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

VOLUME V.—No. 35.7

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1848.

[WHOLE NUMBER 243

SUFFERING WITH CHRIST. Long plunged in sorrow, I resign My soul to that dear hand of thine,
Without reserve or fear;
That hand shall wipe my streaming eyes,
Or, into smiles of glad surprise,
Transform the falling tear!

My sole possession is thy love:
In earth beneath, or heaven above,
I have no other store:
And though with fervent suit I prny,
And importune thee night and day,
I ask thee nothing more.

My hours, with undiminished force And speed, pursue their destined course, Obedient to thy will; Nor would I'murmur at my doom.
The still a sufferer from the womb,
And doom'd to suffer still.

By thy command, where'er I stray, ow attends me all my way, A never-failing friend;
And if my sufferings may augment
Thy praise, behold me well content—
Let sorrow still attend!

It costs me no regret, that she Who followed Christ should follow me; Who followed Christ should follow in And though, where'er she goes, Thorns spring spontaneous at her feet, I love her, and extract a sweet From all my bitter woes.

THE LORD'S SUPPER.

From " Sacramental Instruction, " by the Rev. C. Bridges, M. A., Vicar of Old Newton. Concluded.

Such is the spiritual fellowship in which our gracious Lord manifests his spiritual presence in the Sacrament. Naturally flowing out of this communion with the Divino Head, is fellowship with his members, as united to the same body, and partakers of the same privileges. "We, being many" in this communion of the blood and body of Christ, "are one bread and one body; for we are all partakers of that one bread." a Our participation in the common privilege is the proof of our union with the body, growing up out of many members, as the many grains make the one bread. Thus is this Sacrament, like the other,b an uniting bond, by which we are separated from every other religion-knit together-not only in spiritual, but in visible unity-consecrated in mutual fellowship with Christ and his church. "One is your Master, even Christ, and all ye are brethren."c This meeting in "his banquetting house, with his banner of love over us,"d sheds an heavenly radiance over our Christian profession. The Sacramenta graces of repentance and faith-of hunger. ing and thirsting after Christ-of thanksgiving and brotherly love e-are here drawn out into lively and practical exercise.

These graces we insist upon as qualifications for communion; and the profession of them is an intelligent and credible, though not always a satisfactory, profession of faith. We can warn hypocrites, but we cannot exclude them. The king's eye only can infallibly see the unwelcome guest; and he will not fail to put him to shame. f Our duty is to set out the awful guilt of this profanation,q connected as it often is-not only with utter ignorance and hardness-but with a formal or self-righteous customary atand with the neglect of the exer cise of those graces, which alone can realize an acceptable or profitable improvement of

the ordinance.

Generally speaking-our instruction should be directed by Philip Henry's admirable rule-so 'to manage it, that the weak may not be discouraged, and yet that the ordinance may not be profuned;" h neither raising the standard too high for the humble, contrite, or even scrupulous; nor lowering it to the generality of a formal profession; using only the alluring compulsion of evangelical motive. i

Our instruction must obviously vary according to the character of the recipient. To the ignorant, the spiritual character, and the solemn obligations of the ordinance; the hypocrisy of uniting in the deep-toned abasement and elevated exercises of our mode of administration; and most of all, the awful condemnation of unworthy participation, are subjects of direct and awaken ing conviction. For how affecting is the consideration, that the "table" of the Lord (to accommodate the prophetic imprecation) will "become a snare before them, and that which should have been for their welfare will become a trap!" j To those who wish to commence their attendance in this unsatisfactory state, we should strongly recommend delay, with much self-inquiry and earnest prayer for Christian sincerity

a 1 Cor. x. 16, 17. Bullinger expounds the communion to describe the participants-not the privilege. The Church is called this communion of the body and blood, because it is redeemed by this body and blood. Sermons, pp. 121, 124. This seems unnatural and un-satisfactory. The obvious and most profitable exposition is, to mark the joint communion of the members with their Lord, and their consequent identity with each other. Calvin and Beza in loco.

b Ib. xii. 13. 6 Matt, xxiii. 8.

J Mati. xxii. 11, 13.

g i Cor. xi. 27, 29. A Life, p. 43. I Luke xiv. 23. The exclusion of the ungodly, under every form, from this ordinance, seems to be directly implied, if not commanded. Ezek. xliv. 6, 9. Calso Ex. xii. 43, 48. j Psalm Ixix, 22, Comparé 1 Cor. x. 16, 21,

and Divine illumination. Many persons in a state of conviction regard this ordinance as an end-rather than as a means to an They put it in the place of Christ, instead of using it as a means of coming to must be taught, that the sacrament is not life, but food to support life: food, which nourishes the living, but cannot quicken the dead. Christ-not the ordinance-is life. scrupulous, we must show, that there is the sin of unbelief, as well as of presumptionsin in refusing to come, as well as in coming unworthily-the guilt of disobedience to the dying command of our best and dearest friend-the neglect of the privilege of a cross, and of brotherly communion with the followers of Christ. The early stage of awakening tenderness and concern needs special instruction and encouragement. The weakest disciple has an equal right to this ordinance with the most established. Perfeet assurance is not required; rather the want of it is supposed. The seal is given in confirmation of what was before a matter of doubt. Let the solemnity of the ordinance enforce preparation, and its simplicity encourage faith; and so let him come with humility and reverence; and who can doubt of his acceptance? !

k Much error on this subject has arisen from the Sacramental exposition of John vi. which, though supported by Patristic and Romish authority, receives no support from the Fathers and soundest Divines of our Church. Waterland, whom Dr. Pusey describes as having been 'in his day a pillar of the Church against heresy,' observes 'that our Reformers in general, for very weighty reasons, rejected the Sacramental interpretation.' Elsewhere he remarks—I Cranmer has shown by convincing though supported by Patristic and Romish aumarks- Cranmer has shown by convincing reasons drawn from the Church itself, that John VI. ought not to be interpreted of the Eucharist.' (Doctrine on the Eucharist.) Eucharist.' (Doctrine on the Eucharist.)
Hooker's great name is adduced by his Editor,
(Keble's Pref. lxxxv) but inaccurately, on this
side. Indeed nothing can be more sound than
his statement. He adverts to our Lord's discourse, as 'setting out his own flesh and blocd as the cause of eternal life'—not by the Sacrament—but 'through the dignity and worth of his Person, which offered them up by way of sacrifice for the life of the whole world. then proceeds to speak of the Sacrament afterward instituted, as the permanent representation of it, and the seal and the means of receiving the blessing. (Book v. lxvii, 4.) In fact, this view is contrary to Hooker's expressed judgment. Our Lord is here speaking of the cause or principle of life (53); whereas Hooker distinctly gives his mind, that i the grace which we have by the holy Eucharist, doth not begin, but continue life. (Ib. lvii. 6. lxvii. 1) Bishop Taylor contends, that the passage is not properly spoken of the Sacraments, and proves with Waterland, by a list of authorities, that even the Romish Writers—much as this interpretation serves their system—are not agreed pretation serves their system—are not agreed upon it. (On Real Presence, p. 137. Waterland, pp. 187, 188.) Our most standard commentators (Hammond, Whitby, and others; see Dr. Bloomfield's Synopsis) take the same view. Bishop Hopkins gives what we conceive to be the true prepring of the worldceive to be the true meaning of the wordsthat they are not to be understood principally or primarily of the Sacrament, but of faith in the merit of Christ wrought out for us in his hody and by the shedding of his blood. (Works ii. 432. Compare Craumer's Treatise on the Sacraments. Bishop Ridley's works, p. 21. Bishop Hall's works, ix. 443.) Indeed as Bishop Beveridge remarks, who strongly argues on this same side (On Ait, xxviii.) 'it i very unlikely that our Lord would preach concerning this Sacrament at least a year before i was instituted' much more that he should absolutely and universally connect the salvation of the soul and all the high privileges of his gospel with an ordinance not then in existence. In this case all that died within this interval to the appointment of the Sacrament, and-as Bishon Beveridge remarks-6 all since that have died before they have received the Sacrament. must of necessity be damned. Infant communion was insisted upon by Augustine, as one of the necessary, but most absurd consequences of this hypothesis. Not being able to free his mind from this view, or to escape this inevitable result, he scrupled not to assert the infant's danger of damnation without the Sacrament. (De Pecc. merit. et remiss. Compare Chemnit n John vi. 53. 1. ic. 20.) Apart from this cruel and unscriptural judgment, the gross evils of flowing from our union with Christ, and nullifies all the rich enjoyment and strength grow-ing out of the daily " life of faith on the Son of

Waterland well distinguishes between inter-Wateriand well distinguishes between inter-preting and applying, and admits with Cranmer the justice of applying the general doctrine of John vi. to the particular case of the worthy reception of the Eucharist, because the spiritual feeding there mentioned is the thing both signified and performed in the Eucharist. (Works vii. 111. Comp. Bullinger's Sermons, pp. 262, 270. Zepperi De Sacramentis, pp. 604-608.) Add to which-if Christ be the only food of the soul, then this Sacrament, as one important means of nourishment, must be included as a part in a whole. But the interpretation has ever been a stronghold of Popery formality, and self-righteousness. Scott's valuable note on vv. 52-58.

I Mr. Robinson, on one occasion in his early Ministry, being surprised by the ardent and determined wish of a stranger to attend his e Our Church intimates brotherly love as a secandary end of this Sacrament. Art. xxviii. grieve for sin ? Is your dependence simply upon Christ? Is your mind fully bent upon serving God in holiness? The man answered satisfactorily, was desired to listen to the service, to look for Divine direction, and if his heart were still inclined, to come with assurance of welcome. Strength and consolation were given; and he went on his way rejoicing? Life, pp. 45, 47.

The Sacrificial character and efficacy | the holy ordinance is a means of refreshment | here called upon to renew by your own act of this Ordinance—though supported by some names of note, have in the writer's judgment no warrant from Scripture, which the sunshine of the joyous gospel, should 'go often calls the death of Christ a sacrifice -Christ. They have a strong impulse to come to the ordinance, but without any inthe contrast drawn between the one offering cramp our privilege, and to palsy our strength. telligent perception of its meaning. They of Calvary, and the continual remembrance and offering of the Jewish sacrifices seems clearly to contravene this view. a The Sacred writers of the New Testament have carefully avoided the application of sacrificial Faith in him—not in the means—will in-sure acceptance. k To the sincere; but terms to the Christian Ministry. The judg-ment of our Reformers is beyond all question. They scrupulously expurgated the services of suitable a title upon so rich and cheering a phrases inadvertently introduced, and which blessing. Yet it seems, that while we must had been the cause of much corruption or 'draw men with fervency and love,' we must misunderstanding. Their studied substitution of the table for the altar in the Sacramental service cannot be mistaken. One of their unbefitting the worship of a God of grace heavenly feast, of an open confession of the earliest movements was in accordance with and love—a terrific entrance to the ineffable this alteration. Bishop Ridley's commence-ment by Royal Edict, in his own diocese, b before us. How different this from the simwas soon followed by an Injunction for the ple history of the first converts, who, in change of altars into tables throughout the reverential joy, not in servile terror, honoured kingdom--a decree which was again renewed in the Revival of the Reformation under Eli- different, we might say, is this ideal atmoszabeth. The name of Priest is indeed ordi- phere of servour, to the dignity, simplicity, narily retained; yet this evidently in reference and genuine glow of our Sacramental service! to its etymological derivation (Presbyter) This is not faith, but fancy-not reference, carefully telling her members in speaking of but superstition—the will-worship of a slave, the Lord's Supper-"Herein thou needest no not the evangelical freedom of a child. Asother sacrifice or oblation—no sacrificing Priest." c Hooker—admitting in answer to his objector 'that Sacrifice is now no part of the Church Ministry,' rightly determines, that 'ia truth the word Presbyter doth seem more fit, and in propriety of speech more same ground-work, yet with principles appaagreeable than Priest with the drift of th vitole Gospel of Jesus Christ.' d Archbishop least is very doubtful. At one time we are Whitgift quells his apprehensions from the described as chained down with the weight, continued use of the term, that 'as heretofore and fainting under the guilt, of post-baptismal use bath made it to be taken for a sacrificer, so will use now alter that signification, and make it to be taken for a Minister of the Gospel.' c None of these sound men ever admitted into their Protestant judgments the as if we must wear our prison garments to Tracturian dogma of 'an offering though the end, and work in chains under the commemorative, for quick and dead for the mournful and hopeless sense of delinquency. remission of sin.' f The language of our r And yet not by the cleansing blood church is simple, and in clear accordance of Christ on the conscience s (of which we with the original command—'a perpetual hear nothing), but by the virtue of this ordimemory of that his most precious death. 9 It is this memorial and representation of the sacrifice, that constitutes its profitable use, as that we might almost conceive ourselves to a means in the exercise of faith of receiving be in contact with the wildest atmosphere of its inestimable blessings. We commemorate Methodism v We should be glad to elevate (as Waterland justly observes) the grand our standard of expectation and enjoyment. sacrifice, but do not reiterate it—no, not so But it must be chastised spirituality and sober much as under symbols. h 'The whole sprinting page 11. substance of our Sacrifice, which is frequented of the Church in the Lord's Supper, consistof the Church in the Lord's Supper, consist- Dr. Pusey entitles his sermon— The Holy eth in prayer, praise, and in giving of tnanks, Eucharist a comfort to the Penitent. The and in remembering and showing forth of that Sacrifice offered upon the altar of the cross,? $i\,|\,$ Any other view is a retrograde movement to

the bondage of Judaism. in conformity with the true spirit of the dispensation—as Augustine well reminds us—to the holy mediator. We are come to the Mount of light and love—to the joy of communion with our God. Instead of being debarred-as of old-from a near approach we 'have boldness to enter into the holiest,' / Deeply let us cherish the godly reverence in his service. 'For even our God is a consuming fire.'m But never let us forget that

a Heb. x. 2, 3, 11.

b Works, pp. 321-4, 507, 8. c Homily on Sacrament, Part I.

