characters of those who generally possess them. This would seem to point towards renewed legislation against

their indiscriminate possession. M. Soven's New Sour Krienes .- This being the day announced for the opening of the first soup depot erected on the plan devised by M. Soyer, the public of Doblin were invited to attend on the occasion to taste his sonp, and inspect the arrangements of his newly built kitchen. The building, which is constructed of wood, is about 40 feet in length, and 30 feet in breadth, and consists of one large apartment, where the preparation and distribution of the to Montreal, and thence to bring down corn and flour ford is effected. In the centre of this apartment is consigned to any port in the United Kingdom, on a large steam-boiler mounted on wheels, and arranged around the apartment are a number of principal officer of Customs at Quebec." metallic hox-shaped vessels, also mounted on wheels, into which the materials for the soup are placed. These are heated by steam conveyed by means of materials is extracted without having its properties deteriorated. When the soup is ready, the recipients are admitted by a narrow entrance at one side of the house, one by one; each receives a large bowl of soup, and, having drunk it, then receives an ample allowance of bread, and is dismissed by another door in the rear of the building. In this manner M. Sover criculates he will be able to give one meal every day to at least 5,000 persons from an establishment of the size of the present one. A large and brilliant assemblage arrived on the spot (the Royal Barracks, Esplanade) where the kitchen has been erected about 3 p. m., and proceeded to inspect the various arrangements of the concern and to taste the soups prepared by M. Soyer, and all who tasted declared them to be excellent.—Corres. of the Times.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS .- At the Angleses assizes, last month, William Peck and William Goodwill were indicted for the wilful murder of John Martin, on board the brig Athelstone, of which Peck was captain and Goodwill first-mate. The brig left Quebec in November last, bound for Swansea, and on the 4th of January she was in the English Channel. The captain then took up a boat-hook and struck Mar-tin on the small of the back with it, using all his power and might. This was repeated five or six times, and the boy appeared as if dying. It was between two and six o'clock on an intensely cold winter morning, with a heavy sea running The boy was next observed lying on the chain-cable amidships, with no clothing on him-He was stretched on the cold iron, with his legs and feet uncovered, and appeared insensible. Soon after, he was ed, and appeared insensible. Soon after, he was carried down to his hammock by the mate and one of the crew, and in a short time after he expired. The above evidence was sworn to by five of the crew. The jury acquitted Goodwill, and found Peck guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy. Mr. Justice Coltman sentenced him to two years' hard labour.

REPEAL AND FAMINE.—The famine has taught

the empire an important lesson as to Irish repeal. For many years past that country has been convulsed and the em pire harassed by the loud and threat-ening demand for the repeal of the union, and the incessant outery that the Irish people are perfectly equal to the duties of self-government; and that all their distresses have been owing to the oppression of the Saxon. The wind of adversity has blown, and where are these menaces now? Had providence punished them by granting their prayer—had England cut the rope, as Mr. Roebuck said, and let them go, where would Ireland have been at this moment? Drifting away on the ocean of starvation. Let this teach them their dependence upon their neighbours, and let another fact open their eyes to what those

widows, together with such unprotected female chil- less clamour, this disgraceful ingratitude, by voting 10,000,0001, sterling in a single year, to relieve the distresses which the heedlessness and indolence of the Irish had brought upon themselves. We say advisedly, brought upon themselves. For, markworthy circumstance! the destruction of the po-tato crop has been just as complete, and the food of there has been no grant of public money to Scot-land. The cruel Anglo-Saxons have given it all to the discontented untaxed Gael in the Emerald Isle. -Blackwood's Magazine.

> A PRIZE-Essay, FULLY ENTITLED TO THE PRIZE.—The reader may remember that, some months ago, the Massachusetts Peace Society offered a handsome reward for the best essay on the origin and result of the Mexican war. We give below the only one we have met with, as having been written for the prize. To our thinking, no better or more conclusive, on both points, could have been drawn up, and we are obliged to the witty author for the permission he has given us to publish it, and in advance of the judge's decision on the essay entitled to the prize.—New York Express.
>
> AN ESSAY

WAR WITH MEXICO, Carefully considered and methodically digested,

> An Odd Sort of Fellow. On the Origin of the War. § 1. Texas.

CHAPTER II. On the Result of the War. § 1. Taxes.

FINIS.

Man. A reward of \$500 having been offered by the Peace Society for the best essay upon the subect, the author confidently reckons and calculates upon receiving the same speedily; as he has parti-cular occasion for that precise sum, just at present.

great interest in the cadication of the children; and vacant Judgeship will be conferred on Mr. Attorney taught those useful and demanding, writing. Sec., are General Dasgra, the leading Manhamatical the taught those useful and demanding. The death of Mr. Justice HAGERMAN at Toronto ponsible Governmen," has given rise to new reports of Cabinet making .-- Gazette.

