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The Breeze.

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

VOLUME IV.—No. 49.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1848.

[WHOLE NUMBER 205]

"WEARY! WEARY!"

THE LAST WORDS OF A CHILD.
"Weary, weary!"—these accents mild
Fell from the lips of the dying child,
As he turned his head on his mother's breast,
And sought for his aching temples rest.

"Weary, weary!" wails feeble man,
On the utmost verge of life's feverish span;
But wasting disease had wrought in the child
The havoc of years and of passions wild.

"Weary, weary!" and laden sore,
The beam invites to the friendly shore;
Tempest-tost mariner, Jesus' breast
Pities thy terror, and offers thee rest.

"Weary, weary!" thy aching head
Will soon repose on the dreamland bed.
And angels convey thee to home of peace,
Where the weary repose and the troubled cease.

"Weary, weary!" are tones unknown
To the harpers before Immanuel's throne;
For the holy are strong in the power of his might,
And serve in his temple by day and by night.
Chr. Intelligence.

GOD'S WORKMANSHIP.

From Sermons preached by the Rev. Hugh McNeile, D. D., before the Pastoral Aid Society, on the 10th of May 1847, on Ephes. II, 10.

"We are workers together with God," said St. Paul, with especial reference to the ministry of the Church. And to the people, successfully addressed in that ministry, he said, "Ye are God's husbandry; ye are God's building." And more generally inclusive of all real Christians, both pastor and people, he said, in the words of my text, "We are God's workmanship created in Christ Jesus." "The works of the Lord are great; sought out of all them that have pleasure therein. His work is honourable and glorious; and his praise endureth for ever."

God's workmanship is varied. Not to mention the inanimate and irrational departments of creation in all their teeming varieties, there are two distinct features, two distinct descriptions of God's workmanship, set before us in the Scriptures, with reference to the intelligent beings who have sprung from his hands—Angels and Men.

Angels are God's workmanship, each in matured perfection and individual distinctness from all the rest, not brought into existence by means of the others, but directly and immediately by the hand of God himself. "They neither marry, nor are given in marriage." Their numbers are not increased by births, nor diminished by deaths. This we learn from our Lord's reply to the Sadducees. They thought they had reduced the doctrine of the resurrection to an absurdity, by putting the case of a woman who had seven successive husbands, and they asked with a sneer of triumph, "Whose wife shall she be in the resurrection?" For the seven had her to wife." Jesus said, "Ye do err, not knowing the Scriptures nor the power of God, for in the resurrection they neither marry, nor are given in marriage, but are as the angels." When some of those angels sinned, and kept not their first estate, the disaster did not involve the rest.

Men are God's workmanship; but, with the exception of the first man, in a totally different sense from the angels. Men are productions, and not strictly speaking creations. They all proceed from one. They are branches from one root; unfoldings from one bud; not distinct individual creations from the hand of God, as the angels are. Had the tree grown, had branches been put forth from the parent root, before any disaster befel it, a disaster then befalling some of the branches needed not of necessity affect the others; but the disaster befalling the root before there was any branch—and such a disaster as affected the very nature of the production—this must needs affect all that should afterwards be produced from it. The principle of production under which man was created was such as that, had the parent root continued good, good would have been communicated to all that proceeded from it. But the parent root becoming evil, antecedent to any production, the same principle which would have been for good turned out to be evil; and everything produced from that root partook of the disaster which befel the root itself.

This is the fact—the first striking fact in man's history. I shall not now pause to philosophize on this fact, to endeavour to reconcile it to man's intellect, or to harmonise it with man's feelings. This is not done in the Scripture. It may, I believe, to a very large extent be done as far as analogy can do it; and as far as fair reasoning can go, objections may be conclusively silenced. But what then? The will is not carried; the affections are not won. We trust, through God, to work with his truth; and therefore, we proceed to declare his truth in the face of all the scepticism of man's heart. God has wrought with it, and he will work with it, and he will save his elect with it, and none can hinder.

"By one man sin entered into the world, and death by sin; and so—ye, death passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." Here is the history of that death which the apostle describes in connection with the new creation mentioned in my text. He connects the resurrection of Christ with the new creation of the Christian. God raised Christ from the dead and "you who were dead." But here "dead" is used in different senses. Christ had been literally dead. The Ephesian Christians had not. And so the apostle immediately explains the sense in which he uses the term "dead" as applicable to them. "Dead in trespasses and sins." Here he describes their past state of life, "wherein," he adds, "in time past ye walked according to the course of this world;" not in any unusual extremity or extent of evil, but according to the ordinary course of the world; as every man walks who is not created anew in Christ Jesus; under the prevailing power of the prince of darkness—that is, Satan, the "prince of the power of the air," the spirit that now worketh in the children of disobedience; among whom," he adds, including himself, "thou, circumsised Jew," with the heathen Ephesians, "among whom we all had our conversation in time past, fulfilling the desires of the flesh and of the mind, and were by nature the children of wrath, even as others," who are still so. "It is of the very first importance that this great truth, painful and even distressing as the contempla-

tion of it is, should be fully and unreservedly received. So long as men hesitate here, they will never appreciate the gospel of the grace of God. Man, considered as a candidate for acceptance and communion with God, is not only frail but fallen—not only partially corrupted, and therefore requiring assistance and reformation, but utterly ruined beyond the reach of any remedy short of a new creation: degraded in every faculty or power of his noble constitution, in his intellect, his affections, his will; having no ability whatever to see, know, love, or receive the things of God; quick and intelligent in the things of the earth; alive to worldly interests and connections, and arrangements, but to heavenly things dead; as utterly unable to turn to God, to repent truly, to believe the Gospel, or do anything really and spiritually good, as an Ethiopian is unable to change the colour of his skin, or a leopard his spots; or as a dead and decayed corpse is unable to burst open its own grave.

This is the reason why the most plain and conclusive demonstrations of Christian duty, urged with a pathetic eloquence that arrests every eye and fires every heart for the time being, and moves every feeling, are yet practically abortive. The man is incapable of receiving a permanent impression from them. He only receives an impulse quick at starting, but presently dying away. There is no abiding life in it. And so the power of the world returns, for in that is the abiding life in the man. And this is one cause why all the earnest appeals, which are heard from so many hundreds and thousands of Christian pulpits, take so little effect on the population. The people may be moved to tears under them for the time being, but they go away; and, before the Sabbath is ended, the world has gained its ascendancy over the heart, because the movement for religion has been a passing impulse; the movement for the world is an abiding life.

Now I conceive, my brethren, that it is impossible, with full and frank consciousness, to aid our Church either in a pastoral or pecuniary way, without being cordially willing that this truth should be set before the people in all its protruding plainness; for what do our true-hearted pastors teach? They teach that "original sin" does not stand merely "in the following of Adam." Our Church pronounces that a vain error of the Pelagians. But they teach that original sin "is the fault and corruption of the nature of every man, that is naturally engendered of the offspring of Adam;" and that in every man born into the world "it deserves God's wrath and damnation." They teach "that the condition of man after the fall of Adam is such that he cannot turn and prepare himself by his own natural strength, and good works, unto faith and calling upon God. Wherefore we have no power to do good works pleasant and acceptable to God, without the grace of God by Christ preventing us;" that is, going before us, beginning the work; for it is a creation, and the creator begins the creation,—the grace of God going before us, "that we may have a good will, and working with us when we have that good will." (Arts. ix. and x.)

Reverting, then, to the figure of a tree so frequently used in Scripture, we may say that all the branches that have sprung from the parent root are corrupt, and sentenced to be cut down. And it was among those branches, so corrupt and so sentenced, that God, who is rich in mercy, for the great love wherewith he loved us, "introduced a new branch—a branch of renown—a branch able to bear the stroke of that axe which would have felled the whole tree into the fire; a branch so near of kin to the old ones, that they can be grafted into it; and so vigorous in the power of a new nature, that it can effectually check, progressively expel, and eventually altogether overcome, the corruption that is in them.

This is Jesus Christ, "made of a woman, made under the law." He came among the ruined branches. He took part of one of them, "a rod from the stem of Jesse," made of the substance of a fallen woman. The work, the meritorious work, which forms the basis of this gracious procedure, is Christ's work. The work, in virtue of which it is a just thing in God to take up the broken branches, and new create them in Christ Jesus, is Christ's work. All that is legal in the great transaction of redemption, is finished by Jesus Christ. Every duty which man, as a creature, was called upon to perform, Christ performed it. Every penalty which man as a sinner was exposed to endure, Christ endured it. The transaction, as far as it is one of law, is with Christ alone. All the moral government of God, as the moral governor of the universe, required in this case, to uphold the interests of everlasting righteousness, to magnify that law, the moral law of the universe, was fully supplied by Jesus Christ. This he supplied as the head of a body, and the members of the body are "not under the law, but under grace." The legal principle is arrested in the head, and God is satisfied. The law is honoured. The law is magnified. The law is kept in the sight of all intelligent creatures; and God is well pleased. The members of Christ are thus freed from the law; that they may be restored to the law; freed from the law, as a covenant, a broken covenant, with all its curses, that they may be restored to the law as a rule, a pleasant rule, having in their new creation received the new principle of love, which is the fulfilling of the law.

Thus it is that sinful men are created anew in Christ Jesus. The power of God is exerted here, and in this respect this new creation is like to the creation of the angels. In every instance it is from God; by his immediate energy. It is not by propagation from father to son. It is not by education in the schools or the churches. It is not by spontaneous volition in the man himself. "It is not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." Whatever secondary causes may be employed—whatever instrumentally it may seem good to God to use—whatever efforts may be made by parents, and teachers, and pastors—whatever may be done by the ordinances and ministrations of the Church, and this includes a long and important list—still the turning-point, the actual passage from death unto life, is by the immediate personal agency of "the Author and giver of life" himself. "Friends may remove the stone, untie the grave-clothes, take away the napkin; but the body is dead because of sin, and the heart of the transaction is the response of life to the voice of the Son of God; who says, 'Lazarus come forth!'"

Yes, my brethren, nothing less than this can make a Christian; and the time is come upon us when nothing less than this will preserve men from infidelity. An hereditary faith that has never been examined—that will not bear examination, when the time comes to inquire into it—will stand no longer. You must have God in you, or you will fall and be amongst the many that have fallen and are now falling. The voice of power for this new creation is sent forth by the Word—the word of God. This is the instrumentality continually referred to as that by which God works—the "Sword of the Spirit." So St. Peter, when exhorting the brethren to good works, rests the weight of his appeal upon the fact that they had been "born again, not of corruptible seed, but of incorruptible, by the word of God, which liveth and abideth for ever." And to leave no doubt upon any mind as to what Word he intended, he adds, "And this is that word which by the gospel is preached unto you." The Apostle James also tells us that God of his own will hath begotten us by the word of truth, that we may be a kind of first fruits of his creatures. And the Lord himself, in explaining his marvellous discourse upon the sustenance of the spiritual life, says, "The words that I speak unto you, they are spirit and they are life."

To be continued.

LOVE, ESSENTIAL TO TRUE OBEDIENCE.

1. The affections of the soul move in view of certain objects, or in view of certain qualities believed to exist in those objects. The affections never move—in familiar words, the heart never loves—unless love be produced, by seeing, or by believing that we see, some lovely and excellent qualities in the object. When the soul believes those good qualities to be possessed by another, and especially, when they are exercised towards us, the affections, like a magnetised needle, tremble with life, and turn toward their object.