d Book v Ixxviii. 2, 3.
c Defence against Cartwright, p. 722. 41 This is appeareth that the sacrificing Priesthood is changed by God's ordinance into a preaching Priesthood; and the sacrificing Priesthood preciou

should cease utterly, saving inasmuch as all Christian men are sacrificing Priests.' Bishop Latimer's Disputation at Oxford. Foxe vi-

whole view is elaborated at full length in Tract ence and heavenly teaching. this interpretation are—that it concentrates in the Sacrament all the fruits and privileges and exposition of the whole Doctrine. Rule of and exposition of the whole Doctrine. Rule of Faith and Practice ii. 135-190. Dr Pusey seems to place the mass much upon a level seems to place the mass much upon a level with this holy ordinance. He speaks of the people as 'mostly gazing at the threshold of the heaven, where they do not enter? (Sermon on Sacrament, p. 28 and note.) This might have appeared extraordinary from one who had subscribed Art. xxxi., did we not remember the Salvo for Subscription in Tract 90—approved and recommended by Dr. Pusey.

g 1 Cor. xi. 25, 26, with Exhortation Comnunion Service.

h Works, vii. 378.
i Bishop Ridley ut supra. p. 24. That in the sacred Supper there is a sacrifice in that sense wherein the Fathers spoke, none of us ever doubted. But that is Eucharistical—as Augustine interprets it—a memorial of Christ's passion, celebrated in the Church. And from the sweet commemoration of our redemption, there arises another sacrifice—the sacrifice of praise, and from thence a true peace-offering of the Christian soul. But for any propitiatory sacrifice, unless it be representatively, I find none. Bishop Hall's No Poace with Rome. Works xi. 360, 362. Compare Heb. xiii. 15, 16. Bingham shows that every part of Divine worship—not only the service of the altar—had the name of sacrifice, in the ancient

j Da Doctr. Christian. c. ili. 9.

l Heb. xii. 18-24, with x. 19, 20. m Ib. xii 28, 29. xai 2ao The distinc- 39. Rom. III. 22, 29.

to a rejoicing heart. And if under the dispensation of shadows, much more we, under unto the altar of God, unto God our exceeding joy.' n To cloud our sunshine is to

Yet this is the character of the Patristic system now obtruded upon the Church. Chrysostom marvels, that the Apostle should 'give the title of "cup of blessing" to that fearful and most tremendous cup. o We, ' wake ourselves, and be filled with horror' p their God in this holy ordinance! q How suredly, this is not the way to restore the holy Sacrament to its high dignity among Christian ordinances.

The Tractarian system, with perhaps less

of terrific gloom, is constructed upon the rently opposite, the connection of which at sin-that darkening cloud of man's counsel over the radiancy of "the Sun of Righteousness." There seems no other pathway to heaven than endurance and sorrow. It is of Christ on the conscience's (of which we nance—the soul is " caught up to the third heaven," in such extravagance of sensation scriptural warrant. This ecstatic privilege is however the portion only of a favoured few. penitent opens the sermon with lively emotion. But alas! he finds that he has no present interest in it. The privilege belongs It is important also to view this sacrament of the church would for a time be removed to ' the holy ;' and he ' by a holier discipline from it. t But would the Saviour have excluded him from this deepest river of his venerate these ordinances, not with carnal joy? 'For whom was the ordinance instibondage, but with spiritual liberty. J To invest the holy table, as some appear to do, with a cloud of awful mystery, is as if we were living under the covenant that gendereth unto bondage. k Whereas we are not came to the dock gloom of the Mount that that of a penitent should we desire to come? to the dark gloom of the Mount that that of a penitent should we desire to come? burned with fire, affrighting the heart even of Who else would have any sympathy with our Sacramental confession? At what advanced stage of attainment may we deem ourselves to have possed the boundary of penitence into the region of 'the holy?' Who these latter are, or where they are to be found, save in Dr. Pusey's system, we cannot determine. But the distinction, we doubt not, is utterly inconsistent with the character and freeness of the Gospel. 'The holy' is always a penitent, to the end; while the penitent at his first entrance into the church, confirms his title equally with ' the holy' to the full privileges of salvation, t This is the only Gospel that deserves the

Most painful is the reflection, that this precious ordinance should be so stripped of its real and spiritual efficacy by the corruptions of man's wisdom. Rich indeed are ts privileges-strengthening its virtues, when f Tract 90, p. 63. Though commemorative,—was added after the first edition. The the contrition of a heart under Divine influ-

CONFIRMATION.

An Address by the Rev. C. Bridges, M. A., Vicar of Old Newton. My dear young Friend,

You are invited at this time to consider the important subject of Confirmation. This little Tract is written to explain to you the meaning and advantage of this service, and the nature of the vow, which you are

live emphases of zer is overlooked by our Translators.
n Ps. xlill. 4.

o On 1 Cor. x. 16. p 1b. on verses 23, 24. Comp. on xiv. 33. Eph. i 23.

2 Acts ii. 46, 47, r Dr. Pusey on Baptism, Tract 68, Sewell's Christian Morals, p. 408. We thankfully refer to the mosterly Refutation of this deadly error in the Bishop of Ossory's Charge. s Heb. ix. 14. 1 John i. 7.

t Dr. Pusey's Sermon on the Sacrament, pp. 15, 18. It is right, however, to observe that he confesses the omission of the pardoning grace of the holy Eucharist to have made his post-baptismal statement imperfect. Letter to Abp. of Canterbury, p. 92.

u Ib. p p. 2, 3, 18. v See the message to little children 1 John ii. 12 .- all that believe are justified. Acts xiii.

1. Confirmation is a rite or ordinance of the Church, founded upon the practice of the Apostles, "laying their hands upon baptized persons, that they might receive the Holy Ghost." a Thus many Christians in that time received the miraculous gifts of the Holy Spirit—that is, the power to work miracles, and to preach the gospel in different languages. These gifts, however, have long since ceased. But the practice of 'laying on of hands," or confirmation, as we learn from the history of the Church, has continued ever since.

Confirmation is the profession of your baptism. Then your parents brought you, as Hannah did Samuel, b and the Holy Virgin brought Jesus, c and gave you to the Lord .- Promises were made for you by your Sureties, that you should walk in the ways of God. Now that you are come to nge'-able to see the value of your soul, and be taught to know your Saviour,-these promises yourself are bound to perform.' In baptism you were presented-in Confirmation you come to "present" to the Lord. You here confirm from your own mouth the promises made for you at your baptism, when 'by reason of your tender age' you could not promise for yourself. The Bishop, as the higher Minister of the Church, then lays his hands upon you, not-like the Apostles-to give spiritual gifts, but praying for you, that you may be confirmed and strengthened in your soul by the Holy Ghost.

Confirmation, therefore, my dear young friend, is the open confession of your bap-tismal vow. You declare before the Church the faith into which you were bapised-that is-your dependence on, and your obedience to, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, as the one true, and living God.d You show your hearty desire and purpose, by the grace of God to give yourself up for ever to his service. You come also in humble faith to lay claim to the priileges of your baptism. Then it was promised to all, who really enter by baptism into covenant with God, that they should "therein be made members of Christ, children of God, and inheritors of the kingdom of heaven."e Here you now come to profess your desire to obtain these blessings, and to plead your interest in them. Here also you openly join the Church, into which you have been

eceived in your infancy. Now, if you have only thought of baptism s a mere form-something that was done for you (such as giving you a name,) with which you have no further concern; such a confession as this can never be acceptable to God, and can never bring any advantage to yourself. Nay more. It is awful mocke. ry of God in his own house-before his misisters—in the face of his Church. It is much more likely to bring down a judgment han a blessing. f It hardens the heart in carelessness and delusion. This wilful lie told in the presence and in the house of God would plainly prove you to be "of your father the devil; for he is a liar, and the more profune-more frightfully foolish than Settlers toward education. The think lightly of this solemn engagement. If, however, you have been spiritually instructed in your baptism, as a solemn covenant made with God in your name, you will feel bound to take it upon yourself, you will carnestly pray for a full understanding of it; and you will, in dependence upon God's grace, heartily confirm it by your own word and deed.

This is the spirit, which a poor helpless sinner ought to feel. This is the proof, that you "believe with your heart" the precious truths of the Gospel. In this spirit such a confession as Confirmation is at once your duty and your privilege: h and the season will prove a time of love and lasting benefit to your soul. How apt are you to be drawn aside by the "multitude to do evil;" or at best, to halt between God and the world! This confession may be a cheek, restraint, and encouragement to you. Often has the Lord blessed this, as the means of awakening the carcless to a sense of their broken vows and neglected privileges. Often has it been a time of confirmation to the sincere young Christian, in strengthening his faith and resolution for the service of his Lord. Often has the remembrance of this time, for many years after, been a safeguard in hours of temptation. 'I engaged myself solemn. y, publicly, to God and to the Church hat I would be God's for ever. " How can I do this great wickedness, and sin against God ?" 'i Often have the same recollections of this season of dedication "pierced" the backslider's heart "with many sorrows," and brought him back to the Saviour's cross in sorrow, faith and love. So that the many ways and persons, where God has put special honour upon this ordinance, may well encourage you to attend upon it in a simple trust on the Lord's morey and grace, and with a comfortable hope of a blessing to your own soul. Tobe continued.

a Acts vill. 14-17; xix. 5, 6; compare Heb. vi. 2. b 1 Sain. i. 26, 28.

c Luke ii. 22. d Matthew xxviii. 19.

e Calechism.
f Isaiah xxix. 13, 14. Malachi i. 8, 13.

g John viji. 44. h Rom. x. 10. With the heart man believeth

unto righteousness, and with the mouth confession is made unto salvation. Genesis xxxix, 9.

HUDSON'S BAY TERRITORY. The Grand Rapids and Middle Church Dis-tricts of the Church Missionary Society's Mission.
Report to August 1847.

Of the churches, that at the Rapids is utterly incapable of providing room for all who would gladly worship there, and on the Lord's day the children are entirely excluded. I am glad, however, to say that the new Church is proceeding rapidly: we hope to have the roof on before winter, and to open it next summer. I have never yet seen, in the present Church, a vacant seat on the Lord's-day. Be the weather what it may, rain or snow, storm or sunshine, frozen mercury or fever heat, the Church is more than full. Many have to walk five or six miles each way, and that often, in winter, through two or three feet of snow. These facts, together with their devotional responses and attention in God's House, are a source of the greatest satisfaction and encouragement. The Rapids Congregation has quite an European aspect; but one-third is composed of Indians and another of Halfbreeds, the rest only being Europeans. Several families, living between the Rapids and Middle Churches, attend both, and in doing so perform a journey of sixteen miles.

The Middle Church is not so well attended as the Rapids, it being near the Upper Church, to which many of the Settlers go; yet last winter I was often gratified, on leavng the Church, to see before me a row of

wenty-five carioles.

The number of the Communicants is a source of joy; but their ignorance is an oc-casion of grief. As I conceive that the advancement of the Gospel among the Heathen, and of more general extensive success, is greatly dependent here on the faithfulness and consistency of our Communicants, I have been severely careful in admitting new ones, and have examined and instructed the more doubtful of the old. There is no one thing which so forcibly struck me among this people as their profound regard for the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper. This regard I find, on examination, is not superstitious, and the result of ignorance on essential points; but, in almost every case, is wholesome, and I believe, based on scriptural views of the nature and importance of that blessed Ordinance. The Communicants live as becomes them.

I have had three adult Indian Baptisme, particulars of which are given in my Journal. All were females, from the Cree, Muscaigo, and Saulteaux tribes.

The Schools in connexion with the Ra-

oids Station are four in number; but, as three of them are distant, from my house, I cannot bestow that vigilant oversight which they merit and require. Mr. M'Allum kindly superintends two of them, which are

in the neighbourhood of the Upper District.

The Schools are in a disheartening state. I found them next to empty, and the few who did attend dirty and ignorant. The paucity of numbers was accounted for by the late fearful ravages of disease, which had removed many, and left others sickly or impoverished; but a truer reason I befather of it." g Nothing, therefore, can be lieve to be, the indifference of the poorer were not only ignorant, but rude; which, however, was owing, in a great measure, to neglect in the Teachers, and is fast disappearing. Our numbers are greatly increasing, and I hope that, after some little time, the Schools will present a more encouraging aspect.

All the four Schools are open on the Lord's-day, and are superintended by the week-day Masters. The number of childdren is not so large as it might be, and there is not a dozen Teachers among all the Schools. After Mr. Cockran's departure, some of the Teachers grew weary in well-doing; but I have again secured their services, and the Rapids School, especially, with its array of classes composed of old and young, presents a pleasing sight in this lone wilderness. Much labour, I am sure, has been bestowed on the religious instruction of these children and young persons; but, be the hindrance where it may, I find them too generally ignorant which be the first principles of the oracles of God.

At the urgent representation of Mr. M'Allum I have opened a fifth School still further up the Settlement than that in the Upper District, and which we call " The Assineboine School." We shall provide for the education of twenty-five poor children, mostly Indians, without increasing the expenses of the Mission. Mr. M'Allum kindly superintends this School.

After a year of disease and sad mortality, the Settlement is now threatened with want-a true calamity in this part of the world. Through the present summer many families have had to subsist on three meals in the week, and we have had a few instances of starvation. God seems to be holding a controvesy with the Settlement. and evidently designs this year to teach us, and others, lessons which many years of plenty had led us to forget.

Viewing the people in a religious aspect there is every thing to encourage. Their love for God's House, their reverence for the Ordinances of Religion, their readiness to be instructed, their unwavering obedience to God's Word, their regard for the Lord's-day.

• In a Letter Mr. James writes of this Church— Our new Church is a noble building—by far the best in Prince Rupert's Lend. Many poor men here, in their godly entlissism: have given dona-tions of 101.; and, to pay 'ft, have forasken two years' wages.

constant desire to adorn His doctrine at home and abroad with the beauty of a pions life-uil this, and much more that I have seen, contrasted with the state of the Settle. ment twenty years ago, and viewed in connexion with its present population and the peculiar circumstances of the Mission, waras having been " conspicuously anecessful to diffusing blessings among the people," as scattered tribes of North-West America will be brought within the fold of that usual Shepherd who gave His life a ransom for

. In conclusion, I am much cheered in my new work, though I can send no splendid instances of success. Evangelization is too We wonder that some of our "illustrated" far advanced to enable us to tell of the de-facetinen die not im tove on the hint, and, in molition of idols and the conversion of whole villages. Heathenism is fast fading away. Red River is no longer among Satan's strongholds. I see my people advancing in knowledge, caper in acquiring it. In short, the clament has been immense, and principles should be sound, your researches and quietly and consistently practising it in their lives, and this suffices me. I would remember that it is my part to be nUTIFUL, and to wait God's good pleasure whether I be successful or not.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOV. 23, 1818.

