Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best copy. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a essayé d'obtenir la meilleure copie. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués cidessous.

| Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur | | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur |
|--|--------|--|
| Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée | | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées |
| Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | | Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque | | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| Coloured maps / | | Pages detached / Pages détachées |
| Cartes géographiques en couleur | | Showthrough / Transparence |
| Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | | Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | | Includes supplementary materials / |
| Bound with other material / Relié avec d'autres documents | | Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| Only edition available / Seule édition disponible | | Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que |
| Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure. | | certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées. |
| Continuous pagina Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires | ation. | • |

prize.

CEASE YE FROM MAN, WHOSE BREATH IS IN HIS NOSTRILS.—Is. ii. 22.
From creatures of a day can smile or frown
Affect thy inner selt? If that within Be low and sordid, can they bear thee up?
If lofty, can their bidding cast thee down?—
Why should a high-born spirit care to win From gifts of man's caprice a golden cup!
From praise of fellow-worms a tinsel crown?
Over the hidden peace can they have power
To whom no answering thought thy soul could bind? Cease thou from man: and be thy glorious dower
The bright approval of the Heavenly Mind:
And thus the suffrage of Earth's good and wise,
His chosen few,—thou meritest to find.
Thou need'st not more,—and more thou wouldst not

A. W. M. Episcopal Recorder.

THE DELIGHT OF KNOWING GOD. Suppose a machine, the sight of which would raise, and discoveries in its contrivance gratify, our curiosity; the real delight, in this case, would arise from its being the effect of skill and contrivance, The skill in the mind of the artificer would be an higher object, if we had my senses or ways to discern it. For, observe, the contemplation of that principle, faculty, or power, which produced any effect, must be an higher exercise of the understandcause must be an higher object to the mind than the

But whoever considers distinctly what the delight of knowledge is, will see reason to be satisfied that it cannot be the chief good of man : All this, as it is applicable, so it was mentioned with regard to the attribute of goodness. I say, goodness. Our being and all our enjoyments are the effects of it: Just men bear its resemblance: But how little do we know of the original, of what it is in itself? Recal what was before observed concerning the affection to moral characters; which, in how low a degree soever, yet is plainly natural to man, and the most excellent part of his nature : Suppose this improved, as it may be improved, to any degree whatever, "in the spirits of just men made perfect:" and then suppose that they had a real view of that "righteonsness, which is an everlasting righteonsness;" of the conformity of the divine will to the law of truth, in which the moral Attributes of God consist; of that goodness in the sovereign mind. which gave birth to the universe; add, what will be true of all good men hereafter, a consciousness of having an interest in what they are contemplating; suppose them able to say, "This God is our God for ever and ever:" Would they be any longer to seek for what was their chief happiness, their final good? Could the utmost stretch of their capacities look further? Would not infinite perfect goodness be their very end, the last end and object of their affections; beyond which they could neither have, nor desire; beyond which they could not form a wish or thought?

Consider wherein that presence of a friend consists, which has often so strong an effect, as wholly to possess the mind, and entirely suspend all other affections and regards; and which itself affords the highest satisfaction and enjoyment. He is within reach of the senses. Now, as our capacities of perception improve, we shall have, perhaps by some faculty entirely new, a perception of God's prisence with us, in a nearer and stricter way; since it is certain he is more intimately present with us than any thing else can be. Proof of the existence and presence of any being, is quite different from the immediate perception, the consciousness of it. What then will be the joy of heart, which his presence, and "the light of his countenance," who is the life of the universe, will inspire good men with, when they shall have a sensation, that he is the sustainer of their being, that they exist in him; when they shall feel his influence to cheer, and enliven, and support their frame, in a manner of which we have now no conception? He will be, in a literal sense, " their strength and their portion for

When we speak of things so much above our comprehension, as the employment and happiness of a future state, doubtless it behoves us to speak with all modesty and distrust of ourselves. But the Scripture represents the happiness of that state, under the notions of " seeing God, seeing him as he is, knowing as we are known, and seeing face to These words are not general or undetermined, but express a particular determinate hap-piness. And I will be bold to say, that nothing can account for, or come up to these expressions, but only this, that God himself will be an object to our faculties; that he himself will be our happiness, as distinguished from the enjoyments of the present state. which seem to arise, not immediately from him, but from the objects he has adapted to give us delight.

To conclude: Let us suppose a person fired with care and sorrow, and the repetition of vain delights which fill up the round of life; sensible that every thing here below, in its best estate, is altogether vanity. Suppose him to feel that deficiency of human nature, before taken notice of; and to be conwinced that God alone was the adequate supply no it, what could be more applicable to a good man, in this state of mind, or better express his present wants and distant hopes, his passage through this world as a progress towards a state of perfection, than the following passages in the devotions of the groyal prophet? .. They are plainly in an higher and more proper sense applicable to this, than they could be to anything else. "I have seen an end of all perfection. Whom have I in heaven but thee? And there is none upon earth that I desire in comparison of thee. My flesh and my heart faileth: but God is the strength of my heart, and my portion for ever. Like as the hart desireth the water brooks, so longeth my soul after thee, O God. My soul is athirst for God; yea even for the living God : When shall I come to appear before him Flow excellent is the loving kindness, O God! And the children of men shall put their trust under the shadow of thy wings. They shall be satisfied with the plenteousness of thy house: And thou shalt give them drink of thy pleasures, as out of the river. For with thee is the well of life: And in thy light shall we see light. Blessed is the man whom thou chonsest, and receivest unto thee .: He shall divell

Blessed is the people, O Lord, that can rejoice in thee: they shall walk in the light of thy counte-nance. Their delight shall be daily in thy names; and in thy righteousness shall they make their boast. For thou art the glory of their strength; and in thy loving-kindness they shall be exalted. As for me, I will behold thy presence in righteousness: and when I awake up after thy likeness, I shall be satisfied with it. Thou shalt show me the path of life; in thy presence is the fulness of jay and at thy right hand there is pleasure for evermore."—Bishop Butler, Sermon upon the love of

AUTHORITY OF THE APOSTLES' CREED.

That in the more ancient times there was no one orm generally fixed and agreed upon, to omit other arguments that persuade it, is hence probable, for that the most learned and generally knowing persons of those times, when in their apologies against dishelievers for Christianity, or in their assertions of its genuine principles and doctrines against mishelievers, they by the nature and sequel of their discourse, are engaged to sum up the principal doctrines of our religion, they do not yet (as readers did require, and they could hardly have avoided doing, had there been any such constantly and universally settled or avowed form) alledge any ing than the contemplation of the effect itself. The such ; but rather from their own observation of the common sense agreed upon, and in their own expression, set down those main doctrines wherein the chief churches did consent; as may be seen by divers of them, especially by Tertullian, the oldest of the Latins, if we compare several places wherein he delivers the rule of faith, (as he constantly calls it, that is, such a summary of Christian principles by which the truth of doctrines concerning matters therein touched might be examined;) wherein I say he delivers such rules of faith to the same purpose in sense, but in language somewhat different, yet never referring us to any standing and more authentic form. Among these forms, that which now passes under the title of the Apostles' Creed (about which we discourse) seems to have been peculiar to the Roman Church, and that very antiently, (as to the chief articles thereof, for it appears that in process of time it hath been somewhat altered, especially by addition :) and because it had been used from such antiquity, that its original composition and use were not known, was presumed to have derived from the Apostles, the first planters of that church (as it was then usual to repute all immemorial customs to be deduced from apostolical tradition;) or possibly because the Roman Church (as in common belief founded by the two great spostles, Peter and Paul) was by way of excellency, called the apostolical church, and the succession of Roman bishops sedes upostolica, so whatever belonged to that church obtained the same denomination; and among the rest the Roman symbol might, for that reason, be called symbolum apostolicum; that is, symbolum ecclesia apostolice. For that it was compiled by joint advice, or by particular contributions of all the Apostles, is a conceit sustained by very weak grounds, and assailed by very strong objections; as that a matter of so illustrious remarkableness, and of so great concernment, should be no where mentioned in the Apostolic Acts, nor by any authentic record attested. (and, indeed, had it been so testified, it must have attained canonical authority;) that it was not received by all churches; and that those which used the substance thereof were so bold therewith as to alter and enlarge it, are considerations ordinarily objected thereto; but that which most effectually to my on which their mother had set a large bowl of smokseeming doth render such original thereof altogether incertain (and doth amount almost to a demonstrauncertain (and doth amount almost to a demonstraeating, and just as I entered the room, the elder boy tion against it, I mean against the truth, or, which having fished up a particularly attractive, floury is all one in matters of this nature, its certainty of bit of potato between his finger and thumb, ran to being composed by the Apostles,) is that which I before intimated; viz: that the most ancient (and led who was citting on its most ancient (and led who was before intimated ; viz : that the most ancient (and those the most inquisitive and best seen in such matters) were either wholly ignorant that such a form, pretending the apostles for its authors, was extant, or did not accord to its pretence, or did not at all rely upon the authenticalness thereof; otherwise (as before urged) it is hardly possible that they should not have in most direct and express manner alleged lassie, aye to gie the bit and sup afore you tak? it, and used its authority against those wild heretics yoursel;" and the child, at the sound of its mother's who impugned some points thereof.

Nothing can be more evident than such an argument (as it was more obvious than not to be taken notice of, so it) must needs carry a great strength and efficacy with it; and would have much more served their purpose, for convincing their adversaries, than a rule (of the same sense and import) collected from their own observation, and composed in their own expression; and that argument, which they so much insist on drawn from the common consent of the apostolic churches, could not have been more strongly enforced, (nor the ground thereof more clearly evidenced,) than by propounding the attestation of this form, if such an one there had been commonly received and acknowledged: and if they were ignorant or uncertain thereof, aftertimes could not be more skilful or sure in the point. I speak not this with intent to derogate from the reputation of this Creed, or to invalidate that authority, whereof it hath so long time stood possessed; for, as for the parts thereof, which were undoubtedly most ancient, the matter of them is so manifestly contained in the Scripture, and, supposing the truth of Christianity itself, they are so certain, that they need no other authority to support them, than what Christianity itself subsists on ; and for other points afterwards added, they cannot, by virtue of being inserted there, pretend to apostolic authority, but for their establishment must insist on some other base. It is, in general, sufficient (that which we acknowledge) to beget a competent reverence thereto, that it was of so ancient use in the principal, and for long time (till ambition and avarice, and the consequences of general confusion, ignorance, corruption, over-spreading the earth, did soil it) the fairest perhaps and most sober church in the world ; that it was, I say, in so illustrious a place, so near the Apostles? time, made and used, (and might thence seem probably to derive from some of them,) may conciliate much respect thereto; but yet since it is not thoroughly certain that it was composed by any of them, nor hath obtained the same authority with their undoubted writings, whatever is therein conthined must be explained according to and be proved My thy courts, and sliall be satisfied with the plea-gures of thy house, even of thy holy temple. — Dr. Isaac Barrow's Exposition on the Creed.

THE HIGHLAND GLEN.

Time of plenty.-I will not stop to tell of sketching and climbing, and of boggy swamps that threatened to impede our way to the most desirable points of view. I will only say that we were thoroughly exhausted with fatigue and hunger, when, after some hours spent in exploring, we turn ed our steps towards a "house of refreshment" which our boatmen had pointed out. They had promised to announce our approach, and accordingly we found the table spread with fresh-made oat-cake, still hot and crisp, a large bowl of rich cream, fresh

butter, a hottle of whisky, and a drinking-horn.

The "house of refreshment?" was, however, nothing more than a rough Highland hut, situated at the foot of the old road up the glen, if road that could be called which was formed of a succession of vast ledges of rock from three to five feet high; such as it is, it is the only opening among the mountains that, bare and rugged, rise abruptly on all sides, and it is bordered by a narrow track, down which the drovers still conduct their flocks and herds, unless when it is flooded by the mountain torrents, that rush thundering through the glen, and discharge themselves through a chasm in the rock to the left of the hut, forming one of the small streams the feed that lake. A huge, shapeless mass of rock rises just opposite this rustic shelter, and must serve to break the violence of the blasts that sweep the glen, though it also hides the comantic heauties of its entrance.

A little group of three or four children were claim bering over the rocks, and dragging huge branches of the bracken, which they had been out to get, as litter for the favourite cow that stood in a byre or shed at one end of the hut. At the sound of their ringing laughter as they drew near, a rough, wiry-headed tabby cat, that had been basking in the sun, put up her back, and after leisurely stretching herself and pawing, walked to meet the merry ones, and pawed and rubbed herself against each in turn, turning up her green eyes as if she expected a caress in answer to her greeting. The bracken was dragged to the cow-shed, and then with a yell of self-gratulation, or of hunger, we cannot precisely say which, the whole number rushed into the room we occupied, and as suddenly disappeared through a side door.