2. The affections are not subject to the will; neither our own will nor any other will can directly control them. I cannot will to love a being who does not appear to me lovely, and who does not exhibit the qualities adapted to move the affections; nor can I, by command, or by any other effort of will, cause another being to love me. The affections are not subject to command. You cannot force another to love, or respect, or even, from the heart, to obey. Such an attitude assumed to produce love would invariably produce disaffection rather than affection. No one (as a matter of fact) thinks the affections subject to the will, and, therefore, men never endeavour to obtain the affections of others solely by commanding, but by exhibiting such a character and conferring such favours as they know are adapted to move the heart. An effect could as easily exist without a cause as affection in the bosom of any human being, which was not produced by goodness or excellences seen, or believed to exist, in some other being.

3. The affections, although not governed by the will, do themselves greatly influence the will. All acts of will produced entirely by pure affection for another are disinterested. Cases of the affections influencing the will are common in the experience of every one. There is probably no one living who has not, at some period of his life, had affection for another, so that it gave more pleasure to please the object of his love than to please himself. Love for another always influences the will to act in such a way as will please the object loved. The individual loving acts in view of the desires of the loved object, and such acts are disinterested, not being done with any selfish end in view, but for the sake of another. So soon as the affections move towards an object, the will is proportionally influenced to please and benefit that object; or, if a superior being, to obey his will and secure his favour.

4. All happy obedience must arise from affection. Affectionate obedience blesses the spirit which yields it, if the conscience approve the object loved and obeyed; while, on the contrary, no happiness can be experienced from obedience to any being that we do not love. To obey eternally either God, or a parent, from no other than interested motives, would be sin. The devil might be obeyed for the same reasons. Love must, therefore, constitute an essential element in all proper obedience to God.—*Philosophy of Salvation.*

OBEDIENCE IN CHILDREN.

The doctrine of an eminent writer (of a generation now nearly gone), that a child should be reasoned into obedience, had, in its day, more of a misleading efficacy than might have been thought possible; and many a parent was induced to believe that a child should be taught to give its obedience, not because it was obedience, but because the thing ordered was reasonable; the little casuists and controversialists being expected to see the reason of things as readily in real life, as in the dialogues between "Tutor and Charles." The common sense of mankind has now made an end of this doctrine, and it is known now, as it was before the transit of that eminent person, that obedience—prompt, implicit, unreasoning, and almost unconscious—is the first thing to be taught to a child, and that he can have no peace for his soul without it. The notion of setting up the reason to be the pivot of humanity, from the cradle forwards, belongs to a generation of fallacies which have returned to the dust from which they came; but it included one error in theories of education which will be found to belong to many that are still extant; the error of assuming that the parent is to be perfect. Under the reasoning regimen, what was to happen when the parent's reasons were bad? And in like manner, with respect to many less unnatural systems which are recommended as if they were of universal applicability, the question may be asked: Will most parents be competent to give effect to them? And, bearing in mind the not inconsiderable number of mankind who labour under imperfections of the understanding, or other disqualifying defects, I believe we shall find that a few strong instincts, and a few plain rules, are all that can be appealed to for general guidance in the management of children. That first and foremost rule, of exacting

We state the facts in the case, of which every man is conscious, in his own experience, without regard to the theories of sects in religion or philosophy.

obedience, is so far from being subject to the condition of showing reasons, that I believe a parent with a strong will, although it be a perverse one, will train a child better than a parent of a reasonable mind, tainted by infirmity of purpose. For as "obedience is better than sacrifice, and to hearken than the fat of rams," so an authority which is absolute by virtue of its own inherent strength, is better than one which is shaken by a reference to ends and purposes, and by reasonable doubts as to whether they are the best and most useful. Nor will the parent's perversity, unless it be unkind or ill tempered, occasion the child half so much uneasiness in the one case, as the child will suffer from those perversities of its own which will spring up in the other. For habits of instant and mechanical obedience are those that give rest to the child, and spare its health and temper; whilst a recusant or dawdling obedience will keep it distracted in propensity, bringing a perpetual pressure on its nerves and consequently on its mental and bodily strength. To enforce this kind of obedience our most efficacious instrument is a clear and determinate manner; because, with children at least, this is the most significant expression of an authoritative will. But it is an instrument which those only can employ who are authoritative by temperament; for an assumed manner, or one which is not true to the temperament, will be of no avail. Those parents who are not gifted with this temperament and this manner, must needs, if they do their duty, have recourse to punishments; of which, in the case of most children, those are best which are sharp and soon over. And let not the parents think that by a just and necessary amount of punishment they run any risk of impairing the child's affections. The risk is far greater of impairing them by indulgence. A spoiled child never loves its mother; never at least with the same measure of love as if it were unspoilt. And there is in human nature an essential though somewhat mysterious connexion of love with fear, which, though chiefly recognised in the relations between man and God, is also discernible in the relations between man and man, and especially in those between parent and child. A spoiled child is never generous. And selfishness is induced in a child not only by too much indulgence, but even by too much attention. It will be most for a child's happiness and well-being, both present and to come, that he should feel himself, in respect to comforts and enjoyments, the most insignificant person in the house. In that case he will have his own resources, which will be more available to him than any which perpetual attention can minister; he will be subject to fewer discontents; and his affections will be more cultivated by the occasional tokens of kindness which a contented child will naturally receive in sufficient abundance, than they would be by continual endeavours to make him happy.—*Taylor's Notes on Eph.*

The child's obedience, to be genuine, must be founded on love—see the preceding article—and the parent's strictness, or even severity in punishing, is not inconsistent with love, consequently will not necessarily impair the child's affections; whereas weak indulgence is very frequently only the effect of a parent's love of ease, or selfishness of some other kind, and therefore is much more likely to destroy affection in the child towards his parent than severity.

SLAVERY.

Judged by a Member of the United States Congress, [Mr. Palfrey of Massachusetts, January 26, 1848.]

Liberty of speech and liberty of the press, what are they worth in nearly half of the States of this Union, if one would exercise them in relation to the great moral, social, and political question of the time? Or that subject, within those borders, who does not know that a man is not to speak or print his mind, except in peril of life and limb? Nor does personal liberty, in certain circumstances, fare better. By the Constitution of Massachusetts, established in 1780, people of colour are citizens of that commonwealth as much as whites. And by the Federal Constitution which went into operation in 1789, all "citizens of each State are entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States." By the Constitution of Massachusetts, I say, freedom is universal within her limits, and citizenship has nothing to do with colour. There was never an act of emancipation in that commonwealth. Emancipation took place by force of the organic law. Three years after its adoption, a coloured man prosecuted a white for assault and battery. The fact was admitted, but justified on the ground that the black was a slave, and the assault was the lawful chastisement of the master. The court held, that under a clause of the Bill of Rights declaring that "all men are born free and equal, and have certain natural, essential, and inalienable rights, among which may be reckoned the right of enjoying and defending their lives and liberties," (language almost copied from that written by a Virginian pen in the Declaration of Independence,) no such relations as those of master and slave could subsist in Massachusetts. The master was convicted and fined, and slavery took its last leave of her jurisdiction.

The coloured citizen of Massachusetts goes on his lawful occasions to a Southern State, with just as good a constitutional right to tread its soil in security and at will, as the heir of its own longest and proudest lineage. But not only is he forbidden by a pseudo-legislation of the place to land there in freedom, he is not permitted even to remain in freedom on board the ship that has conveyed him. He is forced on shore to a prison; and when he is discharged and departs, it is on the payment of a ransom, called the expense of his detention. If he comes the second time, he is scourged. If a third, he is sold into perpetual slavery. So decrees the so-called law. Massachusetts was unsoberly to have her unoffending citizens treated thus. She remonstrated, but to no purpose, except to draw down fresh insult. She could not, nor did she desire, to escape the responsibility of adopting all means in her power for their protection. She sent one of her most respected citizens, a man of admirable wisdom, discretion, dignity, and purity of character, simply to try the question of the validity of those provisions which South Carolina persisted in affirming to be law, though one of her own eminent sons, who had had cognizance of it on the supreme tribunal of the nation, had said—"On the

constitutionality of the law, it is not too much to say, that it will not bear argument."

A new political aspect of the Slave Question was now disclosed. The Slave Question had closed the doors of the Federal Courts, to which it belonged to extend the security the Federal Constitution had assured. The Massachusetts lawyer could not reach the bench before which he would have pleaded for the liberty and rights of Massachusetts freemen. Nor only so;—the Slave Question had yet further aspects for himself. He was expelled, and sent home with indignity if it were possible for indignity to reach such a man. And laws, so called, were forthwith enacted, making it highly penal henceforward to seek legal redress in that region, under such circumstances, for the extremest outrages offered to a New England Freeman.

Mr. Chairman, we have no present remedy. We cannot raise a regiment, nor fit out a ship, for the maintenance of the rights of those to whom the State owes protection, as much as they owe allegiance to the State. We are disarmed by those compromises of the Constitution, which Massachusetts respects. I shudder while I refer to such expedients; but in other times they would have been resorted to. It may be well hereafter, that these dismal transactions are not merely to be deplored. It is such extravagances that attract attention, arouse indignance, and excite to action. It is a method of Providence, to provide for the ultimate overthrow of great evils, by the practical development of their enormity. The excess of an abuse conducts it to its fate. I said to Mr. Hoar, when I welcomed him back, that I could not wholly regret the annoyances he had endured, for they seemed to belong to that blackest darkness that just precedes the day. I believe it was so; and that while the pen of History was recording that shameful chapter, the pen of Destiny was writing the certain and not distant downfall of the oppressive and insolent institution.

THE KROOMEN, NATIVE TRIBE IN WESTERN AFRICA.

Kroomen, and Fishmen, who generally go by the former appellation, are natives of Cape Palmas and the adjoining coast, having distinct dialects exceedingly harsh and disagreeable. They are employed as supernumeraries on board men-of-war prize-slavers, and on boating expeditions, in loading teak-wood ships and palm oil vessels, and are likewise sought for by coasters and other trading vessels, from their acquaintance with the prevailing trade and customs of the people on the coast. At Sierra Leone they are engaged variously, as ostlers, servants, and cooks; and, although awkward in the discharge of the duties of a particular station, they are at least willing and anxious to give satisfaction. A knowledge of the mechanical trades commonly practised in the colony might be supposed invaluable to the Krooman, but seemingly he prefers the meanest drudgery, and will even serve the better class of liberated Africans as a hewer of wood and drawer of water. The ordinary wages are from \$3 to \$4 per month, headmen \$5, paid in merchandise. Yet, as many have to be hired, the expense of feeding, superadded to what they pilfer, renders their services burdensome.

Individual Kroomen may be selected, in point of symmetry, as forming some of the most perfect specimens of the human race, remarkable for their well-knit, muscular bodies, rather than for exceeding the average standard. Their general character discloses a kindly disposition and an equal temperament, but when dissatisfied they become disorderly and turbulent, and will desert a ship or factory in a body, perhaps in the night, regardless of consequences. Inevitable thieves, when serious burglaries occur, the haunts of the Kroomen are rooted out, and the quality and variety of articles exposed on those occasions puzzle one to imagine by what species of ingenuity they could have contrived to gather so heterogeneous a mass. As if altogether devoid of perception of right and wrong, a Krooman in extenuation will expostulate upon the hardship of being rigorously dealt with for a venial offence. He was only "helping himself," and will not fail to remind you that white men do not scruple sometimes to sail away with a ship, or some other irregularity of our countrymen, whereof he may either have heard or been an eye-witness.