The representative of the British Sovereign in that part of Her Mojosty's dominious called Ireland has got nothing but mortification by the submission lie made of the measures of his government to the that errand, she would have teen allowed to sto-Bishop of Rome. The Earl of Clarendon laid the statutes of the proposed Govern- of course followed. The noise made about this ment Colleges at the Pepe's teet-using supposed ease of hardship, will satisfy all reasonterms of adulation which the genuine Briton thought it unsuitable for the Vice-Ray of Ireland to make use of, and which the genuine Protestant read with indignation: applied as they were to a foreign coel sinstic whose official position is that of irreconcilable hostility to the religious faith the solution of the United Kingdom could not renounce without to warshouse that took for in Glasgow, the Chingdom could not renounce without to warshouse that took for in Glasgow, the towner of which, at Lutthgow, could not be a solution of the councilable for t losing her crown; and in whose personal informed, caing to the want of post herses at bearing there has appeared nothing to bushing, so the turning he iding got on like a justify even the hope of his being any less than his predecessors in the papary an adGlagge Legas, which survived the conflorerversary to the diffusion of sound scriptural
symmetric structures of the versary to the diffusion of sound scriptural such cases, all of which it was affective truth, or any less a supporter of those corruptions, one of which is the usurpation of ther case with which the whole country has nuthority over all professing Christendon. by the Bishop of Home. His Excellency, in the letter to Arch-

bislion Murray inserted in our number of the 7th of September, expressed himself to the effect that he " implicitly relied upon the Pope's upright judgment: '-having now the result of the exercise of the Pope's Judgment in the matter, the Earl of Clarendon may form his conclusion of that " venerated" individual's uprightness; and, as his Excellency is no doubt persuided of his own rectitude, in adopting the course he has pursued towards the head of the Roman Catholic Church, he will perhaps conclude that he did not judge well when he submitted to him the measures of his government.

"The lung-expected rescript has been received. Copies, addressed to the four Roman Catholic Archbishops, arrived from Rome on Sunday last. This highly-important document has not yet appeared in any of the newspa-pers; but a friend, who has read it, has communicated to me the substance of its contents. The reseriot, issued from the Propaganda, it dated the Ilth instant, and is signed by Curdi nul Fransoni. It reiterates a portion of the former rescript, which was considered adverse to the new colleges. Since that time the new statutes have been drawn up, with a view of meeting all difficulties. Those statutes were recently published, with a letter from the Lord-Lieutenant, who transmitted them to Arch-bishop Murray. The present rescript, as I am informed, disapproves of those new statutes - and consequently of the system on which the colleges are to be conducted, even in the modified form. The Pops suggests to the Inish Roman Catholic bishops the necessity of establishing a Catholic University in Ireland, entirely unconnected with the Government Colleges. Finally, his Holiness carnestly re-commends a thorough and cordial union amongst the Roman Catholic prelates of Ire--land. Such is the substance of the new rescripts, as communicated to me. The original text, in all slikelihood, will be published in a If the contents of the document are such as I have mentioned, Archbishop Millile has completely succeeded in his mission for the Eternal City." Lpnp's DAY OFSERVANCE.—An incident has

Just laken place in, connection with the Duchess of Sutherland, which has been enguly laid hold of by the sidvocates of Sabbath tailway - travelling, as exemplifying the injustice done the public, and the hardships to which indivi-Eduals are subjected; by the stoppage of the Satishall stress best of his stoppage of the Sahchath trains, but which, news that the whole
fruit is known, first the case is before as
for it actually happened, is one of the most confruit is known, first the case is before as
for it actually happened, is one of the most confruit is a superior of the Mercantile Library Association,
which is more pointedly and reported that is point of
fract, no hardship either has been, or is likely
influence to be so that desire that, in point of
fract, no hardship either has been, or is likely
influence to be so that desire that it is not the
fractice in questions a The facts, as list put
blished, were in effect these — On the forenoon
of Sabbath last, histeris the mail trained the Ablighed rwere an eject the serious the considered the Sabbath last, best us the considered the Sabbath last, best us the considered the Scotlish Central was an Item point of starting to hew that stone and square the timber; but the recline of Sutherland appleared at the station; the architect must do more than this; he must split thing that she had been summored to which these parts are to be combined each to each into one harmonious whole. It is enough

than we have mentioned, were stated in the magnetic needle, &c. To take a case more Scotch Reformer's Gazette, and, being taken nearly allied to themselves, it might be sufficient facts, were copied into the London papers. for facts, were copied into the London papers. It is impossible to describe the transports of ancer into which not a few journals, both in Scotland and Bugland, were instantly thrown. The wrathful denunciations which are being learled at the locads of all Sabbath-keeping Dicant the description of the Society's labours rectors in general, and those of the Scottish Control in particular, are truly appalling. whole Scotosh nation, in short, must be visited with rengeance for what at the worst would Baring laid the basis for the establishment of have been but the lault of one man; and we Christianity in this vast country, and us had one writer (in the Maraing Chronicle) Continued the hope that, ere long, the locatifully personifying the county under the continued tribles of North-West America name of Sandy MacPourises, and compelling Sandy to listen to a long lecture on the sins to which it is so well known he is greatly given, v.z., bigotry and hyperisy. Another writer, whose vein lies decidedly in the tragic, Loyal Peter, to wit, represents the Duch as standing weeping on the platform as the train moves off. order to make still more palpable the ferocious higotty of the Scotch, get up a wood-out tepresenting the whole scote-a beautiful and head of an atticle lashing Scotch hypoclisy. " Anster l'ait! desembes as arising at a certain part of the games :--

Then rate, in Sweets of hideous symphony, Of pibrocks and of cases one admired four Discondantly the pip's specied shap and high, The drones alone in solution encost shore.

A shout, enough to smalle Hades, and split

The roundless of the quality of his globe."

But, as the case turns out, this vast amount of genuine indignation, and of elequence no quite so genuine, has been thrown away. L. the teader mark how all this superstructure of accusation mells into nothin elistore the dain tatement of the Secretary, in his letter to the Morning Herald. [See notebelow.]

The short and the long of the entire melter is this, that had her Grace, on Sabbath metaing or on Saturday morning, sent a communication to the Secretary intimating her wish to trivel or coed; but no such communication was made and the ordinary practice of the Common was fered during the two years that several of the Scottish lines have been chut; for if su-la cases had occurred, the whole kingsom would have heard of them. When the Eduburgh and Gl. s. 2019 Hailway was closed on Sabbato, we were teld of medical gentlemen who had gone to house, of fite, is it probably would have cone though the eways had been present. The been ringing these six days past, but which, when sitted, falls under the same category as the others .- Edinburgh Wilness.

The Secretary's letter states that, " with the exception of the stopping of the train, not one word of the account given in the Re-former's Gavette is true. The following remarkable particulars are given by him:

"On the moising of Saturday, between nine and ten o'clock, when accidentally at the statios; I was intermed, through a second hand, that her Grace sent to inquire if she could be carried forward by the mail train en-the following day. To this question I replied, that being precialed by a vote of the shareholders from carrying passengers on Sunday, it would be impossible to comply with her Grace's wishes, the impuring party answering of ethers to repent of our Sins, we may be that the Duchess would in that cast proceed preserved from all evil by Thy mighty by the Edinburgh and Northern train, edvertised to carry passengers on Sindays, and which starts forty minutes before the Central mail our only Mediator and Advocate, Jesus train, or perhaps went tril the following day. Christ. Amen.

The messenger did not call upon me. I received no letter upon the subject."

The real state of the case, then, is, that circumstances respecting her noble father's health, which rendered it probable that she would have to hasten to his bed-side; she might have set out on Saturday, and obviated all occasion to infringe upon the sacredness of the Lord's day, but she resolved upon taking the chance of her attendance not being required so soon, or not at all :- and hence the necessity, as it was conceived, of applying for an infringement of the Company's rules on the Lord's day. This is precisely the way in which the socalled necessity arises in every nine cases out of ten: a disregard of the reasonable probabilities of events creates the emergency. which the ordinary dictates of forethought instruct men to provide against, by measures quite as practicable on the Saturday as they can ever be on the day which God commands us to keep holy. ED. BER.]

An Inaugural Lecture was delivered before the Montreal Mcreantile Library Asociation, on Thursday last, by the Rev. II. Wilkes, on "The Freedom of the Mind," in the Assembly Ruoms of Donegana's Hotel, before an audience of nearly even hundred persons. His Excellency the Governor General was present, and, at the close of the Lecture, delivered an address the latter part of which we insert, as giv en in the Montreal papers, with great pleasure, subjuining the remark made by the Editor of the Witness that "His Excelency, in the midst of his fatherly and enprosperity or greatness."

each into one harmonious whole. It is enoug ctoring conveyed along with the mair train. The for the steers and to extent the change of the for the steers and to extent the change of the case should be conveyed to the Secretary. It sky. But the certain indications in the case should be conveyed to the Secretary. It sky. But the certain most of the indications in case should be conveyed to the Secretary.—In sky. But the captain must—if by understands his a few minutes an answer was returned, and in duty, and it is to be feared that many understands his the later of the Company take this recomplished it is a recomplished in the interestands his success which has attended from the departed from it. The train moved completent for it;—but it has understands his confidence, who was lett behind, whited duty, he must be acquainted not only with the this city, do now form itself the following the ferry (what ferry?) ordinary details of the ship, but with the direction to be entitled the Qur and posted all the way to Edinburgh.? These tion of the currents, the signs of approaching Missionany Association.

their open confession of Christ, and their facts, with greater variety of circumstance storms and tempests, and the aberration of the book-keeping, and the regulation of accounts, but the merchant must be conversant with the principles which regulate exchanges, and the means by which his capital may be most pro-

fitably applied.

I think, therefore, I have proved that just in proportion as men asplie to exercise a directing and controling influence in any of these departments, it is necessary they should be distinguished from these who hold only suboidinate posts, by a knowledge of principles and general laws; and it is in the acquisition and application of this knowledge that arises the necessity for the exercise of those high moral qualities with the importance of which I have endeavoured to impress you. (Cheers.) Allow me, in conclusion, to offer you one word of advice and waruing, and I beg that you will accept it as from a triend. (Land cheets.) He it remembered that just in proportion as you ascend in the social scale, your responsibilities to yourselves and o society increase; that the higher you soar into that region of freedom of mind, the beauty and purity of which have been set forth with appropriate vignette it would have made at the so much effect by the reverend gentleman behind me, the more necessary is it that you: reminds as of the Ca which the poet of indefatigable, your judgment unclouded, and your affections pure ; nor should we he a hamed to borrow in this matter a lesson and example from the process of vegetable life; for, just in proportion as the tree tises from the earth, as it extends its branches and multiplies its leaves, as it enters into freet communion with the gales of heaven, teceives in a larger measure the deus of the morning, and the heat of the norm day's sun, just in that proportion does it strike its roots deeper into the earth, and cling more tenacionsly to the soil from which it derives the springs of life and vigour, for and wide; if it were otherwise, that elevation, how fair soever the show that accompanied it, would but prove the sare prelude to its fall.

> The Lord Bishop of Tenonro has is sued a circular to the Clergy of his Diocese, dated 4th instant, on the subject of the probable visitation of this continent by the Chelera; His Lordship recommends the use of the following prayers, immediately before the General Thank-giving at Moraing and Evening Prayers; they were appointed to be used, (upon an order of the Queen in Council, we conclude) by the late Archbishop of Canterbury, in England, when threatened with the Cholera in 1832

L-Most Gracious, Pather, and God! ulio hait promised forgiveness of sins to all thoso that with hearty repentance and true Poth turn unto Thee, Look down, we beseech Thee, from heaven Thy duelling peace, upon us Thy unworthy servants, war, under an artiful apprehension of Thy judgments, and a deep conviction of our taidhees, prestrate ourselves before Thee

We arknowledge it to be of Thy good ness alone that, whilst They hast visited ther nations with Pestilence, Thou hast so long spared us. Have pity; O Lord! have pity on Thy people, both here and abroad withdraw Thy heavy hand from those that are suffering under Thy judgments; and turn away from us that grievous calamity, against which our only security is in Thy compassion. We confess in slame and contrition that in the pride and hadness of our hearts we have shown ourselves unthankful for Thy mercies, and have followed eur own inclinations instead of Thy holy laws. Yet, O Merciful Father, suffer not Thy destroying Angel to lift up his hand against us, but keep us, as Thou hast heretofore done, in health and safety; and grant, that being warned by the sufficings of others to repent of our Sine, we may be our only Mediator and Advocate, Jesus

It.-O Almighty God! who by The many instances of Mortality, which encompass us on every side, dost call upon us sariously to consider the shortness of our time here upon earth, and remindest us that, in the midst of life we are in death, so teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto Wisdom.