Our meal dispatched, and neither waiter nor hostess appearing, we had leisure to survey the apartment. The centre was supported on what was literally a roof tree, for a venerable beech, that had, perhaps, been the original attraction to the site, still upheld the simple framework of the roof, raised aloft on its double-twisted stem, selected, doubtless, for its promise of double strength. In one corner of the room stood a solid oaken chest, the receptacle of the meal that supplied the family with food; opposite was a bed, or rather shake-down, for it was on the floor, but looked very clean and comfortable; on the third side the peat was giving out its red heat from a spacious hearth, and indeed induced such a feeling of suffocation, that we would fain have opened the window for a little fresh air from the nountains. The massive frame-work, however, was not made to open; it seemed calculated rather to exclude light as well as air, for the proportion of glass was small indeed; so in despair I went to the side door, and in opening it, nearly tumbled through, for the earth (there was no flooring) had sunk so much at the threshold as to have left a sort of trench. I recovered myself and stepped over, and there were the four barefooted urchins with their curly heads and their rosy cheeks, the very picture of health and glee, standing round a three-legged stool ld, who was sitting on its mother's knee, and began to cram its tiny mouth with the delicious morsel which broke and crumbled and fell into the infant's lap; the petted baby smiled and laughed, and helped to pick up the crumbs, and put them, not into her own mouth, but her mother's. "That's a braw bairn," exclaimed the mother, "a right Highland voice, turned to her, and forgot the potato and nestled in her bosom, and she bent her head over the bonnie wee thing, and gave it a long ford kiss, as though it had been her first-born. She was seated on a low oaken bench, such as in England is called a settle, and a light screen behind her prevented her

seeing our entrance. We stood for a moment looking on the scene of simple, domestic happiness before us, and then introducing ourselves by a few words of greeting, to the group around the bowl, we thanked the hostess for our seasonable refreshment, and asked what we should pay. "Oh, neathing, just neathing," was the reply; "ye're wanderers and far frae hame, and ye're welcome." We remonstrated. She shook her head, saying, "God has gi'en us plenty, and he hids us use hospitality, and ye winna gainsay his bidding, so just gang! in peace," she added, laughing good humouredly, " for ye're far fraeguess, and ye'll hae a long pull hame."

It was indeed getting late, and the thought of tendency, so pointing to the Bible and hymnbook on the shelf above the children's bed, we bade her remember us in their evening worship, and, slipping some silver into the children's hands, we took our leave. We had not gone many yards before we met a Highlander with a net at his back, and a basket of fish before him, and the shout of delight which in another moment burst from the cot, proved him to be, as we had supposed, the father of the group within. Before we had gone fur, we heard a sonorous voice raising the evening hymn, and anon the sound of shrill and infant voices mingling with it. We could not stop to listen, but we joined in heart, and as a fresh breeze from the mountain pass brought the sweet sounds once more to our ear, we fervently exclaimed (as again they died away) in the words of their native poet ;---

May he who stills the raven's clamorous nest, And decks the lily fair in flow'ry pride, Yet, in the way his wisdom sees the best, For them and for their little ones provide, But chiefly in their hearts with grace divine preside."

Time of Famine. - Eighteen months had passed over | Second statement of the Destitution committee. કે પ્રાપ્યાના કે કાર્ય વિશ્વાસ હતા. તેમ જ નવી કે કું કહ્યું જે તેમ જ જ જ જો હતા. જો કે કહ્યું કે કહ્યું કે કે પ્રોપ્ત ના કું કર્યા કરો કરો હતા કું જે કહ્યું કે પ્રદેશ કરો છે. જો તેમ કરો કરો કરો કરો હતા. જો હતા કું જો કરો

the Highland cottage, and in their brief course had swept away almost all that it had once contained of it was empty. The poor respited cow gave what the appliances of donestic usefulness and comfort; for the scarcity which had been felt on the partial failure of the potato crop in 1845, had, in consequence vielded; still it was precious, and as Margaret saw of the following year advanced in the colour stealing over her bushend's wan face, she through the successive stages of privation and destitution, till it might now truly be said in the simple, but emphatic language of Scripture, that "the fa-mine was sore in the land," for "their food has been destroyed, and means of purchasing other food they have not."

It is about the second week in January 1847, that we would again introduce our friends to the home of the M.Kenzies. An air of desolation now reigned around it,-all was still. There was no hum of children's voices making glad the lonely glen; the fowls that had gathered round the cottage-door were no longer to be seen, the pig-stye was empty, the stream was frost-bound.

The thatch which had been secured by birch twigs linked together in the Highland fashion, and kept down by a great stone suspended from the twisted ends, and dangling in front, was half off. The elderbush that had grown beside the shed was gone, and its hollow branches no longer creaked in the wintry blast, for when labour was scarce, and peat was three times its usual price, any thing that would serve for firing was little likely to be spared. The interior of the cottage offered a sad and striking contrast to the scene of joy and plenty it had presented before. The table, formerly so hospitably spread for us,

was gone; the meal-chest, the children's bed, the comfortable settle, each in its turn had been parted with for food; the inner door was broken, and there were the bairns, no longer fresh, rosy, full of life and vigour; they had ceased to attend the school; they had ceased to climb the over-hanging rocks and splash and dabble, like so many wild birds, in the stream that foamed beneath the ledge on which the cottage stood. Poor children! they were all lying huddled together on a mattress, with a dirty blanket over it: their old pet the grey cat curled up among the group. They were scarcely covered, for the one scanty tattered garment which did not reach the knees, showed the deep poverty that had fallen on the parents. They were anxiously waiting for the hour when the little portion of milk which the wretched half, no, not half-fed cow still yielded, was to be divided among them. It was now three days since they had tasted any other nourishment, and McKenzie and his wife began to think it would be better to sell or kill the cow, than thus to see their little ones pining away beneath the united pangs of cold and hunger. But there had been no fire upon the hearth that day; for the few peats that remained were husbanded to dress the meal that they were daily hoping might, through some providential channel, come to them. And the children awoke at night, crying with cold; and one of them sobbed, and said,—" Collie is always warm. Oh! mither, let me gang sleep wi' Collie; for Robin and Moggie are like the frost to me." The father spoke not, but he went to the shed and led in the poor miserable-looking cow, that staggered from weakness as it stepped over the stones at the door. He brought it to the side of the children's bed, and, when it lay down, they stretched themselves upon it, and the gentle creature, that in hap-pier days had been caressed and often wreathed with garlands of the broom and heather by them, turned its head and fixed its large mild eye upon them, as though sensible of their sufferings and pleased to minister to them; and for some hours suffering was forgotten in sleep.

The following morning word was brought that there was work to be had at ---, across the hills, and that perhaps M Kenzie might be able to get and beckoning to the children to come and stand around him, he read the twenty-third Psalm, and his voice became firm and clear as he said,- " I shall not want," for he said it in David's spirit, and he believed it in his heart, and the sense of his failing strength that had clouded his brow, gave place to the assurance of faith, as he read the promise of the Staff that is of power to support the weak. And when he had prayed that in the might of the promise he might go forth, he sang the hymn as usual and it was a hymn of praise, so that the passing stranger might still have thought it went up from light and happy hearts. And so, indeed, it did ; for how " shall the righteous be made sad, whom I have not made sad ? saith the Lord God."

The morning-worship over, McKenzie started on his long and toilsome walk. The embankment, which was the scene of labour, was full ten miles off over moor and mountain, but he got there after two hours' hard walking, and applied for employment. He was received, and at the end of the day was paid one shilling for his toil; and he went further ere he turned towards his home, to spend his earnings in meal for his family. It was late ere he reached his cabin; his little ones had cried themselves to sleep. His wife, after watching long for his return, oft turning to her sleeping children in the sickness of hope deferred, and then again straining her eyes to look through the casement for her husband, had seated herself at the foot of the bed with her hands clasped four hours on the lake in the dark, had a hurrying | tightly together, the indication of a strong mental effort to repress the feelings of anxious suspicion that were busy at her heart, and thus McKenzie found her. He showed the bag of meal, and told her that he had no doubt of being employed at the embankment while the works were in progress ; but as he spoke, his words became tremulous, his hand dropped, and he would have fallen, if his wife had not supported, and half dragged him to the bed. Reader, you have read in books of fancy and fiction, scenes of imaginary faintings from imaginary sources of emotion and suffering, and, perhaps, you have wept at them; and for such imaginary distresses, your tears were enough, nay, all too much. They will not suffice here. McKenzie had walked ten miles to his labour. He had honestly put forth all his strength to his appointed task, he had made a circuit of six miles to get the oatmeal for his children ere he set out on his homeward path. All this he had done, and he had not tasted food that day; His wife succeeded so far in reviving him, that he raised his head and looked around, but he could not speak. She looked for a sup of milk in the earthen

the colour stealing over her husband's wan face, she was thankful that Collie had been spared. If they could but manage to keep her alive still; but the skin hung in huge wrinkles over the projecting bones, and, except the dry and withered bracken, fodder there was none for her.

To kindle the few smouldering peats that lay upon the hearth, and to prepare a mess of porridge for her husband, was Margaret's next care, but McKenzie protested that he was abundantly refreshed already, and that he was too sleepy to wait for the cooking of the porridge. Margaret urged him, but he would not be persuaded, and they closed the day with prayer and reading, and together joined in praising lim who had made good his promise in the morn-ing, and supplied their need,—" I shall not want;" and as they lay down on their heather mattress with their little ones, all sense of want was gone, and filled with the consciousness of their Heavenly Father's presence with them, and of his love towards them, his everlasting love in Christ Jesus, they slept in peace! Reader, what would they have had to sustain their fainting spirits, if they had been living without God in the world?

[The above is taken from a little work by Matilda Wrench, which commences with an account of a visit to the Serpent's Fall, at the head of Loch Leven, and, besides the extract we have given of the time of famine, relates many further details of suffering in the family till the time when substancial relief was brought to those who survived. The incidents are stated to be all facts, and the work is, by permission, dedicated to Queen Adelaide.]

DR. HAMPDEN'S NOMINATION TO THE EPISCOPATE.

From the European Times, December, 18, 1847. The following important correspondence has taken place in reference to the appointment of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford :--

"My Lord,—We, the undersigned Bishops of the Church of England, feel it our duty to represent to your lordship, as head of her Majesty's Government, the apprehension and alarm which have been excited in the minds of the clergy by the rumoured nomination to the see of Hereford of Dr. Hampden, in the soundness of whose doctrine the University of Oxford has affirmed, by a solemn decree, its want of confidence. We are persuaded that your lordship does not know how deep and general a feeling pre-vails on this subject, and we consider ourselves to be acting only in the discharge of our bounden duty, both to the Crown and to the Church, when we respectfully but earnestly express to your lordship our conviction that if this appointment be completed, there is the greatest danger both of the interruption of the peace of the Church, and of the disturbance of the confidence which it is most desirable that the clergy and laity of the Church should feel in every exercise of the Royal supremacy, especially as regards that very delicate and important particular, the nomination to vacant sees. We have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's obedient

"C. J. LONDON. " RICH. BATH & WELLS. " C. WINTON. "J. H. GLO'STER & BRISTOL " J. LINCOLN.

"E. SARUM.
"A. T. CHICHESTER. " CHR. BANGOR. " HUGH CARLISLE. "J. ELY. "G. ROCHESTER. " SAML. OXON.

" To the Right Hon. the Lord John Russell, &c."

" Chesham-place, Dec. 8, 1847.

" My Lords, - I have had the honour to receive a representation signed by your lordships on the subject of the nomination of Dr. Hampden to the see of Hereford. I observe that your lordships do not state any want of confidence on your part in the soundness of Dr. Hampden's doctrine. Your lordships refer me to a decree of the University of Oxord, passed eleven years ago, and founded upon lectures delivered fifteen years ago. Since the dateof that decree Dr. Hampden has acted as Regius. Professor of Divinity in the University of Oxford,. and many bishops, as I am told, have required certificates of attendance on his lectures before they proceeded to ordain candidates who had received! their education at Oxford. He has likewise preached sermons, for which he has been honoured! with the approbation of several prelates of our Church. Several months before I named Dr. Hampden to the Queen for the see of Hereford, I signified my intention to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and did not receive from him any discouragement. In these circumstances, it appears to me, that should I withdraw my recommendation of Dr. Hampden, which has been sanctioned by the Queen, I should virtually assent to the doctrine that a decree of the University of Oxford is a perpetual ban of exclusion against a clergyman of emineut learning and irreproachable life, and that, in fact, the supremacy which is now by law vested in the Crown is to be transferred to a majority of the members of one of our Universities. Nor should it beforgotten, that many of the most prominent amongthat majority have since joined the communion of the Church of Rome. I deeply regret the feeling that is said to be common among the clergy on this subject. But I cannot sacrifice the reputation of Dr. Hampden, the rights of the Crown, and what I be-lieve to be the true interests of the Church, to a feeling which I believe to be founded on misapprehension, and fomented by prejudice. At the same time I thank your lordships for an interposition which I believe to be intended for the public benefit, -l have, &c.

