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The Berean.

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

VOLUME IV.—No. 5.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1847.

[WHOLE NUMBER 161]

LONGING UPWARDS.

Rise, O my soul, with thy desires to heaven;
And with divinest contemplation use
Thy time, where time's eternity is given;
And let vain thoughts no more thy thoughts abuse;
But down in darkness let them lie—
So live thy better, let thy worse thoughts die.

And thou, my soul, inspired with holy flame,
View and review with most respectful eye,
That holy cross whence thy salvation came,
On which thy Saviour and thy sin did die,
For in that sacred object is much pleasure,
And in that Saviour is my life, my treasure.

To thee, O Jesus! I direct my eyes;
To thee my hands, to thee my humble knees;
To thee my heart shall offer sacrifice;
To thee my thoughts, who my thoughts only sees;
To thee myself, myself and all, I give—
To thee I die, to thee I only live!

By Sir Walter Raleigh, who was executed in 1618.

CERTAINTY OF REAPING FROM SEED FOR THE HARVEST OF SOULS.

From a Sermon before the Church Miss. Society, on John iv. 16, by the Rev. Thomas Dale, A. M., Vicar of St. Bride's, London.

The simple notion of eternity, so far as it is conceivable, is also overpowering. The spirit is oppressed, and the brain whirls round, as we address ourselves to ponder upon space without measure, and duration without end. The very immensity of the subject is too often made an apology for withholding due consideration from it. It is a fearful thing for man, even under the better and brighter aspect of the enlightened understanding, the awakened conscience, and the renewed heart, to shut himself up in solitude, and meditate upon eternal and unchanging destinies—on souls, immo-tal as his own, excluded for ever from the realms of light and joy, and consigned to darkness that never can be scattered, and despair that can never be relieved! Meditation, then, that might be profitable, is avoided, because it is painful; and, conversant as we are about things which perish in the using, and connected with each other by ties which are separable by death, yet important in their sphere, and even involving Christian duty, we eagerly catch at every pretext for merging the greater in the less, and losing sight, in objects exclusively temporal, of claims and concerns which are strictly spiritual and eternal. By this repugnance, natural, though not excusable, in man, the cause of Missions has suffered beyond every other: we do not appreciate the high honour conferred upon us by God, in deigning to employ, for the conversion of sinners, which is the salvation of souls, an instrumentality that is strictly human: we do not recognize aright the weighty responsibility which is consequently imposed on us, of exerting every power, and combining every energy, to fulfil the high purpose of God in the subjugation of all nations to the sceptre and sway of Messiah, His Son. That this purpose would be fulfilled without us—since His counsel shall stand, and He will do all His pleasure—is no plea for indifference or inactivity. The harvest is dependent on influences beyond our control; yet it is for our hand to commit the seed to the soil; and it is ours, also, to await the result with patience and in faith. Brethren, said the Apostle James, if any of you do err from the truth, and one convert him, let him know, that he that converteth a sinner from the error of his way shall save a soul from death, and shall hide a multitude of sins. Is not this equally predictable of one who has never known the truth as of one who has erred from it? Is it not reasonable, that the same effect which is made for the recovery of the lapses, should be made also for the rescue of the lost? Nay, in the one case, our sympathies as men are superadded to our responsibilities as Christians; and we would purchase the return of some dear friend or relative, who had wandered from the right way, at any sacrifice less than that of our own souls. In scattering the Gospel seed, however, at the price of much exertion and sacrifice, over the wide moral waste of Heathenism, the work is evidently a work of FAITH, and the end is especially the glory of God. We see not what is produced; our dependence is only upon the promise; and labouring in the confidence of this, surely we shall be blessed in the deed!

And let it here also be taken into account, that the measure of what is accomplished by individual effort, however undistinguishable by man, will be brought to light by the discoveries of the Great Day. Here we only observe the collective exertions of the Church. To human apprehension, all contributions, especially such as are offered on an occasion like the present, appear to be merged in one common fund; and, according to their varying estimate of duty, some applaud the liberality, while others lament over the insensibility and apathy, of the Church. Nothing, however, can merge the literal accomplishment of the pledge, that with what measure we mete, it shall be measured to us again. Though it is the movement and energy of the entire body which attracts the attention of man, there is an Eye that incessantly marks, and a Voice that eventually and unerringly declares, what every joint supplyeth. Think ye that the many noble acts of devotedness and self-denial, which have adorned the annals of this Society—and I speak not here of the thousands or the hundreds of the titled and the opulent, who had thousands or hundreds still to spare; but of the hard-earned offering, wrung from the sweat of honest labour; the secret sacrifice of the orphan, or of the widow, all but destitute; the precious, though scanty savings of deep poverty, hoarded up, and drawn forth by the constraining influence of the love of Christ—acts of genuine benevolence, the memory of which has perished with the authors, and were never known to man, and never can be known on this side of the grave—think ye that these have not their own memorial before God? Will one such example of love overmastering destitution, and faith constraining unbelief, be overlooked this night? Brethren, such is a special offering, and will draw after it a special blessing. Whatever is thus given, is neither lost nor absorbed. And were offerings of such a character accumulated in such a spirit, O, who can compute what blessed results might follow over the boundless and now almost hopeless field of the Society's operations—how soon the wilderness and the solitary place might be glad for them, and the desert might rejoice, and blossom as the rose?

One thing at least is clear, in which we are all most nearly concerned. There is a portion of the benefit—a portion, in magnitude and in moment, far distancing all the rest—which is not contingent; which is not prospective; which is not affected by circumstances; which is not deferred till Judgment. The liberal soul shall be enriched; and he that watereth shall be watered also himself. As the human body is full of arteries and vessels, intersecting each other in every direction, and acting with equal vigor and vitality upon the Peasant, who knows nothing of the direction in which they spread or the functions which they perform, as upon the Philosopher, to whose eye has been unveiled, by long and patient study, the marvellous and fearful mechanism of man; so the varied and manifold duties of the Believer harmonize in one perfect scheme of moral right; and, by the combination, the soul's health is preserved, even where the connexion is lost in the complexity. The exercise of grace, under one aspect, leads to the communication of grace under another; and thousands have doubtless experienced, though they could not so well define, what a distinguished servant of Christ has left on record, "That in administering consolation to the sufferers of his flock, he found for himself that peace and comfort which he vainly sought at home." So will it be in our own instance. The way to obtain a blessing is, the endeavour to impart it. God ministereth seed to the sower, and if it be more blessed to give than to receive, wherefore is this, but because, to give to men for Christ's sake, is the way to receive from Christ for His own? He multiplies the seed sown, and increases the fruits of righteousness.

REVIVAL OF RELIGION IN IRELAND.

Amidst all the difficulties of a land, there has been a great revival of true religion, especially in the Established Church. The Bishop of Cashel, in his last charge, has thus stated this fact, which he afterwards confirms by the testimony of Dr. Chalmer and Dr. Cooke—

"A revival has taken place in our Irish Church, which has not been the result of any design or power of man brought into operation, is not attributable to any great human instrument or instrumentality. The awakening that has taken place, has been the immediate effect of God's free Spirit, like the wind blowing where it listeth—of his sovereign grace, showing mercy where he will have mercy. 'It is the Lord's doing, and it is marvellous in our eyes. The Lord hath done great things, whereof we are glad.' I am old enough to remember the state of things, in the early part of this century—to know the famine of the word of God—the fearful scarcity of ministers that preached Christ Jesus the Lord, and themselves the people's servants; for Christ's sake; the feuness of those that would lift up their voice as a trumpet, and tell the people of their sins and their Saviour. I consider it a great blessing from the Lord that he has allowed me to see a great, a mighty change. The Lord hath given the word, and enlisted a great company to publish it. Whilst we must confess that there is so much of evil still amongst us; that we may individually, and as a Church, well humble ourselves to the dust before our God; yet, as a body, the Irish Church appears in a state of energy and effectiveness, such as it never presented at any former time: not only more of residence—more of regular attendance to the ordinances; not only more that is correct in all the external circumstances of religion; but (without which all external decorum is but vain) more intelligent orthodoxy—more sincere profusion of divine truths, and more sincere personal piety, than ever was to be found in Ireland, since the days of her fabulous history. And this I am enabled to state, not as the individual opinion of a partial member of that Church, but upon the testimony of intelligent observers of differing and opposed communions."

Another favourable circumstance is, that while the distress is so great and so general, there appears to be, along with it, a change and softening of the Irish mind. To adopt the words of one who has recently returned from an extensive tour in Ireland: "The feeling among the population is very strong that the famine is the judgment of God for the sins of priests and people. I found amongst a large proportion of those with whom I conversed, a feeling that the book of God ought to be read." He also shows that, beyond comparison, the most important of the operating causes of a beneficial change in the Irish mind, weaning them from their present spiritual bondage, has been the Irish Society, teaching the people to read the word of God in their own native language, and the going forth of readers of the Scriptures in their own tongue.

Other credible witnesses have stated that never were Irishmen more prepared to welcome with deep interest the tidings of the gospel of Christ than they now are, exemplifying the truth, "in their affliction they will seek me early." A superintendent of the Irish Society expresses it as a general opinion, that this period of calamity, visibly sent by the hand of God, may be of great advantage, as the people acknowledge the power of God speaking in it, and are attentive to hear. Another superintendent, after giving a strong statement of the special difficulties of the Irish Society's conscientious and diligent teachers, left struggling with famine, concludes by stating: "Never was there such a strong appeal to the hearts of Christ-loving men, for the cause of the Irish Society. Both body and soul are in the deepest distress. Never was there such a precious moment for Christian exertion. Oh, it is above all price, if men would but consider!"—Christian Observer.

WORLIDLY CONFORMITY.

From a pastoral letter by the Right Rev. Wm. Alcock, D.D., Bishop of Virginia.

I would in the third place apply the duty of observing the manners which become Christians, to those places and amusements which in all ages of the world have been the delight of the sons and daughters of pleasure—being just suited to the carnal or natural man—having every thing to gratify, the lust of the flesh, the lust of the eye, and the pride of life. Crowds have ever flocked to them, not to redeem, but to kill time—not to improve the mind, but to banish serious thought—not to enjoy the pleasures of sobriety, but of intoxication. Even some of the more sober minded among the heathen condemned, and carefully avoided, the

theatres, the dancing, the games of chance, the races, the revellings of the pleasure loving—but when christianity came, all these were among those pomps and vanities which every candidate was required to renounce at his baptism, either with his own mouth and consent, or by the voice of a sponsor. An uninterrupted stream of testimony has come down from the purest ages, protesting against all such things as inconsistent with the character and manners of christians. The presence of christians at such scenes, has ever awakened the question in the mind, and often has utterance been given to it—"what dost thou here?" The world claims such as its own, because found in the very midst of its own dominions. That there have always been some places thronged by the votaries of pleasure, some amusements most delightful to the unrenewed heart, which the faithful among christians have shunned as improper for them, and for which their new born souls had no sympathy, none can deny; and in this fact, taken in connection with the many warning words of God, we have a rule by which to judge ourselves. If any find that they do scarcely in their hearts disapprove, or strongly condemn any of them—if in relation to some of them they could take a delight in the same, and if permitted or tempted would indulge in them, and more especially, if there be any who delight thus to mingle in unhallowed scenes, should they not fear, may should they not thereby certainly know, that they and the world have never parted—that in their hearts has never been realized the experience of the apostle, "the world is crucified to me and I to the world"—How should such judge themselves before hand, lest they be judged—that is, condemned—of the Lord!

THE POWER OF RELIGION ILLUSTRATED.