Give us grace to turn unto Thee with timely repentance, and thus to obtain, through the merits of our Saviour, that pardon to-day, which to merrow it may be too ate to seek for; that so being strengthened by Thy good Spirit against the terrors of death, and daily advancing in godliness, we may at all times be ready to give up our Souls into Thy hands, O Gracious Father, in the hope of a blessed immortality, through he mediation, and for the merits of Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Fifth of November .- Sunday last being the anniversary of the gunpowder treason, and of the landing of King William III, the service specially appointed for that occasion was used in Trinity Church, Streetsville. Afterwardthe Rev. R. J. Margrorge delivered an appro-priate discourse, in which he detailed the important events commemorated on that day, and cirected attention to the present political and social position of Great Britain, and other nations of Europe, as calling in a peculiar manner for fervent prayer, and a rigid acting out of the principles of Scriptural loyalty. Though the unusually crowded, many members of the Orange association having coine from a consimany members of the derable distance to be present on the occasion Streetsville Review.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY. Formation of a Quebec Auxiliary Association

Pursuant to an invitation given by the members of the Jubilee Committee, a meeting of gentlemen interested in the quarters of Licut. Col. Lawrence, on Thesday the 21st Nov. 1818, when, the proceed ings having been opened with prayer, the Chairman made a low remarks upon the object of the meeting upon which the following Resolutions were unanimously

slopted:
Moved by the Rev. Dr. Mackle, seconded by hir, Stigriff Sewell, and Resolved that this, moeting, encouraged by the success which has attended the exertions lately made by the Jubilee Committee in this city, do now form itself into an Asso. ciation to be entitled the Quebec Church-

seconded by C. Wertele, Esq., and Re-trade, denote that the approaching strugsolved -that Lieut, Col. Lawrence, R. B., gle will not pass over without some signal be requested to accept the office of Presi-dent of this Association, and that Mr. Napoleon will be contested by General Gates act as Secretary and Treasurer of Cavaignae, backed by the whole weight of the same, and that the following gentle- the Executive Government. In no coun-

men do form the Committee, viz.
Rev. Dr. Mackie, Rev. E. W. Sowell, Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, Rev. R. G. Plees, Rev. J. Cornwall, Rev. J. E. F. Simpson, Capt. Beatty, Capt. Stace, Capt. Hamilton, Messrs. Sheriff Sewell, J. Hale, C. Wuitele, D. Burnet, H. W. Welch, W. H. A. Davies, C. II. Gates, with power to

add to their number.
Moved by Rev. R. G. Plees, seconded by Jeffery Hale, Esq., and Reso'red—that the success which, under the Divine Illessing, has attended the Church Missionary Society, in its efforts to make known the Gospel of Christ among the Heathen, is a loud and providential call for increased exercions, for devout thanksgiving to Almighty God, and for continual prayer for a more abundant outpowing of the Holy Spirit, to render the means employed sucessiul.

Moved by Rev. J. Cornwall, seconded by W. H. A. Davies, Esq., and Resolvedbut the new and enlarged openings for Missionary exertion, in different quarters, demand our best energies to make known the blessed Gospel of Christ in Heathen and Mahomedan Nations.

Moved by Jeffery Hale, Esq., seconded by H. W. Welch, Esq., and Recolevel—that the Committee be instructed to draft Rules, to be submitted at a fugure meeting of the Association.

The proceedings were then closed with prayer, and the meeting adjourned. C. H. Garas,

Junius Feab or the Unu en Mission ARY Secrety.
Previously acknowledged£126 3 10 Mrs. Ord..... 0 10 Miss Ord. 0
Miss Fanny Crd. 0
Weston Hint, Esq. 1 William Price, Esq. 1 5 0 Gilbert Stanley, Esq. 1 0 0

> 133 11 1 C. H. Gairs, Treasure.

Ancal and Political Autringence

The Telegraph on Monday unnounced the arrival at Boston, on the preceding morning, of the mail steamer Acadia; and on Tuesday afternoon the letters arrived with seven days' later intelligence. For the following

summary of the news we are principally

indebted to the extracts from Willmer &

Smith's paper contained in the Chronicle

of yesterday.

The weather throughout the country has again been very unsettled during the past week. We have had a repetition of a delugaof rain during Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last, and even since that time, although there has been some interval of sunshine, a good dea of rain has continued to fall, especially in the southern counties. The inferior qualities of Wheat in stack must be still further deterioral ed by this inclement weather, and field opera tions cannot be carried on to any extent. upward tendency of the Grain markets in the chief places of consumption, which we noticed last week, has increased so far as to establish a rise of a shilling or two in the price of Wheat in Mark-lane, which has been since well sup-Even our own market, which was ported. languid at the end of last week, and exceptional, pethaps, owing to the numerous arrivals advance which has occurred in London and other parts, and it will be seen that our quota-tions are higher for some descriptions.

The potato disease, as far as we learn, seem to be arrested in its mischievous course of destruction; no doubt a vast quantity of food has perished, which is estimated by some par-ties et no less than two-thirds of the entire crop; but it is allowed at all hands, that a vastly increased breadth was grown in all paris, and the portion which has been saved will go a great way towards preserving life during the winter. The comparatively small advance in prices confirms very much this view of the state of the food property at pre sent.

It will be seen by our Irish intelligence that the Attorney-General has conceded the right claimed for the issue of a writ of error in the cases of Mr. Smith O'Brien and his brother convicts, and the 13th instant is fixed for this fresh contest in the common law courts of freland. In the event of the Court of Queen's Beach confirming the views of the judges who sat moon the trial, which is more than probahable, considering that they are almost the same parties sitting at another tribunal, there can be no doubt that the prisoners will appeal to the House of Lords. and, under any comstances, the final decision of the points in question can scarcely be arrived at for months to come. Reports are industriously circulated that Mr. Henn, the celebrated counsel, has in limated his opinion, that the indement must be quashed by reason of the informality of the list of witnesses, and a copy of the jury panel not having been given to the prisoners ten days before trial; and further, that learned gentle-man has added his opinion, that the prisoners, in the event of their being again put upon their trial, would have a right to plead their previous conviction as a bar to a second in-dictment. We can scarcely conceive that a conviction should be wrong for one purpose, yet right for another. Notices have been issued by the commission-

ers of the metropolitan police to the emperin-tendent of each division of the police force, that the men are to make reports of the various nulsances in their respective beats, and that these reports are to be forwarded to the commissioners every Monday morning.

Mr. Cobilen estimates the total armed force of Europe, exclusive of national guards, police, &c., at 2,350,000 men; and the total expense at £200,000,000 sterling per annum.

FRANCE .- Paris continues quiet upon the

try in the world can this influence be brought to bear, by means of the numerous Prefects throughout the departments, with more success than in France. Nevertheless, the prestige of the name of Bonaparte is so great in the provinces, that it s not doubted but that the Prince will carry his election by an overwhelming maierity.

Our last intelligence from Paris brings an account of a collision between the people and about sixty of the garde mobil, who had quitted their barracks, in definice of orders, in order to come to blows tagether, by way of indulging their long rourished resentment against each other. The combatants were separated after some of them were wounded.

Austria. - During the past week the atdoubt and uncertainty respecting the fate which was found to be a much more formidaof the contending parties, both within and around the walls of Vienna. The inter-rupted communications between the besides the second took up its position in the open rupted communications between the be-leaguered city and the rest of Europe pre-chide us from giving anything like a cor-escort of the 11th irregular horse and 49th rect detail of the eventful circumstances under which the inhabitants of the city causes were required to carry their stores, and seem overwhelmed. We can say little such was the length of the train that the he d seem overwhemmed. We can say more than heat the last dates from Vienna, through Berlin, were up to the 28th Oct., when every inducement having failed to the way the Deinest Deinest Court of the State when every inducement newing target to induce the Vienness to surrender. Prince in heavier of the occasion. Prize agents were Winduschgratz had commenced the bombardinent of the city. Windischgratz and this time appointed by the general—rather prenaturely, as will presently appear. This consider with a continued discharge from was returned with a continued discharge from chy and the laubourgs with their forces, which were daily increasing. The water and gas pipes which supplied Vicuna had been cut off by the Imperial troops, a strong conflict having taken place before they could capture the establishment from which these conducts ran, ... We have reneved reports of the advance of the Hungarians, up the Danube for the purpose of refleving the city, but whilst the tone of Windischeratz's proclamations indicates conscious strength, blended with un earnest desire to spiro the devoted city the horrors of a bomboulment, on eral, and he resolved upon proceeding by reguthe other hand, we only hear of vain efforts for approaches. On the morning of the 7th, of the Hungarians to come to a pitched battle, and of the resolution of the initiality severer conflicts were maintained on the three truts of Vienna not to yie'd. Their endirince has already been great, as they must be in extreme want of provisions. The Limpercris at O'mutz, and is sued orders to transfor the Dietfrom Vienna to Krems, er, a city helf-way between Charitz and Vicinia. The German papers show great sympathy for the Victorese, and the accounts which reach us through those channels are to be little depended seven of clock on the meming of the 12th; ed upon. In Vienna itself it is undoubted that there are two parties, and the certainly which many must feel of meeting condign punishment at the hands of Windischgratz fantry - above 25:00 in alf. About seven in the naturally stimulates them to excite the population to hold out to the last. The building from which they had on the 9th

Prussia.-The people are awaiting with the deepest anxiety the issue of the events at Vienna, which cannot fail to exercise an overpowering influence upon the destinies of the Prussian capital.

In ITALY the Valteline is said to be in full insurrection; but we have no details. Charles Albert continues at Alessandria, watching the progress of events. It is reported that the Frankfort Central Power is about to mediate respecting the dismemberment of Lombardy, and Brussels is even ramed as the place where the Congress for the settlements of the affairs of Italy is to be held. The belligerents in Siculy remain still in their previous armed positions; and it is reported that the constitution of 1812 has been guaranteed to the Sicilians, who will submit to the king of Naples, or his son, under the stipulations agreed upon. Some disorders have taken place at Genoa. In Spain the Carlists seem to be gaining drength: indeed, to such an extent that General Narvaez has left Madrid and proceeded to Alcale, with a view to take measures to suppress the Carlist movements in Guadalaxara, in which inland province, it is said, the Carlists have made their appearance. A frogresista, or Carlist movement, is also said to have been set on foot in Arragon, where two intrepid chiefs have raised the cry of freedom, proclaiming themselves the liberators of Upper and Lower Moneayo, From Pontugar we have no news of consequence. The accounts from DENMARK are again of a warlike character.

VERSATILITY .- An Austrian, Franchman

Roman, Neapolitan, Swiss; Frenchman again Roman again, and the Pope's Prime Minister.—

As the name of Rossi seems destined to figure in Papal history, it may be right to give a few biographical notions of this personage. He was born in the little town of Massa Carrara, at the time it was governed by the Archduchess Ben-trice, about 1799, and hence was ushered into life an Austrian subject. In 1803 a decree of Rapoleon made him a Frenchman, by convert ing Carrara and the duchy into a department of the empire. We soon find him at Bologna a practising lawyer, and in 1814 a subject of the Pope, but having cast his destiny with Josehim Murat, we suddenly discover him at Naples a naturalized Neapolitan, and joined with Salfi ii a revolutionary attempt, After Murat's dis comflure the passed the Alps, and, settling at Geneva, matried a Swiss wife, and became a naturalized Helvetian in 1820. He got a seat at the Cantonal Council Board and the Federal Diet, and sowed the germ of "central authority" out of which sprung the Sonderbund (y) out of which sprung the Doc de Having made acquaintance with the Duc de Broglie at the Chateau of Coppet, so famous for the various great men and women who have met there, he managed to negotiate through him with Guizal for a professorship of jurisiruthe various great men and women who have met there, he managed to negotiate through thin with Guizol for a professorship of jurishin the Postage question, says the Sun, this arithment of the Sorbonne, and got it, becoming naturalized at Paris. His chair was not a bed of roses at hist, being pelted by the law students, and requiring the presence of gensal atmeric to carry on his lectures. But his arithment, at an early day, of a weekly line of Stamer's direct to New York, without stopping at Hulifax. This line is to consist of American and British mail-steamers. Although anotyet decided upon, it is in contemplation, we eradition, lucid method, and genuine ability, sook trium hed over prejudice. He was a blift that the Mollicky and Boston, and It is more than proba-France, — Paris continues quiet upon the surface of things; but the preparations and constant contributor to the press, and wrote the life that the Halifax and Boston fout will be ing for a flerce contest for the Presidency, and the increasing difficulties which are Mondes; was made Peer of France for his succeive an official copy of the treaty in a few disting from the Illancial embarrassments.

Moved by the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, of the Treasury and the deplorable state of Intriguers, and fanatics, threw every obstacle in his way, not sparing calumny, of course; he had a hand in the election of Pio Nono, and is now his Prime Minister.

SWITZERLAND. - Letters from Berne of the 25th ult. announce that a movement of the peasants in the neighbourhood of Fribourg had taken place against the government of that canton, but it had been suppressed by troops sent from Berne. The government of Fribourg had caused his Grace the Bishop Marilley of that city to be arrested and conveyed to Lausanno in consequence of his having encouraged the movement of the peasants. IMPORTANT FROM THE PAST. -The overland

mail just arrived has brought the startling intelligence, that the British forces have been obliged to retreat from Mooltan, which they attempted to besiege and capture. A short statement of the principal occurrences is all that time allows us to furnish at present. The last accounts mentioned that a strong reinforcement of British and native troops was on its way to join Major Edwardes before Mooltan, where the enemy had taken refuge. The forces, when united there, are said to have been not far from 32,000 men, with 75 pieces of ordnance at tention of all Europe has been directed their disposal; while the enemy are stated to towards the capital of the Austrian Empire, have numbered from 7,000 to 12,000 with 52 and, up to the moment we write, all is goins, strongly intrenched within Mooltan,

On the morning of the 4th the siege train native infantry; 280 bullack carts and 3500 the ramparts-which passed harmless, the shot having fallen short. A proclamation was now made and distributed about the town, intimating that for the next 24 hours such of the inhabitants as desired it would find protection in camp -after this no one could be suffered to pass the gates. On the evening of the 6th, the mortar bilicties opened, and a large number of shells were thrown into the town, doing considerable injury, and eccasioning the utmost alarm.

It was expected that a breach would be made in the course of the fellowing day, and the town then carried by assualt, either late in the afternoon of the 7th, or at daybreak on the 8th. This planewas, however, altered by the Gensome skirmishing took place between outposts; following days. During the whole of the 11th a virtual er-

mistice was maintained on both sides, but the lasurgents were now hware of the strength and hoportance of their position, and of the effect of night attacks upon us, and began to establish a regular battery in the garden. An order was now issued by General Whish direction an attack to be made on them about the attacking force to consist of a troop of berse artiflery, a squadron of cavalry from each of the three regiments, twelve companies of European and two regiments of native intrutised us; they were attacked by one Eu-ropean and two native regiments. The Euro-peans, remembering how their comrades had been foiled, and how they had suffered, fought like forces. They found four hundred men in a narrow square and shot or bayoneted every one of them. A mine had been blown up by thom, and hundreds of scorcical and shattered lodies were found piled over them. Sixty of those who had cut down Ensign Lloyd when patieving with them, were destroyed by her Majesty's 10th, only five of the party escaping. The artiflery destroyed 100 in one mass. Colonel Pations and Quartermaster Taylor, of her Majesty's 32nd regiment, Major Monti-zunbert, of her Majesty's 10th, Easign Lloyd of the 8th native infantry; Lieutenant Cubitt, 49th native infantry, are said to have fallee.