The headmen bring up batches of young fellows whom in terms of agreement they are bound to initiate into what they call white men's fashion, and in return for this somewhat troublesome office the chief enjoys certain privileges, amongst others that of receiving the boy's wages for a limited term. Their stay in the colony is regulated a good deal by circumstances, much depending upon their success and a vessel offering whereby a passage can be secured; but the average duration I believe to extend over a period of five years.

Most of the European settlements are visited by coasters, which furnish opportunities of conveyance for Kroomen to perform the voyage from their native settlements; but in default of these, they resort to their canoes (some 35 feet long by about 24 inches in width), they will paddle many hundred miles, relying upon the uncertain hospitality of strangers, gratuitous, or in exchange for the fish which they may happen to take by the way. The voyage to Sierra Leone occupies about three weeks, and the canoes are repeatedly upset or lost on the passage; but injured from infancy to fatigues, the return of these accidents, attended with loss of life, does not deter others from following. Often swamped in boarding a ship, the men will buffet the sea with one hand, and surge the canoes backwards and forwards with the other, to baffle out the water, and leap in again with the agility of flying-fish. The heavy rollers, so formidable to ships at anchor on some parts of the coast, are met by these tiny vessels with an appearance of impunity; the swell comes in a moving mountain, the little canoe, Nautilus like, borne on its crest to be washed high and dry, and the men, shaking themselves, skip out and haul the vessel still further on the beach.

To avoid the chilling effects of a heavy shower the Fishmen take to the water; or, will bound from off the deck of a ship, without concern for the sharks, possibly alongside. A drove of wild-birds crossing a river, or the attack of an alligator affords an exciting kind of pastime to those who engage in it, and Kroomen, while relishing the one, will also

eat the other with much gusto, for the curious reason which they give, that alligators sometimes eat them. The hours of relaxation are diversified by dancing, and singing in a sitting posture. On gala days, they feast each other in the English style, but the usual incidents of a colonial entertainment, metamorphosed for the nonce by cast-off uniforms into naval officers. As Anglo-Africans, they adopt absurdly-ridiculous names—such as Pea-soup, Tom Toby, Little Boy, Chaw Tobacco, Salt Water, Jack Boo &c.—names rather perplexing to a new comer, but the Kroomen respond with so much alacrity and good humour as to begot a sort of rivalry, perhaps, between "Bottle Beer" and "Red Pepper," and a stranger soon grows reconciled to these oddities. A checkered kill forms the only habitment, a chief wearing in addition a scarf thrown over the shoulder, a formidable two edged poignard, leopard's teeth, an ivory ring on the wrist, besides garnished with a profusion of ornaments. Either tribe may readily be recognised by the distinguishing stripe down the forehead and nose, a triangular mark or arrow behind each eye, effected by incisions and rubbing the part with gunpowder. From early association or habit, the migratory Kroomen almost invariably fix their habitations nigh to the beach, whereon they wrestle, fish, build and equip canoes, the beach serving likewise as a place of interment. In the neighbourhood of swamp or marsh the huts are occasionally perched upon lofty poles, and with the aid of cross-bars the Kroomen mount at night, hermetically closing the orifice by which they enter, and with a fire underneath they not only manage to suffocate the mosquitoes, but almost to stifle themselves. A swarm of bees taking possession is considered a favourable omen, and to get rid of a troublesome visitor without committing a breach of propriety, the Kroomen manage by disturbing the hive to cause the bees to sally forth upon the obnoxious party, who speedily withdraws.

To the end of being satisfied of their probable good fortune and safety, before setting out the Kroomen invoke the oracle to learn the decrees of fate; and, however equivocal the answers and certain the casualties to those who would adventure, the majority are, notwithstanding, very successful. And when about to return after a prolonged exile, the canoes are made over or sold, and they embark on board of coasters, paying, and able to pay, \$3 per head as passage money, carrying with them an immense amount of every kind of merchandise—the decks crowded to an extent that these vessels have sometimes been detained for English slaves by French cruisers.—From a Correspondent of the London Times, slightly curtailed and a few words altered.

[It is remarkable that the tribes above described have never allowed the slave-trade in their country, though they have no objection to hire themselves out for work on board of slave-vessels; and their personal freedom has almost uniformly been respected by slave-traders, though cases have been mentioned of Kroomen having been carried off by the treachery of Captains of slaves. They have been heard to boast, and justly: KROOMAN NEVER SELL HIM BROTHER.]

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1848.

We are once more called upon to offer our prayers to God for His gracious guidance to the Legislature of this Province which met last week, and which will have to deal with more than one question of uncommon interest and close bearing upon the prosperity of the country. The result of the recent elections, leading to the expectation of a speedy change in the persons of the official advisers to Her Majesty's Representative creates some solicitude that the influence of the popular branch of the Legislature may be so exercised as to place in the highest posts of political power those who will remember the account which they will have to render to God, and, subordinately to that only, the answer which may be required of them by man. It is a matter of little consequence to us who the persons are that possess authority, so that they be engaged in laying "the best and surest foundations" upon which "peace and happiness, truth and justice, religion and piety may be established among us for all generations."

An account of the opening of the Provincial Parliament will be found in another column. The speech of His Excellency the Governor General is a document neatly and tersely written, and, in point of style, contrasts favourably with such compositions in general. The matter of the speech is important in the promise which it affords of some speedy reform in the system of Emigration, in the intention which it announces of grappling with the vexed question of the University of King's College, and in the improvement which it suggests in the mode of Assessment and administration of Justice—all subjects of grave interest, and worthy the prominence given them in Lord Elgin's speech.

We are thankful to His Excellency for having acknowledged; with a becoming solemnity, that to God "the powers that be" are responsible for the execution of the trust committed to them; and on Him dependent for ability to execute the trust. It is something when mention is made of Divine "Providence"—but it is a cheering token for good when our earthly rulers are not ashamed to address the Ruler of all, in plainness of speech, as "GOD." And well may Governors and Legislators look up to Him for help that, amidst the strife of conflicting opinions and interests, a sense of the duty of seeking for what is right may not forsake them, a feeling of their dependence upon direction from on high may be their guide to discern the right, and a genuine love of it prompt them to carry the right into effect without by-ends from fear or favour.

TOLERATION EDICT BY A CHINESE MAGISTRATE.—A Le-acting district magistrate of Pwan-yü, publishes this distinct proclamation:—

"Whereas an American, named Roberts, having erected and established a Christian or Sabbath-day meeting-house in Tung-shih-keo-street (near the execution ground) for the purpose of explaining the Scriptures and reforming the wicked. It appears that some time ago a number of the rabble endeavoured by force to obtain money from him; but their demand not being complied with, they immediately made a great disturbance, smashing all the doors, windows, chairs, and tables, and carrying off all his clothes and effects.

"I, the magistrate, have already inquired into the matter, and have apprehended Le-a-shang and eleven others, who will severally be prosecuted, as is on record.

"Now I have examined this Roberts, and find he is still, as formerly, residing in the hall or Christian meeting-house; and as I really apprehend that lawless vagabonds will assemble under pretence of hearing the Scriptures read, and excite a disturbance, it is proper to issue this prohibitory declaration.

"I publish this that the men of all nations may know that this Roberts (Lo-shaontsewen), who resides in the Christian meeting-house, explains the Scriptures, and exhorts to good actions.

"You who desire to hear the Scriptures explained may go there quietly for that purpose, but those who do not wish to hear, must not, in parties of three or five, under false pretences, go and create disturbances.

"If any, therefore, dare to oppose, so soon as the matter is investigated, such persons will certainly be apprehended, and severe punishment will follow. Not the slightest mercy will be shown; let each, therefore, implicitly obey. Do not oppose a special edict.

Tankwang, 27th year, 9th moon, 30th day, 7th November, 1847.

GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The following melancholy account of the state of things in that numerous body which assumes the above respectable appellation is given by Dr. Marriott, an English gentleman who has resided many years in Switzerland and is so conversant with the German language as to qualify him better for the inquiry he entered upon than those visitors from England who had to depend upon interpreted communication for the information they had to collect. Dr. Marriott made a tour of inquiry at the instance of the Committee of the London Religious Tract Society who thought it desirable "that a friend in whom they could place confidence should visit those parts of Germany in which the movement was advancing, and, from personal observation, report to them the persons with whom the Society's publications might be safely placed, for efficient circulation." He writes thus, in reviewing his tour:

"The great extent of the movement is not to be denied, but it is nevertheless not so considerable as many newspapers and publications would endeavour to make it appear. The movement is no longer strictly a Roman Catholic one, although it was undoubtedly so at the commencement, for in most parts the so-called 'Friends of Light,' exercise the greatest influence. The movement commenced in Silesia, and has extended itself much more in this province than in any other part of Germany. The greater number, however, of members of the German Catholic church in this part, were formerly Protestants, and this will be less surprise you when I inform you that nearly three-fourths, of their priests, were formerly Protestant ministers, who, I fear, deny not only every fundamental truth of Protestantism, but also of Christianity. If such be the state of Silesia, the cradle of the so-called 'German Reformation,' you can easily think what fruit it must bring forth in other parts.

"It is rather difficult to state the exact proportion of former Protestant ministers, to former Roman Catholic priests in all parts of Germany, but it is an undisputed fact, that the former are at present in numbers greater than the latter. Moreover, for some time back, few Roman Catholic priests have joined the movement, whereas many so-called Protestant ministers have.

"When the German Catholic communities do not consist chiefly of persons formerly Protestants; they are found to be composed chiefly of persons of mixed marriages.

"Many persons in England consider that Popery in Germany has suffered a severe blow by the movement. I regret to say, that I do not coincide in this opinion, for some of its most immoral priests have left which is no great loss to it; and, among the people, chiefly those of mixed marriages, who are only nominally Roman Catholics. But although Popery has not been greatly injured, yet the Protestant church in Germany has been a great gainer by the movement, for already many of its unfaithful ministers have thrown off their hypocritical reserve, and declared themselves no longer members of it, and it is to be hoped that hundreds will follow them. Time will show more clearly than even it does now, that the influence of the movement on Protestantism is much greater than it is on Popery."

It is consoling to be able to add some satisfactory information respecting another portion of the work which has for some time been going on, agitating the body of Roman Catholics in Germany; the same Report gives the following extract from a letter by Dr. Craig, with one from another source, having reference to those congregations which have adopted the designation of APOSTOLICAL, in contradistinction from those connected with John Ronge:

"We have received the most gratifying intelligence of the good accomplished by the tracts of Gossner and others, fitted for the Roman Catholics and others, in their present excited state, and printed at the expense of your Society." Another correspondent writes:—"It will be very satisfactory to your Committee to be informed that all the apostolical flocks, excepting that of Schneidmühl, are rapidly increasing. Dr. Jettmar, in Berlin, is receiving constant accessions from the ranks both of the Romanists and German Catholics. We have reason to believe the work to be of the Lord, and feel, therefore, the cheering assurance that his blessing will continue to rest upon it." He adds—"Dr. Jettmar and his committee have determined to print 3,000 copies of each of the four tracts which have been suggested to you."