We find the following interesting sketch in a volume of "Lay Lectures," by JOHN BULLAN, a fine English scholar and teacher. The subject of the sketch, as will be seen, was a son of the well known John Foster.

"A personal knowledge of our own part in the redemption procured by the sacrifice and intercession of Christ, is the best preparation for a happy eternity."

"There are many expectations with which your imagination is now filled, that will never find accomplishment. They come thickly now, like shadows agreeably coloured by the hues of fancy; but they are as unsubstantial as the glowing clouds of autumnal sunsets. Yet there is an event that must arrive: which it is our true wisdom to hold in view, as a reality, continually. It is appointed to all men once to die, and after this the judgment. Let imagination be trained to the habit of steadfastly contemplating this last great certainty: when the weary and wasted body is sinking; when all that the kindest attendants on the last hour can do, is to wipe the cold damp from the forehead, only to see it return; when food is loathsome; when the pursuits and amusements of life are impossible. The busy are gone away to their merchandise. The gay hasten from a scene of most unwelcome solemnity. How lonely, how silent, how awful is this hour of ominous stillness! Can the dying one still speak? Will it now comfort him to be able to say, 'I know that my trade prospers; or, I know that my prudence will be remembered, and my property talked of; or, I know that my name will live; that my genius and learning will be spoken of? Surely, if there is a spot, within the horizon of man's mortal existence on earth, more dreary than another—it is this last unheeded hour—this tremendous passage through a waste, howling wilderness; this land of the shadow of death; where 'the light is as darkness?'"

"Turn from it; and enter the chamber of him, who can humbly, yet undoubtedly say, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth;'—and then ask, what ought to be to your life-long choice and effort."

"Such chambers there are. Such was his whose last words have been made the ground of this address. He was the only son of a man of eminently powerful mind, deep thought, and christian devotedness: the most original writer and thinker, perhaps, of our time; certainly, the most so, of those who have dedicated their pens to such subjects as employed his. This youth was several years under my care: a boy of good parts, and of a strong and clear understanding, but of a most remarkably reserved disposition. Of the discourses which he heard, and of other religious instruction that he habitually received, he always gave so clear and well-arranged an account, as to prove that he both attended to and understood them.—About a year and a half ago, he grew exceedingly fast; and there was so much languor about him, that it was thought prudent he should go home. He rallied for a time, till the rupture of a blood vessel was followed by a gradual decline. Within the last three months it became evident to his father, that he could not recover."

"When this was told to him, his father was surprised and delighted to find, that his reserve at once gave way; and the state of his mind was developed most satisfactorily."

"He most easily and freely entertained the serious subject; and said, that it had been, for a good while before, the frequent employment of his silent thoughts and hours; under a conviction, fully admitted in his own mind, that he was appointed to an early removal from the world. He met, with assenting complacency, the great points of religious truth; expressed a humble hope, that his chief interest was safe; and an entire resignation to the Supreme Disposer: without a murmur; without the slightest expression of a wish to recover; calmly and perfectly willing to die. I received this pleasing account, in a letter from his father, about three weeks ago, with a kind message to myself, expressive of a high degree of attachment, and of delicacy of christian feeling, as to our past intercourse; and conveying a wish that I would write to him. I did write, with sacred pleasure, with solemn, chastened joy. In such a state of mind as his, I could not but congratulate him! All that I know of this world, as a most dangerous passage to eternity; all that I believe of heaven, as a complete refuge from its dangers, forbade that I should lead a young man, about to escape them all, to repine."

"I therefore aimed to cheer him with happy views of our Advocate before the throne and our Forerunner; reminding him of the tenderness which

Jesus, while He dwelt among men, manifested to every humble suppliant, and of His having taken the same nature with Him to heaven; and especially advertising to His most cheering assurance: 'In my Father's house are many mansions; I go to prepare a place for you; that, where I am, there ye may be also.'

"I urged him to exult in the prospect, as being himself, by the mercy of God, sealed to the day of redemption; and entitled to appropriate to himself, that description of the confirmed Christian's happy destiny, which has been so impressively described in the words of one most dear to him: 'I exult in the indications of being fixed and irremovable: I carry the eternal mark upon me, that I belong to God. I am free of the universe; and I am ready to go to any world, to which He shall please to transmit me; certain, that, every where, in height or depth, He will acknowledge me for ever.'"

"I had the pleasure of knowing, that my letter was acceptable and gratifying to this dear dying youth; but a few days more removed him beyond the reach of human advice and consolation."—Episcopal Recorder.

VISIT TO POMPEII.

Nothing so effectually removes the curtain that conceals the past from our view; nothing is better suited to make equally plain and affecting the history of times contemporaneous with Christ and his apostles, than the discoveries that have been made at Herculaneum and Pompeii, cities that eighteen hundred years ago were covered by volcanic eruptions and preserved to the present in almost their perfect original state. Rev. Mr. Fisk, in his Travels to the Holy Land, passed through Italy and visited Pompeii, which he describes as follows:

"We could not leave Naples without making a visit to Mount Vesuvius and Pompeii. The route lies through Portici and Torre del Greco, and is altogether destitute of picturesque objects. The distance to Pompeii is about twelve English miles. It was in the year seventy-nine of the Christian era, that the destruction of this celebrated abode of Roman vice and luxury was effected by a terrible eruption of Mount Vesuvius. Evidence, too conclusive of the degraded state of the Roman mind, are abundantly visible in the various articles discovered during the labour of the excavation, which has been progressing for many years. Some of these still remain in the form of fresco paintings on the walls; and multitudes of other kinds are deposited in the Museo Borbonico. Next to the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah there has never perhaps been a more signal and just retribution than that which overtook the luxurious, debased and brutalized inhabitants of Pompeii. When the cup of iniquity was overflowing its brim, and daring licentiousness was at its height, then the wrath of God descended in the burning streams of Vesuvius. And the discoveries which have been the result of laborious excavation, most distinctly show, not only the general habits and character of the people, but exhibit them in their very pursuits and occupations, at the moments when the tempest of divine fury burst over them, and engulfed their city in rivers of liquid and scorching lava. The streets of Pompeii are still as fresh as if they had been in use but yesterday; the track of chariot wheels is every where to be seen; and while on the walls, and over the door-ways of houses and shops, are to be read inscriptions—notices—advertisements, and other indications of activity and enterprise, of amusement and indulgence, of idleness and depravity. The temples, amphitheatres, and private residences, convey a distinct idea of the manners and habits of the Roman people eighteen centuries ago; while the articles of domestic furniture and ornament—of luxury and ease, still preserved in the museum, show that, at that distance of time, human nature in its tendencies and pursuits was much the same as it is now—in the nineteenth century. What gives so peculiar an interest to this remarkable scene, is the fact, that instead of being a Roman habitation evacuated of its inhabitants, and left to ruin and decay, it presents, as it were, a petrified reality of men and things as they existed in their day—a synopsis of Rome in the first century of the Christian era. It is like a city of the dead, arousing itself to give testimony concerning the living, who have passed away as if they had never been. Every stone is a monument; and every marble offers a homily to the men of the present generation, whose footsteps break the silence of this scene of death and awful devastation. Looking upward from Pompeii to Vesuvius, the picture is still alarming. The mountain yet threatens; while the indurated streams of lava which are incrusting on its sides, present a lasting memorial of terror."—Boston Chr. Witness.

MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN.

When busied with the duties of my calling, or when bent upon securing a season of relaxation, I am sometimes rather unwilling to enter into the details of some apparently petty trouble which a child may bring to me, and at first am ready, like Gallo, to drive the annoymer from the judgment seat, for I do not seem to care for those little matters. But upon reflection, I say to myself, "Here you are wrong. You should encourage your child to bring his causes to you. To whom ought the little one to go? Let him not feel that it is mere impertinence that induces you to give him a hearing. Let him perceive that you have a sense of righteousness in the smallest matters. Recollect that they are not small in the estimation of a child, nor small in their effect upon him; and that the smallest matters involve great principles. And if you cannot attend to him just now, tell him before sending him away, that in a few hours, or as soon as may be, you will try to settle the affair for him."

From what I have noticed in myself and in others, the inquiry has suggested itself, is there not often an excessive legislation for children? Do not parents sometimes make so many rules that even with good intentions, they are ruling tyrannically? I know that I have been vexed at myself when, having given some order altogether unnecessary, it became necessary, in my estimation, to chastise on account of the violation of that order. When Adam was placed in Eden, only one tree was prohibited by the all-wise God; and that prohibition was enforced. But how often is such a scene, as this, for instance, enacted by some of us: "Thomas and Martha, go into that room, and stay there until I

come back. Your clothes are clean, don't get down on the carpet. Let the books alone—and do not climb on these chairs, but use your own little chairs. Keep still, for the baby is asleep in the room overhead. Yesterday one of you streaked the window with your fingers, and if you do so to-day, you'll get whipped. Now see that you mind what I say;—and see that you let the door of that closet stay shut." Possibly some additional directions are given; and all these are to be kept by a couple of children between three and six years old, it may be, and for nearly an hour, until the father or mother shall return. I have asked myself before now, what shall those children do? what can they do? Almost every thing is forbidden them, and as long as they remember all those orders, they feel as if in prison. Presently a couple of sprightly horses dash along the street with a carriage, and Thomas runs to the window, climbs on a chair, and puts one hand against a pane of glass. Here are two laws broken at once. In his eagerness he forgot the orders. True, he should not have forgotten them. He has broken a parent's commands, and has done wrong; but why bind him with so many orders? Presently, after both having stood or leaned about until weary, Martha betakes herself of an engraving which her mother showed her yesterday in one of the books. "Oh, Thomas," says she, "you were not in the room yesterday when Ma showed me that beautiful picture." She looks for it on the table, thinking all the while, not about a forbidden book, but merely about the beautiful picture. Not finding it there, she opens the closet, and soon shows the engraving to her brother. Here, again, two laws are broken. Martha has done wrong. But was it wise to leave the children in a room for an hour with nothing to do; with so many laws and so many occasions for transgression?

The foregoing scene is but a sample of what often takes place in other circumstances, and with older children.

The principle, I think, a good one, but I sometimes come short in the observance of it, namely, few orders and those well enforced. I am no advocate for indifference to the actions or tempers of children. Everything said or done by any of us has a moral quality. The law of our God is exceedingly broad, and reaches every thought, and every deed. But I fear that sometimes I have been guilty of binding heavy burdens and grievous to be borne, and of laying them upon the shoulders of my children.

Our Maker's law enjoins all that is right and good; let me not impose superfluous injunctions. Let me endeavour that my children may be as righteous, and as happy, also, as possible. And while they look up to me as a judge to interpret for them the law of the Lord, may they never feel that I tyrannize, but may they also look up to me as a father, to dispense to them something of that goodness and gladness to which our Heavenly Father makes all welcome, who believe in his Son, our Saviour.—Mother's Magazine.

TEMPERANCE.

