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Continuous pagina Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires	ation.	•

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

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1846.

WHOLE NUMBER 132.

SONNET.

BY THE BON. MRS. NORTON. O for the time-the happy sinless time

When first we murmired forth our infant prayer, Listened with reverence to the church-bells' chime --Gazed on the sky, and deemed that God dwelt there! No more we hear those holy deep-ton'd belis; But as their echo trembles on the air,

So in our sorrowing minds remembrance dwells— Breathing of those tine days ere passion's sigh, Remorse and sorrow (sad the tale she tells.)
Polluted the petition sent on high;
When we knelt sinless, and our God alone

Was in the prayer that rose to his Almighty throne

I We find the above in a valuable exchange-paper, into which it has found its way, we suppose, on account of the pretty poetry; for as to the divinity of it, that is sad stuff. When did we "kneel sinless"? -when was "the happy sinless time"-or which were the days when petitions went on high from us, unpolluted with passion, remorse, sorrow—and when God alone? was in the infant's prayer? Why the rolling of a marble or puss's capers used to occupy the child more than the thoughts of God any moment. No, no, none of these sentimental fancies about infantile sinlessness. " Remembrance" dealing faithfully, will tell every one of us of indications of depravity, quite as early, in our infant history as ever she furnishes discoveries of susceptibility for emotions of "reverence" and for prayer towards God; and the intelligent Christian wishes for no return of those days when impulses, however favourable in themselves, were liable to be overpowered, any moment, by the temptations which address themselves to the more powerful earthly propensities .- Epiron.1

THE WAY TO READ THE BIBLE.

Are you about to be engaged in the perusal of the word of God? Lift up your heart and voice to the Holy Spirit, in the words of the Psalmist, " Open thou mine eyes to see the wondrous things contained in this blessed Book." Have the impression deeply wrought into your inmost soul, that, without the divine teaching of his blessed Spirit, you cannot so understand a single verse as to derive from it strength refreshment, or consolation : that you cannot appropriate a single promise with such a grasp as will fill your heart with peace and joy, and enable it to abound in hope, unless by the power of the Holy Ghost. Yes, believer, the Bible even to you must prove a sealed book, unless the Holy Spirit break the seals, and give you the true interpretation of the glorious vision it unfolds to the spiritually enlightened eve.

But while I consider this reliance on the Spirit's teaching and influences as of primary importance in the perusal of the sacred volume, there are one or two hints I would affectionately suggest, which you may find profitable, in assisting your auxious endea-yours to make the study of its precious pages conducive to the advancement of your sanctification. Read the Bible with fixed attention; concentrating all the faculties of your mind on the work in which you are engaged: with deep reverence, regarding it as the work of God, as much as if the voice of God were, at the moment, audibly to prenounce in your ears the very words you are reading; and with a sincere desire to discover the mind of the Spirit, remembering that all Scripture is given by inspiration of the Spirit, and that the holy men, who have recorded therein the revealed will of God, "spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost." Two or three verses, read in such a frame of mind, would be more profitable than as many chapters hurried overin that superficial manner in which too many who engage in it only to satisfy conscience, by the longestablished custom of daily reading a certain portion of Scripture, peruse the sacred page. The Bible is a mine of spiritual wealth; but we must dig deep if we would discover the rich veins of precious ere which lie hidden beneath its surface. If we are content carelessly to skim its surface, we shall come away unemiched by a single particle of the divine

Again, read in the spirit of self-application ; anproach the sacred volume, that you may hear what the Lord God has to say to you. Remember, the address of the Bible is to you individually: "I have a message from God unto thee :" and let the answer of your soul be, "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth." Is it a precept that comes before you? Examine whether you are in the habit of rendering it a cordial obedience. Is it a prohibition? Inquire if you habitually abstain, through a conscientious regard to the will of the God you love, from the forbidden thing, whatever it may be. Does some precious promise meet your eye? See that you are enabled to appropriate it as your own, and to extract from it the sweetness of divine comfort, or the spirit of sustaining strength it was intended to supply. Does some awful threatening arrest your attention? Take good beed that it serve to kindle in your soul a holy, filial fear of your covenant God, and make you shrink from the most distant approach to what would provoke his righteous displeasure, and force him to hide from you the smile of his love.

Is the character of the Saviour passing before your view? Oh, carefully examine yourself, whether you have indeed put on the Lord Jesus Christ! -whether the features of your character are visibly modelled after his. Ask yourself, Is this the temper I habitually display? Is this the spirit I manifest in the daily duties of life, and the social intercourse of the domestic circle ? Am I walking, even as he walked, closely treading in the blessed steps of his most holy life?-Or is it some doctrinal truth that you are employed in reading? Ask yourself, do I cordially believe this? Does it exercise its legitimate influence over my affections, my will, my daily walk before God and man? May I hope that I have received it in the Spirit, and am using it for the purposes which my covenant God designed, in revealing it to my soul? - Or is it some bright glimpse of the promised glory reserved for you in heaven, that sheds a halo of celestial splendour round the sacred page? Oh! ask yourself seriously, and as in the sight of a heart-searching God, am I growing in meetness for such a heaven as this; and is my gratitude deepening in my heart, and exhibiting more consistency in my life, towards Him, who has purchased that heaven for me with his own most precious blood! Believe me, the smallest portion