> Post Ofrice, Montheau. - By an advertisement in our columns to by, it will be seen that some changes have taken place in the arrangements for despatching the mails. It is also simportant to ob-Post Office is for the future to be kept open on Sundays. From this date it will be opined in the morn-

Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Territory, and Major Griffith, of the 6th Regiment, left Lachine on Thursday, for Red River. by the steamboat route to Sault Ste. Marie. Major Griffith will succeed Lt. Col. Crotton, in the command of the demi battalion of the 6th Royals now stationed at Fort Geary—the Colonel returning to England. The Hon. Colonel Bruce accompanies Sir George Simpson as far as Sault Ste. Marie, returning

minediately thence to Montreal. - Montreal Herald. The Montreal Board of Trade have been notified that, "so long as the existing suspension of the Navigation Acis in respect of vessels engaged in the corn trade shall remain in force, foreign vessels are to be permitted to go in ballast up the St. Lawrence

Our late Governor General, the Earn or Catte-CART, left Montreal, to return to Europe, on Tues-day of last week. The honours due to His Lordship's iron pipes from the central boiler, and by a slow high rank and to the position lately occupied by digestive process the entire of the nutriment con- him as Her Majesty's representative in this Province were shown him by the military and civilians.
Major General Sir RICHARD ARMSTRONG is now the Senior General Officer in Canada. He was

expected at Montreal last week. Spurious Coin .- A tolerably free circulation has lately been given to spurious money in Quebec. False Mexican dollars, and American half-dollars,

have been chosen for this locality. The half-dollars look remarkably well.—Mercury.

Post Office Robbert.—Last night a burglar or burglars entered the Post Office of this city, and

stole from it the sum of £20, in notes and coin; eight dollars' worth of coppers forms part of the hooty. The entrance was boldly effected from the street. A window in the front of the building, in full view of the guard house, was opened, it is supposed, by means of a crooked stick, which was passed through the tirette, and the upper and lower bolts drawn. Once inside, ingress to the office was easy enough. The till in which the daily receipts are kept was forced open, and emptied. No other drawers were touched.—Quebec Mercury, Saturday.

M. P. P. FOR L'ISLET .- The election at L'islet has terminated in favour of Mr. Fournier, whose success, we regret to learn, was secured by his de-clared opposition to the Education Bill . - Mercury. Passengens.—In the Sophia Moffatt, Captain Wade,—Mrs. Woolrich, Mrs. Lenny, Mrs. Purland, and Miss Cousins.

Gaspe Agriculture.—We are happy to see, that even the remote district of Gaspe, so rich in its fisheries, and commanding nautical position, is be-ginning to appreciate the advantages of agricultural industry also. An Agricultural Society has been formed at Gaspo Basin. The following are the officers :-

President-Mr. Justice Bowen. Vice-President-John Eden, Esq., J. P. Treasurer-James Pirchard, Esq., J. P.

Secretary—Mr. Joseph Eden.
This is the first society of any description which has ever been established in Gaspé, and we trust will be one conducive to the best interest of the

county.—Gazelle.

Stramboat Fares netween Montreal and Quenec.—Cabin, first class boats, \$3, meals included; steerage 5s. baggage included. For second class bonts, cabin, 12s. 6d. meals included, steerage 3s. 9d. baggage included.

P. S .- We have only time, lest our publication be delayed beyond the usual hour, to mention the arrival of the English Mail. The Education measure has passed the second reading in the House of Commons, 372 to 47.—Prospects of the harvest in neighbours are. England has replied to this sense- I reland very good,

Shipping News .- Arrived, among others -- Schr. Velocity, Shelnut, Halifax, 15 days, J. Leslie & Co. sugar and honey.

Schr. Virginia, McNeil, Halifax, Gillespie & Co. sugar & wine. Schr. Shannon, King, Halifax, H. J. Noad & Co. general cargo.

Ship Canada, McArthur, Glasgow, G. B. Symes & Co., general cargo, 2 cabin pas.

Ship Britannia, Hamilton, Liverpool, G. B. Symes & Co., general cargo, for Montreal.
Ship Sophia Moffatt, Wade, London, Gillespie & Co., general cargo.

Bark Annie, McGarry, Liverpool, Ross, Shuter & Co., general cargo, 3 cabin & 11 steerage pas. Ship John Bull, Duffil, London, G. B. Symes & Co., general cargo.

Bark Sir John Falstaff, Portsmouth, LeMesurier & Co., ballast. Bark Pearl, Chalmers, London, Gillespie & Co.

general cargo, 11 steerage pas.

Ship Great Britain, Swainburn, 13th March,
London, P. McGill, general cargo for Montreal. Ship Sarah, Barclay, 2nd April, Liverpool, A.

Shaw, general cargo, 2 cabin passengers.

Bark Mahaica, Jump, 22nd March, Liverpool,
Ross, Shutter & Co., general cargo, for Montreal. Ship Caledonia, Greenhorn, 20th March, Glasgow, Edmonstone, Allan & Co., gen. cargo, 13

Ocean Queen, Williams, Bristol, order, general

cargo. LAUNCHES .- Mr. T. Oliver's " East India Floating Dock," was safely launched on Friday evening. It is 190 feet in length, and capable of receiving the

largest ship sailing to this port.
On Friday morning last, by Mr. J. Jeffrey, a fine ship of 741 tons, O. M. Mr. Lee's new vessel, the Jemima, 816 tons, one from Mr. Cotnam's yard, the Lady Flgin, from Mr. James Jeffery's, and a fourth from Mr. R. Jeffery's, on Saturday morning. From the ship-yard of Mr. John Jeffery, on Monday morning, a fine ship of 756 tons, O. M. On Tuesday morning, one by Messrs. G. H. Parke & Co., called the Riverdale ; one, by Mr. T. C. Lee, of 816 tons, called the Conrad, and the other by Mr. Thomes Oliver, cailed the Emperor.