Constitutional Right of Excluding Intoxicating Liquor.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Supreme Court of the United States, at its late session, gave a decision, the importance of which, to the present and to future generations, can hardly be over-estimated. The friends of an untrammelled traffic in ardent spirits, took the stand, that the laws of the several States, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, excepting under certain restrictions, were unconstitutional. Consequently, prosecutions under these laws have, for the last year or two, been quite paralyzed. It was known that cases, both in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, had been appealed to the United States Supreme Court, for the purpose of testing this point. These questions came up, at the last term of the court, and were argued by very able counsel, on both sides. Previous to the adjournment, the court gave their decision, in favour of the constitutionality of these laws. It is said, that every member of the court concurred in this opinion. This fact gives a weight to the decision, which will probably prevent any attempt to reverse it, for a long time to come. The termination of this question is hailed by the friends of Temperance as one which will carry with it a tremendous moral power, as well as legal authority. Since the decision has been made, a new impulse has been given to the cause of this important branch of moral reform, and if its friends are cautious and prudent, if they are decided and persevering, they will, no doubt, be enabled to labour with increased success; sustained in their efforts by the unanimous decision of the highest judicial tribunal in the country. Public sentiment would, no doubt, sustain the authorities in the execution of laws, for the stopping of this traffic, which shall be more stringent than any which have yet been enforced. The evil of intemperance has become, of late, so alarmingly great, as to warrant energetic measures to protect the community against its terrible consequences. Legislators and judges and public prosecuting officers, as the commissioned conservators of the public good, are bound to protect, to the utmost of their official ability, the best interests of the people by whose suffrage they have been placed in authority. If they exercise their power, in a proper spirit, they will be the means of effecting a great good, not only in promoting the cause of morality and sobriety in the community at large; but of securing for individuals the blessings which flow from the reformed life of those who have turned away from the haunts of dissipation, to pursue a course of virtuous living.—Boston Christian Witness.

Letter from the Chaplain of Bridewell Hospital (Prison) London, on the English National Temperance Society, August 8, 1846.

I am not a member of the Society; referred to, but have nevertheless, watched their general proceedings, not with hostility, but with approbation, and am of opinion, that though primarily intended for the interperate, an approximation to its principles will do no harm to the most temperate amongst us. Being, however, fallible, like other men, and anxious for information, I would gladly be instructed, whether there is, indeed, any substantial objection to the plan and object of this Society. I admit that it appears to me to go a great way in the re-

restrictions it imposes, but if they are voluntarily undertaken, and found practically beneficial, especially in the reformation of the drunken, the least one can do is to respect the self-denial which its members practise, and rejoice in the measure of success they may achieve thereby. A question may, it is true, be more fairly raised as to the propriety of apparently yielding greater homage to a human engagement than to a Divine obligation; but even here it may be pleaded, that the mitigation of an evil from inferior motives is so far advantageous, although by no means all that a Christian would desire, and is, at any rate, the principle on which human legislation proceeds, and by which society is greatly regulated. If I saw a person who evidently meditated suicide, checked on a sudden by some impulse from above, I should rejoice with unmingled satisfaction; but it would not deprive me of every atom of such a sentiment if, in the absence of a higher principle, some human arm interposed between the self-murderer and the perpetration of so awful a crime. If I am wrong, either in my arguments or my illustrations, I shall, perhaps, be pardoned when I say, that for more than fifteen years I have been the Chaplain of a prison, through which there pass annually about 1,200 persons, of all ages, and both sexes, and that every one of them, with very few exceptions, may be said to owe their imprisonment, and their degraded condition, to that disgusting vice which is our nation's curse, and which the Society in question endeavours to remove.

INDEX AND TITLE-PAGE for our third volume are ready for delivery to those Subscribers who have taken the volume from its first number; but as our Publisher's Messengers would not be able to distinguish, we have to request our Town-Subscribers entitled to them, to apply at Mr. Stanley's, 4, St. Ann Street, and they will be supplied.

Those of our Subscribers who are about to change their residences at this season, will please to give notice to our Publisher's, in order to ensure the regular delivery of their papers.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1847.

Resuming the subject of Common School Education, to which our editorial remarks in the last number of the BEREAN were directed, we offer the suggestion that a great increase would be obtained in the efficiency of schools, if it became a rule that all the requisites to be used by the children in the school-room be furnished at the public expense—books, paper, pens, ink &c. Time and temper would be saved, and one fruitful source of discouragement to the Teacher would be removed. A journeyman mechanic would be ill pleased with a master who does not supply him with a set of tools, complete and serviceable, to work with; and, indeed, it would raise no favourable opinion of him, if he were content to do imperfect work for lack of a proper regard to the essential requisites of the workshop on the part of his employer. But, oh! what a set of tools may be seen in almost every elementary school in this country! Three or four different Spelling-Books among ten or a dozen children who ought to form one class, and might every one profit by the one Master's time together, if they had all the same book in their hands—Reading-Books ditto, Arithmetic, Grammars, and Geographies—not to speak of leaves torn out, covers come off, pages blotted with ink, and so on. A good Teacher is the one that will be soonest disheartened with such difficulties, and withdraw from the work, when the worthless hireling perhaps struggles on, because he has no other employment to turn his hand to with better prospect of success.

If power were given to School-Commissioners, to provide in a complete manner all the requisites for carrying on the business of the school, a mode might then be suggested by which it would be made desirable for the community which has elected them, that the Commissioners should exercise their power in that respect. Suppose certain schools could obtain the privilege of having Monitors, or Pupil-Teachers attached to them, with stipends out of the public purse, somewhat on the plan which forms part of the new government measure for National Education in the mother-country: that privilege could not with any propriety be extended to a school that is not completely provided with the requisites for carrying on the work of instruction to the best advantage. The primary requisite, of course, would be a Master qualified to give to the Pupil-Teachers the training which may be required to qualify them for the office they are hereafter to fill. But in immediate connection with that, would be the various requisites of ample room—suitable desks and forms—good warming and ventilation—books and apparatus. The privilege, in fact, ought to belong to the school and to the Master jointly:—so that a school, well provided with every requisite to promise effectual training, would not enjoy the privilege if it were conducted by an incompetent Master; and a competent Master would not have the privilege of retaining Pupil-Teachers by means of a public allowance, if he were to connect himself with a school deficient in the requisites before referred to.

It seems to us, that a plan of this kind would be the most effectual, in the present condition of this Province, to answer the purposes of a Training Seminary. In a thickly peopled country like England, where it is difficult, even for young men of good attainments and fair character, to obtain situations, a great majority of the students of Normal Schools may probably be depended upon as future Teachers: they may not be able to do much better for themselves in any other capacity than in that to which they have been trained at the public expense. But in these newly settled countries, public money might be spent upon training many

students for the Teacher's office, of whom a small portion only would eventually continue engaged in that calling. The stipendiary Pupil-Teacher, however, would be rendering service all the while that the public gives him the benefit of training: perhaps not a service fully equivalent to the expense bestowed upon him; but a certain amount of service at all events. If he eventually relinquish the employment of a Teacher, it will be a disappointment, certainly, but the pecuniary loss will be nothing like that which the public would suffer in the former case.

The subject of seminaries, for the training of Teachers for Common Schools, has been mooted in this Province, but we do not know whether there is any intention to take early measures for setting on foot such institutions. The difficulties and expense of their first establishment, and of their working afterwards, will probably make public men slow to approach the subject. In the meantime, nothing is doing to raise up Teachers. The plan of employing Pupil Teachers, connected with a number of well selected Training Schools, would render immediate practical benefit, by aiding the efforts of deserving Masters who would thus, in the first instance, be assisted in their schools by salaried, permanent, and responsible—though young—assistants: and it would open a prospect of eventual extended benefit, by fitting these assistants for the greater responsibility of the entire charge of schools, by the training thus afforded to them.

Though we have used the word Master, and the pronoun masculine in all these remarks, we design them to be applied to Female Teachers equally: and we feel well persuaded that, in many cases, these would be the much more eligible parties to conduct elementary schools. Wherever a classification can be effected between the older children and the younger, females are preferable, to conduct the instruction of the latter. They have more sympathy with the little ones, and more winning ways; and they have more contentedness under the confinement of a school room: moreover, they can be better spared for its duties, in countries like this, than those whose bodily strength fits them for the out-door business of agricultural life. It would be an incalculable benefit, if a body of well trained Infant School Mistresses could be raised, for town and country, and if their employment were made so respectable as to render parents of slender means, but of genteel connections, willing to have their daughters engage in that employment. We hear often of girls learning the "accomplishments," in order that they may become qualified to be governesses: we wish they were furnished with the ordinary life acquirements which would fit them for conducting Infant Schools. These, in fact, demand far higher qualifications than the "accomplishments," and are as far superior to them as the tones of an organ are to the tinkling of a cymbal. That fertility of invention, presence of mind, and rapid turning of opportunities to account, which belong to the tactics of an efficient Infant School Teacher, make a demand upon faculties which lie asleep in the great majority of governesses, in the houses of the genteel.

We have been led back, then, to the point which was spoken of in our last—the necessity of raising the position of Teachers, male or female, in order that persons qualified for the employment may be induced to engage in it. With respect, more immediately, to the government plan for promoting National Education in the mother country, we have endeavoured to lay before our readers information interesting in itself, and likely to be of some practical use to us in these distant possessions of the Crown. The plan has been received with great favour by some, and with determined opposition by others. We extract the principal passages from speeches delivered at two separate public meetings held at Leeds, on the 6th of March; the first speech by Dr. Hook, Vicar, in favour, and the second by Mr. Baines, jr., in opposition to the government plan. It will be perceived that Dr. Hook looks upon the proposed measure as a step in the right direction only, and thinks that his own scheme, published last year, is coming. It is a treat to hear the Tractarian Vicar of Leeds compliment that liberal Churchman, Lord John Russell, upon his endeavours to deal equal justice on both sides, and condole with him upon the jealousy with which the Whig minister has been viewed; and one cannot help thinking that the Minister's measure might meet with less hostility, if it were not supported by praise from that quarter. Says Dr. Hook:

"I stand here as an advocate for the education of the people on the most extensive scale (cheers). I stand not here as the supporter of the Government, or as an advocate of the present measure, but having myself suggested education on an extensive plan, I care not whether my plan is condemned or not; I say bring forward another, bring forward a better, and I will support it. (Applause.) I find that her Majesty's Ministers have brought forward a measure which does not propose to go so far as I would go; but, because they won't go with me 20 miles, I see no reason why I should not go with them five miles. (Cheers.) As I have said before, I consider this to be a movement in the right direction. (Hear, hear.) And I wish that the working men of Leeds would use their usual good sense, and look on the subject as it is now brought before them. There is an attempt to confuse the matter—to make it appear as if there were a contest between the Church and dissent. Now, we cannot understand persons taking that ground. We might oppose education as Churchmen; or we might oppose it as Dissenters; but the great objection brought against, not only this, but any other measure, is the interference on the part of the state. (Hear, hear.) That is the grand objection brought against the measure. Do not lose sight of that. Do not in course of controversy let that fact be lost sight of. The question is whether we will admit the principle that the state may interfere, or whether we will not admit the principle. ("No, no."—"Yes, yes," and interruption.) Well, all I can say is, that if you are of