"J. Rossall. "To the Right Revs. the Bishops of London, Winchester, Lincoln, &c."

By some mistake the name of the Bishop of Exeter did not appear in the above list. The Bishop accordingly opened a correspondence to the same effect, on his own account. These proceedings have but little influence on Lord John Russell, as the order for a congé d'élire, and a recommendation of Dr. Hampelen, appeared in the Gazette, of Tuesday last

THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF THE

CAUSES OF DEFECTION.

We have no disposition to create or multiply apologies for the many foolish and crotchety minds which have sought an asylum from what they deem the deficiencies of our spiritual Church, in the hosom of Popery. In some of these cases the Fine Arts seem to have been the authors of the change. These sentimental wanderers have, like the followers of Orpheus, been drawn away by sweet sounds; or, like Pygmalion, they have fallen in love with an image. Music, poetry, painting, sculpture, have done the work of Scripture and logic; and they have yielded to taste and imagination what was due to faith and common sense. For such persons we have little respect. Neither can we feel much reverence or regard for those who, too indolent to exercise their mind in the devout study of the Word of God-the comparing Scripture with Scripture, and borrowing all the light which the wisdom and piety of other men will supply-are unable to come to any decision themselves as to what is true or fulse and have therefore sought a refuge from indolence and indecision in the supposed infallibility of the Church of Rome. Such persons are entitled to little consideration. It is no duty of the Church to build dormitories for diseased consciences, or to provide that those who will not think for themselves shall have some one to think for them. But there is another class with whom we feel much sympathy; we mean those who, receiving the word of God in simplicity, and regarding it as the true standard of temper and practice, have, on comparing the books and the lives of many professed and zealous members of the Protestant Church, discovered the most awful contrast between them. Some of these persons have had the devotional writings and the saintly biographies of the Romish Church put into their hands by those on the watch for this purpose and have been led, we believe very falsely, to the conclusion that Popervis a more congenial soil for devotion and holiness than Protestantism. A deeper search into either the writings or the practice of the Church of Rome would lead to a very opposite conclusion. But in the mean time, the hard and dry character of many of the sermons even of those who are just interpreters of Scripture, and the selfindulgent and at least semi-worldly habits of many Protestants, have prepared the minds of such inqui rers for these delusions. Now for such inquirers we feel the deepest pity. They are pursuing a right end: and, in so doing they fall into a desperate error. But who are those that are fastening the delusion upon them? Perhaps the very men making the loudest pretensions to theological accuracy; but who, combining the highest principles with the lowest practice and temper, dishonour the ark which they profess to have in their keeping.

We believe that a cordial reception of all the doctrines of the Church of England, and a dutiful regard to its ordinances, in public and in private, is sufficient to satisfy the cravings of any devout and reasonable mind .- But there is a sort of modern " cant"as we must venture to call it, about " Church principles" which means some things far short of this; and which is designed to teach us that with little or no regard to Church doctrines, a rigid and superstitious regard to Church Ordinances is sufficient to secure the health and joy of the soul-that in short the 39 Articles and the Homilies are little better than superfluities in the Church, if only there is a rigid, and we may say, formal regard to the Liturgy. Here then is the point to be pressed upon certain modern religionists on those crowds of young ladies who, with diminutive crosses around their necks, with illuminated Prayer-books and rigid observances of Saints' Days-are to be found in all the giddy circles of fashion and folly. Let them receive the doctrines of the Church as well as its ceremonics. Let them love the . Great Master, while they sit at his table; let them hate the world which nailed him to the cross; let them " live a life of faith upon the Son of Gud;" and we have little fear of their sinking into the "pit of Popery."
The Church of our country is no half-way house to Popery," but a bold "protester," against it; and no man is a more formidable antagonist to Rome than he who employs the weapons of the English Reformers .- [London Christian Observer.

The Bereau.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JANUARY 13, 1848.

The last English Mail has brought a correspondence, from the mother-country, of a novel and nomination of the Rev. R. D. HAMPDEN, D. D., Oxford, to the Bishopric of Hereford, has drawn forth a protest from thirteen of the English Bishops, twelve of whom affixed their names to a document which, with Lord John Russell's reply thereto, we have inserted on our first page—the thirteenth is the Bishop of Exeter who pursued a similar course by a separate correspondence with the Prime Minis-

Many of our readers probably require to be informed what are the grounds of the objection raised against the Bishop designate-or elect, we may at this time probably say, since the congé d'élire has been issued, and the state of the law allows the Chapter, "no choice but to elect" the Clergyman nominated by the crown. The odour which of late the University of Oxford has contracted would, no doubt, lead a majority of persons in the first instance to suppose that the party protested against has become liable to the suspicion of romanizing tendencies. That would be an utter mistake. The Regius Professor is one who inflicted a very severe blow and discouragement on the Tractarian schismatics, in the successful resistance offered by him to Mr. McMullen's application for the Bachelor-in-Divinity's degree :- the correctness of his suspicions in the case have since been proved by that individual's joining the Church of Rome, after doing as much perverting work within the Church of England as opportunity was afforded him for, in the Rev. Dr. Hook's parish of Leeds. But Dr. Hampden had given occasion to doubts respecting his soundness in the faith in another direction :- he was suspected of a leaning towards Rationalism; and at the time of his appointment to the Regius Professortiments uttered by him, as Bampton Lecturer, in the House of Sacrifice,"

University pulpit, and published, four years previously; and the University, in passing it, found itself in the singular position described by a reviewer (Dr. Arnold, we believe,) as follows:

" Mischievous principles, set forth systematically, in a course of eight sermons preached successively in the University pulpit, before the Vice Chancellor and all the Dignitaries and Tutors of the University, and no proceedings instituted, no censure passed, no accusation made, but, on the contrary, the preacher subsequently receiving from the University the highest degree in Divinity-that degree which is virtually a professorship of theology—the University's commission to give lectures to its students in every branch of that faculty-receiving again the office of Head of a Hall-and, lastly, the Professorship of Moral Philosophy ? Such was the University of Oxford's consure upon eight Sermons full of systematic mischief—proached in her own church—and in the presence of her highest authorities?"

We do not quote this as if we meant to convey the impression that the preacher's sentiments were not really liable to exception; but from all the information which has reached us we are led to conclude that since his advancement to the Divinity Professorship he has distinctly declared sentiments which are on all hands allowed to be unobjectionable -he has pursued a course with reference to the of those zealous for Reformation principles : and the question at present seems to be very much this, whether he ever advanced sentiments which it is to be required of him that he should explicitly retract, or whether he has done enough in so pronouncing his views, since, as to disavow those errors of which, without sufficient warrant, as he must believe, he had become suspected.

One thing is certain: the censure under which he was faid was academical only; Bishops individually, indeed, acted upon it in dispensing with certificates that Candidates for orders from Oxford had attended Dr. Hampden's lectures, but no ecclesiastical court Neither let any man object and allege against me ever pronounced against him. It is remarkable that both in the case of Dr. Hampden, suspected of rationalism, and of Dr. Pusey, accused of romanistic orinions, the University exercised discipline fices, and the blood of beasts was accounted the rewhile the ecclesiastical authorities seem to have demption of sins. Howheit all these things went remained inactive. And now, when the Regius Professor of Divinity, Dr. Hampden, who has at all events manifested an anxiety to set himself right ed the poverty of his house, let us remember his with the Church and the University, has been undisturbed in his ecclesiastical position these fifteen years, since the publication of the Sermons objected to, the remonstrance from one half of the episcopal bench, while the remaining prelates are silent, excites one's curiosity to know whether a similar remonstrance would have proceeded from the [Article xxxv.] same quarter, if the individual nominated to the vacant Bishopric had been the romanizing Regius Professor of Hebrew, Dr. Pusey, who has done nothing at all to clear himself of the suspicions which have so long attached to him.

The silence of the two Archbishops and ten Bi

shops, who have not joined in the remonstrance,

removes all fear of any difficulty with regard to the new Bishop's consecration which, we suppose, will take place in due course; and it seems to us that the new appointment is as likely to turn out to the furtherance of evangelical truth as most others which the ruling statesmen of one or the other party are in the habit of making. It is most likely that the painted likeness of saints, angels, or virgin shivthis occurrence will direct attention afresh to the ered into a thousand fragments, than promote their position of the Church as regards the selection of being set up in the Church's places of public prayer, Clergymen to fill her highest stations. That this to peril once more the inwardness and spirituality of "very delicate and important particular," as the remonstrating Bishops call the nomination to vacant sees, should be committed to men who are commonly called to the highest offices in the State without any reference to their standing in the Church-with abundance of testimony to their intellectual endowments, but with none at all as regards their religious throphic institutions have for some time been in the striking character in ecclesiastical affairs. The character—is an anomaly which it were strange indeed if the present taste for increasing the efficiency Regius Professor of Divinity in the University of of the Church-system were to omit in its course of inquiry and agitation. We need not say that we should be glad to see the anomaly corrected, though we should not be at all prepared to look upon an election by the Cathedral chapters as an improvement. In such a matter as that, it seems evident that the parochial Clergy should acquire the influence which, from the intimate concern they have in the result, seems legitimately to belong to them. Taking matters as we find them, we can not repress feelings of satisfaction at the prospect that the statesmen now in power will not dispense their Church patronage so as to encourage the concealed schismatics under whose pretended zeal for Church principles there lies hidden a scheme which would once more change the renewal of heart and holiness of life into blind submission to the priesthood and strictness of ceremonial compliance. It is singular to observe how the professed Churchmanship of the day passes by the most authoritative injunctions and warnings of the Church, to gratify its own distempered taste and restore abuses which the Reformation put away. In one of our city-papers, recently, a Correspondent among sundry other questions proposed one in these terms : " I would like to know how the erection of a painted window in a Church tends to the glory of God ??! An answer of some length was given to this communication, evidently written by a hand not unskilled in wielding the pen, and indited by a mind sufficiently concerned, to give the best answer it had to offer; and, in reply to the question just quoted, it offers the following:

"In answering this question one is almost temptthe time of ins appointment to the Regius Professorship it was not the then much more carefully disguised romanizing party only, but with them many
who were, and continue, sound in the faith, that
condemned the appointment and joined in censuring
it was finished the Almight Livest the Professor? The censure was founded upon sent that, He had chosen that place to Himself as a

ship of a Christian congregation under the Gospel dispensation is here treated as being just the same thing with Solomon's temple at Jerusalem, under the darkness of the Old Testament; the magnificence of decoration which was suitable for the one (but which did not include the painted likeness of saints) is assumed to be fit for the other; and because God was pleased to choose the splendid structure erected by the King of Israel " as a house of sacrifice" at the time when beasts had to be slain as types of the richer offering that was to be made, therefore the buildings for the performance of Christian worship now, when the typical sacrifices are wholly done away with, may landably be brought into conformity with Solomon's temple! The Semi-Romanism of the day seems here to come out as down-right Judaism; and indeed they are alike—they are the very spirit against which the apostle to the gentiles was so zealous as against an error which perverted the Gospel of Christ, and would bring the disciples again into bondage. Nor is it a new thing in the history of Christendoin that those are most eager to set upPaul's image on painted church-windows who are little zealous about teaching Paul's doctrine. The authors Tractarian heresy which entitles him to the thanks of the Homilies, set forth by the Church's authority, saw the decorations in Solomon's temple in a very different light from that in which they appear to the writer of the above attempt at justification. They adopt the following extract from Jerome's "Treatise of the Life of Clerks," after having designated that ancient father as "otherwise too great a liker and allower of external and outward things," whose warnings may therefore come with the more weight to those similarly disposed:

"Many build walls and erect pillars of churches : the smooth marbles do glister; the roof shineth with gold, the altar is set with precions stones : but of the ministers of Christ there is no election or choice. the rich temple that was in Jewry, the table, candleticks, incense, ships, platters, cups, mortais, and other things all of gold. Then were these things allowed of the Lord, when the Priests offered sacribefore in figure; and they were written for us, upon whom the end of the world is come. And now when that our Lord, being poor, hath dedicatcross, and we shall esteem riches as mire and dung. What do we marvel at that which Christ calleth wicked Mammon? Whereto do we so highly esteem and love that which St. Peter doth for a glory testify that he hath not ?"