We regret exceedingly to find. officers fost in this gallant but disastrous action, a member of one of our most respected families; for his surviving parent, and other near relatives the deepest sympathy is felt throughout this community. To the defecmanaged issue of the attack; but no doubt is entertained, that this temporary reverse would specific be compensated by successes which had for that once been

Postage Treaty .- Weekly Line of Steamrs to New York .- The New York Sun of Wednesday last announces the important fact that an international Postage Treaty, between Great Britain and the United States, has been concluded in London, the terms of which, it learns, are substantially as follows :---

1 .- Entire reciprocity between the two Governments in the transmission of letters by their respective steamers.

2.—The rates of Postage to be uniform for

American and English steamers.

3.—The British Colonial Mail to be conveyed through the United States, and by the Ameri-

can as well as the English steamers.
4-American Mails for Europe, Asia and Africa, to be conveyed by the British as well

as the American steamers.
The rates of Postago will probably not excoed twenty-five cents on each letter from the United States, or one shilling sterling on let-ters forwarded from the United Kingdom. By

this arrangement, a letter, mailed in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, and a skilling paid upon it there, will be delivered in the United States without charge to the person to whom it is directed. So with a letter sent from the United States; by the payment of twenty five cents here, it will be delivered free of charge in any part of England, Ireland, or Scotland. These, we believe are the rates established by These, we believe, at a the rates established by the treaty, although, we are unable to speak, positively, not having received, an official copy of the treaty.
In addition to the salisfactory, adjustment of

ELS," which the despatch through the telegraph announced yesterday were stolen at Washington, consist of a valuable diamond spuff-box and a golden sword scabbard. The gold snuff-box was: presented by the Emperor Alexander to the Hon. Leavitt Harris, American Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg. The value of this article is \$6000.—The hottom of it only was found in the room. The gold scabbard belonged to the sword presented com Biddle by the Viceroy of Pain; the sword was not taken. There were besides, a large bottle of otto of roses, from which perfumers could realise from \$2000 to \$3000 and the pearl necklace and two large pearls pre-sented to President Van Buren, by the Imaum of Muscut. The string was cut and three of the pearls left behind. There were also stolen medals, copper and silver, of various Generals of the U. S. Army; among them that of General Wayne; a gold medal of Bolivar, presented by himself to a person who prevented him from being assassinated, and other medals. The building was entered by the tobbers on the double front, and ascending to the National Gallery, they unlocked the door with a false key. They then secured the doors with tope inside. The articles above enumerated were in a louble case, the glass of which had to be broken to reach them. For fear of making n noise, the tobbers first spread a piece of pink blotting paper with gum arabic, and pasted it to the outer glass; then with a knife or pieceer the glass was broken by prying it around the edges. The fragments adhered to the paper, and were thus silently removed .- Albany Ar

gus, 13th inst.
INDIANS OF THE SIX NATIONS .-- The lands of these ancient owners of this land have been subject to encroachments by persons who have no claim to settle thereon; and the officers of justice who proceeded in the discharge of their duty to execute process of law against the offenders were resisted and obstructed, for which John Cavanagh and Frederick John Cheshire were indicted, and bills found against them, but temain musken. A royal proclamation offers a reward of £250, for the apprehension of either of the two.

HURRICANE AND LOSS OF LIFE ON LAKE that we are this week called upon to record the

belonging to the town, named John Reynolds and Frank Longe, for Chebaunanning, laden with beef, park, flour and other merchandize, to trade with the lations, as had been his usual custom for several years past. The inteness of the season had, before he left Goda-rich, excited the feats of his friends for the safety of his frail bank, and those feats were greatly increased by the frightful gale that blew on Tuesday. The sad reality of her blew on Tuesdey. The sad reality of her having foundered and all hands having perished reached here a week after the accident.

The last that was seen of "Wing and

Wing" was on Thesday morning soon after daybreak, by the Captain of the Dragon, of Chatham, which was at the time lying at an-chor in harbour at the Fishing Islands. She was then oil Chief's Point, about two miles from lend embeavouring to make for the shore—the captain observed her on the top of a sen, when she immediately disappeared, and he ray nothing more of her, it was blowing a period, burricane at the line, . Some men from the Mary Agne of Gederich, discovered the wreck of the lit-tated boat on shere on the following morning, with her masts broken and her sails split to pieces; several barrels of beef and flour. with two tounks of Air. Bediern's and one bewind two times of all, the serious and one de-longing to Longe, were also driven on stone, and three were watched by Mr. Hedford's well known dog, 'e l'efer,'' which had either swam to land or remained on the vessel till at was strended. The bodies had not been diccovered when our advice left the Islands.
This is the same gentleman whom, with his

companions, we mentioned in an April number of the Haron Guartle, as being frozen in tor-many weeks with the same vessel on Rabit Island, and whose hazerdous adventures we recounted at the time.

Placed by his circumstances bayond the ne.

foreake the comforts he might have enjoyed, ra resistance, six mouths in the year, on the to our lownsmen for the fature.

Several other versels encountered the same

gale. - Huran Gazette, Goderich, 10th Noor. THE NEWCASTLE FARMON (published at

Cobourg) quotes the Scottish Furner concerning the petiato crop at home, as follows:

The period having arrived at which the fate of the potato crop begins to be indicated, the appearances of disease are anxiously looked for, and their occurrence noted and speculated upon with an interest and anxiety proportionate to the importance of the subject. Throughout Belgium, Allienish Prussin, and, it is to be feared, the whole of Germany, the disease has made considerable progress. There is hardly a district in England free of it; and, although a few weeks ago it was conjectured that little injury was to be apprehended, the rot has spread so rapidly of late that in all probability great damage will be sustained from it. Ireland also, where but recently appearances were so favourable as to indicate the almost entire cessation of the disease, there has been a rapid and extensive development of it. If in the northern parts of that country there is little or in some tracts none of it, this is probably owing to the less advanced state of the crops there. The same remark has to be made as to Scotland, which as yet is comparatively free commencement of the present week a warrant was for the disease, it being only in low and highly was issued against one Lee, (a well known manurad spots, where the growth has been very luxuriant, that it has made its appearance. Judging from the numerous reports and statements contained in the Agricultural periodicals found him attended by a gang of persons of his and newspapers, we fear there is very little own stamp; they seized him by the throat and reason to expect examption from the disease in beat him. I'wo of the police force who went any part of the country; but we may hope to his aid were also hustled and thrown that in the less fertile, dry, and exposed situa-tions, where the stems have not been stimulated by manute into excessive growth, little damage will be sustained.

TORONTO. FIRE. Yesterday morning, about five o'clock, we were startled by the sound of the bell of the Upper Canada Colroused by their room being full of smoke, what to await the strival of the Quebec boat, the boys in the other dormitories, and the resident maker, were instantly up, and the change and the bird had flown. Here was a puzzler? As change had it, however, the same afternoon in the presence of inind—lary plential supply of Police station at Montreal, and demanded the resident master, were instantly up, and the chance had it, however, the same afternoon in lade exerted thou usually good usensed and walked our hero, with two comrades, into the lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence, and the covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence, and the covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence, and the covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made the covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the Covering made to his Excellence. On the 12th instant, after a lency the 12th instant, after a lency the 12th instant, after a lency t great attention to whost is mad from one that are a may be surred upon

in danger. They held the fire completely in check until the engines arrived, when it was easily extinguished. The interior of the study is completely destroyed -and some damage has been done in the two rooms adjoining, which were occupied by the Rev. W. Stennett, the resident master,-fortunately very little damage was done. At the north-east corner of the study was a large press containing books and papers, which, with its contents, was totally consumed—the celling and floor in the neighbourhood are much burned,-while the vicinity of the stove near the centre of the room is hardly injured. The Seventh Form have lost a large quantity of their books. It is obvious at first glance, that the fire originated in or about the press already spoken of; but how -remains a mystery. The only reasonable surraise is, that one of the boys had put some matches into the press, and that they became ignited by accidental friction among the books. At ten o'clock the night before there was not a trace of fire any where except in the stoyes, which were all carefully inspected as usual,-Patriot,

FIRE DEBERTERES .- The Government have given official notice that the first year's interest t 4 per cent on the Debentures issued in Decr. 1917, to the sufferers by the great fires in Quebec will be due on the 1st prox., and it is to be paid at the Branches of the Bientical Bank or Bank of B. N. America in this city to the credit of the Receiver General, duplicate receipts being taken from the Cashier or Teller One of the receipts is to be left with Mr. F. Glackemeyer, and the other retained until i eccipt from the Receiver General is obtained

Duranna,-We are sorry to say that some Brokers and Editors among as have been en deavouring to provoke each other to fight duties during the past week, but happy to adwithout success. These rapaurings must be exceedingly disognerable, as well as contemp-tible to all well-regulated grads, especially ne on .- It is with no or linary feelings of serrow when obtrained upon the partie in the snape of editorials, belligerent cornespondences, death by drawning of four of our too adventa-rous townsmen, who have fallen victums to the description such matters in this light. The rous towasmen, who have fallen victims to the late gife on Life Huron.

Ar. John Redford, of Goderich, left this port on Monday afternoon, the 33th off., in his open hoat the Wing and Winz, in his open hoat the Wing and Winz, in company with Mr. Thomas Mides, and two young men the imputation. Reputations must surely be belonging to the town, named John Reynolds semewhat dispidated, that need the assistance of the control o ance and support of piecols .- Montreal live

> ing meedone brought urder their name; cautions as may, if not avent, at least infligate vote the winter evenings to self-improvement. The Hungarian Liberal, Mr. Kossuth, lately sent a challenge to the Editor of the Inc. trian Universal Gazette Oesterreichische Allgemeine Zeitung) on necount of some cinarks in that paper which had offended he man of liberal polices. The Editor's eply was, that one food was sufficient to ve a challenge, but it required (no to fight duel. I.J. B.J.

AN ABSTRACT OF THE HEOSS REVENUE OF THE ranvisos or Canapa, in the years and quarters inded 10th October 1847 and 10th October 1848, is published in the Canada Gazette of Saucday. This is the second publication of the kind, and the usage introduced by the present administraion, to its credit be it said, will no doubt be

ntimied. The total ordinary revenue of the quarter ended Oct. 10, 1817, amounted to £183.730 7. 10 ; of the quarter ended October 10, 1818, to £128,363 16 6; decrease £45,866 11 4. There was a decrease, in the costoms, of £40,038-17 I ; territorial revenue, £585-1-7; fines and forlectures, £41 170; miscellaneous, £5.355 10.2; total decrease £46,012 5 10. There was en increase in the excise, of £216 9 10; public works, £1/2 10 2; light-house and tonnage daty, C. W., £60 11 63 total increase £645 11 65 which being deducted from the total decrease, leaves the above deficit of £45 266 11 4 in the revenue of the quarter ended Oct. 10, 1818 as companies with test of the quarter ended Oct. 10, 1818 as to 1818 as

The total ordinary revenue of the year ended cessity of Indian trailing, it seems to have been a passion for adventurous travelling and hardy endurance that has induced Mr. Bedford to 13 decider 10, 1817, amounted (abating an error of addition or misprint of £20,000) to £57-3,179 [13, decider 10, 1815] to 13 4; of the year ended October 10, 1845, to 2511.382 6 1; decrease 266,797 7 0. There was a decrease in the customs, of £57,873 18 3; 46th degree of north latitude. This friends was a decrease in the customs, of 257.853 18 3; have long augment what his fate would some the latitude, and sorely the gloom it has thrown 21.465 7 1; miscellaneous, £1.454 12 2; total 21.465 7 1; miscellaneous, £1.454 12 2; total bank imposts, £900 17 0; three and forfeitures, £1,460 7 1; miscellaneous, £1,464 12 2; total after year have been sacrificed by venturing the territorial revenue, of £2, 204 12 2, total decrease £60,245 12 2. There was an increase upon this stormy take in these open basts, not more than £3 to 25 feet keel, will be a warning to an townshien for the fatter. increase £2,118 5 2; which being deducted from the total decrease, leaves the above deficit of £65,797 7 0 in the revenue of the year ended October 19, 1818, as compared with that of the

year ended October 19, 1847. Total revenue in each quarter of the year endad October 19:

Janu 1647—£132, 1648— 154,	ny 5. 042 - 6	4	April 28,686 53,889	12	5
× 22,	315 15	ับ	и 5,203 23,345		
Increase in the July 1847—£213. 1848——164,	5. 740 6		£27,549 October £183,730 138,363	10.	10
18,	979 16	S	-45,265 48,979		

Decrease in ihe 2 last quarters 291,316 8- 0 27,519 1 Deducting increase Decrease in the year as above £66,797 7 0

-Quebec Gazelle. TELEGRAPHING .- ITS SUCCESS .- At the down. Lee made off the same night for Montteel, in company with a female, boasting of his feat, and the thrashing he had given to the police before giving them the slip. Arrived at Montreal, he refused to pay any passage money, either for himself or his companion, in consequence of which his trunk was detained on board the boat. Intelligence of the circum. lege, which was rapidly followed by the stances happened at Quebec, with a descrip-ordinary fire-balls. The fire-broke out in tion of the runaway, had, in the meantime, been the study of the boarding-house, and was telegraphed to Capt. Wily, Chief of the Monfirst known by the boys over-head being treal Police, who sent some of his men to the

WASHINGTON .- THE " GOVERNMENT JEW- | proceeded to remove such articles as were | kept on board the steamer. He was of course taken good care of and executed back to Quebec, by "a guard of honour? from both cities.— or building to be procured in either of these districts.