opinion that the education of the country is now sufficient in quantity and quality, I have nothing more to say. (Hear, hear.) It is your look out, not mine. I have published a pamphlet, in which I have shown that education in this country is deficient both in quality and quantity. My statements have been attacked, but I have not found they have been disproved, and I believe them now to be substantially correct. But I don't care about the theory: if you will look about you as I have looked around me, and if you are content with the present state of education, then we need not move a step farther. But if you are convinced that the education of the people ought to be conducted on a more extensive scale; if you are convinced that both in quantity and quality it ought to be improved, why, then, take your stand boldly on that principle, and demand that that improvement shall be made—demand that aid and assistance shall be given. (Cheers.) Now, a few years ago I am perfectly well aware that the church was unwilling to concede that point, that the state should interfere. The church took precisely the same line which is now taken by the opponents of this measure. 10 or 12 years ago I confess I should have taken that view. (Hear, hear.) I was not desirous of seeing the experiment made. We have now on both sides exerted ourselves to the utmost. We know that the Dissenters have used all their exertions. We only ask them to give equal credit to us. We have both tried and exerted ourselves to the utmost; and from observations I make, I find that, though we have not failed, we have certainly not by our united exertions been able to meet the evil. (Cheers.) Look at the state of things now. The Government proposed measures, which I believe the church generally is desirous to have accepted, being ready to make large concessions—concessions that 10 or 12 years ago we should not have been willing to make, because we think that all concessions, except those that lead to a sacrifice of principle, ought to be made, in furtherance of this righteous cause. If you will bear this general principle in mind, I have no fear whatever of your coming to a right conclusion. (Hear, hear.) Well, now, then, as I said, I do not appear here as a supporter of the present Government; but I do think that the present Minister has acted wisely and cautiously in the first move that he has made. His measure is not intended, I presume, to be a final measure—it is but one step in advance. (Cheers.) He has been surrounded with difficulties. His life has been devoted to what is called the cause of civil and religious liberty. He has been looked upon with jealousy on the one side, and he has endeavoured to see his way clearly, and to deal equal justice on both sides. It is not equal justice done on both sides, let us give over the measure. All we want is fair play. (Hear, hear.) If those who oppose this measure will only go to the President of the Privy Council, and say, "You are doing us a manifest injury and wrong," I will go along with them, and ask him to redress that wrong. (Cheers.) I speak in the name of many persons, and I am sure they would agree with me that the church at the present day—I don't care what may be said about it in former times—only wants fair play. We don't want to encroach upon the liberties and rights of any class of persons, and I really believe, if you only examine this measure thoroughly, you will find that an attempt has been made to do right to both sides, to favour none. (Hear, hear.) We do not want favour, but, as I said before, we want fair play. (Cheers.) If you will only bear those points in mind—first of all, that the real question is whether the state may assist in the education of the people or not—that is the real question—and in the next place, that the measure which I admit at least is made to assist all parties without injury to any—I think you will come to the conclusion that we ought to give this measure at least a fair trial. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Working men of Leeds, I believe, and I hope that you too believe, that I am your friend, and desirous in every possible way that I can to further and promote your interest. I may have given much offence, but all I can say is, that my heart is right and my heart is yours [cheers], and I call upon you at the present time to prevent the cause of education being retarded in its progress, and to prevent sectarian influence from throwing any impediment in its way. I call upon you—as the rev. gentleman who has preceded me has done—to assist the government of this country to reward merit as well as to punish vice; I call upon you to assist them to do what will add to the comfort, the respectability, and the intelligence of the working classes; I call upon you to assist in doing what will enable you to educate your children so that they may be able to exercise any constitutional privilege with which they may be intrusted. [Cheers.] In a word, gentlemen, I call upon you to allow the Government to empty the goals by building schools." [Loud cheers.]

The following is the main part of Mr. Baines's speech:—"His belief was, that a worse measure than this was never proposed to this country. It went to the very root of the national character of Englishmen, and that was an important consideration, for if they ought not to allow any law to be passed through Parliament without the observance of all those forms established by the constitution, still less ought they a measure which was so entire, so great, and so fatal an innovation upon the usages of England during all the centuries of its past history. Hitherto, education had been independent, free, and voluntary, in this country. This was a measure which was calculated totally to extinguish that independence, and to make it entirely dependent upon the Government. Therefore the measure was a very serious one, and therefore, that was another argument, a fortiori, against submitting to any violation of the constitution. It was very often difficult to trace what were the real springs and sources of the power, the virtue, and the independence, in fact, the character of a nation; but his firm belief was that some of those sources lay within this very fact, that the education of the people had been left to the people themselves (hear, hear); that they had not been placed—as they were in continental countries where despotic Governments existed—that they had not been placed under a schoolmaster employed by Government and under a system of instruction sanctioned by Government, but that each religious body had had the care of their own education, and that they had been able to impress the character of independence upon that education. But let this measure be introduced and that independence was totally gone; and, although it did not appear so at first sight, yet they would find on reflection that it was so, for they could not accept Government aid without at the same time accepting Government control. (Hear.) Every one would admit that Government could not with any propriety give money without inspecting the institution to which it gave money, so as to be satisfied that the money was rightly applied. There must, therefore, be a system of inspection. What did that system of inspection imply? It implied that there must be a judgment on the part of the inspector as to the mode in which the institution was carried on, and if he exercised that

judgment, and if it was not carried on in the way which he approved, and if he had the power of giving and withholding money according to his approval, then that inspector was made to have the absolute control over that institution; so that, although the Government measure did not profess to control, it was the newest fashion of despotism. It was the most subtle, the most powerful, the most seductive, the most insidious, the most despotic. It professed to be free, and it put you in bonds. (Hear.) He did not know how it was possible, by any other means, to produce such an effect upon the mind of England as would be produced if all the teachers of England should be put under the control of a Government authority. They were all of them liberal men, and they looked at this question from disadvantageous ground. They saw men in power who they supposed were disposed to freedom, and therefore whom they could trust, and whom they were accustomed to trust and support; and, therefore, they looked at it under circumstances unfavourable. Now, the truth was, that all parties were necessitated to suffer the greatest danger from their own friends. (Hear, hear.) It was a proverb, "Deliver me from my friends and I will take care of my enemies." (Hear, hear.) But they had to consider—supposing this power over all the schoolmasters and all the school-assistants of England put into the hands of a Government directly opposed to them; such a Government as they had seen in the present century, a Government such as that of Lord Sidmouth, which brought forward a measure which the Wesleyans and other dissenters combined to overthrow, and which they did overthrow—supposing such a body as this given over to the entire management of a Government like that, how could it be expected that they would not use that power for political purposes, and if used for political purposes it would be the most fatal to all liberal views, nay, to liberty itself, that could ever be imagined. Then look at the seductive effects of the measure upon the working class. There would be a power of making every 25th child in a public school either a pupil teacher or stipendiary monitor; and, as well expressed in the placard issued by the church school, Holbeck, there was here a "provision for life." What a monstrous power was given to those who had thus the means of giving provision for life, when brought over the whole mass of the population! (Hear.) And every 25th child would be in this position, how many candidates would there be, and what a kind of proselytism would be going on? It was anticipated by the minutes that there would be a number of candidates for those situations of pupil teachers and stipendiary monitors. It was no unusual thing that there were five times as many candidates as persons to elect, and he did say this, that it was most reasonable to believe that there was hardly one single father amongst the working classes who, when he sent his child to school, would not think, "I may get a provision for life for my child." Well, then, he said, there never was anything like this proposed in this country; and if so, then see what a dreadful amount of influence this gave the executive, and to what it might lead; it not only gave it to the executive, but to the established clergy. It had been said by *The Times* of last Saturday, that all he had done had been done in opposition to the established church, and that his object in writing had been to show that the schools of the established church were altogether worthless—that that was the object of his endless letters and pamphlets. Now there was not, from the beginning to the end of all his letters to Lord J. Russell, a single sentence in opposition to the schools of the established church; and until this measure came forward he had not been influenced by sectarian feeling in any the slightest degree. He was reminded of the fact, that there was a voice from Leeds gone out against the schools of the National Society. They had been spoken of in a derogatory manner. They had been cried down, and by whom? By Dr. Hook, in his pamphlet in June last, but all who had done him (Mr. Baines) the honour to read his letter knew that he had no motive of the kind, that his views had been altogether different from what the writer of the *Times* presumed. He only mentioned this to show the meeting that he had come forward with no sectarian view; but now that this measure had been presented, and gave to the parochial clergy of England power far greater than they had ever possessed, then he said, as a Dissenter, they could not take the bribes offered, though they might be offered impartially."

DAY OF HUMILIATION AND FASTING.—*Willmer & Smith's European Times* introduces its remarks on this subject by this gratifying announcement:

"In connexion with this subject may be noticed the General Fast, which was so rigidly observed in these islands on Wednesday week. All business was suspended; shops and offices closed; churches and chapels opened; and even the 'chosen people' collected in their synagogues to pray that the uplifted hand of Omnipotence might be stayed." It is painful to find, from the sequel of the article, that levity and thoughtlessness shrank not from exhibiting themselves in the midst of the grave solemnities of that day; "The different places of worship in most of the large towns were better attended, it is said, than on the ordinary Christian Sabbath. But the Jews cleverly contrived to blend a little religious fervour with a good deal of holiday-making. On the Thames and on the Mersey the steamboats did heavy duty in conveying pleasure seekers to the various points of attraction on those noble streams. The omnibuses were loaded to repletion; and thousands of sturdy pedestrians lined the roads in every direction, thinking it no sin to breathe the pure air of heaven on an occasion devoted to penitence."

THE SECULAR PRESS.—Public sentiment has become in a measure changed of late. The religious enterprises of the day, with their benign results, and the condition and prospects of the moral world, are becoming known and read of all men, who have any claim to intelligence or philanthropy. Probably a five times greater amount of general religious information has been diffused through the secular press of this city, within the last year or two than in any previous year. And perhaps there is no country town, where the newspaper column would not now be cheerfully granted for condensed views of passing religious events, if judiciously furnished by those most conversant with such interests.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

YOUTH'S CABINET.—The March Number of this monthly has reached us, and we have extracted from it two pieces for the fourth page of this number. It contains its usual selection of useful and interesting matter, and very well executed embellishments.

ECCLESIASTICAL. Diocese of Quebec. The day on which the Special Meeting of the INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY is to be held (see advertisement in another column) being the festival

of the ASCENSION, it may be of use to mention, that the appointed service of the Church will be held at the Rectory Chapel, at the usual hour of 11 a. m. An ordination will take place, Dr. V., after that service.

Divine service will also be held in the morning of the same day, at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, to commence at the usual hour of half past ten.

St. George's Day.—Divine service was performed at the Cathedral, last Friday, being the Anniversary of the St. George's Society, who walked in procession from St. George's Hotel to Church. The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Montreal preached on the 5th and 6th verses of the 4th chapter of Deuteronomy; after which a collection was taken up, in aid of the Society's funds which amounted to £33; exceeding that of last year by £6.

Diocese of Toronto. The Lord Bishop of Toronto will hold his Triennial Visitation of the Clergy of the Diocese, in the Cathedral Church, at Toronto, on Thursday, the third of June next. Divine Service will commence at 11 o'clock, a.m. The Clergy are requested to meet in full black robes.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese will be held at Toronto, on Wednesday, the second of June next. Divine Service, preparatory to the business of the day, will be held in the Cathedral Church of St. James, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The Annual Meeting of the Managing Committee of the Diocesan Press will be held at the Church Society's Rooms, Toronto, on Friday, the 4th June next, at 10 o'clock, a.m.—Church.

It affords us pleasure to state that a sum of about £300 has been realized at the late Bazaar of the Ladies of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum.—*Mercury.*

The Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL, thankfully acknowledges the receipt of Five Pounds from an anonymous Donor, by the hands of the Editor of the BEREAN, for the CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY; which he will forward together with the next remittance of the funds of the Quebec Juvenile Church Missionary Association.

Mr. JEFFERY HALE acknowledges, with many thanks, the receipt, by the hands of the Editor of the BEREAN, of a liberal and anonymous Donation of Five Pounds for the SUNDAY SCHOOL under his superintendance; and a like donation of Five Pounds for the Thursday Evening BIBLE CLASS.

The undersigned has this day received a letter from the Rev. E. Nangle, dated 31st March, acknowledging the receipt of a remittance of £7 16s. 3d. for the funds of the ACHILL MISSION. C. H. GATSBY.

Quebec, 28th April, 1847.