And this passage, the Homily enforces by the following words of "Godly and wholesome doctrine"

"Thus you see how St. Jerome teacheth the sumptuousness amongst the Jews to be a figure to signify, and NOT AN EXAMPLE TO FOLLOW."

These capitals are ours ; but the words are those of the Homily; and to them is subjoined the following piece of sound evangelical instruction:

"Those outward things were suffered for a time until Christ our Lord came, who turned all those outward things into spirit, faith, and truth.??

Now when the true, affectionate Churchman finds such warnings as these pressed upon him in the course of a Homily authoritatively directed " against Peril of Idolatry, and superfluous decking of churches," one would suppose that he would rather see

THEATRICALS. - From the Toronto " Church." -We learn from our cotemporary the Bercan, that the Corporation of Quebec have lately come to a resolution, which we cannot but deeply regret. It appears that several literary, scientific, and philarhabit of holding their meetings in the Parliament Hall, it being a room well adapted for such purposes, and more convenient than any other that could be procured in the City. Two individuals, named Kimlin and Aubin, lately made application to the Corporation, who have charge of the Hall in question, for the use of it for Theatrical purposes. So soon as this fact became known a counter petition was set on foot, praying that no such appropriation should be made, which received the signatures of one hundred and fifty respectable citizens. The effort, however, proved fruitless, for the City Council with these two documents before them, resolved, with only three dissenting voices, to grant the request of the two, contrary to the prayer of the 150! A more wanton outrage against morals and propriety, never before fell under our observation. Admitting for the sake of argument, that theatrical entertainments are harmless, and conducive to the moral health of society, still the decision of the Quebec Cornoration was without excuse, inasmuch as their vote went to establish an amusement to the discouragement of religion-science-and literature. But looking as we do, upon the Theatre, as being the pregnant source of idleness and vice of every description, we are constrained to characterise the conduct of the Council as utterly unworthy of a body sworn to do their utmost to shield the community over which they have rule, from the contamination of evil .-Surely this calamitous decision will be yet re-considered and reversed.

[We have had some reluctance about touching again upon the above subject, lest we should express ourselves too severely on the course pursued by the majority of our City, Fathers, of whom we, naturally, desire to have nothing to say but what may beget reverence in their chlidren. Our distant contemporary, who does not stand in the same intimate relation towards them, has, however, furnished us di with an article to which we may treat our readers without becoming chargeable with unfilial behaviour; and we subjoin to it the information that this matter has been settled to the satisfaction of those who petitioned against the loan of the Parliament Hall, by the Directors of the Fire Insurance Companies, who declined insuring the building at any premium, if any part of it were used for theatrical pur-

We could earnestly wish that the majority of our City Fathers had earned to themselves on this occasion a position more creditable in the estimation of others, and more gratifying in the reflection which

Now it will be perceived that the place of wor- calculation of money-risk should have led the Insurance Companies to a decision which it was expected that the Corporation would form upon considerations due to religion, literature, and science. is much to be deplored; but it must now he-hoped, as none are ever too old to learn, that the lesson on this occasion set to our Corporation will manifest its salutary effects in the future management of the important trust reposed in them .- ED. BEREAN.]

ISLINGION PROTESTANT INSTITUTE. The first Annual Meeting of this association was held on the 29th of November, the Vicar (Rev. Daniel Wilson) in the chair. The report is described as a most valuable document, which might justly be designated a Manual of Protestantism. The Institute had given occasion to the delivery of a series of sermons and lectures on the different points at issue between the Reformed and Romish Churches; which have been printed & extensively circulated. The Rev. Messrs. Dallas, Tottenham, Stowell, and Bickersteth, and James Lord, Esquire, were the lecturers. Among the speakers was Sir Digby Mackworth, Bart., who described what he had seen with his own eyes in Roman Catholic countries, and the facts stated by him could not have failed of making a deep impression on those who were not previously acquainted with the real character of the papal system, as it presents itself where it has the power of shewing what it is.

Dr. Kalley, late of Madeira .- It is satisfactory o learn that the life of this persecuted individual continues to be devoted to active labours for the good of his fellow-creatures. We find, from incilental reference to the testimony he is bearing to the opening of a great and effectual door for the evangelization of Ireland, that he has lately been engaged for about two months in exploring the state of Ireland in the far south, especially in the most distressed parts of the county of Cork.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN AND Relief Officers.—We are most happy in being able to state, that Government has recognised the claims of the families of those humane and brave officers who perished in this town from fever while in the discharge of the duty of relieving the sick and destitute. Early in the year Mr. Rushton, with his usual active benevolence, made strong representations to Sir George Grey, and his endeavours did not want the support which Mr. Austin, the Poor-law Assistant Commissioner, could officially give. The result has been, that Government has placed at the disposal of the two Rectors. and Mr. Rushton (with whom Mr. Austin forms a committee), a sum equal to one year's salary for each of the officers and surgeons who died in the discharge of a sacred duty .- Liverpool Journal.

THE POPE AND THE JESUITS .- A glimpse at the foundation of those expectations of liberality and enlightenment which have been raised by the course hitherto pursued by the present occupant of the papal throne is afforded by the following article :

" The Diario di Roma of the 6th publishes a brief, addressed by the Pope to Father Persone, of the Company of Jesuits who has dedicated to his Holiness a work on the Conception of the Virgin. The brief, in which the Pontiff speaks in the most flattering terms of the fraternity of Jesus, is said to have caused a great sensation at Rome. After eulogizing the work, Pius 1X. says :- Such merits do not astonish us in a member of that illustrious society, which has reared within its bosom so many nen who have been honoured for the integrity of their lives, the glory of their sanctity, their devotion to the Catholic religion, by their various kinds of knowledge, by their services and benefits done to the Christian world, and to civilization in gene-

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF THE ROMAN CATHO LIC HIERARCHY .- A circular has been issued from Downing-street, instructing the authorities in the colonies to address the Roman Catholic prelates in such colonies by the title to which their rank in their own Church may appear to give them a just claim, officially styling them "your Grace" or "your Lordship" as the case may be. As, how-ever, Parliament, in the Charitable Bequests Act, on which this instruction is founded, has, for obvious reasons, not sanctioned this assumption by the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland of titles derived from sees which they hold, a similar rule is to be observed in the colonies, so that the Roman Catholic prelate in New South Wales will a erely be addressed as the Most Reverend Archhishop Polding, and in Van Dieman's Land as the Right Reverend Bishop Wilson .- Globe.

DR. WISEMAN .- It is stated that this efficient ecclesiastic of the Roman Catholic communion is to he Archbishop of Westminster, that dignity having been declined by Bishop Walsh on account of age and infirmities. - In an account given of a public dinner connected with the anniversary of some charity, we find it stated that in the course of toastdrinking there was one in honour of Dr. Wiseman as of him "who had done so much good at St Mary's, Oscott, and had carried the tenets of our othe Roman Catholic] holy religion into St. Mary's, Oxford."

Parish of Quenec .- Number of Baptisms, Marriages, and Burials during the year 1817, inserted in the registers of CATHEDRAL CHURCH. Baptisms.....148

| Tylarriages |
|--|
| Burials |
| ST. PETER'S CHAPEL. |
| Baptisms Male 16) |
| Female 22 } |
| Marriages |
| Burials (including those from the Emigrant |
| and Marine Hospital) Male 291 |
| Panish Mile 201 |
| Sr. Paul's (Manager) G. 365 |
| ST. PAUL'S (MARINERS') CHAPEL. Baptisms Male 25 |
| I will be a transfer of the control |
| Marriages 39 |
| Burials Male 27 |
| [1] And The Office of Comments of the Comment of t |
| Female 15 }42 |
| The following return from the Roman Catholic |
| 1 - arion to taken from the Alerning Changel. |
| l """ " " "" "" " " " " " " " " " " " " |
| l agree in the totiller part of the |
| I ROUTE Of Hantisma And Darte, Green and Control of |
| LATURE DOUGLE WISHPE MOTING the second to second the second the second to second the second to second the second to second the second the second to second the second the second the second the second to second the second th |
| Baptisms |
| Burials under 7 years 712 712 712 709 409 |
| Do. above |
| [2] [2] [3] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4] [4 |
| PARISIT OF BY PROCES |
| Daptisms |
| Burials |
| niailingog . |
| 100 above returns ont. |
| |
| Dame, which includes all within the limits of the |

has only increased 106 during last year; that of St.

SCOTTISH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—The following remonstrance is published by the London Morning Post, with the remarks subjoined :

"To the Most Rev. Father in God William Skinner, D. D., by Divine Permission Primus of the Church in Scotland.

"Deanery of Bailechuilish, Argyleshire, Sep. 22. "We, whose names are hereunto subscribed, priests of the diocese of Argyle and the Isles, have learned, with deep regret, that at a Synod of Bishops held in Edinburgh on the 2nd of September, three of that venerable body, subsequent to Bishop Moir's death, resolved to confirm and sustain the election of the Rev. Alexander Ewing, an election that was cancelled, and so made null and void in 1846, by the first Canon, in consequence of there being no majority of the College in its favour; it being decreed and declared by the said Canon that if there is no such majority of the whole College, there shall consequently be no consecration.

We therefore deem it our duty, however painful, firmly but respectfully to defend our own rights and those of our successors, by entering and recording our solemn protest against any proceeding that would, in any way, damage the integrity of our Canons, being quite satisfied that the peace, unity, and welfare of our humble portion of the Church Catholic, are inseparably bound up in their most stringent observance .- (Signed by)

" James l'atterson, Dean ; " Alexander Maclennan, Incumbent of Rosso Church, Fort-William;

4 Samuel Hood, Incumbent of Rothesay " Duncan M'Kendrie, Incumbent of Trinity

Church, Appin ; ' &c., &c., &c. We sincerely hope that this Memorial will receive the most earnest attention of the Episcopal College. Such a disruption of the Church in Scotland, as should lead to a resignation of their cures by any considerable number of the native clergy, could not fail to lead to the most fatal consequences. It is impossible to contemplate, without fearfulness, the spiritual destitution of more than two thousand Episcopalians, if deprived of the consolations arising out of the due administration of the sacraments of the Church; yet such would be the effect in some of the Highland districts alone if any general ces-

Surely this is a consideration that ought to exercise the strongest influence with the Scottish Bishops. Morning Post. Bishop Ewing's consecration has, we believe, ince taken place.

sation from the clerical functions were to take place.

The Rev. Wm. Jacobson, Vice-Principal of Magdalen-hall, has been nominated by her Majesty to succeed Dr. Hampden in the Divinity chair at Oxford.

CLERICAL OBITUARY .- The Rev. HENRY FRAMcts Lyre, of Brixham, Devon, died at Nice, on the 20th of November, aged fifty four. Our realers have at various times read selections from the departed Clergyman's version of the Psalms is our columns.

The Rev. JAMES HOUGH, M. A., Minister of Ham, Surrey, and late Chaplain to the Hon. East India Company at Madras, died at Histings, on the 2nd of November, aged fifty-eight. This Clergyman, some 20 years ago, stood forth in defence of Protestant Missions, against the R. Catholic Priest Dubois who, on the ground that all his converts had turned out good for nothing, asserted that the Pro-testant Alissionaries also had no reason to anticipate any success from their labours. Mr. Hough was also the author of "The History of Christianity in India? - two separate works, in two volumes each, published for the benefit of the Church Missionary Society's Disabled Missionaries! Fund.

The Rev. R. G. Plens acknowledges with many thanks the receipt of two pounds from a kind Friend, for the relief of the poor.

THE TREASURER OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS MILITARY ASYLUM, begs, on behalf of the Committee of Management, to return thanks to Lieut. Col. SPARK, the Officers, non-commissioned Officers and men, of the 93rd Highlanders, for the very liberal subscription received from them, amounting lo £25 7s. 5d.

The TREASCRER begs also to acknowledge the following sums received during the week:

The Treasurer of the Church of England Society begs to acknowledge the receipt of Ten Pounds, collected by H. Jessorp, Esq. Jan. 13th, 1848.

QUEBEC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION .- The annual meeting was held yesterday evening at the Rooma of the Institution, when the report for the past year was read and adopted, and the following officers were elected, to serve, during the prosent year :-PRESIDENT.-Rev. Dr. Cook.

VICE PRESIDENTS. P. J. O. Chauveau, J. C. Fisher, LL. D. H. S. Scott,
Secretary.—D. Wilkie.