The bark Countess of Durham, Tuzo, arrived here on Sunday afternoon from Jeremy Island, where she had wintered, having put in there last fall from the stress of weather, on her way to Glasgow, with a cargo of wheat and flour, &c.—She sailed hence on the 23rd Nov. last.

It seems to be true that there are vessels arrived at Grosse Isle from Liverpool, and from Limerick, with passengers, several of whom died on the passage, and a number were landed ill of fever.

BIRTH.

At Brantford, on the 3rd instant, the wife of the Rev. James C. Usher, of a daughter. At Petite Cote, on the 4th instant, the lady of the Rev. W. Ritchie, Rector of Sandwich, C. W., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Trinity Church, Montreal, on the 11th instant, by the Rev. M. Willoughby, Mr. T. P. Roc, to Margaret Kent, third daughter of Robert Howard,

Esq.
At Toronto, on the 15th instant, by the Rev. C. Ruttan, W. Porter Street, Esq., of the Bank of Montreal, to Sarah, daughter of the late Thomas Henderson, Esq., formerly of Berwick-on-Tweed.

DIED.

At St. Croix, (Santa Cruz), on the 12th April last, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. John Cuvillier, Esquire, of Montreal, aged 37 years. At the Manor House, at Terrebonne, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 63, A. M., after a short but painful illness, the Honorable Joseph Masson, Seignior of Terrebonne, Labelle Plaine, and Lacorne, aged 56. The lamented gentleman was for many years one of the principals of the eminent firm of Messrs. Robertson, Masson & Co., of this city and Vice President of the Bank of Montreal. At Sherbrooke, on the 29th ult., Marie Louisa Pattee, wife of Mr. Alexander Osgood, aged 48.

#### OUTBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, the 18th May, 1817.

	5.	d.		8.	đ.
Beef, per lb	0	4	G	0	6
Mutton, per lb	0	3	а	0	6
Ditto, per quarter	2	. 3	a	3	9
Lamb, per quarter	1	6	a	4	0
Potatoes, per bushel	2	G	а	3	0
Maple Sugar, per lb	0	4	a	0	5
Oats per bushel	$^2$	0	а	2	6
Hay per hundred bundles	25	0	a	35	0
Straw ditto	17	0	a	22	6
Fire-wood per cord	15	0	а	17	6
Cheese per lb	0	44	а	0	5
Butter, fresh, per lb	1	0	a	1	3
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb	0	8	a	0	10
Veal, per lb	0	5	(I	0	6
Do., per quarter	1	6	$\boldsymbol{a}$	- 5	0
Pork, per lb	0	5	a	0	7
Eggs, per dozen	0	10	a	1	. 0

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next mail for ENGLAND (via Boston) will the closed at the Quebec Post-office, on THURSDAY the 27th May,—PAID letters will be received to THREE o'clock; and unpaid to FOUR o'clock, afternoon.

Post-office, Quebec, 18th May, 1847.

NOTICE.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE. THE Organ now in the Episcopal Cathedral Church of this city, will positively be sold by Public Auction, (unless otherwise disposed of) on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE proximo, at the Rooms of Archibald Campbell, Esq., St. Peter Street, Lower Town.-This Instrument is favourably known to most persons in Canada, and is capable of being divided into two Organs of power sufficient for most of the smaller Churches .- Further particulars may be known on application to S. COD-

IAN, Esq., Organist to the Cathedral. Quebec, 15th May, 1847. N. B. The following newspapers are requested to give the above insertion until the day of sale, and transmit their accounts to the Quebec Mercury

Office, viz :---The Church, at Toronto; Kingston Chronicle; Montreal Herald; and Berean, at Quebec. By order of the Committee.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURDS. Inquire at No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

### DRY GOODS.

RS. CARWELL, in returning her sincere thanks to her friends and the public for their kind support during the last ten months, begs leave to say, she will have

ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE EARLY SPRING SHIPS,

#### A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS IN HER LINE,

and hopes, by selling low, and strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of that patronage she has hitherto been so kindly favoured with. Quebec, 20th May, 1817.

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

> > MONTREAL.

FOR SALE, ASKS Porpoise OIL,
36 do. Dog do.
12 do. Cod do.
130 Bbls, No. 3, Makerel,
50 do. No. 1, Herring.
R. PENISTON.

Quebec, 20th May, 1847.

RECEIVING cx "OCEAN QUEEN," NGLISH Cheese, Gloster, Berkeley, Cheddar,

> Truckle and Stiltons. C. &. W. WURTELE. St. Paul Street.

Quebec, May 19th, 1847.

BRITANNIA

Life Assurance Company,

1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, IV. cap. 9. Reduced rates of Premium-Half Credit Rates

of Premium. THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Direcors to reduce the rates originally required in British North America, to the ordinary European rates. The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of premium than those of any other Assurance Company transacting ousiness in Canada.