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EMIGRATION	힏		2.5		tom.		· 6		44.	THE PERSON AND THE
	Deaths on the Passage and		۳.	100		1	ur die		ETURN of the number of Engignants hoded at the Forts of Oc- the Season of 1848, distinguishing Alahis from Females, and Ad- the number of Sarls from each Country, and Deaths of the Lo-	ľ
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·					12.45			المارا	an II a	ı.
. e.i 17th	City Council.—At the meeting held on the 7th instant, as we learn from the Marning								į,	

Captain Boxer's letter with reference to the removal of the Lower Town Market Place to the Cul-de-Sac, recommending that the site be not altered, but that the present Market Place be enlarged ;- Dr. Sewell and Mr. Magnire

being in the minority.

The fifth report of the Healt's Committee, mescaed, was to en trad, and ordered to be published, and to be the first order of the day for next Friday.

FIFTH REPORT OF THE BEAUTH

COMMITTEE.

November 6th, 1848.

Present :- Dr. Sawell, J. Tourangeun, J.

Dimang, D. Metile, J. E. Glagues. You Committee has again had under its most certicus consideration, the more than probable of our sacro-heapers, following the example of return of that decoded disease Chobers to those those of Shonneal, have agreed to close their [Peesibly, it might be useful to some of provinces, and the great responsibility which shops at an early nour from the first December to bedingerently disposed, to have the follow-

press upon the immediate consideration of this make arrangements for the delivery of a series

1st. Your Committee, as in a former repail winter .- Gazette. upon the same subject, would again set both provincedly, the new generally received doctrine that Cholera is not contagious, except perhaps, under certain very peruliar encumstances. This opinion seems latterly to have gained considerable gomind among the connent of the Medical Paculty in Great Britain and Iraland, and appears to have influenced the British Covernment in its decision lately come to, that the operation of the quarantine laws, so far as relates to this disease, should be altogether suspended. Your Committee conceive that this opinion, as to the non-contagious character of Chalara, cannot be too widely disseminated aming the people, as it is one tranght with consolation and encouragement, as well to the friends of those attacked, as to those who are themselves the immediate subjects of the disease—and one which will tend moreover, ver, malerially, to alleviate many of those evils and difficulties, which present themselves during the prevalence of an epidemic generally considered contagious.

Mud. As your Committee conceives that this city may possibly be visited by Cholera at an earlier period than is generally supposed, and judging from its course on two preceding orealonger than the saring; and as it has been found that the disease manifests itself with most viruyards, lones, wharves, slips, &c., lying between the Marine Hospital at one extreme of the city and the different coves on the St. Lawrence at the other, as well as other localities, should be at once visited, with a view that the same may be thoroughly cleaned of all filth and refuse.
Your Committee would dwell upon the fact

that a strict attention to cleanliness, in all its datails, together with proper ventilation, has been found one of the greatest preservatives as well against Cholera, as all other contagious or infectious diseases.

3rd. The necessity of a more general and perfect system of drainage throughout the city has been already adverted to, and insisted upon in a former report, to which your Committee would refer this Council. Suffice it here to remark, that much disease and discomfort are enthiled upon a community, where this impor-tant matter is imperfectly carried on -- while it is an undoubted fact, that the healthy character of a city, is in proportion to the degree of perfection to which its drainage may have been

brought.

1th. Your Committee reverts with pain to the fact that the city of Quebec is still un-provided with a general hospital, and that another season has been allowed to pass by without any measures having been adopted to procure one. The necessity, however, of an hospital for Cholera patients generally (the non-contogious character of the disease being camilted) is not of such paramount inportance as in the case of an epidemic of Typhus Fever or Small Pox; there does not exist the same necessity for isolating the cases, and moreover, as the disease generally runs its course with fearful rapidity, the time lost in conveying a patient to hospital will in many cases be the means of destroying life. Still in every large community there must always be a certain class of individuals who have not any of the comforts of life, and but few of its necessaries, and who must therefore be provided with hospital ac-

commodation. Your Committee would, therefore, siggest that two suitable buildings, at least, should be at once produced, the one in St. Rochs, the other in Champlain Ward, and put into an immediate state of preparation for the recep-

tion of patients. Your Committee would draw the attention of this Council to the "permanent sheds" built in 1817, on the property of the Marine Hospital, and also to the large quantity of spare beds and hedding belonging to that in-stitution, which it conceives would at once be put at the disposal of this Council, upon

tients from St. Peter's and Champlain wards

For the benefit of those not requiring hospital treatment, or who would prefer remain-ing among their friends, your Committee would suggest the propriety of establishing two or more dispensaries in convenient parts f the city, under the charge of as many melical men, to be paid by this Council, and tho shall be in attendance day and night to ender such professional assistance as may

be required.

The Hospital, Dispensary and other arangements now contemplated, will of course entail considerable expense, which your Committee conceives should be borne by the titizens, upon the principle that every city should make provision for its own sick poor. The propriety, however, or otherwise, of ap-plying to the legislature for assistance, you omnittee leaves for the decision of this ouncil.

5th. Your Committee is of opinion that this Council would derive much valuable infornation and assistance by the addition to your Council's Health Committee of five or six conflemen of the city, to act as a Central Board of Health, and that two of the above number should be of the medical profession Your Committee being much impressed with the importance of this suggestion, would recommend the same to the immediate atten-

tion of this Council. In convinsion, your Committee conceives that it comes within its province, to call the attention of the public to the important fact that by far the inspority of cases are ushered in by certain promonitory symptoms of long-er of shorter duration and of greater or less severity. The premonitory symptoms here alluded to me those of a diarrhesa not al-17th instant, as we learn from the Mirmon and armond to the mose of a charmon not are Chromolic, a report was presented from the ways accompanied by pain. At this period district Committee, to which was reterred or stage, the disease is generally found quite instants. smenable to treatment; if on the contrary the warning is unbeeded, and the symptoms are allowed to continue unchecked by the administration of proper and timely remedies they will but in too many cases degenerate into the fatal disease now under notice.

Your Committee might enter more into detail upon certain of the suggestions above oftered, but trusting to the speedy establish-ment of a Central Board of Health as recommeaded, from which many valuable practical binds may be expected, your Committee profess presenting this report in its present gen-

JAS. A. SEWELLS M. D. Charman Health Committee.

EARLY CLOSING OF SHORE. The generality the threatened evil.

It is to be hoped that, in furtherinee of this I wonth of your Committee, which it would stitutions will also, like those of Montreal, the time of your Committee, which it would stitutions will also, like those of Montreal, the time of the series of Montreal, and the series of Montreal, the seri of lectures on suctable subjects during the

> Accessor .-- The steam-ferry-boat Hart, vired by Mr. Baker, and employed between O rebee and St. N. chelag, left the Lower Town Landing Place on Thursday evening, about the passengers. It eing very dark, she struck on one of the piers about Sillery Cove, and in about an hour and a hair, sunk. Passengers and baggage were all landed.

St. Andrew's Sociery .- Officers elected at the Society's General Meeting recently held. President: James Giba, Esq. Vice-Presidents: Alex. Gillespie, and J. M

Millar, Esquires. Treasurer: Dancan McPheison, Esq. Secretary : Robert Shaw, Esq. Assist. Sec. : Wm. Patterson, Esq. Chaplain : Her. John Cook, D.D. Physicians : Jas. Douglas, M.D., and Joseph

lorin, M.D. Managers, 11 gentlemen; with a Committee of Accounts, and Committee of Instalment.

We vester hav observed one of the foremen, lately engaged in laying the Gas-pipe through the city, visiting the cellars of houses where service pipes have been introduced. for the purpose of seeing them properly leave and hads its chief load in law-lying, ill plugged, prior to the charging the main ventilated districts, and in those which torder pipes with gas -This looks like a symptom upon tivers, &c., year Committee would press of our having gas-lights before the winter is upon this Convoil the urgent necessity, that all much more advanced.—Tuesday's Mercury.

> The Weatmen, since our last, has been mild, yet not so as to take winter-vehicles out of use: the thermometer generally about the freezing point in the morning at eight.

The Eaglish newspaper bags arrived a the Quelice Post Office this morning,

Surprise News .- The last of the square rigged vessels in this port, the Enterpe, Doug-The Messenger, Mary, Me Larry, 500g-les and Ocean, sailed yesterday.

The Messenger, Mary, Melara, and Caledonic sailed on Monday and Tuesday.

The bark Explorate, which is at Montreal, it

Is said, will winter there.

The Atlantic, with coals for the Quebec Gas Company, is reported lost in the Straits of

Passengers by the Douglas: Captain Firz-genald, R. A., family, and servant. Passesones by the New York Packet-Shir Henry Clay, arrived at Liverpool on the 26th of October, T. Tamure, Esq., and Mrs. Mahaig, of Quebec; Capt. Ayusley, 79th Reg., and Lieut. Reilly, R. A.

BIRTHS.

Last Friday, Mrs. Thos. Bickell, of a son On the 9th instant, at the Rectory, Three Rivers, the wife of the Rev. S. S. Wood, of a daughter.

At the Manor House, Lachenale, on the 7th instant, the lady of the Hoa. John PANGMAN of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 9th instant, by the Revd. Dr. Cook David Grander, Esquire, to Mattera, young est daughter of the late Jons White, Esqu. both of this city.

On the 13th instant, in the Rectory Chapel, by the Rev. Official Mackle, D. D., Mr. Tin. Singson, to Miss Jake Aligan, both of this ity.

Linst Saturday, at the residence of his father William Gunn, Esq., Manager Branch Bank of Montreal, Mr. William Inwin Gunn, of the Commissarint Staff. On the 12th instant, after a long and painful illness, at Montreal, Avoust's Maritos, third daughter of Lieutenant Jons W. Crisso,

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express L to Halifax.) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THURSDAY, 30th NOVEMBER. PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received o SEVEN o'clock, P. M. NEWSPAPERS received to SM o'clock, P. M.

JUST PUBLISHED. AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOKSTORES, ACOLLECTION

original sacred music. BY P. H. ANDREWS. Quebec, October 1818.

BEW BOOKS.

FRUIE subscriber has just received by the his ship "Favourite," a considerable addition to his stock of Books, by which he is now enabled to offer for sale upwards of

ONE THOUSANDVOLUMES, CAREFULLY SELECTED WORKS,

the whole of which will be disposed of at the lowest possible prices.

> Also, by the Douglas, from London, A SUPPLY OF THE

PSALMS AND HYMNS, USED IN TRINITY CHAPEL.

GILBERT STANLEY,

No. 1, St. Anne Street. Quebec, Nov. 2, 1848.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. LADY who is well qualified to instruct A young persons in the ordinary branches of an English education, is desirons of obtaining employment as a NURSERY GOVERNESS. Salary not so much an object as the advantage

of a home in a quiet and pions family.
Refer to the Rev. Official MACKIE, D. D., 13, Sr. Uasule Street.

ENGLISH CHEESE, PER OCEAN QUEEN. CHEDDAIL BERKELEY, QUEEN'S ARMS, TRUCKLES and PINES. C. & W. WURTELE.

ON SALE.

St. Paul Street

TINDOW GLASS, in Half-Boxes, assortod sizes, 6; x 71, to 30 x 40, Best English Fire Bricks, C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, May 21th, 1818.

RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

ranin PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron Bar, Bolt, and Hasp Iron, Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Sheet

Copper,
Iron Wire, Sad Irons,
Scythes and Sickles,
Spades and Shovels,
Rose and Claut Nails, Horse Nails.

Diamond Deck Spikes.

C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

NOTICE. TAME BRITAINIA LIFE ASSTRANCE Comproposals according to the new scale.
R. PENISTON,

India Wharf, October, 1816.

REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Makers, ST. DESIS STREET, MONTREAL.

YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who has a few teisme-hours, would be glad evote them to the instruction of pupils. Inquire at the Publisher's. Quebec, Sth June, 1848.

Mutual Life Assurance

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW. TABLE Constitution and Regulations of this

Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Meni bers is made on fair, simple, and popula principles.
It is provided by the Rules, that the whole

Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Pre miums, apply to R. M. HARRISON.

Agent for Canad

ANTED, by a young person of respect GOVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady, or to make herself useful in any way. Respectable telerence can be given. Application to be made at the office of thi

Quebec, 1st June, 1818.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF THE

Church Society,

AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL HERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE.
Mo nireal, May 26, 1848.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING:

THE Subscriber begg to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with

a continuance of their patronage.

The Subscriber also invites an inspection The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOES, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., &c., having just received per "Douglas," from Loudon, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style at moderate charges.

style, at moderate charge.

H. KNIGHT,
12. Palace Street 12, Palace Street. Quebec, November 1848.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS: IGGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE
Chain Cables and Anchors.
C. & W. WURTELE.

St. Paul Street. Quebec, 21th May, 1818.

WHITING

Packages of 2 Cwt.

C. & W. WURTELE. Quebec, 6th September, 1848.

RECEIVING FOR SALE ATENT SHOT, assorted, Sheet Lead,
Sheet Lead,
Dry Red and White Leads,
Paints, assorted colours,
Red Ochre, Rose Pink, Putty, in bladders,
Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2.
C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street. Quebec, 21th May, 1818.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Satablished 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLEIR, Solicitors. FHYSICIANS :

G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON. TAMES COMPANY is prepared to effect
Assenance upon Lives and transact any
business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also

Survivorships and Endowments.
In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assur-ances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annutries whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of

claims. Assurances can be effected either with on wirmour participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the mair CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole

Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Hall Credit.		
15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55	1 13 1 1 17 4 2 2 9 2 9 3 2 16 7 3 6 2 3 17 1 4 13 1 5 17 8 7 10 10	1 6 5 1 9 11 1 14 7 2 0 2 2 6 4 2 14 8 3 4 0 3 17 11 4 19 11 6 9 11	1 17 6 2 2 6 2 9 2 2 17 6 3 7 4 4 1 4 6 3 4 6 13 2		

The above rates, For Life without Participution and Half Credit, will, upon comparisons be found to be tower than the similar table, of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's husiness.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already ap-

Cohourg..... James Cameron... Dundas Dr. James Hamilton George Scott,...
Dr. Alex. Anderson.
Frederick A. Willson
Dr. S. C. Sewell... Montreal Toronto...... Edmund Bradburne. Dr. Geo. Herrick: Woodstock. ... William Lapenotiers
Dr. Samuel J. Strat-

ford. By order of the Board. THOMAS M. SIMONS, Secretary, Hamilton.