J. Dyke. G. B. Faribault. BOARD OF DIRECTORS. G. Hall, E. Poston, D. Callam, W. Bennett, R. Calras, P. Sheppard, E. Chinic. L. Sleeper, A. Soulard, W. H. A. Davies. J. Cremazie, A. Joseph, We are happy to say that the motion for the

opening of the Rooms on Sundays was withdrawn, by a letter from the Gentlemen who had proposed it. The Subscription was raised from \$4 to \$5 per annu.n.

LITERARY AND HISTORICAL, SOCIETY. At the Annual General Meeting of this Society; the following gentlemen were elected the officers

for 1818:

TRESIDENT,

The Hon. A. W. Cochran, D. C. L. C. B. Farihault, J. C. Fisher, LL. D. Rev. Dr. Wilkie, Rev. J. Cook, D. D. Segnerantes, Recording—Samuel Wright, Esq.

others, and more gratifying in the reflection which may arise within their own breasts. That a prudential City of Quebec, except St. Rochs, it will be seen, Of Apparatus—R. C. Geggie, Esq.

The Hen. A. W. Cochran, D. C. L., Cofficio. Jas. Turnbull, Esq., Cor. Secy. Officio.
G. B. Faribault, Esq.; Rev. J. Cook, D. D.; J. C. & Fisher, LL. D.; W. H. A. Davies, Esq.; Rev. G. Mackie, D. D.

ST. George's Society .- At the annual General Meeting of this Society, the election of officers for the current year took place, which resulted as

President : W. II. Anderson, Esq. Vice Presidents: Samuel Newton, Esq., Peter Sheppard, Esq. Secretary: J. C. Fisher, LL. D.

Treasurer: R. Symes, Esq.
Chaplains: Rev. G. Mackie, D. D., Rev. A. W. Mountain, B. A.
Physicians: W. Marsden, M. D., J. A. Sewell,

Besides Committees of Management and of Accounts, and a Charitable Committee.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Mr. Geo. Wakeham, No. . 135 to 186; Mr. Chas. Wiggs, No. 196 to 247.

Wo Cornespondence: Received " Charity"an ose handwriting seems a disguised one, and yet the communication states two facts of which we could not make use without having the authority of a responsible name for it ;- J. D, will be attended to ;-H. M, only received last Saturday.

We omitted, last week, the acknowledgment due to our Friend who remembered us as usual on New Year's Eve.

Noral and Political Entelligence.

The Express from Halifax bringing the letternews became known by that means. The newspaper bags dol not reach this till yesterday. Commercial affairs are spoken of in a more cheering tone. The Bank of England had reduced the rate of interest to 6 per cent.

A severe influenza prevailed in the metropolis, causing an unusual increase in the number of deaths. We are largely indubted to the European Times for the items of intelligence here subjoined.

The British Government have ordered the imme diate construction of three forts, for strengthening and the approaches thereto. They are to be strong works, for sustaining the heaviest metal, and of the Jongest range.

An order has been received at Woolwich for the fo mation in January of an additional company to each of the ten battalions of the Royal Artillery. and another company will be added in April next which will raise the strength of this branch of the service to ten companies to each hattalion, the same number as during the war establishment. It is rumoured in influential circles that there will be, ere many months elapse, a further augmentation of the army. The last made, about eighteen months since,

amounted to 10,000 men.

Air. David Salomous, of the Hebrew persuasion, has been elected an aldernian of London, in the room of Alderman Wood, who has been gazetted a

"Jour R. Skippy."-The John R. Skiddy, Captain Luce, arrived at this port on Tuesday evening Nov. 30, from New York, making the passage in the short space of 14 days 13 hours. (This we believe to be the shortest passage on record, with the exception of one made by the late unfortunate packet ship, the Stephen Whitney, when under the command of Capt. W. C. Tabinpson, who made the run in 14 Jays and 12 hours.) - Eur. Times.
"Washington." - The United States Mail

Steam Ship Washington reached Southampton (on the 3rd ulto.) having taken nearly fifteen days to

make the run across. ROMAN CATHOLIC DISABILITIES .- The discussion which has taken place on a proposal of repealing some more of the remaining safeguards against R. Catholic predominance being of sufficient interest to the religious public to require some extended notice, we insert the condensed account of it, as found in European Times, remarking, such cases the marrow is generally condensed away from the speeches of members like Sir R. H. Inglis.

On the 8th ult. Mr. Anstey moved the second reading of the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, and went at great length into the history of the several hills brought in by Mr. Watson and others on the subject, in previous sessions, and said that his only object was to obtain for the Catholics the same equality of civil rights which were enjoyed by the Jews. He had no wish to injure or weaken the Protestant Church, or do any thing that might be distasteful to members of the latter persuasion, but simply to obtain an act of justice for the Roman Catholics, against whom acts of Parliament still existed of penal and oppressive character. Amongst these he enumerated the 31st of George III, which enacts severe penalties against Catholic priests officiating at the burial of the dead in private cometeries and other places; the first clause of the 10th George IV, (Roman Catholic Relief Act,) rendering priests or other persons exercising the rites of the Roman Catholic religion in certain places liable to a penalty of £50; and also so much of the same act as provides for the final abolition of Jesuits and other religious orders of the Church of Rome resident in the king-dom, clauses affecting not only the Jesuits, but also those devoted men, the Christian Brothers, who, under them, were, subject to transportation. In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that every security the Protestants would require would exist after the passing of this bill. If he thought the

ed that its object was to increase the power and influence of the Church of Rome, and to decrease that of the Protestant Church. He doubted whether it did not affect the supremacy of the Crown-whe- force had to be called out to disperse the mobile rit did not, in point of fact, indirectly repeal the THE CHOLERA - In Constantinople this disease Bill of Rights; and her therefore, should be glad to had nearly ceased; thirty only; from the 24th o have the oninion of the Attorney-General upon that October, had been attacked, ten of whom had died have the opinion of the Attorney-General upon that The Catholics of this country had been treated as fellow-subjects with Protestants, and since the year 1829 they had enjoyed most extensive privileger; and before extending those privible. Its ravages were confined chiefly to the na-leges, the House would do well to see whether the tive population, from 120 to 140 dying daily. At provisions of the bill did not directly endanger the Moscow the disease is decreasing; and at St. Petersrights of the Crown and the safety of the Established Church. He concluded by moving as an

The Earl of Anunder said that the Roman Catholics of this country did not recognize any civil or temporal power as belonging to the Pope. All Churches, he said, were progressing (hear), and the Roman Catholic was but one amongst the number. As the disabilities sought to be abrogated by this bill had long fallen into abeyance—as they were foreign to the civilisation of the age, he saw no reason why they should be continued another hour, (Hear.)

Sir Goo, Guey, in assenting to the second reading, said he did not consider that the olden statutes now sought to be repealed inflicted any practical grievance on the Roman Catholics, inasmuch as they were obsolete. He would reserve to himself the right of opposing any part of the bill in committee to which he might object. Several other members, including Messrs J. O'Connell, Sheil, Edw. Gladstone, and Mr. Hume, having spoken in favour of the second reading, the house divided, and the numbers were-Ayes, 168; nays, 136; majority, 32.

IRELAND. - The Irish Arms Bill has made such progress in Parliament as to leave no doubt of its becoming in a few days one of the statutes of the realm. In its passage through the House of Commons, the extreme of the hish party, headed by Mr. John O'Connell, could only muster nineteen partisans, against an overwhelming majority of 226,

on the second reading.

The provisions of the bill seem well adapted, as far as they extend, to meet the prevailing evils. The constability force in Dublin of 400 men is to be increased to 600; and upon a district being proclaimed by the Lord Lieutenant, an efficient constabulary will be raised on the spot, or dispatched from Dublin, and the expense will be defrayed by the district proclaimed. It will thus be the interest of a disturbed district to re-establish order. With special exceptions, the carrying of arms or their possession by unauthorised persons, except in their own Jwelling-houses, is forbidden. Arms found on suspected persons, stopped and searched by the constabulary, will be taken away and forfeithags by the English mail arrived in town last Satur- ed to the crown, Other stringent precautions are day morning; and as Willmer & Smith's European taken to prevent the improper use of fire-arms. Times were enclosed in them the principal secular Constables have the power of requiring all males between 16 and 60 to assist in searching for or securing the murderer, and they who neglect this duty will be liable to imprisonment for two years; thus making the whole population responsible for the arrest of criminals.—Eur. Times.

The accounts from Ireland continue to be of the

most melancholy character. Several noblemen and gentlemen have found it necessary to leave the island, having received the most during threats of assassination-including Lord Clonbrock, and the Marquis of Droghoda, lately married to a daughter the defence of the port and garrison of Portsmouth, of Lord Wharnchiffe : the fault found with the latter is, his having married an Englishwoman.-It is stated that the magistrates have got a clue to the assassins of the Rev. Mr. Lloyd. A complete conspiracy appears to have existed. One of the perpetrators of the murder and five of the accomplices are in custody, and others are certain to be appre-

> The parish priest of Ballinamore, the celebrated Father MAGUIRE, of almost European fame as a controversialist, is no more; intelligence having reached town announcing his death by typhus

> THE FRENCH AND NEW YORK STEAM SHIPS. Just after the departure of the Hibernia on the 4th our Cherbourg Correspondent informed us of the re-turn at that port on the 1st of the French steam ship Union, with six feet of water in her hold. She had previously sailed from Havre on the 21th for

> In FRANCE M. Guizot's tenure of office is now deemed highly precarious. It is certain that serious divisions exist in the French cabinet, and we receive daily the most positive assurances that the President of the Council will resign before the meeting of the Chambers.

> The Prince de Joinville arrived in Paris on the 8th ulto., from the Mediterranean, having relin-quished the command of the Mediterranean fleet in consequence of bad health. He has for some time past suffered severely from liver complaint, and it is said that his health is so much broken that he will not be able to go any more to sea.

> ITALY .- The visit of Lord Minto, an English Cabinet Minister, to the Court of Rome, has been several times alluded to in both Houses of Parliament, but Ministers unequivocally state that he has no diplomatic mission entrusted to him, being on a tour through Italy "to give advice to the Italian princes and the people. Lord Palmerston distinctly declares that until the "communion" with the court of Rome, now forbidden by Act of Parliament, shall be so interpreted by Parliament as to admit of "diplomatic intercourse" with the See of Rome, the Government will not take upon

> itself to violate the law.
>
> In the Two Sicilies the most violent commotion prevails, and although the French journals disavow that a general insurrection has taken place, we think there is sufficient evidence to prove that the position of the King of Naples is one of extreme danger to his throne.

Austrian Possessions .- A letter from Prague of the 9th ulto., in the Cologne Gazette, states that an order had been received to place all the troops of Bohemia immediately on a war footing. This order had excited great sensation. It was supposed that a body of troops would be marched to the Archduchy of Austria to take the place of those who

have been sent to the frontier of Italy.

A serious disturbance occurred at Greek in Styria on the 18th November. The clergy having refused burial to a young man who died in the hospital without the succours of religion, the people assembled placed the body in a coffin, which they carried in procession to the church of St. John the Baptist, into which they entered by force. They then compelled the chaplain of the 14th Regiment of Artil lery, stationed in the town, to celebrate the funeral offices. After burying the body in the cemetery, present bill would take rights from one class and give the people, 20,000 in number, went to the residence them to another, he should be the last to bring it forward. He would appose every measure that cries of Down with the clergy " Death to the would take away from the dignity of either the Protestant or the Roman Catholic establishment, or deprive either of them of their efficiency.

Sir R. Nootrs opposed the measure, as he considerwith draw. The mob then traversed the streets. cony, and attempted to speak, but he was pelted with stones, and being struck in the face, had to withdraw. The mob then traversed the streets, shouting against the clergy and the Jesuits, and they broke the windows of the houses in which they believed the priests lodged: A strong armed

The quarantine of eleven days had been suppressed At Trebizond it reached its climax about the 23rd of September, and disappeared on the 13th of Octoburgh it is extremely mild. III has made its appearance in Gallicia. Rumouts have been circulated amendment that the bill be read a second time that the cholera had made cits appearance in Paris day six months.

INDIA .- India is at prace except at two points, namely, the Booglie frontiers and the Goomsoor country. The Boogties, a lawless plundering tribe, rushed down into the plains, according to their usual wont, at the end of September, and attacked some of the fortified towns, but were repulsed with loss. They then went on a plundering expedition against the Jakranees, with whom they have a deadly feud. They were about 800 strong. Against them a force of 183 troopers were sent, under the command of Lieutenaut Merewether. The troopers killed great numbers of them, but it was not until a third of their number was killed that they would surrender. The survivors were made prisoners. This dashing affair took place on the 1st of October, the day of the departure of Sir Charles Napier from Scinde. The destruction of the Booglies is considered to be sufficient to insure quiet on the frontiers.