The Directors have also resolved to extend to British North America the advantages afforded by the Half credit rates of Premium, which have been so highly approved and are so generally adopted by Policy holders in the United Kingdom. The most liberal conditions are also offered to the assured in the limits to which they may proceed by Sea or Land to other parts of North America, without affecting their interest in their respective policies.

PETER MORRISON, London, 1st Jan., 1847. Resident Director Detailed prospectuses and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may

be obtained on application to RICHARD PENISTON, Agent to the Company for Quebec.

HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM. nnual Premiums for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life-half the amount of the first seven premiums remaining as a charge upon the Policy (without security,) the holder paying interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

Age.	Ha 7	lf y	.	7	yr	pr	Age.	Ha 7	lt p yrs	rın	Wh	yrs	pr
22 23 24	0	18 18 19	7	1 1 1	17 17 18	10 6	26 27 28 29 30	1 1 1 1 1	0	5 10	2	0	0 10 8 6 6

TABLE A. Annual, half yearly, quarterly premiums for an As surance of £100 for the whole term of Life.

Age.	Annual	Half Yearly	Quarterly
	Prem.	Prem.	Prem.
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28	1 16 10 1 17 8 1 18 4 1 19 2 2 0 0 2 0 10 2 1 8 2 2 6 2 3 4 2 4 4 2 6 4 2 7 6	0 18 8 0 19 0 0 19 4 0 19 9 1 0 2 1 0 7 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 2 5 1 2 11 1 3 6 1 4 0	0 9 4 0 9 7 0 9 9 0 9 11 0 10 2 0 10 4 0 10 7 0 10 10 0 11 0 0 11 3 0 11 6 0 11 10 0 12 1
29	2 8 8	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0 12 5
30	2 9 10		0 12 8

EXAMPLE-A person aged 30 (next birth day) may secure £1000 at his death, by payment of-£24 18 4 annually, 12 12 6 half-yearly, or whole period 6 6 8 quarterly. of his life. and become entitled, after five annual payments, to a full participation in the profits.

TABLE B. HALF CREDIT TABLE. Annual Premiums for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life.

Age. Half Pre. Whole Pre. Age. Half Pre. Whole P. 5 Years. 5 Years. 5 Years. 5 Years. 19 20 23

EXAMPLE—A person aged 30 (next birth day) may secure £1000 at his death by the payment of— £12 9 2 annually during 5 years, and £21 18 4 annually after 5 years; and be entitled to participate in the profits in the manner stated in the Prospectus.

R. PENISTON. Agent, Quebec and Canadas.

# FAMILY RESIDENCE

AND FARM, To be Let or Sold, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS,

Midway between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. TETHE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a Genteel Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery, Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach House, and very complete Outbuildings.

The FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land-100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—14 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 24

from Bishop's College. Terms easy-price moderate-owner removed to Montreal.

The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esquire, Sherbrooke; or Lieut. LLOYD, R. N., office of the Church Society, Montreal.

Montreal, March 25, 1847.

ICE. DARTIES desirous of having Ice delivered every morning at their residences or offices, will please cave their names with the subscribers, at as early a date as possible.—The quantity supplied will be about 10 lbs. per day, at Six Dollars the season. Confectioners, Hotel Keepers, Ships and Steam-

ers may also be supplied. To ensure a sufficient quantity throughout the summer, the number of subscribers will be limited.

J. MUSSON & Co.

Quebec, 6th May, 1847.

FOR SALE

Anne Street, at present occupied by MR. BURNET-with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P.,

St. Peter Street. Quebec, 27th January, 1847.

QUEBEC BANK.

OTICE is herebygiven, that at a Meeting of the Directors of the Quebec Bank held this day,

Resolved-That the Stock of this Bank be inreased £200,000, and that application be made to the Legislature to that effect, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, and that a Subscription List for the proposed additional Stock of 8,000 Shares of £25 each, be immediately opened at the Bank, conditionally that the application is acceded to by the Legislature.

he Legislature.
By order of the Board,
NOAH FREER,

CASHIER.

Quebec, 12th April, 1847.

QUEBEC BANK.

TOTICE is hereby given that a Semi Annual Dividend of Three and a half 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 of June next.
The Transfer Book will be closed on the 15th May till the 1st June.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 7th of JUNE next, at ELEVEN o'clock, when a statement of the affairs of the Corporation will be submitted, and when the election of Directors for the ensuing twelve months will take place.

By order of the Board.
NOAH FREER, Cashier.

Quebec, 15th April, 1847. TOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned on behalf of themselves and their associates, at the next session of the

Legislature, for an Act to Incorporate a Joint Stock Company, to work mines of Copper and other minerals on the Lands and Islands bordering on Lakes Superior and Huron, in Upper Canada, under the name of the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association.

PETER PATTERSON, HENRY LEMESURIER, JOHN BONNER, WILLIAM PETRY, THOMAS WILLIAM LLOYD. Quebec, October, 29th 1816.

> FOR SALE, UINTALS Merchantable large Table Cod-fish,

150 127 Barrels Green do. 35 do. Salmon, Mackarel, do. do. Herrings, 6 Kegs Cod Sounds and Tongues, 23 Barrels Cod Oil.