To CORRESPONDENTS:—Received C. B.; J. D.; Paper from T. H., whose friends are much gratified.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED:—Messrs. John Hummel, No. 157 to 208; Robt. McKay, No. 137 to 210; S. Yarwood, No. 149 to 260; Hy. Cotton, No. 147 to 193; Thos. Parrish, No. 158 to 193; John Kane, No. 157 to 208; Henderson & Co. No. 157 to 508; Mrs. Stanley, Mtl., No. 137 to 188; Miss A. Robertson, No. 142 to 193; Dr. Badgley, No. 140 to 191; Capt. Hornby, No. 140 to 191.

Local and Political Intelligence.

The news brought from Europe to Boston by the *Cambria* reached this city on Monday, by the arrival of several gentlemen who were passengers in the Steamer. The *Mercury* issued an extra that day, and the *Gazette* gave the principal intelligence in its ordinary issue in the evening. The English Mail did not arrive here till yesterday, and letters were only delivered at five o'clock in the afternoon. We have selected the following, as the most interesting intelligence to communicate immediately to our readers; for the principal part of which we are indebted to *Willmer & Smith's European Times*.

The most important event since the departure of the *Hibernia* is the decline in the price of provisions. The Corn markets are receding in every direction, and in some descriptions—that of Indian Corn, for instance—the fall has been astounding. The price has receded about 2s. The rapid rise in this species of food surprised many persons, and, even in the judgment of the uninitiated, exceeded the necessities of the case. Flour, like Indian Corn, has sustained a considerable fall; and the existing depression can hardly fail to be increased by the fine spring weather we are now enjoying, which foreshadows an early and prolific harvest.

Mr. O'Connell has just quitted Paris, after a stay of two or three days, on his way to Italy. He is not so ill as the London newspapers have represented; but his medical attendants doubt that he will ever again be able to take part in public life. The greatest respect was shown to him by the most eminent personages of France, and his door was literally besieged by visitors, but he received very few.

Lord Morpeth has introduced an important bill into Parliament, which proposes to establish a board in London for promoting the health of towns, and regulating all measures bearing upon that object.

The commercial world are deeply interested in the select committee which is now sitting on the Navigation Laws. A section of the shipowners are in favour of these laws, but the great body are either inimical or indifferent to their continuance.

CANADA COMPANY.—A general court of the proprietors in this corporation, established for the purpose of colonising the lands of Upper Canada, was held at the Canada House, St. Helen's place, on Tuesday week; Charles Franks, Esq., in the chair.

The quantity of land disposed of annually for the last three years has been upon an average about 61,000 acres, and the average price obtained has been 11s. sterling per acre.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—On the 25th, Mr. VESSEY wished to know whether the Government had made any preparation, or had it in contemplation to assist poor persons emigrating from Ireland upon their arrival at Quebec. He believed that upwards of 400 families were now preparing in one part of Ireland to proceed abroad, without the assistance of the emigration committee; and as it was not probable that they would be enabled to collect together more than a sufficient sum to carry them across the Atlantic, it would therefore be desirable if the Government could afford them any assistance upon their landing.

Mr. HOWES said that there was a fund in Canada available for the sick and destitute emigrants

who might be landed there. This fund was, however, very small, arising mainly from a tax upon the emigrants, and from a vote taken with the estimates for Canada, and required considerable care in its distribution. He did not anticipate that the fund at present existing in Canada would be found insufficient for the purpose. He would add, that during the last year the number of emigrants to North America had been upwards of 125,000, the system of emigration had been found to work well, and in general no complaints were made of their condition.

The reports from the manufacturing districts of England and Scotland do not contain such gloomy statements as those last noticed. The change which has taken place in the Corn markets throughout the kingdom has imparted more confidence on the part of manufacturers, which, added to an increased foreign demand, affords just ground for expecting that we have passed the worst point, and that, ere long, we shall be able to announce that our woollen and cotton machines are employed full time, filling up numerous and remunerating orders. At Manchester there is more confidence prevailing, and more extensive purchases have been made, both in Cloth and Yarn, but only at late prices. The accounts from the Woollen districts are of an improving character.

The principal interest of the Parliamentary proceedings relate as usual to Ireland. The battle in the popular branch of the Legislature is still a Poor-law for that country. The Government measure has been debated at great length, and amid much opposition. The amendments have been various, but most of them have shared the fate which they deserved—defeat; and, in too many instances, the cloven foot of interested selfishness has been visible. The object of the dissentients has been to make the measure as worthless as possible, and to throw, as heretofore, the burden of supporting the poor of the sister kingdom on the people of England. The Irish landlords instinctively recoil at contributing their fair share. But the bill is now safe—so far at least, as the House of Commons is concerned. The bill has gone through its most critical stage—the committee; and the third reading will take place after the recess.

Lord DUNDONALD'S WAR ENGINE.—We understand that the secret official trial to ascertain the effect of a continuous evolution of intense gas, in projecting shells or shot from a tube, resulted on an average in throwing 25 six-pounder shot to the distance of 7000 yards. From these data it is clear that balls of greater diameter would far exceed the range of common artillery. Another important advantage is said to accrue—namely, that the continuous rush during their emission, would prove much less injurious to vessels projecting such missiles than the shock or recoil of single discharges. We learn that Lord Dundonald's ingredients produce an elastic emission, like that which would be evolved by kindling the end of a hawser or cable formed of hard twisted gun cotton.—Hampshire Telegraph.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The following alteration of the Field Artillery is to be introduced into the service experimentally: For the Royal Horse Artillery, the 9-pounder gun of 10 cwt., and the heavy 54-inch howitzer of 10 cwt. For the field batteries, the 12-pounder gun of 13 cwt., and the 32-pounder howitzer of 13 cwt. The present arrangement for the Horse Artillery consists of the 6-pounder light brass gun, and 12-pounder howitzer; and for the field batteries, the 9-pounder brass gun, and the 24-pounder howitzer.

MR. WALTER OF "THE TIMES."—Mr. Walter has announced his intention to retire into private life, a step rendered necessary by old age and precarious health. That immense property, the Times newspaper, realizing its thousands of pounds per week, has been chiefly consolidated and improved by the energy and talents of Mr. Walter. He commenced life as a bookseller, being apprenticed to the old firm of the Longmans, but he afterwards joined the ranks of the press and directed an engine of extensive influence, subservient to purposes of a very mixed character.

FOOD ON THE CONTINENT.—We translate the following from the Gazette de Grise, a French commercial journal; it presents the result of investigations made throughout Europe for that paper respecting the late harvest:—

Russia.—Southern Provinces.—Grain moderate in quantity, good in quality. Northern Provinces.—Harvest abundant. Potatoes diseased in only a few districts.

Poland.—Grain tolerable in quantity and quality. Potatoes failed extensively.

Scandinavia.—Bad harvest in general.

Prussia.—In all the provinces there has been an average harvest. Grain and potatoes tolerable in quality.

Saxe-Holstein.—Grain tolerable. Potatoes attacked with the disease, more or less.

Hanover.—Grain tolerable. Potatoes failed almost everywhere.

Wurtemberg and Bavaria.—Grain moderate in quantity, excellent in quality. Potatoes have completely failed in some provinces, and have been abundant and good in others.

Turkey.—Maize good. Rice and wheat tolerable.

Austria.—Grain abundant, but not very good. Potatoes diseased in some provinces, but deficient in others. Generally speaking, a good harvest.

Italy.—Maize good; rice not very good; grain scorched in many districts. No return as to potatoes, not being much cultivated in Italy.

Switzerland.—Grain moderate in quantity, good in quality. Potatoes failed.

France.—Grain only tolerable. Potatoes failed in four-fifths of the kingdom.

Holland and Belgium.—Grain tolerable. Potatoes failed generally.—Wiltmer & Smith.

FRANCE.—The Rouen and Havre Railway has at length been opened, and Paris thus possesses an iron road to the sea. The line is full of engineering works of gigantic difficulty, all of which have been designed and executed in an admirable manner by Englishmen.

In the Chamber of Deputies the bill, authorising the Government to give up four steamers of 450 horse-power to the mercantile company which proposes to establish regular communication between Havre and New York, has been adopted. It is now before the Chamber of Peers, and will probably be passed in a few days, after which it will be sanctioned by the King, and come into effect. The principal provisions of it have been stated so often in your columns that it is not worth while repeating them. Immediately after the bill becomes law, I presume that the company will be able to commence operations, as the steamers will only require very trifling alterations to fit them for the conveyance of passengers.

SPAIN.—On the 11th ultimo, a motion for an extension of the political amnesty was proposed in the Chamber of Deputies. In opposing the motion, the Minister of the Interior said that if an unlimited amnesty were granted it might tend to foment civil war; but that no individual applications had been refused. The motion was rejected by a majority of 98 to 71.

PORTUGAL.—A third edition of the London Sun, dated Saturday 3rd instant, gives the following intelligence, received by express:—

PORTSMOUTH, SATURDAY.—Orders arrived this morning at Portsmouth and Woolwich for the immediate embarkation of a battalion of marines for ward to Plymouth and Chatham. The Woolwich and Portsmouth detachments embarked this afternoon in the Sidon steam-frigate, and left instantly for their destination.

The Sidon is ordered to return to England immediately after the disembarkation of the troops. From the above orders and movement, it is plainly stated that English interference has been solicited by the Queen of Portugal to bring to a speedy close the long pending and dangerous differences which have torn her kingdom.

The Grand Ducal Theatre at Carlsruhe has been destroyed by fire, which originated in the escape of gas from a damaged pipe.—Seventy persons are on the list of those either known to be killed or missing.

THE EAST.—DEATH OF A POWERFUL MONARCH.—The Franco American contains an item of foreign news, as follows: A great Emperor of India, little known in Europe, but who, nevertheless, was the chief of thirty millions of men, has recently died. We mean Min-meath, the ruler of Anam, Cambodia. The event is important. Min-meath, after the example of the Emperors of Japan and the former example of the Emperor of China, had constantly refused all relations with foreign powers. It is said that his successor is determined to open the ports of the empire of Anam to the vessels of all commercial nations.—Christian Witness.

During the course of the past month two mails from India have reached London, by which we have received advices to the following dates:—Calcutta, Feb. 20; Bombay, Feb. 22 and March 2; and China, January 23.

The affairs of Lihore continued to require the utmost vigilance and activity of the officers employed there. Col. Lawrence and his assistants administered the Government to the best effect, and the inhabitants had some hopes of improving their condition under the British rule.

The army of Scinde is ordered to be broken up, and the number of troops reduced, so as, in future, to form the ordinary garrison of a frontier province.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—SANTA ANNA had arrived at the City of Mexico and assumed the Government. There is little prospect of peace, and the United States Government has called out ten thousand more volunteers.

The Boston and Albany papers of the 20th, are filled with details of "victories" gained over the Mexicans in various parts of the country, murders and massacres.—Gazette.

The 89th Regiment embarked on board the Herefordshire, transport, on Thursday [1st inst.] which ship sailed on Sunday morning for Portsmouth. This fine Regiment carry with them the best wishes of the community for their future welfare.—Halifax Journal.

CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—We perceive that an Act for the incorporation of another Railway Company has passed the House of Assembly and Legislative Council, and now fully awaits the assent of the Lieutenant Governor to come into operation.

Three routes have been suggested—the first, from the Bend to Shediac, 12 miles; the second, from Dorchester to Shediac, 20 miles; and the third, from Au Lac to Bay Verte, 17 miles.—The proposed capital (£50,000) is amply sufficient, not only for a Railway on either of these lines, but also for the erection of a Wet Dock on the Bay of Fundy side, which will obviate the inconvenience attendant on a Tidal Harbour.

Mr. Whitney's splendid Steamer Unicorn leaves at 10 o'clock to-night for Halifax, to resume her trips as Mail Packet between that port and St. John's, Newfoundland.