Boston, Dec. 31 .- THE HIBERNIA .- A meeting of merchants was held at the Exchange in New York on Wednesday, and a committee was appointed to compliment Capt. Kyrie, of the steamer Hibernia, which arrived that morning at the Cunard whart in Jersey City, by an invitation to meet them at the Exchange at a quarter before 3 o'clock on that afternoon. The meeting then adjourned to that hour.

The docks and buildings of the Jersey Company at Jersey City, which have been constructed for the accommodation of the Royal Mail Steamers, have been built at an expense of \$70,000. The works are nearly completed.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22nd .- Further effects of the great Freshet-full of a house and seventeen persons killed .- At Maysville some large pork houses were washed away by the flood and heavy losses of pork were sustained, belonging to Thomas Guerney.
Passengers who came down the river last night stated that a brick house belonging to the Fourierites, in Clement county, on the bank of the Ohio river, fell down on Thursday last, and crushed seventeen persons to death, and severely wounded several others. The Hibernia that went up at the time had three of the wounded on board. The water around the buildings was 10 feet deep.

INCENDIARY FIRE .- THE WATER WORKS .-- OF Monday morning last, an attempt was made by some wretched individual to fire a house about the corner of Elizabeth and Albert Streets, but the fire was fortunately discovered just in time to save the premises .- Toronto Examiner.

MONTREAL ELECTIONS .- Conflicting accounts, received by Telegraph, obtained currency yesterday; one stated that lives had been lost; another contradicted it. Messrs. Lunn and McKenzie, the Conservative Candidates, seem, however, to have withdrawn, and left the field to Messrs. Lafontaine and Holmes.

THE WEATHER on Monday and Tuesday was intensely cold—thermometer from 25 to 30%, below zero at sun rise, according to difference of situation The cold was less severe yesterday; and this morning, at 8 o'clock, it was 20. below zero in this part of the upper town. Sufficient snow fell on Saturday night and Sunday to make very good roads for sleighing.

MEMBERS returned to serve in the ensuing PARLIA-MENT, besides those mentioned in our last two

numbers. Carlton..... Kamouraska...... Dr. Marquis, Leeds W. B. Richards, Lincoln Mr. Clark, Norfolk H. J. Boulton, Oxford Mr. Carroll,
Port Neuf Col. J. Duchesnay, Prescott......Mr. Johnson, Richelieu..... Dr. W. Nelson, Russell......G. B. Lyon,
Two Mountains....W. H. Scott,
Wentworth.....Dr. Smith.

BIRTHS.

In Hamilton, on the 9th December, Mrs. H. C. Baken, of a son.

DIED.

At Kingston, on the 26th ulto, after a few hours? illness, James Augustus, second son of the late Rev. J. Pore, aged 2 years and 10 months.

At Valcartier, on the morning of the 10th instant, aged about 65 years, Mr. WILLIAM BROWN, farmer of that settlement. His death was occasioned by some internal injury, caused by concussion on the upsetting of his cariole, about a fortnight ago.
At the Parsonage House, Tuscarora, on 22nd ulto.

CHARLES O'REILY, only son of the Rev. Adam Ellior, aged 2 years and 6 months.

Last Monday morning, at the residence of his son Mr. Wm. Stanley, MR. JOHN STANLEY, in the 70th vear of his age.

Of consumption, at Savannah, on the 26th Dec. in the nineteenth year of his age, John Smith, Student of Medicine, second son of Mr. W. S. SMITH, Classical Master in the High School of Quebec.

SERMON

FOR THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.

TOTICE is hereby given that a SERMON will be preached (1) VN: be preached (D. V.) in the Cathedral Church on SUNDAY NEXT the 16th instant, after Morning Service, in aid of the Funds of the "Quebec Diocesan Committee of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge."

By order of the Committee C. U. MONTIZAMBERT,

Quebec, 11th January, 1848.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL IN CONNEXION WITH BISHOP'S COLLEGE. HE Winter Term in this institution commences

on the 8th inst., under Professor Mires, A. M. with the assistance of the following gentlemen:

Assistant Classical Master—Mr. McEwen. Assistant English, Arithmetic, &c .- Mr. Gamsny

French Master—Mr. St. Cyr.
Drawing, Writing, Mapping, &c.,—Mr. Willis.
Music and Singing—Mr. Constanting.
Lennoxville, Jan. 3d, 1848.

FOR SALE.

THREE SHARES in Bisnor's College, Len- of £100, should be die within the year annual payment of £1 12s. 7d. he can

BOOKS.

Will be Sold on TUESDAY Evening, 18th instant, at SEVEN, P. M., at the Auction Rooms of B. COLE,

Collection of valuable Law, and other Books. A Collection of variable Law, and belonging to the Estate of the late STEWART SCOTT, Esq.

-ALSO-

A large and elegant mahogany BOOK-CASE with Bouchette's Maps, on springs and rollers, well adapted for a public institution, which may be seen at the Appeal Office, Court House.

Catalogues will be ready on Saturday, and the Books may be seen on Monday and Tuesday. Quebec, January 12th, 1818.

WANTED,

710 PLACE OUT, a little English Canadian Girl: -she works neatly at her needle, has been well taught the various duties of household work. Her friends would gladly entrust her to any Proteslant family who would bring her un in strict moral & religious principles. She can be well recommended by a Lady with whom she has lived some time. who is about to leave Quebec.

Apply at the office of the Berean. Janry. 5th, 1818.

WANTED

SITUATION, as a servant, or to acquire a trade, and to make himself generally useful, 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, 1817.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Bstablished, 21st August, 1847.

FOR THE THREE-POLD PURPOSE of making the knowledge and practice of Life Assuronce, in its various branches, general amongst ull classes in British North America; of affording to all residents therein the opportunity

of availing themselves of these important benefits

at the lowest cost compatible with safety; of retaining within this Province the accumulations
thus made, to the equal benefit of our country
and the assured.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

WEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT.

JOHN T. BRONDGEEST, VICE PRESIDENT. The Hon. Geo. S. Boulton, & Sir Allan N. MacNab, Nehemiah Merritt, Miles O'Reilly, John Davidson, Richard O. Duggan, The Hon. Adam Fergusson, James Osborne. Richard P. Street, Daniel C. Gunn, John O. Hatt, E. Cartwright Thomas Archibald Kerr, George S. Tiffany, John Wetenhall, Samuel Kerr, William P. McLaren, John Young.

BANKERS-THE BANK OF MONTREAL. SECRETARY, T. M. SIMONS. SOLICITOR, G. W. BURTON.

AGENTS AT QUEBEC,

WELCH & DAVIES.

MEDICAL REFEREE, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D. Office, No. 3, St. James Street, Quebec.

Premiums to Insure £100 upon a Single Life.

| - X | | | FOR | LIFE. L |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| nex Day | For one year only. | For seven years only | | REMIUM. |
| ಲ್ಲ≓ | | | without | with |
| Age Birth | Premium. | Ann.Prem | PROFITS. | PROFITS. |
| [| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 15 | £ s. d. | 1 2 11 | 1 6 5 | 1 13 1 |
| 16 | 0 19 2 | 1 4 7 | 171 | 1 13 11 |
| 17. | 0 17 11 0 19 2 1 1 2 | 1 6 1 | 1 7 9 | 1 14 8 |
| 18 19 | 1 3 3 | 1 7 5 | 1 8 5 | 1 15 6 1 16 5 |
| 20 | 1 7 3 | 1 9 5 | 1 9 11 | 1 17 4 |
| 21 | 1 8 10 | 1 10 1 | 1 10 9 | 1 18 4 |
| 22 | 1. 9. 3 | 1 10 7 | 1 11 7 | 1 19 4 |
| $\frac{23}{24}$ | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 1 11 0 | 1 12 6 | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| 24 | 1 10 7 | 1 12 1 | 1 14 7 | $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 \\ 2 & 2 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ |
| $\begin{array}{c} 25 \\ 26 \end{array}$ | 1 11 1 | 1 12 7 | 1 15 8 | 1 19 4 2 0 5 2 1 7 2 2 9 2 4 0 |
| 27 | 1:11 7 | 1 13 2 | 1 16 10 | 2 5 4 |
| 27 28 29 | 1 12 2 1 12 8 1 13 3 | 1 13 9 | 1 18 0 | 2 0 5 2 1 7 9 2 2 4 0 2 5 4 2 2 5 8 2 9 3 2 10 7 2 11 15 2 13 15 2 14 11 2 16 7 2 18 3 3 0 2 |
| 30 | 1 13 3 | 1 15 0 | 2 0 2 | 2 9 3 |
| 3 1 · | 1 13 10 | 1 15 7 | $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 0 & 2 \\ 2 & 1 & 3 \end{bmatrix}$ | 2 10 7 |
| 32 | 1 14 5 | 1.16 3 | 2 2 4 | 2 11 1 |
| 33 31 | 1 15 0 | 1 16 11 1 17 9 | 2 1 3 2 2 4 2 3 7 2 4 1 2 6 1 2 7 10 2 9 5 2 11 1 2 12 10 2 14 8 2 16 5 2 18 2 | 2 11 1 2 13 5 2 14 11 |
| 35 | 1 16 4 | 1 17 9 | 2 6 4 | 2 16 7 |
| 36 | 1 17 0 | 1 19 7 | 2 7 10 | 2 18 4 |
| 37 | 1 17 0 1 17 9 1 18 6 | | 2 9 5 | 3 0 2 |
| 38 39 | 1 18 6 | $\begin{bmatrix} 2 & 1 & 9 \\ 2 & 2 & 11 \end{bmatrix}$ | 2 11 1 2 12 10 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| 40 | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 2 4 2 | 2 12 10 2 14 8 | |
| 41. | 2 2 0 | 2 5 4 | 2 16 5 | 383 |
| 42 | 2 3 6 | $\begin{bmatrix} \tilde{2} & 6 & 6 \\ 2 & 7 & 9 \end{bmatrix}$ | 2 18 2 | 3 10 4 |
| 43 44 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 2 7 9 2 | $\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ | 3 12 5 3 14 8 |
| 45 | 2 6 8 | 2 9 2 2 10 10 | 13 1 0 | 3 17 1 |
| . 46 | 2 7 10 | 2 12 6 | 3 6 3 | 3 19 9 |
| 47 | 2 9 0 | 2 14 5 | 3 8 8 | 4 2 6 |
| .48 .19 | | 2 16 4 2 18 6 | 3 11 5 | $\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$ |
| 50 | 2 15 1 | 3 0 8 | 3 17 11 | 4 13 1 |
| 51 | 2,17 5. | 3 2 9 | 1 1 9 | 4 17 4 |
| 52 | 2 19 1 | 3 4 10 | 4 5 10 | 5 2 0 |
| 53 54 | 3 1 0 | 3 7 0 3 9 5 3 12 0 3 14 8 | 4 10 3 | 5 61 0 5 12 0 |
| 55 | 3 5 1 | 3 12 0 | 4 19 11 | 5 17 8 |
| 56 | 3 7 1 | 3 14 8 3 17 6 | 5 5 5 | 6 3 8 |
| 57 | 3 9 9 | 3 17 6 | 5 11 3 | 6 10 2 |
| 58 59 | | 4 0 6 | 5 17 6 6 3 9 | 6 17 1 |
| Go | 3 15 1 3 18 2 | 4 3 8 4 7 1 | 6 9 11 | 7 10 10 |
| A. J. J. F. | yan sa arganta | A Properties | i de la comi | in house |

The Premiums FOR LIFE may be paid in quarterly r half-yearly instalments, with the understanding, that should death occur in any year before the payment of all the instalments, those remaining unpaid shall be deducted from the policy.

Example.—A person aged 26 next birth-day, can, by the payment of £1 11s.1d., secure the sum

ceased. a Inquire, if by letter, Post Paid, of the secure the same sum should his death occur in Rev. W. Воно, Lachine.

By an annual payment of £1 15s, 8d. he can nsure the same sum at his death, whenever it muy

By the increased yearly payment, of £2 4s. he can secure the same sum at his death, whenever it

may happen, and participate in all the profits of this branch of the Company's business. Policies will be granted upon a single life at the above rates, for any sum from £50 to £1000.

The lives of Females will be insured at one year below actual age. All policies will be payable within three months

after proof of death is lodged with the Secretary. The travelling and residence limits are very liberal.