-ALSO-65 Hogsheads Bright Muscovado Sugar, do. do. Bastard do. 20 Boxes Twankay Tea, 15 do. Superior Maccaroni and Vermicelli,

70 Boxes, half do. and quarters Bunch Mus-catel Raisins. 50 Tinnets River Ouelle Butter.

30 Boxes Scheidam Gin.

45 do. English Starch.
10 do. Fig Blue,
12 do. Composite Candles,

do. English Wax Wick do. Dozens Corn Brooms.

His usual assortment of Liquors and Groceries

Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, and Port Wines, Martel's Pale and Cognac Brandy, Hollands and English Gin.

Scotch Whiskey; Jamaica, Demerara, and St. Croix Rum, French Liquenrs, Teas, Coffee, English and American Cheese, Pickles and Sauces, Spanish Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, Sperm, Olive and Scal Oils, &c. &c.

By A. LENFESTEY,

Quebec: 24th Decr. 1846, 17 St. Peter St.

#### Pouth's Corner.

THE FRARFUL THING.

Charles. Here, Peter! My uncle has just been telling me of a fearful thing. What do you think it is?

Peter. Oh, how should I know! There are so many fearful things in the world. Perhaps it is a mid dog. There are very few things

worse than that. C. At first I thought it might be a mad dog, but uncle says that all the mad dogs in England have never done half the mischief that this fearful thing has done, and I do believe that what he says is true.

P. What is it, then? Has a tiger or a lion broken loose from a caravan ?-but if that had been the case, most likely I should have heard of it. Do tell me what it is, Charles.

C. I wanted you to guess it. My uncle says that it has pulled down many a strong man to the ground. He knew a soldier who was at the battle of Waterloo, a very steady man, with a heart like a lion. There was no danger that he would not face, but, for all that he was no match for the fearful thing that I spoke of, for it conquered him as easily as if he had been a

P. There must have been a hard struggle before a man like that could have been conquered.

C. My uncle knew also a sailor, who was with Napier at the taking of Acre, when the gunpowder magazine blew up. He had a broad back, and a stiff neck, and was almost, as people say, as strong as a horse. Oh, he had a the heavenly one in a straight and narrow way. daring spirit; but neither his broad back, nor his daring spirit could protect him; for though tempests and caimon balls could not frighten him, as soon as he was attacked by that fearful thing, he turned coward directly, and was easily overcome.

P. But why do you not tell me what this

fearful thing is? C. Because, as I said, I want you to guess it. Uncle says we always think lightly of that said the man; it is too slender, and cannot suswhich costs us nothing. He made me guess, over and over, and over again, before he would tell me; but when he did tell me, oh, how surprised I was!

P. Well, I really want to know. Is it very fierce, and does it make much noise?

C. Sometimes it is very rude and boisterous indeed; but at others, it is so quiet that you can

hardly hear it. P. Did the soldier or the sailor meet with it

in this country or abroad? C. Oh, in this country, though I believe it is to be met with in every country in the world. The soldier was suddenly attacked by it as he sat at mess with his comrades, urging them to refrain from swearing; and the sailor was quite off his guard, and not dreaming of danger when it sprang upon him. He had just pushed away a glass of grog, which his messmates wanted him to take, when the fearful thing rushed upon him with a loud roar. Jack certainly did make a struggle, but it was useless; in five minutes he was completely overcome.

P. Well, you puzzle me. We have no wild creatures in this country, that I ever heard of, bigger than a fox, except such as are kept in pens made on purpose for them. What is it like?

C. Uncle says that in one respect it is very much like a cat, whose soft, velvet-like paw is armed with talons that will tear you. Many people, he says, would see no harm in the fearful thing, but all at once it bites as a serpent, and stings as an adder.

P. Do tell me, Charles, at once what it is,

for I cannot at all imagine. with herce, hashing eyes, sharp teeth and long but a very different kind of thing indeed. It is, in short, nothing more or less than—a laugh!

P. A laugh! C. Yes, Peter, a laugh!

pulling down many a tall fellow to the ground, es of worsted Damask, and only in very affluand by its attacking and overcoming the brave soldier and sailor?

C. His meaning was this, and I will give it you as near as I can in his very words. "Charles," said he, "they are not the most fearful front, it exposed the bed, and widened the things in the world which are the most frightful to the eye. Where one man breaks his neck by falling down a precipice, ten go down the gentlysloping hill into danger at the bottom. Where to rain by the sparkling glass. Evil things that are frightful, drive us away from them, so that we get out of danger; but evil things which are alluring, draw us towards them, and thereby double our peril."

P. He is right there, certainly. What else

did he say? C. He went on thus. "Take my word, Charles, that a pleasant friend, who lives a careless life, is more dangerous than a disagreeable enemy; but what I wish to warn you against now is, the laugh of thoughtless companions. It is a fearful thing, and few young people can bear up against it. Hundreds, aye thousands, who have stood up bravely against many temptations, have been unable to endure it. Youth and manhood have been overcome by it, and led into evil. Many men can endure being cut to pieces better than they can bear being

laughed at by their companions.  $\hat{P}$ . I do really think your uncle is a wise man. C. And I am sure, too, that he is a good man. He told me that the soldier and sailor of whom he spoke, were steady men, and that they wished to lead sleady lives, but that, being unable to bear the laugh, of their companions, they were led into all kinds of evil, and brought utterly to ruin. Polinever could have thought that a laugh could have done so much mischief.