For the information of our contemporaries in the Sister Colonies we beg leave to state that the Representative Branch in this Province have passed a resolution to the effect that the Lieutenant Governor shall be authorised to issue a Proclamation in the Royal Gazette, that he will instruct the Revenue Officers of this Province to admit duty free the produce or manufactures of such other Colony as will reciprocate.—If we do not now have a free inter-colonial trade it will not be the fault of New Brunswick.—New Brunswick Loyalist.

The New Brunswick Legislature brought its session to a close on the 16th instant. The sum of £3000, had been placed at the disposal of the Executive, to assist destitute Emigrants in settling in the Province during the coming season; £200 were appropriated to the purpose of bringing the English Mails, from Halifax, by express.

MONTREAL.—Arrest of a highwayman.—Marcus O'Keefe has been brought into town, on suspicion of being connected with the late Stage Coach robbery. He was arrested at Lachine, by Mr. Jérémie, and one of the robbers who were lately arrested at the Mountain, by Messrs. Coffin and Day, has turned Queen's evidence, and designates O'Keefe as the chief of the band which has perpetrated such daring acts of robbery in the neighbourhood of Lake.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.—It has been mentioned, in the Berean, that the sale of the sheds outside of St. Louis gate has taken place, the occupants of the same having received warning, previously, to vacate them on or before the first of May next. It appears that a protest against the sale was presented, while the stores were in course of selling, which, however, was not allowed to stop the sale; and two days subsequently, a communication was received from the Provincial Secretary, informing the Committee that, in consequence of a correspondence passed between the occupants of the sheds and the government, permission had been obtained from the Ordnance Department, to occupy the ground for 12 months longer, if necessary. The Temporary Buildings' Committee presented a Report, on the 22nd inst., in the course of which they remarked upon the unusual manner in which that correspondence had been conducted; and the General Committee, by Resolution, decided, with an expression of regret, upon carrying into effect the Resolution under which the sale of the sheds had been effected, requesting the President to take the necessary steps for that purpose.

The stores &c., now in use in the Custom House, Phillips' buildings, and the Hon. W. Walker's stores, will be sold on the 3rd prox., as the tenants in the two first named buildings will have left them by that time.

THE ROMBERG AT ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—The following, from the Freeman's Journal, has been inserted in the several city periodicals:—Various rumours have been in circulation, during the last week, as to the sacrilegious act recently committed in St. Patrick's Church; some of them affecting respectable individuals. We have authority, from the Rev. Mr. McMahon, to state, positively, that there is no foundation whatever for such throw suspicion on any individual. We have made enquiry at the Police Office, and have received information to the same effect. We trust this and unfounded rumours to which we have alluded, and doing away any unfavourable impressions against individuals, which they may have produced on the minds of the Irish congregation.

QUEBEC PASSENGERS BY THE CAMBRIA.—Messrs. John Ross, F. X. Paradis, C. Têtu and lady, William Poston, D. D. Young, Henry McKay, David Gilmour, M. I. Wilson, J. E. Oliver, J. Hamel, L. G. Dorion, James Denholm, C. E. Levey, Thos. Glover, W. McLintock, Jeffery Brock, George Black, John Ross and James Hewitt.

QUEBEC EXCHANGE.—Managing Committee for the ensuing year, elected last Tuesday:—The Hon. W. Walker, W. H. Anderson, Esq. The Hon. J. M. Fraser, J. B. Forsyth, Esq. H. Pemberton, Esq. W. Stevenson, Esq., Treasurer. Chas. Poston, Esq., Secretary.

HEALTH OF TOWNS, as influenced by defective Cleansing and Drainage; and on the application of The Refuse of Towns to Agricultural Purposes.—The January number of the "British and Foreign Medical Review" gives a short notice of a pamphlet under the above title, being a lecture delivered in London by Wm. A. Guy, Bachelor of Medicine, of the University of Cambridge. The following is the notice, "Dr. Guy, in this pamphlet, very lucidly sets forth the advantage and economy of a better system of civic drainage. The gross manure annually wasted amounts, he thinks, to ten millions of pounds sterling; the health-tax inflicted upon the population by sewerage defects he estimates, for the United Kingdom, at nearly twenty millions. If we halve and quarter these sums, after the approved method of estimating an heiress's fortune, there remains a very handsome sum; and we certainly think that several millions sterling are annually wasted in the way Dr. Guy points out, although we hardly think his numerical estimate will be received as being mathematically accurate. Much more investigation is required on the points Dr. Guy moots in this essay, before Acton will arrive. The public will thank him, we trust, for being willing to lead in the van in an attempt at great social improvement."

The subject to which the pamphlet refers is one which addresses itself very urgently to the inhabitants of our city at this season, when the melting of snow and ice leaves a refuse which we could greatly wish should be turned to some better purpose than the creation of disease and levying of "health-tax." The following extract from "Davis's Chinese" may perhaps raise a wish that the husbandry of the ingenious people described by the author were in such repute among our farmers and gardeners as to make them covet the riches just now trodden under foot in our streets. "Every substance convertible to manure is diligently husbanded. The cakes that remain after the expression of their vegetable oils, horns and bones reduced to powder, together with soot and ashes, and the contents of common sewers, are much used. The plaster of old kitchens, which in China have no chimneys but an opening at the top, is much valued; so that they will sometimes put new plaster on a kitchen for the sake of the old. All sorts of hair are used as manure, and barbers' shavings are carefully appropriated to that purpose. The annual produce must be considerable, in a country where some hundred millions of heads are kept constantly shaved. Dung of all animals, but especially night-soil, is esteemed above all others; which appears from Columella to have been the case among the Romans. Being sometimes formed into cakes, it is dried in the sun, and in this state becomes an object of sale to the farmers who dilute it previous to use. They construct large cisterns or pits lined with lime-plaster, as well as earthen tubs sunk in the ground, with straw over them to prevent evaporation, in which all kinds of animal and vegetable refuse are collected. These, being diluted with a sufficient quantity of liquid, are left to undergo the putrefactive fermentation, and then applied to the land. They correct hard water by the addition of quicklime, and are not ignorant of the uses of lime as a manure."

We were much gratified in observing, from a list published in the Mercury, not long ago, that our city Corporation has a Standing Committee on PUBLIC HEALTH, so that we may hope that the "great social improvement" for which there is such ample room in our streets and yards is not forgotten among the cares which weigh upon our representatives in the City-Council.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.—Having referred to one of these, in the above, we may as well take the opportunity of enumerating the various subjects which are referred to these sections of the Corporation: Roads—Police—Fire—Finance—Markets and Stalls—Public Health—Elections—By Laws—Public Buildings—Gas and Water-Works.

TEMPERANCE.—We regret to find our columns too crowded, to admit of the insertion this day of an account of the Juvenile Temperance Meeting held last Monday.

THE WEATHER, which became very mild on Sunday, and continued so all Monday, changed again on Tuesday, and has continued cold to this morning.

APPOINTMENTS by His Excellency the Governor General:—

The Honorable Jean Roch Rolland, to be Chief Justice of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in and for the District of Montreal.

The Honorable James Smith, to be one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench in and for the District of Montreal.

William Badgley, Esquire, to be Attorney General in and for that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada, and a Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council in and for the Province of Canada.

Joseph Jones and Melchior Alphonse de Salaberry, Esquires, to be joint Coroners in and for the District of Montreal.

Anselme Donaire Bondy, Esquire, to be a Barrister Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor in all Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in that part of the Province of Canada heretofore Lower Canada.

Peter Cowan, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Circuit Court of Missisquoi, in the room, place and stead of James C. Allsopp, resigned.

P. S.—The ENGLISH MAIL did not arrive in this city till yesterday at 1 o'clock; letters and a few papers were delivered at 5. Our file of papers we shall not receive in time to make any use of for this number; but we are enabled to fill up the space

which remains, with the following extracts from a printed document which came under letter-cover.

ISLAND OF ACHILL.—The Rev. EDWARD NANGLE has published a letter, dated 5th of March, "for the information of those kind friends who have opened their hands liberally to the poor people of Achill in this season of their deep distress." He says that "the distress of the poor people, notwithstanding all that has been done through the instrumentality of our Mission, is very great. The sufferers need not tell their tale of woe: their pale faces, dejected countenances, and emaciated forms are eloquent of misery. We have yet had no deaths, of which hunger could be said to be the immediate cause, but the mortality in the Island is greatly above the ordinary average, and Dr. Adams agrees with me in thinking that the disease which carries off so many originates in the insufficiency and unwholesome quality of the food. No one, viewing the matter from a distance, can understand the difficulty of feeding 6000 people in a remote island, of difficult access, on food purchased at a heavy cost, and imported with much risk and difficulty."

In describing the various classes of sufferers to whom relief is extended, the writer first mentions the aged and sick and others to whom gratuitous relief must of necessity be given. He includes in the second division the able-bodied, who "are employed, if not tradesmen, in agricultural labour on the Mission farms, under a skilful stewards. More than one half of the persons now employed are Roman Catholics. Many of this class have expressed a desire to make a public renunciation of Popery, and to be recognised as members of our Church; and they have, without a single exception, been refused. Now is the season for instruction, and not proselytism. Our answer to all such applications is this:—Whatever religion you profess, we will give you all the help in our power, and if you desire instruction for yourselves and your children, you shall have that too, and when the famine is over, and no reasonable ground exists for doubting your sincerity, we will admit you into our Church if you desire it—but not sooner."

The number thus supported by daily employment was 230, and it was to be increased in proportion as funds were placed at the disposal of the Mission. The last division of persons supported are the children taught in twenty schools all over the island, and in all of which scriptural instruction is imparted through the medium of the Irish language. The schools have been established at the earnest solicitation of the people, and they contain, deducted the 100 orphans who were always maintained by the Mission, 1100 children, who receive two meals of wholesome food every day—cooked by poor widows, or other necessitous persons who by this means render some service for the relief afforded to them also. Mr. Nangle expresses his confidence that God will send the help which is needed for the carrying on of this good work, and he closes with a prayer for the benefactors, "that they may know and enjoy more and more of the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, who though He was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, that we through His poverty might be rich."

BIRTH. At Pointe Levi, on the morning of the 17th inst., the lady of the Rev. J. TORRANCE, of a daughter. At Woodnesborough Vicarage, Kent, on the 31st ult., the lady of the Rev. H. HOTHAM, of a daughter.

MARRIED. On the 19th of March, at Kirby, Isle of man, the lady of the ATTORNEY GENERAL, of a son.

MARRIED. At Montreal, on the 21st instant, J. Henry Evans, Esq., to Margaret, third daughter of the late William Kerr, Esq.

DIED. At Savannah, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, on the 10th instant, ROBERT WOOD, Esquire, late of this city.

QUEBEC MARKETS. Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 27th April, 1847.