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—We have lately received the ninth Annual Report of this Society, in the shape of the first number, seventh volume, of the *Missionary Record*, a publication designed to circulate intelligence respecting the efforts making, under the auspices of the above Society, for the spiritual good of the French Canadian Roman Catholics. The Society disavows all denominational character, its officers and Committee being composed of members of various religious bodies; its agents, chiefly natives of France or of French Switzerland, three of whom have been set apart for the ministry, the rest are Colporteurs. It occupies eight stations, and the itinerating labours of its agents extend to the surrounding regions.

The review of the Society's operations, given in the Report, is presented under the head of 1st, Educational Efforts, 2nd, Evangelization, or the preaching of the Gospel, and 3rd, The Colportage, or circulation of the Scriptures &c. A large expenditure has been unavoidably incurred in the establishment of Institutes for Boys and Girls at Pointe aux Trembles, where about sixty boys—fifty-two of them French Canadians—and a smaller number of girls, for whom there is but very insufficient accommodation, are under scriptural instruction. The operations of the Society are considerably impeded, in this department, by the want of funds; and it is stated that £400 are required to effect the improvements immediately in view. The income of last year has been £1389. 0. 10. and the expenditure £1495. 17. 5., leaving a balance against the Society of £106. 16. 7.

While taking this notice of the work carrying on by an agency which is not in connection with our Church, we are led once more to express our regret that no special effort for the benefit of the French speaking population, blinded by the errors of the Church of Rome, is as yet engaged in by our Church. We are aware, however, of some quiet labours in that direction by Clergymen in this Diocese, not without such encouragement as to justify the time and exertion devoted to them. And if they had to labour even with less encouragement, they might be stirred up to this work by the following indications of the mind of our Church on ministerial duty in respect of this branch of service. A friend cut the two selections for us out of an English periodical, some time ago, to whom we are obliged for his attention.

"The 11th English Canon enjoins, that 'every Parson, Vicar, or Curate, shall carefully inform themselves every year, how many Popish recusants, men, women and children, above the age of thirteen years; and how many being Popishly given, are inhabitants in any of their several parishes; and shall set down their true names in writing, and present them to their Bishops, once a year, under pain of suspension.'

"The 40th Irish Canon enacts, that 'every Minister, having any Popish recusant, or recusants in his parish, shall labour diligently with them, from time to time, thereby to reclaim them from their errors, and that every Bishop shall use his best endeavours by instruction, persuasion, and all good means he can devise to reclaim both them, and all others within his diocese who are Popishly given.'

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

PAYMENTS made to the Treasurer at Quebec, on account of the Incorporated Church Society, in the month of February, 1848.

Feb'y. 17 Lawrence, Lt. Colonel, Rifle Brigade, Donation.....	£2 10 0
18 Brown, E. H., Donation.....	0 10 0
" Wood, W. F., Annual Subscription to 1 July, '48.....	1 5 0
" Lemestrier, Mrs. H., Ditto.....	1 5 0
20 Woodbury, Mrs., ditto.....	1 5 0
" Von Exter, J., ditto '48.....	1 5 0
26 Bolton, J., ditto '48.....	1 5 0
	£9 5 0

FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY.

Feb'y. 3 Collections per Rev. W. King, viz:	
St. Giles.....	£0 12 6
St. Mary's.....	0 8 2
St. Joseph's.....	0 7 6
Broughton.....	1 5 0
St. Sylvester's.....	0 16 8
St. Patrick's.....	0 5 6
Kennebec road.....	2 0 0
St. Nicolas.....	0 7 6
Amount received.....	6 6 0
16 Ditto per Rev. W. Arnold:	
Gaspé Basin.....	1 10 4
Sandy Beach.....	0 8 3
	1 18 7
18 Ditto per Rev. Geo. Milne:	
Paspébiac.....	0 18 6
New Carlisle.....	1 7 10
Hope Town.....	1 18 6
Port Daniel.....	2 6 2
	6 11 1
23 Scott, H. S., Donation.....	2 10 0
26 Collection at St. Catherine's, Rev. E. C. Parkin.....	0 2 6
	£17 7 2

T. TRIGGE, Treasurer, Incorporated Church Society.

SERMONS will be preached next Sunday morning in aid of the fund for the general designs of the INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY, in the different places of worship connected with the Church of England in this parish.

PARISH OF MONTREAL Lent Lectures.—The following Clergymen have undertaken to preach in CHRIST'S Church, MONTREAL, on the Wednesdays and Fridays during Lent, 1848:—
 Ash Wednesday, 8th March, .. Rev. DR. BETHUNE.
 Friday, 10th, .. Rev. R. LONSDALL.
 Wednesday, 15th, .. Rev. DR. FALLOON.
 Friday, 17th, .. Rev. F. BROOKE.
 Wednesday, 22d, .. Rev. W. BOND.
 Friday, 24th, .. Rev. D. ROBERTSON.
 Wednesday, 29th, .. Rev. E. J. ROGERS.
 Friday, 31st, .. Rev. JAMES RAMSAY.
 Wednesday, 5th April, .. Rev. W. T. LEACH.
 Friday, 7th, .. Rev. DR. FALLOON.
 Wednesday, 12th, .. Rev. MR. IRWIN.
 Friday, 14th, .. Rev. JOS. ABBOTT.
 Wednesday, 19th, .. Rev. D. ROBERTSON.
 Friday, 21st, .. Rev. W. A. ADAMSON.
 Easter Sunday, 23d, .. Rev. DR. BETHUNE.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CEMETERY.—A numerous meeting of members of the Church of England in this City, was held in the National School House, on Monday the 28th February—to consider the expediency of acquiring a Cemetery for the use of that Church.

His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal was called to the Chair, and Mr. Eckart requested to act as Secretary.

His Lordship having addressed the meeting—It was moved by the Hon. Wm. Walker, seconded by Mr. Barstall, and resolved unanimously, 1st. That in the opinion of this Meeting it is highly desirable that a new Cemetery or Burial Ground should be acquired for the use of Members of the Church of England in this parish.

Moved by Mr. H. Jessopp, seconded by Mr. Wm. Brown, and resolved unanimously, 2d. That a certain reservation for the interment of the poor is highly desirable, and that care must be taken, in any project, that proper provision be made for this purpose.

Moved by Mr. J. B. Forsyth, seconded by Mr. George Hall, and resolved unanimously,

3d. That a Committee be named to negotiate the purchase of a piece of ground at a convenient distance from the City; to be purchased by a Joint Stock Company, with the understanding that the same shall be consecrated and used exclusively for the ministrations of the Church of England.

Moved by Mr. J. MacLaren, seconded by Mr. A. J. Maxham, and resolved unanimously,

4th. That the Movers and Seconders of the resolutions now passed be the Committee, with power to add to their number, and that they be requested to adopt the plan named in the third resolution.

The business of the meeting being concluded, and the Hon. W. Walker called to the Chair, it was moved by Mr. Noah Freer, seconded by the Hon. J. M. Frazier,

That the thanks of the meeting be given to his Lordship for his explanatory address.

At noon to-day, 221 shares, out of 400, had been taken up.—Mercury.

THE COGSWELL SCHOLARSHIP.—We inserted, in our number for December 30, the account of a public Meeting held at Halifax, at which a Prospectus was adopted for the foundation of a scholarship in memory of the valued Clergyman lately deceased whose name it is to bear. The Circular issued by the Trustees, embodying both the Prospectus adopted at that occasion and also the By-laws adopted by the Trustees, having been addressed to us with a request for publication, we gladly insert the two in connection with an expression of our best wishes for ample encouragement to the undertaking.

PROSPECTUS.
 1st.—It is proposed by the friends of the late William Cogswell that a Divinity Scholarship be founded and endowed in the University of King's College, Windsor, as a tribute of their affectionate remembrance and admiration of his piety, zeal, principles, and talents, to be called the William Cogswell Scholarship.

2nd.—The object of this Scholarship is to perpetuate to future generations the name of one dear in the memory of all classes in this community; who after the faithful discharge of a laborious Ministry as Curate of St. Paul's Church in this City for fourteen years, was, at the early age of 37 years, called home to the enjoyment of his everlasting rest. Also, to assist in the education of pious and talented young men for the ministry of the Established Church of England and Ireland in this Diocese.

3rd.—The conditions under which the Scholarship shall be conferred are as follows, viz: The successful candidate must have attained the full age of nineteen years, and bring satisfactory testimonials of his moral conduct and religious principles for the preceding last three years.—He must be a Communicant of the Church, and prepared to enter College; he must be distinguished for talent and literary attainments, and above all for piety and fervent belief in the fundamental doctrines of the Gospel, be sincere in his attachment to the doctrines and principles of the Church as expressed in her authorized Formularies, viz: her Articles, Homilies, and Liturgy, and be prepared to sign the same ex Animo, in their plain, literal, and grammatical sense.

4th.—The sum of £500 be raised by subscription, and held by the Associate Alumni in their Corporate capacity, the interest to be paid half-yearly to the successful candidate upon the order of the Trustees, to be hereafter appointed.

5th.—The Trustees or the majority of the same shall decide upon the merit of the Candidates, have power to examine themselves, or appoint Examiners in Divinity and the classics. The Trustees must be Communicants of the Church, and hold her principles and doctrines as expressed in her authorized Formularies, viz: her Articles, Homilies, and Liturgy.—Upon a death vacancy the Trustees, or a majority of the same, shall immediately appoint a Successor. The scholarship shall be held and enjoyed for four years, and should the person holding it, forfeit it by improper conduct, or any avowed change of sentiment, the Trustees shall have power to deprive him of the benefit of the Scholarship.

6th.—In the event of the College not continuing in connexion with the Church of England, the Trustees shall have power to appropriate the Annual Interest for the benefit of the Church of England and Ireland in this Province.

Lastly.—It is distinctly to be understood that the object of this Scholarship is, the glory of God, the advancement of Christ's Spiritual Kingdom and Church on earth, and especially in this Diocese, through the Ministry of the Word and Sacraments, by Faith in the atoning sacrifice and all prevailing merits of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

The following gentlemen were appointed Trustees at the General Meeting held in the national School, under the 4th section of the Prospectus:

THE REV. DR. TWINING.

R. F. UNIACK.

THOMAS LEAVER,

HON. HENRY H. COGSWELL,

CAPTAIN HILL,

JOHN RITCHIE, Esq.

HENRY PRIOR, Esq.

P. C. HILL, Esq., Secretary.

Resolved.—That the above gentlemen be a Committee to carry out the object of this Meeting, fill up the Trust in the event of any declining to do, and do every thing necessary to complete and perfect the endowment of a Divinity Scholarship at King's College, Windsor.

The following Bye-Laws, for the Government of the William Cogswell Scholarship, have been agreed to and adopted by the Trustees.

BYE-LAWS

For the Government of the Trustees of the William Cogswell Scholarship.

In assuming this solemn and important trust, in order to carry out the object contemplated in the Prospectus, we adopt the following Bye-Laws and Regulations, and pledge ourselves in the name and in the presence of Almighty God, and our adorable Saviour before whom we must one day give an account, that we will use our endeavours faithfully to discharge the Trust, and perpetuate the intention of the Prospectus.

souls saved by the labours of Ministers educated under this Trust.

3rd.—We will carefully examine, or cause to be examined, the candidates, and judge as before God, how far the person to be named is eligible according to the terms of the Prospectus agreed on at a Public Meeting held for the purpose, and possesses such qualifications as may, under the Divine Blessing, render him a faithful and laborious Minister of God's Word.

4th.—Whenever the Scholarship is vacant, care shall be taken that all anxious to compete for it shall have due notice, and when awarded, it shall be notified to the Public. The amount of the Scholarship shall be paid half-yearly to the successful Candidate by an order on the Treasurer of the Associate Alumni, signed by the Chairman of this Trust.