Forms of Application, together with any additional information, can be obtained by application at the Office of

WELCH & DAVIES, "AGENTS FOR QUEBEC

No. 3, St. James Street. Medical Referee, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE In St. Joachim Street, St. John's Synungs.
Inquire at No. 16, Stansilaus Street.

Pouth's Corner.

THE USE OF THE BIBLE.

A little boy had amused himself by look ing over the pictures of a large Bible; and his mother one day said to him, "John, do you know the use of the Bible ?" He said, "No, mother." "Then, John, be sure you ask your father," was the advice his mother gave him. Soon afterwards. when his father came home, John ran up to him, and said, "I should like to know, father, what is the use of the Bible?" His father said, "1'll tell you another time, John." The boy appeared disappointed, and walked away, wondering why his father did not answer the question directly.

A few days after, the father took his son to a house were was a woman very ill in bed, and began to talk to the poor afflicted woman, who said that she had suffered a great deal of pain, but hoped that she was resigned to the will of God. "Do you think, said the father, "that God does right to permit you to feel so much pain? Oh. yes," answered the woman, "for God is my Heavenly Father, who loves me; and I am sure that one who loves me so much, would not permit me to suffer as I do, if it were not for my good." He then said " How is it that you find your sufferings do you good?" She replied, "My sufferings are you do the remains of that poor young good for my soul; they make me more humble, more patient; they make me feel the value of the Saviour more, and they make me pray more, and I am sure all this is good for me." John had been very attentive at this conversation, and the tears stood in his eyes while the afflicted woman mail porrage, that Jim Cassidy gev me lasht was talking. His father looked at him, and night to break my fasht with. An we're then said to the woman, "My good woman, going about to the neighbours burrying the can you tell me the use of the Bible?" In corpses for thim, that hasn't the heart nor extremely eager to hear her answer. The to eat for our trouble. But sure an all, sir, said, "Oh, sir, the Bible has been my comfort in my affliction." "There, John," said his father, "now you know the use of most need it."-Children's Friend.

THE HORRORS OF FAMINE.

A tale of what took place in Ireland last year

After an absence of many years, I returned to the land of my birth. I had heard the general accounts of the sufferings to which the mass of its population had been reduced by the failure of the potatocrop, as well as many special instances of the misery to which persons and households had been reduced. Desirous of making myself acquainted with the state of taking shy the sight of my own eyes. I set taking off their hats, "'is this that is things by the sight of my own eyes, I set to go over the western part of the out to go over the western part of the this blessed day." County of Cork; a tract of land well known to me from many a journey on foot in former days. I entered many cabins, and in the greater number of them I found that boiled heath, sweetened with a little sugar, was the almost only food that the people lived upon ; and some had not even the sugar to make it taste a little better. Their pale colour, their thin and wasted limbs showed the effect of their utter want of proper sustenance. No wonder that disease was making havoc among them:—on all sides the houses were filled with the dead or the dying. Those who were as yet able to drag on their feeble limbs, went in search of charity; but few were those who had ability to bestow.

I had supplied myself with articles of food for the hungry, and refreshment for the sick; these I distributed as I went along, but they were not enough to satisfy even for a day, the wants of the starving and pining creatures by whom I was sur-

rounded. I will give you an account of one cottage which I entered, and that will serve as a description of others. It was that of a man named O'LEARY; he had been what is called rather a snug farmer, having held a few acres of ground, for which he used to pay a moderate rent, and upon which he lived comfortably, with his family. His wife was remarkable for keeping her house neat and cleanly, which, you know, is but seldom the case among the lower classes of Irish, especially the Roman Catholics. I was in hopes of escaping for a short time from the scenes of wo which surrounded me, when I hastened to O'LEARY's house, where I did not expect to find any very great pressure of want : I had known them so well off in former days. You may judge of my feelings, when I tell you how I found

the family.

At the door of the cottage, I met two men bearing between them a rude kind of a bier, upon which lay a lifeless body, without coffin or shroud. It was the remains of the oldest son; and his heart-broken mother stood wringing her hands, and gazing like one bewildered. The men uttered awful oaths, which showed how their employment was hardening them. They were rudely pushing the corpse from one side to the other, to make it lie steady, when the mother seemed to rouse herself as if she only just became conscious of what was doing : she rushed forward like a maniac, threw her arms around the body, and clasped it to her bosom ;- at the same time breaking forth into one of those lamen. tations which in the Irish tongue are so expressive and heart-rending. She took from her shoulders the ragged remains of a shawl, which was almost their only covering, arranged them carefully around him, smoothed down his hair, and, throwing herself on her knees beside him, covered him with kisses, while she wept loud and

on yere head every morning that ye rise.' Marias and Pater Nosters, upon a string of the poverty. Och, sir, these is hard times Having remained somewhat concealed out to be swep away by the famine and the desoof sight by a bush which grew near the lation that's come upon 'em." cottage, I then came forward just as the men were turning the angle of the house, and asked them whose body they were carrying.

"Ah then, sir," said they, (their manner at once becoming totally changed) "it is the son of that poor woman that's just gone into the cabin there. Troth then, sir, 'tis he was the fine young man a short time ago, 'till the want and sickness kem upon him. An sure 'tisn't him alone she do be grieving after, but there's the father of 'em. that's worse to her, and two or three more of 'em dying or dead all out by this time. An isn't it the same sthory in every cabin in the country, for sence the starvation an the famine kem upon us, every one more or less is struck down with it. An what makes it so bad entirely here is that there's no gentlemen to help 'em like in other places."

expect to see Irishmen swear at a poor corpse, and treat it as I have just now seen of man."

"Troth, sir, an it's the want on the hunger that makes us do it," said one of the men, " for sorra a morsel of victuals did either of us taste sence yesterday morning, barring one small spoonful iv that Indey an instant John cast his eyes towards the tne strength to do it for themselves. An woman, while his face shewed that he was such of 'em as has it is to give us something woman, with a stronger voice than before, the corpse doesn't feel it, so it an't much matter any how."

"But does it not seem an unkind and hardhearted thing to treat a poor body in the Bible: it can give us comfort when we that manner, particularly when we have known him in life, and also in the presence of his friends?"

"'Tis thrue for ye, sir, an sure we don't know how soon it may come to our own turn praise be to God. But ye see how the hunger doesn't lave the heart nor the nature in am sure you can find out something more a man, no nor in the woman itself, these times.'

"Well," said I, putting some money in their hands, "deal gently with that poor body, and here is something for you to buy your breakfasts with."

I then wished them good morning, and proceeded to the house. I had to stoop my head, as I entered the door, and gave the usual Irish salutation of "God save all here," but the ever ready response of And you also," fell not upon my ear. I looked up, and perceived no one within but two or three ragged, sickly looking children sitting crouched over the dying embers of a turf-fire. "Is there no one but you in the house?" I asked, but they replied not; whether from fear or shame, I was unable to tell. I then advanced a few steps further into the kitchen, but the cheerful look which it once presented was gone, and now nothing appeared but dirt, confusion, and wretchedness. I looked round in vain for its blazing fire, its well scoured chairs and tables, clean swept floor, and above all, the dresser, with its finely painted shelves, and its rows of shining pewter plates and delf ware. Not a vestige of furniture now was to be seen but a table, two broken chairs, a stool, and a three-legged pot; the dresser was there, but all its accompaniments were gone. Everything wore the appearance of ex-

treme poverty, disorder, and misery. On hearing a voice proceed from a chamber which was off the kitchen, I went towards it; standing at the door, which was open, perceived a bedstead with wooden roof and sides, upon which lay some object; but I could not distinguish what it was, as the room was quite dark, in consequence of its small window being completely stopped up with straw, some dirty rags, and the tattered remains of an old hat, instead of the panes of glass which had been broken. A woman was seated on a low stool beside the bed, her face buried in her hands, rocking her body to and fro, and occasionally breaking forth into a loud while she wrung her hands together.

"Wisha, Jack, Jack, avourneen, why did ye die? why did ye lave me a lone widdy this day, with the three fatherless orphins and nothing to feed 'em with, but the cowld bleak winds of Heavens, or to give 'em drink, but the bitter cup of sorrow. Nothing but the roof to shelter 'em. Oh! why did ye die? But the want and the misery was too much for yer poor heart, and ye left this sorrowful world, and now may the heavens be your bed. Wisha, Jack, asthore machree, 'tis ye had the tinder nature in ye, for sorra an unkind word ever crossed yer lips sence the day we knew ye. But the Lord took ye to himself, an praise be to His holy name, sure 'tis ye war fit to go."

She then ceased speaking, for sobs and her a few moments to regain her composure, I stepped forward. Reaching out my hand, I said, "Mary, do you know me?" Rising hastily from her seat, and wiping her eyes them, but the stone did not. with the corner of her apron, she caught my hand in hers, and kissing it, repeatedly said, "Is it I not to know you, sir! ah! an a good Oh yes. Mother rubs the bread into the no prospect of relief, and their friends and caused them. They pushed her aside, and right I'd have to know one that was ever an milk for baby. T.—What do you call it relations dying around them, the unfortunate when you do so to the bread? A child.— Jews consented to the terms of their oppressions that the state of the pression and don't be keeping us here this way. We all the goodness you ever showed to me and have something else to do than to be kept mine? Ah, then, sir, 'till this heart is in the some other things return to their homes, that robbery and spolicowld grave with him that's lying there that are crumbling. C.—Salt—dry earth ation had been at work, and that they were from berikness; "sure ye won't hurt the ber you an your's, an why not I. An glory, honour, and praise be to His holy name, for her always was used to, an may the light of bringing ve safe home from frequency of the always was used to, an may the light of bringing ve safe home from frequency and spontants. It is measured that are crumbling. C.—Salt—dry earth ation had been at work, and that they were that are crumbling. C.—Grumbling. C.—Grumbling. reduced to utter beggary: then it was resolved in a conclave of the almost maddened by the always was used to, an may the light of bringing ve safe home from frequency and spontants. The measure that are crumbling. C.—Salt—dry earth ation had been at work, and that they were that are crumbling. C.—Grumbling. T.—What are though a conclave of the almost maddened by the always was used to, an may the light of bringing ve safe home from frequency and spontants. cowld grave with him that's lying there he always was used to, an may the light of bringing ye safe home from foreign parts, an Now tell me some things that are not for succour and relief; lots were cast

doors, but that she may power a blessing that sich trouble as this would ever come upon us, the time I seen you; 'tis the rate Then as the men were about to depart, corp house this day, for there is three of 'em infant school-room. Quarterly Educathe poor woman with a sorrowful heart dead in one house with me, and the fourth I turned into the house repeating some Ave buried yesterday, killed by the starvation and beads which was suspended from her waist. for the poor, for the whole countlry is almost To be continued.

> A TUESDAY AFTERNOON AT THE HOME AND COLONIAL SCHOOLS, GRAY'S INN ROAD, LONDON: Continued.

> KETCH OF A LESSON GIVEN TO THE CHILDREN OF THE SECOND PREPARATORY SCHOOL, ON A WATCH, FOR THE OBSERVATION OF ITS

> 1st .- I will get the children to point to t has, as case, glass, face, hands, &c., will tell them the right names if they do ot know them. 2d .- I will let them observe and tell the

> position of the different parts and their The Superintendent stated that the aim

of the first lesson was to make the children observe the different parts of a "But," said I, " my friends, I did not watch; the second part would be on three objects to lead them to observe the quality "friability."

Having sung the song, "Work away," the children commenced the lesson. Teacher. (Holding up a watch.)

What is this? Several voices .- A watch. T.—Now look well, and tell me some part. C.—The hands. T.—Yes, the ands. Tell me another part. All.—The glass. T.—Now repeat,

The watch has a glass." T .- Find another part. (The rim or edge is pointed to). What do you call this? C .- The rim. T .- Is there any part of the watch which you cannot see when I hold it up? C .- Yes, the inside. T .-I think you can tell me some other part that it has? C .- The outside. T .- Now say, "The watch has an outside and an

inside." The children repeated the words T .- Where do the hands meet? C .-In the middle. T .- In the middle of what? C .- The face. T .- Well, you have told me two other parts. C.—The watch has a face and middle. T.—Now I on the face. C .- Numbers. T .- Repeat

T .- Now tell me how many hands the watch has? C .- Two. T .- Are they both alike? C .- No. T .- How are they unlike? C. -One is long, the other short. T.—Say, "The watch has two hands, one long and one short," The children did

together, "The face has numbers." Child-

T .- Tell me some other part which you have named? C.—The glass. T.—How many glasses has the watch? C .- One. Γ.—And what does the glass cover? C. -The face. T .- Well, now you have been looking at the watch, and have told me what you see. Could you tell when a watch is near you, even if you did not see it? C.—Yes, it ticks. T.—What is the use of a watch? C .- It tells the clock. Another. It tells what time it is. T .- Yes. and there is something else which tells the time; who can tell me what it is? C .- A clock. T .- Yes, then the clock and the watch are used to tell the time. Now let ussing about the clock.

The children then sang with their teacher, a song commencing,—
"The neat little clock in the corner it

stands." SKETCH FOR THE SECOND PART OF THE LESSON. TO DEVELOP THE IDEA OF CRUMBLING.

1st .- I will bring before the children lump of salt, of dry earth, and stale bread. and lead them to the observation of their friability by rubbing them in my hands, and by a comparison with a stone. 2d.— Tell them this quality is called crumbing, aud let them apply the term to each substance. 3d .- Call upon them to tell me

when we say things are crumbling.

Teacher.—I have several things shew you, let me see if you can tell me what they are. (Holds up a lump of salt.) What is this ? Children .- Salt. T .-Look now at it (rubs the salt in her hands). What do you see? How is the salt now? C .- It is in little pieces. T .- What have done to it? C. You rubbed it, teacher. T .- Repeat together "Salt, when rubbed, cames into little pieces."