Beef, per lb.	s. d. s. d.
Mutton, per lb.	0 4 a 0 6
Ditto, per lb.	0 3 a 0 6
Lamb, per quarter	2 3 a 3 9
Potatoes, per bushel	1 6 a 4 0
Maple Sugar, per lb.	2 6 a 3 0
Oats per bushel	0 4 a 0 5
Hay per hundred bundles	2 0 a 2 6
Straw ditto	17 0 a 22 6
Fire-wood, per cord	15 0 a 17 6
Cheese per lb.	0 4 1/2 a 0 5
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1 6 a 1 3
Ditto, salt, in timbets, per lb.	0 8 a 0 10
Veal, per lb.	0 5 a 0 6
Do., per quarter	1 6 a 5 0
Pork, per lb.	0 5 a 0 7
Eggs, per dozen	0 10 a 1 0

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. Will be sold by Public Auction, on FRIDAY next, the 30th day of April instant, at the residence of the late JOHN COFFIN, Esq., in St. Lewis Street, near Lewis Gate—

THE whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS belonging to his Estate, without reserve. Sale at ONE o'clock, P. M. Conditions—CASH on delivery. By order of the Curator. L. T. MACPHERSON, N. P. Quebec, 24th April, 1847.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. The next stated Meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD, will (D. V.) be held at the National School House, QUEBEC, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th MAY, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Also, a SPECIAL MEETING of the SOCIETY, under Article 14th, of the General By-Laws, will be held at the same place, on THURSDAY, the 13th MAY, [ASCENSION DAY] at 2 o'clock, P. M. WM. DAWES, Secy. Ch. Society. Rectory, St. John's, C. E. 19th April, 1847.

FOR SALE THAT pleasantly situated House in St. Anne Street, at present occupied by Mr. BURNER—with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P., St. Peter Street. Quebec, 27th January, 1847.

QUEBEC BANK. NOTICE is hereby given that a Semi Annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent, has been this day declared upon the amount of the Capital Stock, and the same will be payable at the Bank, on or after the 1st of JUNE next. The Transfer Book will be closed on the 15th May till the 1st June.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 7th of JUNE next, at ELEVEN o'clock, when a statement of the affairs of the Corporation will be submitted, and when the election of Directors for the ensuing twelve months will take place. By order of the Board. NOAH FREER, Cashier. Quebec, 15th April, 1847.

QUEBEC BANK. NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Meeting of the Directors of the QUEBEC BANK held this day, it was Resolved—That the Stock of this Bank be increased £200,000, and that application be made to the Legislature to that effect, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, and that a Subscription List for the proposed additional Stock of 8,000 Shares of £25 each, be immediately opened at the Bank, conditionally; that the application is acceded to by the Legislature. By order of the Board, NOAH FREER, CASHIER. Quebec, 12th April, 1847.

NOTICE IS hereby given by the undersigned, to whomsoever it may concern, that by and in virtue of a notarial instrument passed before JOHN CHILDS, and his colleague, notaries, at Quebec, bearing date on the fifteenth instant, he hath appointed the person of GEORGE ALFORD, of the City of Quebec, Esq., his grandson, his true and lawful Attorney, empowering him to sign all leases of his property in said City of Quebec, receive all and every the rents and revenues thereof, and enforce the payment of the same, and generally to transact all his business and affairs. GEORGE POZER. Quebec, 17th March, 1847.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned on behalf of themselves and their associates, at the next session of the Legislature, for an Act to Incorporate a Joint Stock Company, to work mines of Copper and other Minerals on the Lands and Islands bordering on Lakes Superior and Huron, in Upper Canada, under the name of the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association. PETER PATTERSON, HENRY LEMESURIER, JOHN BONNER, WILLIAM PETRY, THOMAS WILLIAM LLOYD. Quebec, 29th October, 1846.

NOTICE. THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON, Agent. India Wharf, October, 1846.

HARDWARE! No. 20, HARDWARE! FABIQUE STREET. MORRILL & BLIGHT,

BEG respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they have now received their Fall supplies, comprising a very general and well selected assortment, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH or approved credit. Quebec, 26th November, 1846.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING. HENRY KNIGHT begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to spare no effort to ensure a continuance of their support. H. K. also invites an inspection of his stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., having just received per "Safeguard" and "Pearl" from London, a general assortment of those articles all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate prices. No. 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 19th Nov. 1846.

FOR SALE, 150 QUINTALS Merchantable large Table Cod-fish, 127 Barrels Green do, 35 do. Salmon, 53 do. Mackerel, 30 do. Herrings, 6 Kegs Cod Soulds and Tongues, 23 Barrels Cod Oil. —ALSO— 65 Hogsheds Bright Muscovado Sugar, do. do. Bastard do. 20 Boxes Twankay Tea, 15 do. Superior Macaroni and Vermicelli, 70 Boxes, half do. and quarters Bunch Mustard Raisins. 50 Tinnets River Ouelle Butter, 30 Boxes Scheidam Gin, 45 do. English Starch, 10 do. Fig Blue, 12 do. Composite Candles, 15 do. English Wax Wick do, 55 Dozens Corn Brooms. —AND— His usual assortment of Liquors and Groceries consisting of— Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, and Port Wines, Martell's Pale and Cognac Brandy, Spanish White do. Hollands and English Gin. Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica, Demerara, and St. Croix Rum, French Liqueurs, Teas, Coffee, English and American Cheese, Pickles and Sauces, Spanish Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, Sperm, Olive and Seal Oils, &c. &c. By A. LEMFESTEY, 17 St. Peter St. Quebec 24th Decr. 1846.

YOUTH'S CORNER.

THE PROMPT GIRL. FROM A "GIFT FOR MY DAUGHTER," AN UNPUBLISHED WORK BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "YOUNG LADY'S GUIDE."

The prompt girl rises with the lark in the morning. When the gray dawn steals in at her window, she springs from her bed, and in a very few minutes she is dressed, and prepared to make her appearance in the family, to assist her mother, if necessary; or, if not needed there, to go to her devotions and her study. She has done, perhaps, in fifteen or twenty minutes, what the dilatory girl would be an hour and a half doing, and done it equally well. She is always in time. Her promptness enables her to be punctual. She never keeps the table waiting for her, and never comes after the blessing. She is never late at prayers; never late at school; and never late at church. And yet, she is never in a hurry. She redeems so much time by promptness, that she has as much as she needs, to do every thing well and in time. She saves all the time that the dilatory girl spends in sauntering, in considering what to do next, in reading frivolous matters out of the proper time for reading, and in gazing idly at vacancy.

This good habit, our readers will perceive, must be of great advantage to the one who possesses it, as long as she lives. It is, however, within the reach of all. Only carry out the idea we have given of promptness one day, and then repeat it every day, and, in a little time, the habit is established.—Youth's Cabinet.

THE BEE-HIVE.

A glass hive represents a city of sixteen or eighteen thousand inhabitants. This city is a monarchy, consisting of a queen, grandees, soldiers, artificers, porters, houses, streets, gates, magazines, and the strictest civil polity. The queen lives in a palace in the farther part of the town; some of the cells (which run perpendicular from the top of the hive) are larger than the rest, and belong to those, who, after the queen, hold the first rank in the commonwealth; the others are inhabited by the people at large. The cells are all public buildings, which belong to the society in common; for among these happy beings there is no meum and tuum.—Some of these edifices are appropriated as magazines for a store of honey; others for the daily provision of the industrious; others are allotted to receive their eggs, and to lodge the worm from which the infant bee draws its vital existence.

In the hive there is usually but one queen, six or eight hundred, or even a thousand males, called drones, and from fifteen to sixteen thousand Bees, without distinction of sex, who carry on the policy and manufacture of the commonwealth. The mother bee, or the queen, is the soul of the community, and were it not for her, every thing would languish; for when she is secreted from the city, the inhabitants lose all care of posterity, making neither wax nor honey. Her subjects pay her majesty the most dutiful respect, and accompany her whenever she goes abroad, or is carried from her palace; and such is their address, that they perform their several functions without being ordered, or giving their queen the least trouble or uneasiness. Her only business is, to people her dominions, and this she fulfils with so much exactitude, as to merit the most honourable of all titles,—the Parent of her Country. To insure the love of her subjects, 'tis necessary she should have from ten to twelve thousand children in the space of seven weeks; and, one year with another, from thirty to forty thousand. Her majesty is easily distinguished by a long and slender shape. Her wings are however much shorter: for her people have wings which cover the whole body; in her they terminate about half way, at the third ring of her admired form. The queen, indeed, has a sting and a bladder of poison; but she is not so easily provoked to call them to her assistance: when she does, the wound is deeper and much more painful.

The drones, or the thousand husbands of this little queen, are found in the hive only from the beginning of May to the end of July. Their number increases every day during that period of time, and is at the greatest when the queen is breeding:—and strange to tell, in a few days after, they die a violent death! Their way of living is also peculiar to themselves: for excepting the moments they are employed in paying their court to their sovereign mistress, they are quite idle, enjoying a most luxurious table; eating only the finest honey; whereas the common people live in a great measure on the wax. These rise early, go abroad, and do not think of returning home till they are loaded with wax or honey, for the good of the community. The drones, on the contrary, do not stir abroad till the hour of eleven, when they take the air, and amuse themselves till near six in the evening. They have no stings, nor those long elastic teeth with which the other Bees work up the honey; nor have they those kind of hollows, which serve them for baskets to bring it to their respective habitations.

The commonly have an infinite number of surprising particularities, a few of which are, that their head seems to be triangular, and the point of the triangle is formed by the meeting of two long elastic teeth, which are concave on the inside. In the second and third pair of their legs, is a part called the brush, of a square figure, with its outward surface polished and sleek, and its inward hairy, like a common brush. With these two instruments they prepare their wax and honey. The materials of their wax lie in the form of dust upon the stamens of flowers. When the Bee would gather this dust, she enters the flower, and takes it up by means of her brush, to which it easily adheres; she comes out all covered with it, sometimes

yellow, sometimes red, or according to its native colour. If those particles be inclosed in the capsule of a flower, she pierces it with her long moveable teeth, and then gathers them at her leisure. When this little animal is thus loaded she rubs herself to collect her materials, and rolls them up in a little mass. Sometimes she performs this part of her business by the way; sometimes she stays till she comes back to her habitation. As soon as they are formed into a ball about the size of a grain of pepper, she lodges it in her little basket, and returns with a joy proportionable to the quantity she brings. The honey of the Bees is found in the same place with the wax; and it is lodged in little reservoirs, placed at the bottom of the flowers.—Mazzoni, and De Raumer. [Gospel Messenger.]

A RAFT ON THE OTTOWA RIVER.

Two summers ago, we spent some six weeks in Lower Canada, and during the time ascended the Ottawa river to Bytown, a place situated some seventy-five miles from the junction of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence, and as far north as the former river is navigated by steamboats. This is a very rapid stream. Several times, to avoid the rapids, the boat in ascending as far as Bytown, has to receive assistance from a canal. But above this village, a short distance, are more formidable rapids still. You may hear the roar of the water here for miles, as it dashes over its bed of traprock.

The lumbermen have a singular contrivance to get their rafts down these rapids. It made us shudder to see these hardy men go over the falls. They did not mind it much more than our readers would sliding down hill on a little sled. We have this moment seen a description of the passage of one of these rafts down the slide, as they call it; and we will give our readers the benefit of it in the writer's own language.

A little above the picturesque village of Bytown, which appears to overhang the river, there are steep rapids and falls, by which the passage of timber was seriously delayed. To obviate this, some capitalists constructed a very important work by which the torrent was first retained, and then conducted over a long precipitous slide into the deep water beneath, along which it afterward continued its unimpeded course. Although the lumbermen described to me with great eagerness the advantages of this work, I did not readily understand them; in consequence of which they proposed that I should see a raft of timber descend the slide; and as one was approaching, I got into a boat, and, rowing to the raft, I joined the two men who were conducting it, and my companions who had taken me to it then returned to the shore.