5th.—No addition or alteration to be made to these Bye-Laws, except previous notice shall be given to each Trustee, and the alteration approved and authorized by the majority. And every meeting of the Trustees for business, shall be opened with prayer for the guidance and blessing of the Almighty; and the proceedings of each meeting recorded in the Minute Book, and signed by the Chairman.

(Signed) THOMAS TWINING, D. D., Chairman.

N. B.—Subscriptions towards the endowment of the Scholarship will be received by any of the Trustees.

FREDERICTON.—THE NORMAL SCHOOL was formally opened at Fredericton on Thursday last, in the new building which has been erected for the purpose. An address was delivered by Mr. D'Avray, the gentleman who recently arrived from England to conduct the Establishment, which was listened to with great attention. Among those present were His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, His Lordship the Bishop, and many Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and of the Assembly.—Courier.

UNIVERSITY OF KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.—The vacancy in the office of President to this institution having been lately filled up by the appointment of the Rev. Dr. McCaul, the Commencement which had for some time deferred took place on the 11th ulto. Four students of the University were admitted to the degree of B. C. L., and five to that of B. A.

At the close of the proceedings connected with the Commencement, the Graduates and Under Graduates repaired to the residence of the Lord Bishop on the occasion of his retiring from the office of President, to which the Bishop returned a suitable answer. Addresses also were presented to His Lordship by the Principal and Masters of Upper Canada College, on the following day, and by the Members of Convocation of King's College on the 16th ultimo, and were acknowledged by suitable replies.

NATIONAL SCHOOLS.—The Committee superintending this institution are advertising for a Teacher for the Female Department. Applications to be made by letter addressed to the School Committee, at the National School House.

TEMPERANCE.—A Second Meeting of the Quebec Total Abstinence Society took place at St. Roch's on the 17th of last month; it was held as before in the capacious tiggling loft belonging to JOHN MUNN, Esq.

As on the former occasion, a large assemblage of persons were present, many of whom were French Canadians. The usual number of speakers addressed the audience in support of the several resolutions proposed. Amongst the speeches delivered at this meeting was one in French, intended to meet the wishes and for the benefit of those present who spoke that language.

Mr. MUNN favoured the society with his presence on this occasion as well as the last; at the close of the regular business of the evening, a vote of thanks to that gentleman expressive of their sentiments for the obligation conferred in affording them a second time the use of his premises, was unanimously passed by the meeting.

The following are the resolutions adopted: No. 1.—That it is truly deplorable to observe the utter apathy and indifference with which a large portion of the community look on and see the wide spread ravages which this evil is producing around us, and that it is unbefitting the character either of the patriot or the Christian to remain an unconcerned spectator while a desolating scourge like that of Intemperance is threatening to unbinge and disorganize the very frame work of society.

No. 2.—That the drinking usages of society, sanctioned and countenanced by persons occupying prominent stations in the Church and in the world, present a most formidable barrier to the more general diffusion of Total Abstinence principles; and until such practices cease to be approved of and indulged in by all classes in the community, the evils of intemperance will continue to abound on every side.

No. 3.—That the prevailing idea of the beneficial effects of alcoholic liquors upon the system cannot be too soon exploded, and it is cordially to be desired that more general enquiry on this point should take place in order that people may be convinced by the conclusive evidence which exists on the subject, that nothing is more delusive than the belief that any real benefit is derived from the practice of habitually using intoxicating drinks.

ENGLISH MAIL, via Halifax.—Our readers will please to take notice that the Mail for England will be closed to-morrow—see the notice in our advertising columns.

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

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Messrs. G. A. Sargison, No. 188 to 199; Josh. Donize, No. 188 to 218; Jas. Deltale, No. 188 to 213; P. MacQuilkin, No. 156 to 208; Rev. I. P. White, No. 105 to 156; Rev. Wm. Thompson, No. 209 to 260; Hon. R. Jones, No. 105 to 156.

TO CORRESPONDENTS: Received W. J.: 10s. will pay;—G. A. S.; W. C. E.

Local and Political Intelligence.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint James Hosken, Esq., Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; late commander of the unfortunate Great Britain; to be Master-Attendant and Portmaster for the island of Labuan.

EMANCIPATION IN THE SWEDISH WEST INDIES.—We learn, by a letter from Stockholm, of the 11th, that on the 8th of October last, the slaves in the Swedish island of St. Bartholomew, in the West Indies, were declared free and emancipated, and a proclamation was made, in the name of the King, that slavery had entirely ceased, and would never be re-established. On the 10th the emancipated negroes offered up a solemn Te Deum in all the churches, and the following day they forwarded addresses to the Governor, praying him to express their gratitude to the King and the States of the kingdom. The addresses from the towns were drawn up in English, those from the rural districts in French.—Caligani's Messenger.

Mexico.—Peace Rumours are strengthening. "No body any longer denies that the substance of a treaty has been received by the President from Gen. Scott, and that it has been the subject of prolonged and animated consideration in the cabinet. We understand that the President and a majority of his constitutional advisers have decided to submit it to the Senate, and that it may be expected to go in to-morrow, unless Mr. Adams' illness should in the meantime have a fatal termination."—N. Y. Tribune.

The illness of the celebrated statesman and former President of the United States, John Quincy Adams, above referred to, terminated fatally on Wednesday the 23rd ultimo.

The treaty of peace is supposed to have for its basis the Rio Grande as boundary, cession of New Mexico and California, and occupation of Mexico by 12,000 Americans, until certain provisions of the treaty shall be complied with.

SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA, a port at the entrance of the river San Juan which connects Lake Nicaragua with the Caribbean Sea, lately occupied by the functionaries of the republic of Central America, is claimed as belonging to the King of the Mosquito Indians, a young sovereign enjoying the guidance and protection of the British government. On the 1st ultimo, the steamer Vixen entered that port, having on board the British Consul General, Mr. P. Walker, as agent for the Mosquito King, together with that Sovereign himself, and an armed force, by means of which, apparently without any resistance being offered, the place was taken possession of on behalf of the King, whose flag was hoisted in the place of that of Central America. When the steamer had left the port, leaving two officers and four men in charge, a force came from Grenada which hauled down the Mosquito colours and hoisted those of Central America again; then returned up river, having taken the officers and men in charge prisoners and sent them up the river. The Vixen returning on the 16th, her Commander learned what had taken place, upon which he sailed for the island of Jamaica to bring troops. All this is reported under the authority of the Captain of a merchant vessel which has arrived at New York from San Juan.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.—We learn from a source which admits of no question, that at the time of the Ibernia's sailing, the basis of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States had been agreed upon, which would place the Post Office arrangements between the two countries on terms of perfect reciprocity.—N. Y. Courier & Inquirer.

LAKE NAVIGATION.—The steamer United States arrived at Cleveland, and sailed again for Detroit on 9th February—a most unusual occurrence.—She encountered so much ice, however, as to be obliged to return to Cleveland.

ROUTES TO THE PACIFIC AND TO OREGON.—One Robert Mills, an Engineer and Architect, at Washington, has submitted to Congress his plan for a new route to the Pacific, and for the transportation of despatches to Astoria, in the Oregon Territory, in fifteen days, by the route of the Rio Grande. Mr. Sevier, in presenting the plan to the Senate, said he had examined it carefully—that it was replete with valuable suggestions.

THE OHIO RAILWAY.—Mr. Whitney, at the last session, was at Columbus, Ohio. Resolutions, in favor of this great railway plan, passed the House unanimously, and the Senate also probably unanimously—a result the more remarkable because in defiance of Gov. Bibb's special message. He was about to proceed to Kentucky.

The Chinese Junk Ke-yang, after having been for some time an attractive exhibition in the ports of the United States, has sailed for England.

THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.—Among the despatches laid upon the table of the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia, were several relating to the Post Office Department, and the alterations proposed to be made in the management thereof.

The principal document is the despatch of the Post Master General to the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

He speaks of the anxiety which is so generally felt throughout the North American Colonies for a reduction of the present rates of internal postage, and says, "I do not think it advisable longer to withhold the measures so strongly urged by the several Legislatures, especially as the colonists express a disposition to make up the deficiency of the Post Office Revenue from the general taxation of the Provinces."

This despatch is closed by the suggestion that "the North American Post Offices should be administered on the following principles and that no bills of the Provincial Legislature, which are not conformable with them, should secure the assent of the Imperial Government.

"First.—That no transit postage shall be chargeable on letters forwarded between any of the North American Provinces, for the cost of conveyance, through any one of those Provinces.

"Secondly.—That the uniform Internal Colonial rate of two-pence the half ounce shall remain in operation, as regards letters, transmitted in the British Mails between the United Kingdom and the North American Provinces, and that the same uniform rate shall be extended to the correspondence of those countries with which we have postal conventions, in case such countries should establish Packets of their own, and Her Majesty's Government should demand in their favour a concession of such a privilege.

"Of course, in the event of an uniform internal rate of less amount than two-pence being adopted, for Provincial letters, the benefit should be given to the correspondence of the United Kingdom and the Foreign countries alluded to.

"This rate should be collected according to the British scale.

"Thirdly.—That the repayment, or payment on delivery of postage, shall still remain optional, with respect to the correspondence transmitted, between each of the Provinces respectively; but that each Province shall keep, as now, the amount it collects, in order to avoid complicated accounts, and heavy expenses for exchanging offices for the purpose of ascertaining the actual revenue to which each is entitled for the unpaid letters which it transmits to either of the other Provinces, and for the paid let-

ters received from those Provinces for delivery. With respect to the correspondence transmitted between the North American Colonies, and the United Kingdom, and that forwarded through the United Kingdom, a similar optional payment shall still remain wherever it is practicable, but the existing modes of account shall be retained both with respect to the British Packet postage, and the uniform Internal Colonial rate of two-pence."—Mercury.

A convict in the New Brunswick PENITENTIARY being detected in an attempt to make his escape, on the 12th ulto., was commanded by the keepers to come back—he disregarded the call, upon which a shot was fired over his head; and as he still persisted in his attempt, one of the keepers took aim and inflicted a wound of which the man died on the following morning. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide."

THE BROCKVILLE STATESMAN.—Mr. Gowen's public duties requiring his constant absence from home, he is obliged to relinquish his Editorial connexion with this Paper; which connexion terminates with the present publication. The "Statesman" will, for the future, be conducted by his Son, Mr. Frederick William Gowen, who has resigned his situation in the Customs Department, and who will continue the Paper, upon the same political principles which at all times directed its Editorial course.—Brockville Statesman, 15th ult.

BURLINGTON BAY (Upper Canada) is reported clear of ice from Burlington Canal to opposite Mr. Nichol's Wharf, foot of Catherine and John Streets, Hamilton.

THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT was opened on Friday last week, His Excellency the Governor General proceeding in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and, after having taken his seat on the throne, commanding the attendance of the Legislative Assembly. That House being present, the Hon. P. McGill, Speaker of the Legislative Council, stated, on behalf of His Excellency, that he did not think fit to declare the cause for which he had summoned the present parliament, until a Speaker of the Legislative Assembly had been elected, according to law, and that His Excellency would do so on the Monday following. The Members of the House of Assembly having retired to their own chamber, His Excellency withdrew.