Charles, you wish to be able to resist this fearful thing, the laugh of a thoughtless and wicked companion, pray for Divine assistance, to lead you to a knowledge of yourself as a weak and sinful being, and to believe in Jesus Christ for pardon and salvation. He is the sure protection of every one, who through grace trusts in him. Moreover, read continually God's holy word, for vithal shall a young man cleanse his way? By taking heed thereto according to thy word!' From the least important truth in Holy Scripture, to that greatest of all truths, 'Christ Jesus came into constant regard. Read it, ponder it, and pray over it, and with God's blessing you will not only find that it will be a solace to you in youth and age, in life and death, but also that it will be the best defence against that fearful thing, the laugh of a thoughtless and wicked companion."-Episcopal Recorder.

THE INVISIBLE BRIDGE.

If the following dream should lead any one to enter on a new life, by taking the narrow way, and crossing the invisible bridge, the dream will ot have been told in vain. It is related by the

Rev. Mr. Baker, in a volume just published. "A man dreamed once that he was going dong in the broad road, and Satan was dragging him down to hell; alarmed he cried for help, and suddenly one appeared in lovely form, and said, Follow me !? Immediately Satan vanished and in his dream the man thought he followed until he came to a river where he saw no bridge Pointing in a certain direction the angel said, pass over that bridge.2 I see no bridge,? said the man. 'Yes, there is a bridge, and you must pass over it, for there is no other, and heaven is beyond.' Looking more narrowly, the dreamer saw what appeared to be a hair extending from one bank of the river to the other bank. . Pass tain me.' 'It will sustain you. I am from above, I lie not, and I give you my word it will sustain you. And now whilst the man was trembling and afraid to venture, he thought Satan again seized upon him to draghim down to hell. Urged by necessity, he put his foot upon the bridge, slender as it appeared. and found it solid plank-a substantial bridge; and he went over safely, and entered shouting into the heavenly world. Now the awakened sinner, under divine influence, is brought, so to speak, to the banks of the river. Heaven is beyond. He asks how he can reach that happy world. He is told he must believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, and he shall be saved; but this promise is not enough; it appears only as the hair extended from one bank of the river to the other bank. The sinner wants something more substantial; but this is the bridge which must take him over, and there is no other. And slender as the bridge of divine promise may appear in his eyes, only let him venture upon it, and he shall know that it is strong enough to bear millions."-Prot. Churchman.

NEW YORK IN OLDEN TIME.

The tide of fashion, which overwhelms everything in its onward course, has almost effaced every trace of what our forefathers possessed in the way of household furniture or travelling equipage. Since the year 1800, the introduction of foreign luxury, caused by the influx of wealth, has been yearly effecting successive changes in those articles which contented, as they equally served the purpose of our foresathers. Such as they were, they had the subject in any temperance speech I ever descended acceptably unchanged from father to heard or read: C. Well then, I will. It is not a wild beast son, and son's son, and presented, at the era of our Independence, precisely the same family claws, as I dare say you have fancied it to be, picture which had been seen in the earliest annals of the town.

Formerly there were no side-boards; and when they were first introduced after the revolution, they were much smaller and less ex-P. Then what did your uncle mean by its pensive than now. Formerly they had couchent families, in lieu of what we now call sofas or lounges. Plain people used settees or set-tles; the latter had a bed concealed in the seat and by folding the top of it outwards to the place for the bed to spread upon it. This homely as it might now be regarded, was a common sitting-room appendage, and was a proof of more attention to comfort than disone man is torn by a tiger, a hundred are brought play. It had, as well as the settee, a very high back of plain boards, and the whole was of white pine, generally unpainted, and whitened well with unsparing scrubbing. Such was in the poet's eyes when plending for his sofa-

"flut restless was the seat, the back creet, Distress'd the weary loins that felt no ease." They were a very common article in very these offers are certainly liberal-but what do good houses, and were generally the property of the oldest members of the family unless occasionally to stretch the weary length gentlemen, in view of your liberality, I will of tired boys. They were placed before the make an offer: I will sign if you will!' This of tired boys. They were placed before the fire-places in the winter, to keep the back | was a proposition they had not considered, and guarded from wind and cold. Formerly there were no Windsor chairs; and fancy chairs are still more modern. Their chairs of the genteelest kind, were of mahogany or red walnut, (once a great substitute for mahogany in all kinds of furniture, tables, &c.,) or else they were of rush bottoms, and made of maple posts and slats, with high backs and perpendicular. Instead of japanned waiters as now, they had mahogany tea boards and round teatables, which, being turned on axle underneath the centre, stood upright like an expanded fan or palm leaf, in the corner. Another corner was occupied by a beautet, which was a corner closet with a glass door, in which all the china of the family, and plate, were intended to be displayed for ornament as well as use. A con-

were about half their present size; and China tea-pots and coffee-pots, with silver nozzles, were a mark of superior finery.