The scenery on both sides of the Ottawa is strikingly picturesque; and as the current hurried us along, the picture continually varied. On approaching the slide, one of my two comrades gave me a staff about eight feet long, armed at one end with a sharp spike; and I then took up my position between them at what may be termed the stern end of the raft, which was composed of eight or ten huge trees, firmly connected together. As soon as the raft reached the crest of the slide, its stem, as it proceeded, of course, took leave of the water, and continued an independent horizontal course, until, its weight overbalancing the stem, the raft, by tilting downward, adapted itself to the surface of the slide, and then with great velocity rushed with the stream to the water, which was boiling and breaking beneath. During the descent, which was totally divested of all danger, I found that by sticking my staff into the timber, I had no difficulty whatever in retaining my position; and although the foremost end of the raft disappeared in the deep water into which it had plunged, yet, like the head of a ship, it rose triumphantly above the breakers; and it had scarcely recovered, when the raft rapidly glided under a bridge, from the summit of which it received three hearty cheers from my brother lumbermen, who had assembled there to see it pass.—Youth's Cabinet.

FAMILY WORSHIP.

A pious tradesman, conversing with a minister on family worship, related the following instructive circumstances:

When I began business for myself, I was determined, through grace, to be particularly conscientious with respect to family prayer. Accordingly I persevered for many years in the delightful practice of domestic worship. Morning and evening every individual of my family was present; nor would I allow my apprentices to be absent on any account. In a few years the advantages of these engagements manifestly appeared; the blessings of the upper and nether springs followed me; health and happiness attended my family, and prosperity my business. At length such was the rapid increase of my trade and the importance of devoting every possible moment to my customers, that I began to think whether family prayer did not occupy too much of our time in the morning. Pious scruples arose respecting my intentions of relinquishing this part of my duty; but at length worldly interests prevailed so far as to induce me to excuse the attendance of my apprentices, and not long after it was deemed advisable, for the more eager prosecution of business, to make the prayer with my wife, when we arose in the morning, suffice for the day.

Notwithstanding the repeated checks of conscience that followed this base omission, the calls of a flourishing concern and the prospect of an increasing family appeared so imperious and commanding that I found an easy excuse for this fatal evil, especially as I did not omit prayer altogether. My conscience was now

In this the writer is mistaken. The descent, particularly in the spring of the year, is very hazardous, and several, in attempting it, have lost their lives.—Ep. Youth's Cabinet.

almost seared with a hot iron, when it pleased the Lord to awaken me by a singular providence.

One day I received a letter from a young man who had formerly been my apprentice, previous to my omitting family prayer. Not doubting but I continued domestic worship, his letter was chiefly on this subject; it was couched in the most affectionate and respectful terms: but judge of my surprise and confusion when I read these words, "O, my dear master, never, never shall I be able sufficiently to thank you for the precious privilege with which you indulged me in your family devotions! O sir, eternity will be too short to praise my God for what I learned there. It was there I first beheld my lost and wretched state as a sinner; it was there that I first knew the way of salvation; and there that I first experienced the preciousness of Christ in me, the hope of glory." O sir, permit me to say, never, never neglect those precious engagements; you have yet a family and more apprentices; may your house be the birth-place of their souls! I could read no further; every line flashed condemnation in my face. I trembled, I shuddered, I was alarmed lest the blood of my children and apprentices should be demanded at my soul-murdering hands.

Filled with confusion, and bathed in tears, I fled for refuge in secret. I spread the letter before God. I agonized, and—but you can better conceive than I can describe my feelings; suffice it to say, that light broke in upon my desolate soul, and sense of a blood-bought pardon was obtained. I immediately flew to my family, presented them before the Lord, and from that day to the present I have performed this duty, and am determined, through grace, that whenever my business becomes so large as to interrupt family prayer, I will give up the superfluous part of my business and retain my devotion: better to lose a few shillings than become the deliberate murderer of my family and the instrument of ruin to my own soul.—Episcopal Recorder.

THE CROWNED HEADS OF EUROPE.

Drawn by a Republican, Rev. Dr. Baird, [The United States.]

Eight of the twenty monarchs are Protestants; nine are Roman Catholics: two are of the Greek Church, and one is a Mahomedan. Those belonging to the Greek church are the emperor of Russia and the king of Greece. Four of them are men of irreproachable characters. Many of them are as respectable as our public men whom we delight to honour. The queens are all of spotless character, which could not have been said of former times.

The king of Prussia is a decidedly pious man. Several of the Queens are true Christians, as I think, and among these is the queen of France. She reads many religious books. As to Louis Philippe, King of the French, the king of Prussia and the emperor of Russia, are admitted to rank first, and Louis Philippe stands pre-eminently above all. He was educated at a French college; spent many years in foreign lands, and then sixteen in quietly pursuing his studies. Talleyrand said he had no idea of his vast acquisitions, before he was his minister, after he became king. He speaks English with ease, and never pronounces but one word wrong, which is ice, which he calls 'hice.' He said, he and his brother hired a boat at Pittsburgh, to go down the river, but was obstructed by the 'hice.' This he had learned from the English cockneys, when he lived in England. He has no minister who is his equal.

The king of Prussia is nearly the equal of Louis Philippe; he speaks English well, but not so well as the king of the French. He is a self-made man. He was not allowed to get his education at the German universities, as he desired, as it was thought degrading to the king's son to associate with other young men. He regrets to this day, that he was not permitted to go to the university and associate with the students. The king of Sweden graduated at college, and is a fine scholar.

The king of Prussia is not popular. He is too good a man for that. He proposes too many reforms, and pushes them forward with too much energy to please the people.

The emperor of Russia is not inferior in talent; but he came unexpectedly to the throne, at the age of twenty-seven or twenty-eight years—his brother, the lawful heir to the throne, having abdicated in his favour. He has had no time to read. Being an absolute monarch, his duties are most arduous. He is most devoted to public affairs. I spoke to him about temperance societies, when he began to make the same objections which were once so common here—that brandy was necessary for labourers to give them strength, and protect them in heat and cold. He, however, at once perceived the force of my arguments, admitted their correctness, and said, "As for the revenue we will let it go, and get a revenue somewhere else." Nicholas is very decided and independent.

A nobleman of great wealth and talent had governed his brother Alexander. When Nicholas came to the throne, in less than three days, he came to see him, unasked. Nicholas said to him, "who asked you to appear before me? I know how you governed my brother, and imposed upon his meekness. I give you three days to arrange your affairs in St. Petersburg, after which time you will return to your country seat," which he did, and has remained there ever since.

The king of Sweden is a literary man, and is the author of several books. He gave me a copy of his work on Prison Discipline, just published. The king of Holland is not so popular; is an old man, about fifty-four. He was distinguished at the Battle of Waterloo, and badly wounded. The king of Denmark is a man of fair talents, but of no decision of character.

The manners of the princes are polished, easy and simple. Such is the character of the

nobles of Europe, whom I have seen. It is easy to converse with them. They are, however, more formal to diplomatists. There is more difficulty to get along with our distinguished men who sometimes assume a tone of haughtiness, which I never saw in a prince. The monarchs ordinarily, and their queens, dress in the same plain way as other well bred-people. In public, they of course appear in splendor. The queens wear, on ordinary occasions, very little jewelry.

In the families of the emperor of Russia and the king of the French, there is great affection.

A SAD IMPORTATION.

I perceive from the London newspapers that dancing saloons are becoming very popular among the good people of the city of smoke and fog; and from them, no doubt, the passion for dancing will soon extend to "Auld Reekie." These dancing saloons are an importation from Paris. They afford a cheap amusement to young people of both sexes, and may be thought to be as unobjectionable as most amusements. But the consequences of them in London and Edinburgh will no doubt be the same as in Paris, i. e., will be most disastrous to female virtue. In this city, nine hundred and ninety-nine in every thousand of the young girls that frequent such places fall a prey to seduction. Go to the saloons on any particular evening, and you will be almost certain to see some young creature, whose every movement and every look is full of chastity and virtue; go a few weeks after to the same place, and you will see the same young creature flaunting in gaudy dress, in company with some mustached nobody; you see at a glance she has fallen from virtue's path: go again in a few weeks' time and you will see her making herself remarkably among hundreds for brazen impudence and indecent gestures—she has now become thoroughly vicious and depraved—she has now learned to hate work, and learned that it is easier to fare sumptuously, and to dress magnificently, by the sale of her personal charms, than to toil all day long for her daily bread. The victims that these dancing-rooms make are innumerable. It is not too much to say that all the immense multitude of young girls who in Paris follow the occupation of dress-makers, milliners, bonnet-makers, shop-attendants, and such like—a multitude far greater in Paris than in any other city in the world, for Paris is the capital of fashion—it is not too much, I say, to assert that all this vast host, with here and there an exception, have fallen victims to the profligate young merchants who crowd the public balls. The assertion will appear sweeping, extravagant, absurd; for it is equivalent to saying, that scarcely any of the young girls residing in Paris, who have to labour for their bread, are pure and virtuous; but strange, extravagant, and absurd as it may appear, it is strictly true. Startling, frightful, and incredible, as may be the truth it contains, it is, alas! impossible to doubt it! And will not the consequences of public balls be the same everywhere—in London and Edinburgh, as in Paris? Experience will soon afford an answer to this question.—From a Correspondent of the Edinburgh Register, with one slight alteration.

A PHILOSOPHER IN THE POOR-HOUSE.—Among the three thousand foreigners now confined in the Alms House in this city, is a learned German, Dr. Heidelberg, who was once a preacher, then a professor in the Berlin and Halle Universities, an author, a doctor of philosophy, a rationalist, and now (almost of course) a pauper. He came to this country about two years ago, where he supposed his great learning would find a market. He is master of the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French and German languages, a bitter reviler of the Christian religion, and at the same time the object of Christian charity. It is said that he has been brought to his present condition by the united influences of his infidel principles and the worst species of intemperance. When Tom Paine turned "philosopher" he was nearly in the same predicament.—New York Globe.

THE GRAND FALLS, RIVER ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK. After leaving Tobique, I came to the Grand Falls, a noted waterfall in the river St. John, and coming nearer perhaps to the splendid Niagara Falls than anything I have seen. This fall is the only interruption to the navigation of the river to its mouth, a distance of more than 200 miles. The mouth of the St. John is singular. There is a fall at its mouth of full twenty-four feet; and yet large vessels pass up and down through this fall in full sail. I explain, and further illustrate this beautiful circumstance in the following words from Dr. Gesner, the official geologist of the province:—"The accumulated waters," he says, "of this extensive and deep river, with all its lakes and tributary branches, are here dashed through a narrow gorge, and over a rapidly-inclined plane, into the sea. Interrupted by small islands above, and compelled to pass over huge masses of rocks obstructing the narrow passage, the river, foaming and spouting with tremendous fury, assumes, at making its exit, a most tragical character, threatening with instant death any who may venture upon its troubled bosom. But on the flood-tide the scene is changed; the ocean spreads its mantle over the thundering cataract, and, flowing inwards through the narrow chasm, stills the noisy rapid;—the tide-lock of the falls is shut, and, apparently to oblige the inhabitants, allows them to pass in safety, even with large vessels."

There is in all this a fine exhibition and combination of the majestic and benevolent character of the great Creator and arranger of this world. Surely the earth showeth forth His handy-work; while the heavens declare His glory!—You will please excuse my touching

upon this subject, for though it appears extraneous to my objects, yet it is not so altogether; for the Bible frequently draws our attention to these matters, whilst most men, and most Christians, too, sadly overlook them. In my humble estimation, God is about to be more worshipped in His works, in the midst of which we are, than He has been. I do not allude to the Naturalist's worship, but to the Christian's. We dwell in His temple; and scarcely any one says, "See what manner of stones and buildings are here!" But, as the Bible spreads and is read, our attention will be drawn to these things as it should be; and then shall men be said, with more propriety than now, "to worship Him that made heaven and earth, and the sea, and the fountains of waters."—Rev. James Thomson.

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