The Medical Fee for examination will in all cases be paid by the Company, and no entrance fee or stamp duty will be required. At any time he has the option of discontinuing

the payment of the premium, by which means the Policy becomes void. But policies taken out FOR LIFE become of immediate value, and the Company pledge themselves to purchase them, if required, after a duration of five years.

Again; should the Assured be desirous at any time of discontinuing the payment of the Annual Premium, the Company will grant him a Policy payable at death, (without any further claim for Premiums) for a sum which will equitably represent the value at his past payments, deferred until death.

In addition to the preceding Tables, the Company is prepared to grant Policies to meet any particular case which may occur, either upon Joint Lives or Survivorships, upon two or more Lives ; or Deferred or Temporary Assurances for any desired term. As also ANNUITIES, whether immediate, deferred, reversionary, or certain ; or Endow-MENTS.

To the intended Assurer, who may feel disposed to make an absolute Contract with the Company, (being interested neither in its profits nor risks) this Company offers a scale of premiums from 10 to 15 per centum below the rates of the generality of British offices-an important reduction in an annually recurring payment.

TABLE OF IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES. For every £100 invested with the Company.

| AGE. | AMOUNT. | AGE. | AMOUNT. | AGE. | AMOUNT. |
|--|---|--|--|--|---|
| 20 22 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 | £ s. d. 6 6 5 6 7 2 6 7 11 6 8 10 6 9 8 6 10 8 6 11 8 6 12 9 6 13 10 6 14 10 6 15 10 6 16 10 6 17 10 6 19 0 7 0 3 7 1 6 7 2 11 7 4 5 7 6 8 | 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 60 | £ s. d. 7 11 0 7 12 8 7 14 4 4 7 16 2 7 18 1 8 0 3 7 18 5 5 2 8 8 5 5 2 8 11 6 8 15 3 3 9 13 3 9 18 8 10 4 8 10 11 0 11 0 5 11 3 8 | 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 74 75 77 78 80 | £ s. d. 11 9 6 11 5 7 12 2 2 12 9 6 12 17 7 13 6 7 13 6 9 14 8 1 15 1 1 15 15 8 16 12 6 17 10 2 18 7 11 19 5 4 20 0 10 20 17 4 21 13 11 22 12 3 23 15 0 24 18 1 |
| 40 | 7 9 4 | | | | |

Example .- A gentleman aged 55, depositing £1000 with the Company, will receive a Deed, guaranteeing to him a payment of £96 12 6 for every year he may survive; or, for a trifling reduction in the amount, he may receive the same either half yearly or quarterly.

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.

FOR SALE, BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR, Yara Tobacco, for making Cigars, Yara Tobacco, 10. Lance Wood Spars, for Carriage Snarts. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, Sth Decr., 1847.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. THE Council of Bishor's COLLEGE beg to an-nounce to the public that LENT TERM commences upon FRIDAY, the 21st JANUARY, 1848. Candidates for MATRICULATION are requested to present themselves on that day to the Principal for examination, and to give hun immediate notice of

their intention of so doing.
Quebec, 21st Dec., 1847.

W. LECHEMINANT, No. 4, Fabrique Street,

OFFERS FOR SALE the following articles; all warranted of the very best quality, viz Superior Porpoise Oil, Sperm, Olive and Salad.
Oils; Sperm, Adamantine, Wax Wick and Tallow Candles; Castille and Toilet Soaps.

Smoked Hams, Dried Bacon, Smoked Bacon, Fresh Lobsters, and Salmon in tins; and a variety. of Preserved Meats, hermetically sealed.

of Preserved Meats, hermetically sealed.

-AND,
-AND,
-Spanish Grapes, Lemons, Prunes, Raisins, Almonds, Apples of various kinds, &c. &c.
Quebec, 7th Dec., 1847.

COALS! COALS!

TOR SALE - NEWCASTLE AND SUNDERLAND GRATE and d: s: NUT COALS.
Apply to Apply to H. H. PORTER,

No. 36, St. Paul Street. Quebec, June 21st 1847.

FOR SALE

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

Intended, principally, as a supplement to the Psalms in common use in the Church of England,

as contained in the Prayer-Book. Selected and Arranged by THE REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, M. A.

(Now Rector of St. John's, C. F.) 2s. A liberal reduction will be made, if a quantity be ordered.

Youth's Corner.

THE BABY.

Come here, my dear boy, look at Baby's two hands And his two little feet upon which Baby stands. Two thumbs and eight-fingers together make ten Five loes on each foot the same number again.

Two arms, and two shoulders, two elbows, two

Now bend up your knuckles, make two little fists. Two legs and two ankles, two knees and two lips-His fingers and toes have all nails on their tips.

With his hands and his feet he can run, jump, or crawl,

He can walk up and down, or play with his ball Take his hoop or his cart, and have a good race, And that will soon give him a fine rosy face.

O! what would my boy do without his two hands, Or his two little feet upon which he now stands? They're the gift of kind Heaven, for you to enjoy Then be thankful to Heaven, my dear little boy. Glasgow Infant School Magazine.

THE LITTLE PRISONERS.

A little boy having found a nest of young sparrows about a mile from the house where he lived, took it, and returned home. As he went along with the nest in his hand, he was surprised

birds, if they could get at them; so, when he reached home, he put the nest and the young birds in a wire cage, and placed the cage on the outside of the window.

The little birds were hungry, and cried for food. Very soon, both the parents, having caterpillars in their bills, came to the cage, and gave one to each of the young birds, and seemed glad to see them: then away they flew for more food.

The old birds continued to feed their young ones very diligently, till they were fledged, and seemed able to fly. Then the little boy took the strongest of the young birds, and put him on the outside of the cage. When the old birds came, as they always used to do, with worms in their bills, they fluttered about, and seemed very glad that one of their little ones had got out of prison.

They wanted him to fly away: but he had never tried to fly, and was afraid. Then they flew backwards and forwards, from the cage to the top of the chimney that was near, as if to show him how easy it was to fly, and that the journey was short. At length, away he flew, and arrived safe at the top of the chimney. Then the old birds fluttered about, as they did when they first saw him on the outside of the cage, and seemed to rejoice very much.

Next day the boy put another of the birds on the outside of the cage. The old birds were as glad to see him as they had been to see the other little bird; and took as much pains to teach him to fly. Then the boy put out the other two birds, which were all that he had. When all the little birds were flown, neither they nor their parents ever came back to the cage.

It was by no means right in this little boy to take away the nest; and, had he not allowed the birds to fly away when they were able, he would, indeed, have been very cruel. - Glasgow Infant School Magazine.

BENIGNUS AND CONTUMAX.

Which is the happier of the two? We will suppose a shipwreck in which every soul perishes except two passengers, whom we will name Benignus and Contumax. With nothing saved but their lives, they are cast upon the rocky shore of a desert island, where there is no prospect to cheer the eye, and neither vegetable nor animal nor human habitation to give them hope of aid or sustenance.

for giving him his life, and a cheerful confidence that he who has aided him thus far, will not then leave him to perish. The first emotions of Contumax are murmuring regret that he has lost his voyage and lost his money, and is thrown upon a desolate coast with no immediate prospect, of getting away. He wonders why such ill-luck should always happen to him; he is indignant that he was ever such a fool as to trust himself to the sea; he wonders he could not have had sense enough to remain at home.

Presently, Benignus discovers in the rock, far above the reach of the waves, a spacious cavern, the entrance to which is protected by an artificial wall, and its sides pierced, evidently by a human hand, for the admission of light and air. Benignus is delighted; he immediately concludes that some benevolent individual, or some paternal government, has provided this shelter on purpose for unfortunate mariners who might be shipwrecked on this inhospitable shore.

Contumax scorns any such inference; he cannot see why benevolent people should wish to drive poor shipwrecked wretches into such a dismal hole in the rock, instead of providing them with a comfortable and pleasant home. Benignus reminds him that a house with windows and doors could not endure the storms of such a coast: and as no one would live there to take care of it, it would be continually out of repair, and far less comfortable than the cavern; and therefore the very nature of the shelter provided should be regarded as a striking proof not only of the benevolence, but also of the wisdom of the provider. But Contumax is thinking of a handsome house on a green lawn, bordered with the shrubbery of a fine climate, and cannot see a particle of either wisdom or benevolence in the rocky grotto. He, however, avails himself of the shelter for want of

Benignus soon finds, carefully slowed away beyond the reach of damp; a tinder-box with all care of the provider of the cavern: here are all the materials for making a quick fire, of which we are so much in need." " How do you know," replies Contumax, "that these things came here in that way? They probably belong to some poor wretch who has been shipwrecked before us, and found a chance to get away again, as I wish from my heart I could do." Benignus thinks that the great care with which they were put away out of the reach of injury is a sufficient indication that they were not left by one joyously hastening away, intent only on his own selfish interest, but must have been deposited there by some beaevolent hand, for the express purpose of relieving the suffering; but Contumax cherishes no such romantic ideas.

Benignus, greatly delighted with what he has already discovered, makes further search in the cave, and finds plain and wholesome provisions, such as would not be injured, together with medicines and cordials; and also a supply of coarse, but clean and warm clothing, carefully cased up so as to preserve it from all injury of wet or moth. "Now," says Benignus to his companion, you certainly will be convinced that this place was provided by some benevolent hand on pur pose for the shipwrecked. Here is evidence which cannot be gainsayed." "We have more reason to apprehend," growls Contumax, "that we have along with the nest in his name, he was surprised to see that both the parents of the young birds followed him at a little distance, and seemed to watch whither he was going.

If allen upon the naunts of praces; who are now their depredations, but will scon return to murder us." "Nay," replies Benignus, "these are not the spoils of pirates; here are neither jewels nor silks, here is no gold or silver here are neither costly viands, nor rich wines, nor intoxicating brandies; and besides, the things are laid away with much more care and scrupu. lous nicety than suits the wasteful and licentious habits of pirates." "Well, at any rate," replies Contumax, " the donor must be a vulgar, stingy fellow, to put us off with such coarse food and raiment." "But you do not consider," says Benignus, " that these things must not be so costly as to tempt cupidity, since they cannot be kept under lock and key,-and besides, they are healthful and comfortable, and far better adapted to the condition of those most likely to need them, than if they had been of fine material; for twenty sailors suffer shipwreck, where one gentleman is subject to such a misfortune." only reply which Contumax has to this is, to keep the thought well up in his own mind, " I am a gentleman, and not a sailor."

Contumax, however, does not hesitate to warm himself by the fire which Benignus has made of the materials found in the cave ; he partakes freely, and with great zest, of the provisions and cordials, simple as they are; gladly lays aside his own wet and torn clothing, for the coarse but comfortable and dry raiment provided for him; and fixing himself in the most easy position he can devise, and as near the various comforts of the grotto as he can get, he is quite ready to enter into an argument to any extent. He is a great reasoner, Contumax is. He can prove most philosophically that Benignus cannot prove that there was any benevolent intention at all in any body in providing and furnishing that cavernhe can prove to a dead certainty, that, for all which can be proved to the contrary, it might have been a mere accident, a blunder, a selfish enterprize—that nobody knows anything about t; and he can account for it in twenty ways, without the least supposition of wisdom or benevo-lence, or anything of the kind. The only thing he is certain of is, that he is in a miserable place -he thinks somebody is greatly to blame for put. ting him there and is under decided obligation

to get him safely away again.

From "The Disciple and the Sceptic," by C. E. Stone, in The Visitor, August, 1817.