The House of Assembly met immediately after for the purpose of choosing a Speaker. Sir Allan N. Macnab, the former Speaker, was proposed by the Hon. W. Cayley, seconded by Col. Prince. The Hon. R. Baldwin, seconded by the Hon. L. Lafontaine, proposed the Hon. A. N. Morin for the office of Speaker. Mr. Cayley's motion was negatived by the following vote:

Yeas.—Badgley, W. H. Boulton, Carroll, Cameron, Cayley, Crayler, Daly, McDonald, Malloch, Meyers, McLean, Prince, Robinson, Seymour, Sherwood, G. Sherwood, H. Smith, Henry Stevenson, Webster.—19.

Nays.—Armstrong, Aylwin, Baldwin, Beaubien, Bell, Boulton, (H. J.) Boutillier, Bookes, Burritt, Cauchon, Chabot, Chauveau, Christie, Davignon, Drummond, Duchesneau, Dumas, Eagan, Flint, Fortier, Fournier, Fouquin, Gagy, Guillet, Hall, Holmes, Jobin, Johnson, Lafontaine, Latterriere, Laurin, Lemieux, Leslie, Lyon, McDonald (J. S.) Marguis, McConnell, McFarlane, Merritt, Morrison, Nelson, Notman, Papineau, Price, Richards, Sauvageau, Scott, (J.) Scott, (W. H.) Smith, (Jas.) Smith, Dr. Tache, Thompson, Watts, Wetenhall.—54.

Mr. Baldwin's motion was then unanimously adopted, and the Hon. A. N. Morin was conducted to the chair, and returned thanks to the House for the honour conferred on him.

Sir Allan Macnab took the earliest opportunity of congratulating the new Speaker on his accession to the dignity of presiding over the proceedings of that House. The House adjourned until 3 o'clock on Monday.

His Exc. the Governor General proceeded in state to the Legislative Council Chamber on Monday at three, and the Legislative Assembly having been summoned to attend, they appeared at the bar headed by their Speaker, who informed Her Majesty's Representative of the choice which had taken place, and craved for the members the customary parliamentary privileges. His Excellency delivered the following speech.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly.

I have called you together at the earliest period after the dissolution of the last Parliament, in order that I may avail myself of your advice and assistance in the administration of the affairs of the Province.

During the recess I made an extensive tour through the Province, and I have much satisfaction in informing you that I met with the most gratifying indications of general prosperity and contentment in all the districts which I visited.

With the view of maturing a plan for placing the Post Office in British North America on an improved footing, Commissioners from the several provinces assembled lately at my suggestion in Montreal. I trust that it will be in my power, before the close of the session, to bring under your consideration a measure for effecting this important object.

Information which I have received, enables me to state that a good and practicable line of railway between Quebec and Halifax has been discovered by the officers to whom this exploration was confided.

The distress and suffering by which last year's emigration to the Province was attended, have occasioned me the deepest concern. Her Majesty's Government have bestowed on the subject the most anxious consideration, with a view to the introduction of such provisions into the Imperial Passenger Act as may afford a security against the recurrence of these disasters. It will be for you to determine whether it may not be advisable to pass some Provincial enactment, which shall have the effect of discouraging the introduction of diseased and helpless persons into the Province, without, however, checking the tide of healthy emigration which so powerfully contributes to its advancement.

The numerous projects for the construction of Railways introduced into the Legislature in each succeeding session, render it expedient, with a view to uniformity of legislation and the protection of public and private interests, that an enactment should be passed, embodying the provisions generally applicable to such undertakings. I commend this subject to your consideration.

On these and other important matters, I shall lay before you communications which have been addressed to me by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies.

The Constitution of the University of King's College; a more equitable mode of assessment in Western Canada; and the improvement of the system of Judicature in both sections of the Province, are among the subjects which will probably engage your attention.

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Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly, I shall direct the Public Accounts, with the Estimates for the present year, to be submitted to you. I feel confident that you will readily grant the supplies which are necessary for the public service.

Canada possesses, in singular abundance, the elements of prosperity and social happiness—great natural capabilities, enterprising intelligence, and rapidly increasing population; institutions fitted to reconcile liberty with order, and the blessing of peace secured to her, under Providence, by the patriotism of her sons, and her connection with a state which is both just and powerful. The duty of turning these advantages to account, in so far as this object can be properly effected by legislation, devolves upon Parliament. God grant that we may acquit ourselves of the responsibility with fidelity and success.

APPREHENSION OF A FUGITIVE.—A Mr. Seeley, broker at Montreal, recently disappeared from that city, leaving behind him a good many pecuniary liabilities, and among the rest a Grand Lottery to come off, date very uncertain now, for which he seems to have found 900 persons so thoughtless as to take tickets at 1 dollar each. The road which he had taken with wife, two children, and a quantity of luggage, being ascertained, two gentlemen went in pursuit into the State of New York, and he was arrested at Hopkinton, St. Lawrence County, on the 23rd ulto., not without having fired at the officer who took him into custody and who, in self-defence, fired at him and wounded him in the leg or thigh.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—MONTREAL, Feb. 23.—Two persons were yesterday brought into this city on a charge of murder, and committed to the district goal under a warrant from A. M'Fee, Esq., of Hemmingford, in the County of Beauharnois. The names are Robert Williamson, of Hemmingford, and Elizabeth Woods, his wife, and the charge is for the murder of Thomas Kelly, on the 20th inst. Gazette. The atrocious act is supposed to have been occasioned by a quarrel.

Bad as the state of society in Montreal appears to be, we hope there is no truth in the report mentioned by the Morning Courier of Saturday, that persons carrying about for signature a petition for an alteration of the capital sentences passed during the last criminal term of the Queen's Bench, have used most horrible threats towards individuals refusing to subscribe to it, and that the Governor-General has received letters threatening him with assassination if he does not pardon or respite Carroll.—Quebec Gazette.

A WORKMAN WHOM THE PRINCE OF SCHWARZBURG SONDERSHAUSEN DELIGHTETH TO HONOUR.—Our readers will not be displeased with our presenting to them the following translation of a document in the possession of a skilful Instrument-Maker now residing in this city, whose advertisement is found in another column of this paper; we are told that the Prince's recommendation is fully borne out by the character which Mr. Pfeiffer has acquired with those families where his services have been required.

We, Günther Frederic Charles, by the grace of God Prince of Schwarzburg Sondershausen, hereby certify that we have assigned the predicate of COURT INSTRUMENT MAKER, with all the advantages thereto belonging in point of honour and rank, to the Instrument Maker PFEIFFER, of Gressen, on account of the satisfactory report made to us of his skill and trustworthiness.

In testimony whereof, we have affixed to this decree our sign manual, and caused it to be sealed with our princely signet.

Sondershausen on the 23rd October, 1840. (Signed) Günther Friedrich Carl.

COUNTY OF QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Officers for the year next ensuing, elected at a General Meeting held last Monday:

President, James Gibb, Esq. Vice-President, Hon. L. Massue, Secretary, J. C. Fisher, Esq. Treasurer, D. McCallum, Esq. and a Committee of twelve gentlemen.

MUNICIPAL.—List of the Standing Committees, of the City Council, for the present year:

Road Committee.—Messrs. Belleau, Dinning, Mazure, Jos. Tourangeau, Hall, Sewell. Police Committee.—Messrs. Frew, Lloyd, Doran, Robitaille, Guay, Dean. Fire Committee.—Messrs. Lloyd, Gingras, Sewell, Tessier, Hall, Rhéaume. Finance Committee.—Messrs. Dean, Frew, Doran, Gillespie, Tessier, Guay. Markets Committee.—Messrs. Maguire, Dorval, Jean Tourangeau, Dinning, Dean, M'Gie. Health Committee.—Messrs. Jos. Tourangeau, Gingras, Dorval, Sewell, Dinning, M'Gie. Elections Committee.—Messrs. Maguire, Robitaille, Gillespie, Hall, Sewell, Rhéaume. Public Buildings Committee.—Messrs. Gillespie, Jean Tourangeau, Dean, Frew, Belleau, Doran. Gas and Water Works Committee.—Messrs. Lloyd, Belleau, Maguire, M'Gie, Guay, Dean.—Mercury.

We learn from a Liverpool paper of the 12th ult., that the owners of the ship Triton have presented the steward of that vessel with a splendid silver snuff-box, in consideration of his services on a voyage to Quebec. In May last the Triton sailed from Liverpool with 503 passengers, bound for Quebec. After being at sea for ten days, the fever broke out and spared neither young nor old. They lost by fever on the passage out 129 passengers and eight of the crew, including the chief and second mates. The captain himself was affected with illness; and Smith (the only person on board who escaped the disease) well earned the testimonial by the attention and humanity which he had displayed.—Morning Chronicle.

ALARM OF FIRE.—On Monday night, about nine, a fire was discovered on the premises occupied by Mr. Healey, grocer, in the Lower Town. It was extinguished before much damage was done. Mr. Healey acknowledges, by a Card, in the Chronicle, the aid afforded him by Mr. Russell, the Police, Fire Companies, and the Public generally.

MILITIA.—General Order, dated 23rd Feb.—His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to direct the formation of a Corps, to be styled, The Quebec Volunteer Fire Battalion, to be composed of such persons as have agreed to do duty in the same, by a certain Document bearing date Quebec, 15th November, 1847.

QUEBEC VOLUNTEER FIRE BATTALION. To be Lieutenant-Colonel—G. O. Stuart, Esq.

THE WEATHER has become severely cold since our last publication. It was at or a little below zero in the morning at 8 till Monday morning when it was 10° below zero; not quite so severe yesterday, and 2° above zero this morning.

QUEBEC GAOL CALENDAR, 1ST MARCH, 1848. Number of prisoners under sentence by the Courts: 16. do. under the Police Ordinance: 63. do. under the Act 4 & 5 Victoria: 5. Military prisoners: 1. Untried prisoners: 12. Total 97. (41 of the above are females.)

BIRTHS. Last Thursday morning, the lady of CHRISTIAN WURTELE, Esq., of a daughter, MARY. Yesterday, the lady of CHARLES N. MONTEZEMBERT, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED. On Wednesday evening, the 23rd instant, at All Saints' Chapel, by the Reverend Dr. Mackie, Mr. HENRY KNIGHT, to Miss ELIZABETH POSTON, eldest daughter of Mr. CHARLES POSTON, all of this city.

DIED. On Sunday morning, the 27th ulto, aged 29 years, Dr. R. W. STANFIELD, of this city. On the 17th ulto., at his residence Fort Jacques Cartier, parish of Cape Saint, Assistant Commissary General ROBERT ALLOPP, aged 72.

At M'Gill College, on the 21st instant, Jesse Skirving, wife of the Rev. Professor LEACH, vice principal of the University, and Minister of St. George's Chapel, Montreal.

On the 20th January, at Southlands, near Exeter, at the advanced age of 87, Colonel SOUTH, who formerly commanded the XX Regt., now in this country.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. The next Mail for ENGLAND (per Express to Halifax) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on FRIDAY the 3rd March.

PAID letters will be received to FOUR o'clock, and unpaid to FIVE o'clock, Afternoon. Letters dropped into the night-box, up to 8 o'clock next morning, will be forwarded. Post-Office, Quebec, February 21st, 1848.

BY AUCTION. Will be sold, on MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at the residence of Mr. LEAYCRAFT, Saint-Foy's: A QUANTITY OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Dining, and other Tables, Chairs, Sideboards, Bureaus, Carpets, Oil Paintings, a Piano (by Broadwood), Winter and Summer Vehicles, and a great variety of other articles.