T.—(Holds up a piece of dry mould.) Now what have I in my hand? C .- A lament in a tone of irrepressible anguish, piece of earth. T.—How does it look? while she wrung her hands together. C.—Very dry. T.—Now look and tell me what I do to it (rubs it in her hand). Many hands were held out to show they were ready to answer. T .- Will John tell me 3.—It comes into little pieces when rubbed. Children say this together.

T .- (Holds up a piece of stale bread.) What is this? C.—Bread. T.—Observe what I do, and tell me. C.—You have rubbed it. T.—And what then? C.—It tants of the Jewish quarter, in consequence comes into small pieces. T.—Can you tell of a child having been killed by falling from me what sort of bread it is ? C .- Stale the roof of a house in the Mahomedan porbread.

T .- (Takes up a stone.) What is this ? quarter, out of sheer enmity, for the purpose C .- A stone. T .- (Rubs it.) What am I doing to the stone ? C .- Rubbing it. with having caused his death; remonstrance, T.—Does the same happen to it as happened of course, was useless, and the jail, with the to the salt, earth, and stale bread? C .-No. T.-Why not? C.-The stone is tears choaked her utterance. After allowing hard. T.—Now tell me the difference; purchased the captives for the sum of who can? (A little girl is selected to \$64,000—an immense sum in Persia—and answer.) Girl.—The salt, earth, and bread, then going to the jail, he offered them their came into little pieces when you rubbed liberty on embracing the tenets of Maho-

T .- Did you ever see bread rubbed into the whole sum, with 25 per cent, interest, little pieces before? Several children.-Crumbling it. T .- You may say the bread sor, and were liberated, only to find on their

The lesson here ended, as the time was , awake a sympathy that might lead to an ameexpired, and the visitors proceeded to the tional Maga≈ine.

To be continued.

THE BIBLE IN FRANCE.

Our colporteur in the department ofwrites as follows :- I must now inform you that I have visited H-in the course of the present month, and never have I experienced so much pleasure since I became a colporteur as my visit has afforded me. Twenty-live or thirty of the inhabitants of a small adjacent village came to me to replace the New Testaments which I had sold them two years before, but which were completely worn out by the frequent use they had made of them. When, in consequence of he pasts of a watch, or to something that this, and at their carnest invitation, I proceeded to the commune to which they belonged, I was obliged to make a short stay at the house of every one in order to join with them in prayer. What renders this circumstance the more extraordinary is, that when I was before in these parts, I met with a very discouraging reception from the generality of the inhabitants. I was even treated with opprobrium, and loaded with insult, so that I left them under the impression that the thirty or forty Testaments which, however, I succeeded in selling among them, would in all probability at my departure be thrown aside. But oh, how differently has the Lord been pleased to act from what in my unbelief I imagined would be the result! Almost every one of the copies I sold had been read to the blessing of those who obtained them, and, among the applicants for fresh copies, there were some who two years before had so rudely treated me. They themselves called to mind the circumstance, and earnestly begged me to entreat the Lord to pardon their unchristian behaviour.

One of our colporteurs applied last month at the Gates of a prison in the country, and begged permission of the turnkey to sell some New Testaments among the prisoners. "I shall throw no hindrance in your way," replied he, " provided you bring me an authority from the almoner." "The almoner?" asked the colporteur, "how so? What need of his authority, since I have the permission of the mayor?" "Oh, that is another thing; in that case you may come in." Our friend accordingly entered the prison; but as the turnkey refused on any account to leave him alone with the prisoners, and as he had also other pressing engagements to attend to, he could only visit twelve of the inmates, to whom, however, he sold that number of New Testaments, several of them expending upon the purchase the trifle of money which they had saved from time to time to obtain some small indulgences. On quitting the prison, and passing by the barracks, he conceived the idea of paying a visit to the soldiers, and accordingly applied for leave to do so. The soldier on guard informed him that he could not possibly enter unless he obtained a pass from the commanding officer. He thereupon begged to be conducted to that officer, who at irst expressed some surprise at the singularity of his wish; after having examined a copy of the Testament, and after some further conversation with our agent, he signified his approval of his object, and gave him the necessary permission to visit the inmates of the barracks. When he first entered he had thirty Testaments in his knapsack, but on leaving the place a short time after he found it completely emply; so that in the short space of about three hours our friend had disposed of 42 New Testaments, and could not but lift up his heart in gratitude to the Lord for what He had thus enabled him to do. - Report of B. & F. Bible Society.

THE JEWS IN PERSIA. rom a Report in the Montreal Transcript, of a Lecture by Rabbi De Sola, on the behalf of the oppressed Jews in the Shak's dominions.

The lecture on the present state of the lews and Christians in the dominions of the Shah, was delivered by the Rev. Mr. De Sola, pursuant to notice, at the Temperance Hall, St. Maurice Street, before a very numerous and highly respectable audience An accre-

dited messenger from his oppressed prethren in Persia, to the Jewish congregations throughout Europe and America, occupied a seat at the right hand of Mr. De Sola. He was attired in the Persian habit, and with his crimson turban, dark beard and whiskers, and flowing robes, presented a singular appearance and excited a good deal

of attention,* The circumstance which immediately led to the determination of sending forth messengers of their tribe, to endeavour to stimulate the sympathy of their foreign co-religionists in their behalf, was, the imprisonment, with grievous corporal nunishment, of the whole of the inhabition of the city, and carried to the Jewish of enabling the parents to charge the Jews most cruel privations and inflictions, was the doom of the oppressed. The king's brother met, or otherwise on promising payment of within three years. After some time, accing

lioration of their abject condition was chosen to travel westward over Europe

and America. Some of his own family have been crippled for life by the cruel application of the lash. This was in 1843, Since that period he has travelled through the principal cities of Europe and the United States, and has now come to Canada to solicit that aid which in the cause of humanity, be it Jewish or Christian, has never been

Mr. De Sola related some particulars of the result of the ** ** mission - especially the interest that the Rothschild family and Sir Moses Mortefiore, the celebrated Jewish philanthropist, had taken in behalf of their suffering countrymen. The Queen of Great Brit. ain has also sent a letter to the Shah of Persia-requesting him in consideration of the friendship existing between the two Courts, to take into consideration the oppressed state of his Jewish and Christian subjects, and deise means for the amelioration of their unhappy condition. The result of this application is yet unknown, as the **** left Europe shortly after the missive had been sent.

In America his success has exceeded his hopes, and he has everywhere met with kindness and sympathy.

BALANCING THE AFFAIRS OF THE

From Sir T. F. Buxton's Diary. I have often observed the advantage of having some fixed settling time in pecuniary affairs It gives an opportunity of ascertaining the balance of losses and gains, and of seeing where we have succeeded and where failed, and what errors or neglects have caused the failure.

Now, I thought, why not balance the mind in the same way-observe our progress, and trace to their source our mistakes and oversights? And what better time for this than Christmas-day followed by Sunday? And what better employment of those days? So it was fixed; and consequently I refused invitation after invitation -to Upton, Doughty Street, Plashet, Hampstead, Coggeshall, and Clifton. And now for a history of my day. After breakfast, I read, attentively, the 1st of St. Peter, with some degree of that spirit with which I always wish to study the Scriptures. To me, at least, the Scriptures are nothing without prayer; and it is sometimes surprising to me, what beautios they unfold, how much even of worldly wisdom they contain, and how they are stamped with the clear impression of truth, when read under any portion of this influence; and without it how unmoving they appear.

I also read Gooper's first Practical Sermon, the text— What is a man profited, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his

This is a subject which, of all others of the kind, most frequently engages my thoughts. Well, I went to Church; we had one of Mr. Pratt's best sermons, and I stayed the Communion. I could not but feel grateful to see so many persons, who at least had some serious thoughts of religionespecially that Charles and his wife were of the number, and I may add, that I was also I am not so ignorant of myself as to think that I have made any suitable advances. No. Every day's experience is a sufficient antidote against any such flattering delusion; for every day I see, and have reason to condemn, the folly, the insanity which immerses me-the whole of my mind and powers-in so trifling a portion of their interest as this world contains. But yet I feel it an inestimable blessing to have been conducted to the precincts and the threshold of truth, and to have some desires, vague and ineffectual as they are, after better things.

In the evening I sat down in a businesslike manner, to my mental account. In easting up the incidental blessings of the year, I found none to compare with my illness: it gave such a life, such a reality and to my prospects of futurity; it told me, in language so conclusive and intelligible, that here is not my abiding city. It expounded so powerfully the scriptural doctrine of the Atonement, by showing what the award of my fate must be, if it depended upon my own merits, and what that love is which of fers to avert condemnation by the merits of another: in short, my sickness has been a source of happiness to me in every way.

A LONDON PRINTING OFFICE IN THE Morning.—By eight o'clock the whole body have arrived. Many in their costume resemble common labourers: others are better clad, several are very well dressed but all bear in their countenances the appearance of men of considerable intelligence and education. They have scarcey assumed their respective stations, when blue mugs, containing each a pint and a half of ten or coffee, and attended either by a smoking hot roll stuffed with yellow but. ter, or by a couple of slices of bread and butter, enter the hall. The little girls, who with well combed hair, and clean, shining laces, bring these refreshments, carry them to those who have not breakfasted at home. Before the empty mugs have vanished, a boy enters the hall at a fast walk, with a large bundle under his arm, of morning newspapers. This intellectual luxury the compositors, by a friendly subscription, al. low themselves to enjoy. From their connection with the different presses, they manage to obtain the very oarliest copies, and thus the news of the day is known to them -the leading articles of the different newspapers are criticised, applauded, or condemned-an hour or two before the great statesmen of the country have received the observations, the castigation, or the intelli-gence they contain. One would think, that compositors would be as sick of reading as a grocer's boy is of treacle; but that it is not the case is proved by the fact that they not only willingly pay for their newspapers, but often indemnify one of their community for giving up his work and reading the news aloud to them while they are labouring at their work; they will, moreover, even pay him to read to them any new book which they consider to contain interesting information. It of course requires very great command of the mind to be able to diver the subsequent insertion, and 10d cach subsequent insertion; for the lines and above ext lines 3s ad first insertion; and 10d cach subsequent insertion; and 10d cach subsequent insertion; and 10d cach subsequent insertion, and 10d cach subsequent insertion.

Advertising 1997 the very consider to contain interesting information. the news aloud to them while they are lahe always was used to, an may the light of bringing ye safe home from foreign parts, an year even niver be taken from you with a restoring ye in health and strength to them that id have a wish for ye. But sure, sir, it holy name.—An I'll pray the Virgin that holy name.—An I'll pray the Virgin that sa sore and sorrowful house you've come to, sickness nor sorrow may niver darken yere sickness nor sorrow may niver darken yere this blessed day. Oh! sir, its little I thought called crumbling." Children do so.

—Now tell me some things that are not crumbling. It is some not little pieces when rabbed, are not little pieces when rabbed, are not little pieces when rabbed, are command of the mind to be able to give attention to what is read from one betting any the year or for a consideration.

—Now tell me some things that are not crumbling. C.—Stone, wood iron, leather, and three trust-worthy, learned and pious which they consider to contain interesting information. It of course requires very great command of the mind to be able to give attention to what is read from one betting any the same and above six lines 3s at first inscrition.

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—Now tell me some things that are not of the lines and above six lines and above six lines and above six lines and three trust-worthy, learned and pious which they consider to contain interesting information. It of course requires very great command of the mind to the mind to the same and above six lines and above six lines and above six lines and above six lines and three trust-worthy, learned and pious which they consider to contain interesting and lod each subsequent insertion.

—Now tell me some that are not lines that are not lines that ar

book when men are intently employed in the creation of another. The apprentices and inferior workmen cannot attempt to do this, but the greater number, astonishing as it may sound, can listen without injury to their avocation. Very shortly after eight o'clock the whole body are at their work, at which, it may be observed, they patiently continue, with only an hour's interval, until eight o'clock at night .- Quarterly

LEGAL DIFFERENCE BETWEEN twelve months and a twelve-month.

In the Westminster County Court, an ac-

tion was brought, last week, by a maiden lady residing in Grosvenor-street, Bond-street, against a solicitor, for five guineas, the amount of one week's rent due from the 24th to the 31st of July, in the present year.—Charlotte Cassels, on being sworn, stated, that Mr. Brown, on the 1st of May last, took her apart-Judge: Are you sure that the term was "the season?"—Plaintiff: No, your honour, the words used were for three months; of course, that meant a quarter, and in each quarter there are thirteen weeks, but Mr. Brown left at the end of twelve weeks, and said such was the law as taid down in Blackstone. My sister and I have read through one volume of Blackstone, and we can't find anything so absurd there .- The Judge: Which volume of Blackstone have you looked through ?-Plaintiff; The fourth, your Honour .- The Judge : I fear, Aliss Cassels, that if you had carefully con-sulted the second volume, you would have found the doctrine too plainly laid down. The legal meaning "for three months" is for tweive weeks. The law is beyond dispute. It may startle many persons who have never, perhaps, gone so far as the plaintiff in the study of Blackstone; but that great authority says, that even in taking a house for the year by parole, if the words used be "for twelve months," it is only a lease for forty-eight weeks. If the words used be for " a twelvemonth," in the singular number, that will be held to mean one year, or fifty-two weeks. The judgment must, therefore, be for the detendant

IMPOSITION. WESTMINSTER, LONDON .- On Monday 23rd ult., W. Dyson, a well known street beggar, was charged with practising the following imposition upon the public:—A police constable stated that, on Saturday night he saw the defendant in Great Fothill-Street, Westminster, standing in the middle of the carriage minster, standing in the middle of the carriage way with his body bent nearly double, his hands and legs shaking as though dreadfully sillicted with the palsy, repeatedly exclaiming, "Oh, a poor man !?" Witness watched him for some minutes, and on a cart coming down the stream defendant and harden became perfectly street, defendant suddenly became perfectly After the cart had passed, the defendant, who walked extremely well, resumed his former posture, when witness took him into custody. Mr. Brodtip observed, that the defendant was an of these who wanted upon the applies as one of those who preyed upon the public and divetted the stream of charity from really de-serving objects. Taking advantage of the times, the defendant seemed to have been performing the cholers until the arrival of the cart, when the unfavourable symptoms disappeared. - He was committed for a month.

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tage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land—100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation— 11 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 23 from Bishop's College.

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