THE LATE KING AND QUEEN OF PRUSSIA. A household scene at Potsdam is not to be mitted. The king was accustomed to take his The first emotions of Benignus, after struggling breakfast in the queen's apartments, however through the waves, are admiring gratitude to God busy he might be, even if he had but a moment to take this meal, which generally was composed of fresh fruit, or other simple viands. On one occasion, as he entered, he saw lying on her work-table a very pretty headdress, which seemed to be quite new. He asked her, jestingly, the price of this pretty cap. "It is not always right," said the queen, also in a tone of pleasantry, "that men should know the price of women's toilettes; they don't understand them, and they always find everything too dear." "Well, but you can tell me the price of this cap, and I should like to know it." "Oh! certainly I can. I bought it a great bargain, I only gave four dollars for it." "Only! a horrible price for such a thing; what a large sum of money!" Whilst he continued to run on satirically on the subject, he was standing at the window, and an old veteran of the guard, an invalid, highly respected, passed by. The king beckoned him to come in, and as he entered the room, the king said, "The lady who is sitting on that sofa has a great deal of money; now what ought she to pay for that little cap that lies on the table? You must not be dazzled by the beautiful pink ribbons, but say what you think it is worth." The old soldier, of course, knowing nothing of such things, said, after shrugging up his shoulders, and pausing to think, "Why, I suppose it would cost some groschen (pence)." "There, now," said the king, "do you hear that? Groschen, indeed ! that thing cost four dollars. Now go and ask that pretty lady for four dollars, she can well afford to give you as much as she can afford to pay for that." Smiling, the queen opened her purse, and presented the good old veteran with four dollars most cheerfully, kindly adding a few condescending words. "And now," continued the queen, with an arch look, still imitating the king's tone of merry satire; "you see that noble gentleman standing at the window; he has much day, however, on the lee side of one of the more money than I have. All I have I receive outer reefs, near the wreck of the Ferguson, I

dollars." The king laughed, acknowledged exposed, and where every coral was in full life he was caught in his trap, gave the sum she had and luxuriance. Smooth round masses of so playfully forced him to give, through her mandrina and astrona were contrasted with extravagance, as he called it, and heartily delicate leaf-like and cup-shaped expansions of wished the old invalid good luck with his present. The affair was, of course, repeated in the antichamber, and was received with peals of laughter. That veteran's name was Christian Brandes, who told this anecdote to Bishop Eylert himself. He also added, that when the king twigs, of the most delicate and exquisite workreturned to Potsdam, after the death of the queen, he saw his royal master, who remembered his features perfectly, and making him a little present, said, with a countenance of sorrow, "Brandes, dost thou remember?" and red, yellow, and peach-coloured nulliporæ then turned quickly away .- Memoirs of Louisa Queen of Prussia.

A SAINT'S FESTIVAL IN SICILY.

Notwithstanding all that may have been said, we found the monks of Sicily, with a few excepions, neither rich nor luxurious. The Benedictines of Catina, indeed, inhabit a superb palace; their revenues are princely, and their fraternity all of noble birth: but the annual stipend of our host did not exceed forty-five dollars, and that of the other brethren was much less: their daily fare in the refectory was of Pythagorean simplicity: a little shell-fish, eggs, salad, and bread forming the principal diet, wine being very moderately used, and meat rarely seen: their ro bust and ruddy appearance, therefore, might be ascribed to the effects of temperance rather than of luxury. Out of their scanty revenues they make an almost daily distribution of bread or soup to the poor, supply medicine to the sick, and afford lodging to those who would otherwise depend upon casual benevolence. It is but fair to mention what compensation they make for the injury done to religious truth by their spiritual occupations, which consist chiefly in propagating legendary impostures, infusing saintly virtue into wax-candles, and forging passports to St. Peter. Whilst we resided in this convent, we had an

opportunity of witnessing the festival of its patron

saint, when night and day were made hideous by the constant sound of drums, trumpets, and pateraroes [fire-works;] whilst processions of mummeries took place, in which every convent of the city endeavoured to distinguish itself by the most pompous display, and each sturdy monk endeavoured to carry a crucifix more ponderous than his fellow. To describe the embroidered dresses of the well-powdered saints, Madonnas, and bambinos, would require a deeper knowledge of ecclesiastical millinery than I possess: all appeared delighted, both actors and spectators of the scene; none more so than a set of ragged urchins, who stuck close to the labouring monks, and caught the dripping of their tapers in small paper caps; for there happened to be a slight breeze, and the tapers ran well: this wax re-moulded would probably contribute to light up another festival; and thus Peter might be paid with Paul's savings. Our worthy host was field-marshal on this occasion; and no general ever shewed greater activity and skill in manœuvring his troops than the Padre displayed n the evolutions of religious exercise. He was up many times during the night to fire off his trains of pateraroes, and at each exhibition of fire-works he discharged rockets, and exploded mines with the precision of an engineer. After these laborious duties, he sat with all the dignity of a conqueror, beneath a splendid canopy, surrounded by different orders of monks and friars, to hear a service in the chapel, which was brilliantly illuminated: between each pause a band of drummers, on their knees, beat their detestable instruments with a violence bordering upon phrensy; and two of the performers were carried out of the chapel in a state of complete exhaustion: these rallies were accompanied by cries, groans, and vehement exclamations from the people, who pressed forward with tumultuous zeal to kiss the crucifixes held out by the monks, or to touch them with their tapers: tears ran fast down the cheeks of some, whilst others repeated prayers with a volubility which our Hyperborean tongues would vainly attempt to imitate. Altogether, the shrill treble of the females, the tenor of the men, the running base of the monks, and the drum accompaniment, made a first-rate concert in the Dutch style. The pageant concluded with a sermon, by a celebrated orator, whose chief excellence consisted in the tremendous tones of his voice, and an action so furious as to resemble the gestures of a maniac. The discourse was delivered, according to custom, extempore, and lasted more than an hour; the pronunciation was so rapid, that I could with difficulty catch its meaning, except that it treated generally upon mysteries: at times the preacher apostrophized a large crucifix, which another monk held behind him in the pulpit, and then the audience seemed affected by a violent sobbing and groaning. As it was near eleven o'clock when the assembly dispersed, I expected to have found our venerable host exhausted by fatigue; but he entered our room in high spirits, with unshaken nerves, and held with me a long argument upon auricular confession, before he went

Rev. T. S. Hughes's travels.

REMARKABLE ANAGRAM.—Pilate's question to our Saviour, "What is truth?" in the Latin Vulgate stands thus, "Quid est veritas?" These letters transposed make "Est vir qui adest"--" It is the man before thee."

to bed.

CORAL REEFS. I had hitherto been rather disappointed by the aspect of the coral reefs, so far as beauty was concerned; and though very wonderful, I had not seen in them much to admire. One the necessary furnishing, and a quantity of dry fuel from him, and he gives very freely. Now, go had reason to change my opinion. In a small for making a fire: "See," says he joyfully to to him and ask him for double what you have bight of the inner edge of this reef was a shell received of me; he can afford to give you eight tered nook, where the extreme slope was well A BUNCH of KEYS—inquire

with mere finger-shaped projections, others with large branching stems, and others again exhibiting an elegant assemblage of interlacing manship. Their colours were unrivalledvivid greens, contrasting with more sober browns and yellows, mingled with rich shades of purple from pale pink to deep blue. Bright red, yellow, and peach-coloured nulliporte Church, Kingston.

(Printed from the Bereak of Decr. 16, 1847.) with beautiful pearly flakes of eschara and retepora; the latter looking like lace-work in ivory. In among the branches of the corals, like birds among trees, floated many beautiful fish, radiant with metallic greens, or crimsons, or fantastically banded with black and yellow stripes. Patches of clear white sand were seen here and there for the floor, with dark hollows and recesses, beneath overhanging masses and ledges. All these, seen through the clear crystal water, the ripple of which gave motion and quick play of light and shadow to the whole, formed a scene of the rarest beauty, and left nothing to be desired by the eye, either in elegance of form, or brilliancy and harmony of colouring .-Juke's Surceying Voyage of H. M. S. Fly.

DRUMMING ENNOBLED .- The Roman Civic Guards are somewhat too much in a hurry for reform, to please their masters. On a late occasion, a hody them, comprising five or six battalions, had received permission to assemble in the meadows of Roma Vecchia for the purpose of being exercised, and afterwards to join at a banquet. "It was expressly forbidden them to make any speeches. But in contempt of this interdiction from the superior are willing to devote to the important duty of authorities, Captain Sterbini rose towards the end of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are sethe entertainment, and showed an intention to cured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System the entertainment, and showed an intention to harangue his comrades, but Licut. Colonel Prince on which the Society is established, and their Aldobrandini immediately ordered the drums to beat. and thus stifled the voice of the orator. Some soldiers, as wrong-headed as their captain, assailed the drummers with their ramrods, and carried off the drums. The Prince, however, seized one of the drums, and beat it himself with a countenance so resolute that he reduced the orator and his mutinous comrades to silence. Upon this the other officers and privates all joined in applause of the conduct of the young Prince, who had thus by his firmness prevented a flagrant breach of discipline."

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM. To be Let or Sold. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE

RIVER ST. FRANCIS.

Midway between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressine Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Roomg &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-Houss and very complete Outbuildings.

The FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and

Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land-100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation-11 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 24 from Bishop's College.

Terms casy—price moderate.

The above offers many advantages to a purchaser. as property must rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay.
Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esquire,

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS. Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL, No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

FOR SALE, At the Book-Store of G. Stanley, No. 4, St. Ann Street, Quebec; and R. & A. Miller, St. François Xavier St., Montreal A SERIES OF FAMILY PRAYERS Selected from various approved manuals, by the, REV. CHARLES BANGROFT, M. A., (Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.) or St. . Price 71d.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, VALUABLE and extensive assortment of GROCERIES, viz.:—
TEAS,—Fine Old Hyson; Imperial; Southong

nd Young Hyson; Gunpowder Tea, of very suerior quality, in small boxes.
Sir Hans Sloane's, Dunn's Soluble, and Clark's Am. Sweet Chocolates.

Mocha and Jamaica Coffee.

Grapes-very fine Raisins in layers. Zante Currants, Lemons, Apples. Prunes in jars,&c., &c. 50 Demijohns of English Gin. 76 do Hollands. 200 dozens Fine Old Rum, 32 years old, Scotch Wiskey in bottles, 11 Dark Brandy do. do. Pale do. do. 8 do. Copenhagen Cherry Cordial, Maraschino.

Curacoa, &c. Preserved Lobsters, Mackarel, and Salmon. Westphalia Hams. Cheese: North Wiltshire, Double Glocester, and Cheshire. Sardines in Oil, &c.

English Sperm Candles, long fours. do. short sixes. Belmont do. Carriage Wax do. do. Speim and Olive Cil. With a large assortment of Pickles, Mustard Sauces, &c.

Quebec, 1st Decr. 1847. JOHN BRADFORD

BUNCH of KEYS-inquire at this office

WANTS A SITUATION.

A S resident or daily GOVERNESS, a young person, a Protestant, competent to teach in all branches of an English education, including plain explanaria, and with an infinite variety of and fancy needle-work, and who can produce high-branching madreporee and seriatoporce, some y respectable testimonials from England. For particulars apply at the Publisher's.

> FOR SALE. At the Book-Store of G. STANLEY, 4, St. Anne St., SERMON Prenched on the occasion of the death of

Price 3d. each.

JOHN MICHAEL PFEIFFER. FROM GERMANY,

Musical Instrument Maker, TUNER OF PIANOS, &c.,

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

Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW TIME Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they 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 Insur-ance 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

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON. Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.

India Wharf. October, 1816. R. PENISTON. Agent.

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

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, CASSIMERS, VESTINGS, &c. &c., having just received per "Douglas," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and tatest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate charges. R. KNIGHT.

12, Palace Street.

Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847.

THE BEREAN,

EDITED BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND, Is published every THURSDAY Morning, BY G. STA ET LEY.

Printer, Bookseller; und Stationer, 4, ANN-STREET. TERMS: - Fifteen Shillings a-Year, or Twelve Shil-

ngs and Six Pence if paid in advance.
W. C. Evans, Esq., Montreal, The Rev. W. THOMPSON, Christieville, The Rev. W. THOMPSON, CAPISHEEVING,
The Rev. CHARLES BANCROFT,
BENJN. BUILLAND, Esq.,
G. F. BOWEN, Esq., Sherbrooke,
John Dunnford, Rsq., Toronto,
The Rev. R. V. Rogers, Kingston,
S. Miller Miller March Rev. do. SAMUEL MUCKLESTON, Esq., do. J. P. Battersby, Esq., Ancuster, C. W. ALEX. Davidson, Psq., P. M., Niagara, C. W. The Rev. Henry Stoneman, Dunnville, C. W. THOMAS CRAIG, ESQ., London, C. W.,
The Rev. S. B. Andaon, Barrie, C. W.,
H. Ince, Esq., Halifur, N. S.,
George Bliss, Esq., Fredericton, N.B.,

FREDERICK R. STARR, Esq., St. John, N. B., COMMANDER ORLEBAR, R. N., Charlotte-Town, Princ Edward Island,
The Rev. C. II. WILLIAMSON, New York,

are so kind as to act for the Berean. Terms in Great Britain :- Ten Shillings Steeling in advance. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. John Henny Jackson, Bookseller, Islington Grade, Islington

Terms in the United States, including postage to the lines: -31 Dollars a-year, or 34 Dollars if paid in

New York at 75 Nassau-street, Mr. F. G. Fish. Brooklyn at 41 Front-street, Mr. F. G. Fish. day of publication, inserted according to order, at 2s 6d for six lines and under, first insertion, and 71d each

subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above six lines.
3s 4d first insertion, and 10d cach subsequent insertion; above ten lines 4d per line first insertion, and 1d per line each subsequent insertion. Advertising by the year or for a considerable time as may bo agreed upon.