ALSO One Horse and a Cow. Sale at ONE o'clock. Conditions Cash. B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, March 1st, 1848.

FOR SALE. EIGHT SHARES QUEBEC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY'S STOCK. Apply to J. W. LEAYCRAFT, Quebec, 11th Feby., 1848.

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

Mutual Life Assurance. SCOTTISH AMicable LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

THE 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 Members is made on fair, simple, and popular 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 Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

JOHN MICHAEL PFEIFFER, FROM GERMANY, Musical Instrument Maker, TUNER OF PIANOS, &c.

HAVING recently established himself in this city, and being provided with a complete set of Tools and Apparatus, is able to solicit public patronage with just ground of confidence that he will give satisfaction in the MAKING, REPAIRING, and TUNING OF PIANOS and other Musical Instruments.

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

FOR SALE. THREE SHARES in Bishop's College, Lennoxville.—the property of a Clergyman deceased. Inquire, if by letter, Post Paid, of the Rev. W. BOND, Lachine.

WANTS A SITUATION. A resident or daily GOVERNESS, a young person, a Protestant, competent to teach in all branches of an English education, including plain and fancy needle-work, and who can produce highly respectable testimonials from England. For particulars apply at the Publisher's.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber begs 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 of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c., having just received per "DOUGLAS" from London, 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 charge.

B. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847.

WANTED. A SITUATION, as a servant, or to acquire a trade, and to make himself generally useful. A young man, lately from Ireland, a member of the Church of England, who has been accustomed to gardening, farming, taking care of a horse, and partly house-work; and can keep a simple account. For particulars, apply at the Publisher's. Quebec, 30th December, 1847.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established, 21st August, 1847. CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN T. BRONDGEEST, VICE PRESIDENT. BUTTON & SADLEIR, SOLICITORS.

PHYSICIANS: G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect ASSURANCE 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 Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased ANNUITIES 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 or WITHOUT participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF 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 Term of Life.

Table with 4 columns: Age, With Profits, Without Profits, Half Credit. Rows for ages 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60.

The above rates, For Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to be lower than the similar tables 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 business.

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 appointed: Brantford, William Muirhead; Cohou, James Cameron; Colborne, Robert M. Boucher; Dundas, Dr. James Hamilton; London, George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson; Montreal, Frederick A. Willson, Dr. S. C. Sewell; Paris, David Buchan; Port Sarnia, Malcolm Cameron; Quebec, Welch and Davies; St. Catharines, Lachlan Bell; Toronto, Edmund Bradburne, Dr. Geo. Herrick; Woodstock, William Lapenoltiere, Dr. Samuel J. Stratford.

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. FOR SALE, At the Book-Store of G. Stanley, No. 4, St. Ann Street, Quebec, and R. & A. Miller, St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal. A SERIES OF FAMILY PRAYERS, Selected from various approved manuals, by the Rev. CHARLES BANERJEE, M. A. (Now Rector of St. John's, C. B.) Price 7 1/2d. April 25th, 1846.

YOUTH'S CORNER.

HAVE I NO FATHER?

I was once in an awful storm at sea: we were for many hours tossed about in sight of dangerous rocks; the steam engines would work no longer: the wind raged violently; and around was heard the terrific roar of the breakers, and the dash of the waves as they broke over the deck.

At this dreary and trying time, while we lay, as might be said, at the mercy of the waves, I found great comfort and support from an apparently trifling circumstance; it was, that the captain's child, a little girl about twelve years old, was in the cabin with us. He had come two or three times, in the midst of his cares and toils, to see how his child went on; and it is well known how cheering is the sight of a captain in such a time of danger. As our situation grew worse, I saw the little girl rising on her elbow and bounding her eye anxiously to the door as if longing for her father's re-appearance. He was a large, bluff, sailor-like man; an immense coat, great sea-boots, and an oil-skin cap with flaps hanging down on his neck, were streaming with water. He fell on his knees on the floor beside the low berth of his child, and stretched his arms over her, but did not speak.

After a while, he asked if she were alarmed. "Father," the child answered, "let me be with you, and I shall not be afraid."

"With me!" he cried, "you could not stand it for an instant."

"Father, let me be with you," she repeated.

"My child, you would be more frightened than I," he said, kissing her, while the tears were on his rough cheeks.

"No, father, I will not be afraid if you take me with you. O! father, let me be with you!" and she threw her arms round his neck, and clung fast to him. The strong man was overcome; he lifted his child in his arms and carried her away with him.

How much I felt her departure! As long as the captain's child was near, I felt her to be a sort of pledge for the return and care of the captain. I knew that in the moment of greatest danger the father would run to his child; I was certain that were the vessel about to be abandoned in the midst of the wild waves, I should know of every movement, for the captain would not desert his child. Thus, in the presence of that child, I had comforted myself, and when she went, I felt abandoned, and for the first time fearful. I rose, and managed to get on deck. The sea and sky seemed one. It was a dreadful sight; shuddering, I sprang back, and threw myself again on my couch.

Then came the thought; the child is content, she is with her father, "and have I no father?" O God, I thank thee! in that moment I could answer, Yes. An unseen Father, it is true; and faith is not as sight, and nature is not as grace; but still I knew I had a Father whose love surpasseth knowledge. The thought calmed my mind. Reader, does it calm yours? Oh! cries the trembling soul, the storm is fearful; the sky is hid; we walk in darkness and have no light. "Be still and know that I am God," saith the Lord; be happy, and know that God is thy Father. "Fear not, for I am with thee; be not dismayed, for I am thy God." All things are under the dominion of Christ, and all things, yea, even terrible things shall work together for good for them that love God. Tempest-tossed soul! as the child clung to her father's bosom, so cling thou to thy God; in the moment of thine extremity he will appear to be with thee, or to take thee to be with him.—Episcopal Recorder.

THE CITY OF NUREMBERG.

Continued.

"Oh, look at this great fat woman," exclaimed my little son, pointing out to his sister one of a great many who were manfully guiding powerful, well fed horses harnessed to carts full of all sorts of vegetables. "Who are these?" was the question which both the children jointly addressed to me, as they were discovering one after another of these masculine women. I told them that they belonged to a body commonly denominated the "green-women;" they had preserved, without change, a peculiar dress such as probably was worn hundreds of years ago by their ancestors. Their business is to supply the market with the green produce of the garlick-country, and they have a great name for the powerful use of their tongues. Just as in Paris the "dames de la halle" who are a class of market-women, and in London the occupiers of stalls in Billingsgate-market, so the "green-women" of Nuremberg have a singular fame as having discovered riches in their native language of which many learned scholars have no conception; if any thing is said to offend them they pour such a torrent of abuse upon the culprit as he would never have thought that there were words for.

After allowing the children a short time for the strange sights which presented themselves in the thronged streets under our window, I summoned them to accompany me on a visit to the church of Saint Sebald. They desired to know something about the Saint after whom the building is named, and I informed them that there was no lack of wonderful things told of him; but the difficulty is, to know how much of it is truth, and how much is man's invention. He is described as the son of a king of Denmark, who applied himself to meditation and prayer, instead of learning how to govern a kingdom. That would have been well, if his exercises had led him to become otherwise useful to his fellow-creatures; but it is related of him that for fifteen years he lived in the woods, solitary, imagining that he was doing God service by avoiding the society of man. He then took a journey to Rome, and the Pope received him with great favour, but bid him

go to Germany and convert the heathens to the Christian faith. Sebald went as he was told, and when he arrived on the banks of the Danube, near Ratisbon, finding no bridge, he spread his cloak over the water, and that bore him up while he walked across to the opposite shore. He proceeded as far as Nuremberg, and took up his dwelling in the woods. Before he died, he gave orders that his dead body should be placed on a wagon to be drawn by oxen: the cattle were not to be guided, but they should choose the way they would go; and where they stopped that was the place where he was to be buried. The oxen walked straight to Nuremberg and stopped at the place where now St. Sebald's church is erected. Before his body was put in the ground, a young man of a trifling disposition came near and laid hold of the Saint's beard, saying in a jesting tone; "O thou old grey-beard, what lies thou hast told people in thy life!" At this, the monks tell us, the dead body raised its arm and gave the jester such a blow as to knock one of his eyes out. That does not seem very much like the conduct of a Saint, dead or alive: but they say, the young man was so terrified that he fell upon his knees and humbly begged the Saint's pardon; upon which the corpse stretched forth its hand quite gently and fixed the humble penitent's eye into its place again.

"How were the people made to believe this?" asked my inquisitive little daughter, when I had completed this account of the Saint's mighty works.

"My dear," said I, "there are certain matters in which people are willing to be imposed upon. There was no difficulty in getting a person to report that his eye had been knocked out and had been set in again, and in getting many other people to believe it and to spread the report. By means of such fables, certain sacred places acquired a great name, and people resorted thither to say prayers and to make offerings; and they were taught to believe that they got pardon for their sins through this kind of will-worship, though their hearts remained wedded to the world, alive to every evil lust, and dead to Christ. Men will readily believe any thing that will help to give them some assurance that heaven will open to them in the end, yet so as that they be not required to get a new heart and to have a right spirit created within them."

By this time we had arrived in front of St. Sebald's, and my little boy pushed his sister with his elbow, to look at the ugly face which forms the solid part of the large knocker at the entrance. This knocker has given occasion to the Nuremberg "green-women" to enrich the Vocabulary with a word of their own composition; if you should venture to tell any one of them that her cabbages are good for nothing, you would find her telling you that they must be very bad if they are not good enough for such a "knocker-of-Saint-Sebald's-face" as you.

Between the two towers on that part of the building called Saint Peter's Chapel, there is a brass image of our Saviour on the cross, such as they call crucifixes, very large; it is said to weigh eighteen hundred weight, and a beautiful piece of workmanship it is. But as to the likeness of our Saviour, which is nailed to the cross, it is not probable that he looked like that strong-built, powerful body that the workman's fancy has put there. Artists might surely let their imagination work upon other matters than this vain invention which, when they have done their best, has no truth in it. Nobody knows how our Saviour looked when he was on earth; and it seems like a judgment upon men, if they will let their vain fancy meddle with such solemn matters as these, thinking there is no harm in what they do, that others fall down before the work thus produced, and make an idol of it.

We gave a knock at the church-door; soon we heard the Sexton draw near, by whom we were admitted, and great was the astonishment of the children at the extent of the interior, the massive columns, the lofty dome, the painted windows, and the rows of old fashioned benches which occupied the wide space. But they soon inquired respecting a high square railing, ornamented with numberless little figures, which rises above the benches, and looks as if it were a building by itself, unconnected with the church into which it has found its way. "This," I told them, "is Saint Sebald's tomb; the Saint himself would never have acquired so much renown, if Peter Vischer, the great artist in brass, who lived seven hundred years after him, had not produced this piece of workmanship. He and his five sons were engaged in it during the years from 1506 to 1519. The inscription upon it declares that it was executed to the praise of the Almighty God, and in honour of the celestial prince Saint Sebald, and was paid for by the alms of the devout." I do not know how the people have been informed that the deceased is become a prince in heaven; those who invented the story of his knocking the scoffer's eye out seem hardly the kind of people to judge of the state of mind in which the poor sinner Sebald left this world: yet it depends upon this whether he has been made a priest and a king unto God. Let us hope that he loved the truth better than those who have recorded his miracles."