The sham of plated ware was not then

known, and all who showed a silver surface had the massive metal too. This occurred in the wealthy families in little coffee and teait is a lamp that will light you in darkness, and a pots; and a silver tankard, for good sugared guide that will direct you in difficulty. Where- toddy, was above vulgar entertainment. Where we now use earthen-ware, they then used delfware imported from England; and instead of Queen's ware (then unknown,) pewter-platters and porringers, made to shine along a "dressthe world to save sinners,' it is worthy of our er," were universal. Some, and especially the country people, ate their meals from wooden trenchers. Gilded looking-glasses, and picture frames of golden glare, were unknown; and both much smaller than now, were used. Small pictures painted on glass, with black mouldings for frames, with a scanty touch of gold leaf in the corners, was the adornment of a parlour. The looking glasses, in two plates if large, had either glass frames figured with flowers engraved thereon, or else of scolloped mahogany, or of Dutch wood scolloped-painted white or black, with here and there some touches of gold. Every householder, in that day, deemed it essential to his convenience and comfort, to have an ample chest of drawers in his parlour or sitting-room, in which the linen and clothes of the family were always of ready access. It was no sin to rummage them before company. These drawers were sometimes nearly as high as the ceiling. At other times they had a writing-desk about the centre, with a falling lid to write upon when let down. A great high clock-case, reaching to the ceiling, occupied another corner; and a fourth corner was appropriated to the chimney-place. They then had no carpets on their floors, and no paper on their walls. The silver-sand on the floor was drawn into a variety of fauciful figures and twirls with the sweeping brush, and much skill and even pride was displayed therein in the devices and arrangement. They had then no argand or other lamps in parlours; but dip eaudles, in brass or copper candlesticks, were usually good enough for common use; and those who occasionally used mould candles, made them at home in little tin frames, casting four to six candles in each. A glass lantern, with square sides, furnished the entry lights in the houses of the affluent. Bedsteads were then made, if fine, of carved mahogany, of slender dimensions; but, for common purposes, or for the families of good tradesmen, they were of poplar, and always painted green .-Watson's .Annual.

TEMPERANCE. I recollect one member of Congress, who was always rallying me about our Congressional Temperance Society .- "Briggs," he used to say, I am going to 'line' your temperance society as soon as my demijohn is empty." but just before it became empty, he always filled it again. At one time, towards the close of the session, he said to me, "I am going to sign the pledge when I get home." "Well, you have said so a great many times." "But," he replied, "I am in earnest; my demijohn is nearly empty, and I am not going to fill it again." He spoke with such an air of seriousness as I had not before observed in him. and as impressed me; and I asked him what it meant-what had changed his feelings .-"Why," said he, "I had a short time since a visit from my brother, who stated to me a fact that more deeply impressed and affected me than any thing I recollect to have heard upon

"In my neighbourhood is a gentleman of my quaintance well educated has a beautiful and lovely wife, a lady of cultivation and refinement-and a most charming

"This gentleman had become decidedly intemperate in his habits, and had fully alarmed his friends in regard to him. At one time, when a number of his former associates were together, they counselled as to what could be done for him. Finally, one of them said to him, 'why don't you send your daughter away to-'a certain distinguished school which he named. 'O, I cannot,' said he, 'it is out of the question. I am not able to bear the expense. Poor girl! I wish I could.' 'Well,' said his friend, 'if you will sign the temperance pledge, I will be at all the expense of her attending school for one year.' What does this mean,' said he do you think me in danger of becoming a drunkard?'- 'No matter,' said his friend, about that now, but I will do as I said. And I,' said another, 'will pay the rent of your farm a year, if you will sign the pledge.' 'Well, they mean? Do you think me in danger of becoming a drunkard? What can it mean? But, were not very well prepared to meet; but for his sake they said 'we will,' and did sign, and he with them.

"And now for the first time the truth poured into his mind, and he saw his condition, and he sat down bathed in tears.

"'Now,' said he, 'gentlemen, you must go and communicate these facts to my wife-poor woman, I know sho will be glad to hear it, but I cannot will her.'

"Two of them started for that purpose. The lady met them at the door, pale and trembling with emotion- What, she inquired, is the matter?-what has happened to my husband?!

her they had come to bring her tidings of her

much less in vogue. China tea-cups and sancers | news nearly overcame her-she trembled with excitement-wept freely, and clasping her hands devotionally, she looked up to heaven, and thanked God for the happy change. 'Now,' said she, 'I have a husband, as he once was, in the days of our early love.'

" But this was not what moved me, said the gentleman. 'There was in the same vicinity another gentleman-a generous noble soulmarried young-married well-into a charming family, and the flower of it. His wine-drinking habits had aroused the fears of his friends, and one day, when several of them were together, one said to another, 'let us sign the pledge.' 'I will if you will,' said one and another, till all had agreed to it, and the thing was done.