We drew near enough now to observe closely the beautiful expression in the countenances of the many figures which form part of this railing around the Saint's tomb. Each of them is different from all the others, and none of them unsuited like the figure on the crucifix outside the church. The lowest row represents the twelve apostles, wrought of brass, about two feet high each; twelve ancient fathers are introduced in compartments above; seventy more figures complete the whole. The form of a coffin appears inside the railing; but the real coffin is underneath that again; it is made of silver, and contains two little boxes; in each of the boxes are found two little bags, and these bags contain the Saint's bones.

After examining this wonderful work of art, the truly devout worshipper of God will have to check his admiration and begin to inquire, what (his tomb has to do in the middle of a place of worship? The space which it occupies is required for benches to seat the hearers of God's word when they come to be instructed in the way of salvation by God's ordinance of preaching. The work was placed there at a time when, to give the people something to gaze at was counted of great importance, but to feed their souls with the bread of life, was miserably neglected. And so the tomb stands where it was fixed just on the eve of that great work which commenced in the year 1817 when Martin Luther drew the sword of the Spirit against the enemies of God's word, and engaged in the battle which restored liberty to thousands and thousands till then held in the vile slavery of ignorance and superstition.

To be concluded in our next.

CHINA.

A CHINESE NOBLEMAN'S GARDEN.—April 11th.—I accompanied some friends on a visit to the gardens of the celebrated Powtinka, in a boat which he sent for our use, with one of his attendants to act as our guide. After proceeding about three miles in a northwest direction, we left the broad river, and sailed up a canal on our right for a few furlongs, to a summer-house, at which we disembarked. On entering the gardens, we proceeded to inspect the various attractions, passing over a number of bridges, which intersect in different parts the continuation of small lakes, of which this retreat is principally formed. These were not calculated, in their present shallow, muddy state, to add any beauty to the scene; but later in the year, especially in the month of June, they are well filled with water, and abound with lotuses, forming a beautiful carpet-like expanse of vegetation. In different parts of the ground were little summer retreats, with furniture and decorations suited to the affluent condition of the proprietor. Splendid tablets, with large inscriptions, informed the visitor of the persons of rank and influence with whom the owner of these domains had contracted, by due forms, a compact of friendship. Of these writings, one contained the united names and emblems of Ke-Ying and Powtinka. In these little buildings the common events of the interior of Chinese families were represented by some well-executed images, performing various ridiculous scenes, in which the ladies were the principal actors. In other parts there were little curiosities, apparently the gift of some foreign visitor; and, among these a model of a steam-boat, with engine and paddles, easily worked for the purpose of explanation. Near this spot, a public notice, in tolerably correct English, informed us that the liberal proprietor wished his foreign friends to give no discourtesy to any of the attendants; but intimated the pleasure with which he would receive any present of European manufacture, as a memorial of their visit. Gold and silver pheasants, mandarin ducks, storks, peacocks, some deer, and other animals of rarity or beauty, were placed in cages along the raised walks, which led around and across the lakes. Beautiful trees, shrubs, and parterres of flowers, added their portion of variety and interest; while, again, lofty platforms, surmounting the roofs of the numerous summer-houses, afforded a prospect into the neighbouring localities.—Rev. G. Smith's Consular Cities of China.

ABOLITION OF CAPITAL PUNISHMENT DEFERRED.—"One of the members of the table of magnates suddenly disappeared from the meetings of the Diet at Presburg; but as his hussar—his servant—was seen daily waiting for him in the ante-rooms, with the national costume, which every magnate and deputy dons before entering the assembly, no importance was at first attached to his absence. Chance at last led to the discovery that he had been murdered and cut in pieces, and that his limbs had been thrown into the Danube; from discovery to discovery—from petty indication to more glaring evidence,—it was at length proved that he had been assassinated by his own hussar. Brought to a confession, the murderer avowed that he had committed the deed for the purpose of appropriating to himself a large sum of money, at that moment in his master's possession, but with the confident expectation, if detected and convicted, of being released after 10 years' imprisonment—the term of punishment fixed by the new bill—and being then able to enjoy his ill-gotten gains for the rest of his life, since, while waiting for his master in the lobbies of the Diet-hall, he had heard the discussion upon the bill for the abolition of the punishment by death, which he had no doubt, he added, would pass the house and rescue him. The wretched man deceived himself; the bill did not pass; (this event immediately changing the whole aspect of affairs, and giving a great power into the hands of the party opposed to the bill,) and the assassin was executed."—Letters from the Danube.

THE BANASHEE STEAMER.—This newly-built Government steamer, intended for the Holyhead and Liverpool station, made last week an experimental trip down the river for the purpose of having her speed tested. Several naval officers were on board to judge for themselves if the hitherto maintained speed of eighteen and a-half miles per hour promised of her was correct. The Banashee went down the river about fourteen miles below Gravesend, and her speed, the easy motion in every part, the stiff manner in which she answered her helm when turning, and her qualities altogether, were the admiration of all on board; and she was admitted to be the fastest yet tried. The Caradoc iron steam vessel, for the same station, was reported very nearly, seventeen statute miles, and the result of the trial of the Banashee three times up and twice down gives a mean of 18.50, or eighteen and a half statute miles.

CUBA—A TERRIBLE HURRICANE!

We have received files of Matanzas papers up to the 18th of last month, which report a terrible flood at Sague and Mayari. The loss experienced in these districts is computed to amount to \$100,000. We extract the following from a letter received at Matanzas, dated,

St. Jago, Dec. 28, 1817.

At 4 o'clock in the afternoon of the 17th of this month, the wind began to blow from the northeast, accompanied by some rain; it continued thus till 5 o'clock, at which hour the atmosphere became thick, the wind changing from northeast to northwest, blowing with more fury, and the rain continuing until 8 o'clock of the same day, when the inhabitants began to fear some catastrophe, since the violence of the wind and the terrible continuance of the rain pronounced it such. At 1 o'clock on the night of the 17th the large Miguel Castro became swollen to an immense size, burying beneath its waters the flourishing tobacco crops that grow on its shores, and afterwards extending much further, without dykes that could detain it. The inundation of the district was almost general.

The furious wind that blew—the terrible floods that poured from the clouds—the impetuous and irresistible current of the rivers which everywhere overflowed their banks—and sorrowful peasants, wandering from one place to another, in solicitude of gathering their families and cattle, to save them from this terrible hurricane, presented a sad, though imposing picture. In this manner it continued till 5 o'clock on the morning of the 17th, when the wind ceased, and the clouds restrained their torrents. On the evening of this day the rain again poured, with redoubled fury, at midnight the rivers grew to a more dangerous size than they did the day before. The tobacco crop, the fruit, and the cattle of that district, have nearly all remained entombed in the bosom of the rivers.

With respect to personal calamities, we are unable now to give any information, for at this date the rivers have not yet regained their natural channels, and until these are fordable we can give no exact news.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

NEWSPAPERS.—Newspapers contain everything, and are found everywhere; the only difficulty is to read them. The threads of newspaper correspondence enclose the whole globe in a net-work of espionage. Nothing can happen that is not sure to get into a newspaper while it is happening and sometimes before it has happened. It is no idle bluster to say that the eyes of Europe are on you. The eyes of Europe are the newspapers of Europe; and these same eyes are on every man, woman, and child, whose lives are of the slightest interest outside their own circles. It has been beautifully said of flowers, that they start up in the most unexpected places, where there is hardly a handful of soil, and even where there is none, striking their tender, yet vigorous, roots into the crevices of the naked rock. The same thing may be said of newspapers. They seem to be sown, like certain seeds, by the caprice of the winds. Wherever there is a settlement of a dozen people, you may look out for a newspaper. The first necessity of a new population is a newspaper. It inverts sometimes the vulgar principle of political economy, which will insist that the demand produces the supply; for it happens with newspapers, every now and then, that the supply produces the demand. The newspaper of a little colony often comes into existence before the readers; some far-sighted speculator being always in advance with an article of consumption which he knows well enough will become indispensable by and by. Even New Zealand, while it was yet undergoing the early stages of an execrable experiment, had a newspaper; and Hong-Kong, where the fatality of the climate might be supposed to deter any sensible man from risking more than a month's subscription, has its Gazette.—Fraser's Magazine.

INFLUENCE OF A SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHER.

If you will allow a few desultory remarks in your Visitor, the attention of some may be secured to whom personal observation would be unwelcome.

I wish to refer to the low estimate too often formed of the influence of a Sunday-school Teacher upon Sunday-school scholars, and the absolute necessity of being examples to them in all that is lovely and of good report. True it is, we may have to exercise self-denial, and run counter to the habits of many who call themselves Christians. But self-denial is one characteristic of vital Christianity; and those who take upon themselves to guide and instruct the younger members of the Christian church, should be prepared, nay, desirous, so to act, as may best promote the moral and religious training of those who look to them for practical proof of faith and love.

Too many, it is to be feared, are contented with the mechanical instruction of the Sabbath, and a mechanical enforcement of the great truths of the Bible, forgetting that every child has a character to be formed; that little things form the character; and what he is trained to in youth, that will he probably be in manhood. He is thus prepared or unprepared to do his duty, in that state of life into which it has pleased God to call him. If there have been implanted, by education, habits of regularity, self-control, subordination, submission to the powers that be, reverence and love for his pastor, and a systematic attention to the means of grace; then, by the help of the Holy Spirit, we may hope to introduce to future life useful and humble-minded Christians, and loyal subjects. But if the minds of children imbibe only a theoretical knowledge of these varied duties, they grow up with a correct knowledge of right and wrong; but will be found unprepared, by a well disciplined mind, to discharge aright the requirements of their station. Precept must be followed by example, or what kind of impres-

sion will be made by talking of order, attention, punctuality, if the Teacher is frequently late, or altogether absent? What weight will be attached to remarks on the Scriptural duties of contentment, and submission to the laws of our country, if Teachers solicit those for friends, or frequent the meetings of those, who under the cloak of more enlightened religious knowledge, habitually arouse and inflame the passions of their dependants and neighbours, by harangues about oppression and persecution; how many a poor man is thus prevented enjoying the comforts of his own happy home, or rejoicing in the thought, that no country under heaven breathes a purer spirit of liberty than his own! A Teacher ought to be able to inculcate respect and confidence in his pastor; but how can he do so, if his vacant place at church, without sufficient reason, bespeak his neglect of duty and indifference to instruction? Teachers should especially guard against idle curiosity and a wandering taste. It is as injurious to themselves as to their class, and a sure sign that the heart is not right with God. I have known promising young people, bidding fair to be fellow-workers with their minister, and faithful members of the invisible Church, sink into a painful state of indifference and carelessness to the growth of grace in the heart—the natural result of associating with the religious demagogue. Again, how can a Teacher talk of the impropriety and danger of a love of dress, if she herself deviates from the use of a modest and becoming attire? If our girls, ripening into womanhood, are made to gaze at a display of ribbons, feathers and flowers, it is not likely they can be prevailed upon to dress as women professing godliness, or to lay up of their earnings for a time of need. No, they will copy their Teachers; and who can wonder?

Sunday-school Teachers are not worthy the name they bear, if they cannot deny themselves for the sake of their youthful charge. This is the most efficient method of leading children to be exemplary members of our own Church; living stones of the spiritual Zion; and consistent, sober-minded members of society. The existing evils of the present day appear especially calculated to act upon the immature judgment of youth; and it is only by sound religious education they can be saved from the snares which are laid for them.—Teacher's Visitor.

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