"This gentleman thought it rather small business, and felt a little sensitive about revealing to his wife what he had done. But on returning home, he said to her-' Mary, my dear, I have done what I fear will displease you. Well, what is it?' 'Why, I have signed the temperance pledge.' 'Have you?' 'Yes, I have certainly.' Watching his manner as he replied, and reading in it sincerity, she entwined her arms around his neck, laid her head upon his bosom, and burst into tears. Her husband was affected deeply by this conduct of his wife, and said- Mary, don't weep, I did not know it would afflict you so, or I would not have done it—I will go and take my name off immediately.' 'Take your name off! said she; 'no, no! let it be there. I shall now have no more solicitude in reference to your becoming a drunkard. I shall spend no more wakeful midnight hours. I shall no more steep my pillow in tears.

"Now for the first time the truth shone upon his mind, and he folded to his bosom his young and beautiful sife, and wept with her. Now, I can't stand these facts, and I am going to sign the pledge."-Speech of Gov. Briggs, at Lowell, Mass.

DISTINCTIONS ON ACCOUNT OF COLOUR.

The tyranny complained of in a letter signed

"FREDERICK DOUGLASS," which appeared in our paper of Tuesday, ought not to be allowed to pass in this country without some public expression of disapprobation and disgust at a proceeding wholly repugnant to our English notions of justice and humanity. A highly respectable gentleman of colour, after visiting England, being about to return to America, had taken and paid for a berth in the steam-ship Cambria, when, on going on board with his uggage, he is informed that the accommodation he had purchased for himself has been allotted to another passenger. On seeking for an explanation of this piece of manifest dishonesty, for it is certainly dishonest to take a sum of money and refuse to perform the condition on which it has been received, the aggrieved person was told that if he wished to go by the ship he must take his meals alone, forego mixing with the company in the saloon, and relinquish to another the berth he had paid to secure .-The plain fact of the matter appears to be, that Mr. Douglass, being a man of colour, was not allowed to go out on an equal footing with the rest of the passengers on board the Cambria. It signifies very little to us how contemptible the Americans may make themselves by the prejudices they act upon in their own country, and it concerns, perhaps, none but themselves, that hey should present the anomaly of a nation talking largely of equality and liberality while practically drawing one of the meanest and most senseless distinctions that it is possible to conceive. The shame is theirs alone of giving the lie to their own boasted theory of freedom both in action and opinion, by the habitual exreise of the most d esnotic restraint over the some property, but now reduced-poor! He former in the case of the coloured population, and the subjugation of the latter in their own case to a most paltry prejudice. We are unfortunately compelled to witness in some points a deviation on the part of America from those general principles of enlightenment which are acknowledged by the people of every other civilized nation in the world. We, however, are not in any way bound to tolerate the introduction into this country of any of the degrading peculiarities of society in the United States, nor can we observe with calm indifference any tendency to import among us prejudices utterly at variance with our feelings and character. We therefore do not refrain from expressing our most intense disgust at the conduct of the agents of the Cambria, in having succumbed to a miserable and unmeaning assumption of skin-deep superiority by the American portion of their passengers. We do not know who the over-sensitive individuals may have been that feared contamination in taking out a person of colour as a fellow-passenger in the Cambria, but we cannot believe them to have been superior either in education, position, or refinement either natural or acquired, to the average run of our English colonial governors. The latteralthough acting as the representatives of HER MAJESTY-do not refuse to receive at their tables the class of gentlemen whom American nicety will not admit even into equal participation of the advantages of a public conveyance, which is free to all, except in the land making special claim to freedom.

It is one of the most inexcusable aggravations of the gross injustice of the case we have been alluding to, that the ship in which Mr. Douglass had paid for the berth he was not allowed to occupy, on account of his colour, belongs to a partly English company, which draws an immense sum of English money annually, for its conveyance, of the mail, and is otherwise greatly indebted to English connexion. "They bid her dismiss her fears, assuring | Common decency should have taught the agents of the Cambrin not to offend our notions of iushusband—but good tidings, such as she would | tice and common sense for the sake of truckling could have done so much mischief.

C. My, uncle finished his remarks, as near, as great china punch bowl, which furnished a fre-

can remember, in the following words: "If, quent and a grateful beverage, for wine was | pledge-yea, signed in good faith." The joyous and reception in this country, carned at least some title to be regarded as not unfit to mix in the society of a vessel accessible to the public in general. The breach of the contract entered into with him seems to us as dishonourable, as the prejudice against him is ignorant and contemptible. - London Times, April 8th,

> Nort's Electric Telegraph.-An experiment completely successful, was witnessed on Saturday last, in the Isle of Wight, of the powers of Mr. Nott's electric telegraph. A perfect and rapid communication was established between East and West Cowes by means of a single wire sunk across the channel. The telegraphs were attached, one being placed at the Medina Hotel, and the other at the opposite side of the channel, near the Fountain Hotel. The signal bells were then rung simultaneously, and the telegraphs commenced working and communicating questions and answers with the greatest precision and certainty with a galvanic battery of low power, showing that a single isolated wire immersed in the water could carry the electric current a distance of half a mile. The water brought back the current to its source, without the slightest perceptible dispersion or loss of the dynamic power. This experiment demonstrates the perfect practicability of submarine communication, and the question as to its application may be said to be satisfactorily solved. The consequences can scarcely be as yet appreciated, though they are wonderful to contemplate. Instantaneous communication may be established between places divided by estuaries and channels, and islands and continents brought into immediate proximity of correspondence.

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