holiness, than chapter after chapter, read in a care- nished, and the Grave-yard unenclosed. The people to our request for aid to the Russelltown Church attempts of the rest are as notorious, and so is the designed to strengthen, sanctify, and comfort your own soul. Finally, read in a practical spirit, sincerely resolved, by divine grace, cheerfully to obey every injunction, which the voice of God, speaking in his Word, sounds in your ears. Let the inquiry of your soul, on consulting the Sacred Ora-cles, always he, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Remember the words of the apostle, (Phil. iv. 9.) "Those things which ye have both learned, and received, and heard, and seen in me, do, and the God of peace shall be with you." Remember the words of a greater than the greatest of the apostles: (John xiii. 17.) "If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them." "Ye are my friends, if ye do whatsoever I command you." (John xv. 14.) implying, irresistibly, the alt-important consideration, that the knowledge of saving truth can only conduce to our happiness, and evidence that we enjoy the Saviour's friendship, when it issues in practical results, in our doing, from a principle of loyal allegiance and grateful love, the will of our Father in heaven.

See, then, that the object you keep constantly in view in your study of the Word of God, is that the Holy Spirit may enable you in such a manner to apprehend and cherish its precious truths, that they may be instrumental in so conforming your character to that of your Divine Master, even of Him who was "God manifest in the flesh," as to capacitate you for loving, delighting in, and glorifying Him on earth and in heaven, in time and throughout eternity.—Profession and Practice, by the Rev. Hugh

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. Read at the Annual Meeting, Wednesday, 1st July, 1816.

Continued. The District Associations are eight in number,

which cover the entire Diocese:
The Ottawa, The St. Francis, The Ottawa, The Beauharnois, The Three Rivers, The Megantic, The Richelieu, The Gaspé. The Missisquoi, In the Crry or Queure, the contributions to the ociety for the past year, are as follow :---Annual Subscriptions, £148 6 ditto, 50 0 Donations, Parochial Association, Annual Sub-15 0 0

scriptions and Donations.....

£227 13 10 Collections in the Churches of the City after Sermons, on behalf of the Widows' and Orphans Fund, and on Quinquagesima Sunday:
Widows' and Quinquagesima

11 7 6

;	Orph. Fund. Sunday. Cathedral, £50 6 2 £40 1	
Ŀ	Trinity Chapel 00 0 0 5 1	
	St. Paul's, 4 0 0 3 5	
	All Saints, 1 3 0 3 7	2
	£55 9 2 £51 Î6	11
	Total in Quebec, £334 19	11
	In the City of Montreal, the contributions	to
	the Society are as follow:	
1		6
r	Life ditto 12 10 (0
1	Donations, 26 5	0

Collections after S	ermor	s o	n b	eha	11 of	the	Wi
dows* and Orphans* . Sunday :	Fund,	an	d o	n Q	ainqu	ages	ima
•	Wida Orph.				uinqu Sur	ages ulav	im
Christ Church,	.£61	5	10	٠.	£13	12	0
Trinity Chapel,	. 35	16	3	٠.	25	12	2
St. Thomas do,	. 13	1	6	٠.	21	11	()
St. George's do,	. 10	0	0		10	0	0
	£123	3	7		£100	15	2

Total in Montreal..... £112 16 3 The amount received in St. Thomas Chapel after Sermon on Quinquagesima Sunday has been reained towards the expences of the Chanel, the Incumbent having previously solicited and obtained the Bishop's consent to have it so appropriated.

at St. Andrews on the 27th May. It was preceded by Divine Service, when a Sermon was preached y its Secretary, the Rev. James Pyke; the collec-

tion after Sermon amounting to £2 2s. 6d., has been remitted to the Treasurer of the Society. The Annual Subscription List is greater than re-ported last year, but the collections after Sermons n Quinquagesima Sunday not so great. The following are the sums contributed in the several Parishes and Missions of the District during the past

	Annual W	'idows' and	Quinquages.
	Subscrip. (orph. Fund.	Sunday
St. Andrews,	8 16 3.	. 2 1 8	3 0 101
The Gore,	10100.	. 0 10 0	0 10 0
Holl & Aylmer	1 12 6.	. 4 10 0	1 5 0
Clarendon,	4 12 6.	. 1 0 0	. 0 15 0
Vaudreuil,	13 10 91.	. 2 3 3	1 8 9
Grenville,	6 5 0.	. 0 13 0	0 12 41
Service of the service of			

£15 7 01 £10 17 11 £7 12 0 At VAUDREUTL many additional subscribers were enrolled during the past year. The Church in this Mission, though still unfinished, has been painted and otherwise improved from local funds.

At ST. ANDREWS, also, several new Subscribers have been obtained. The sum of £100 has been raised by subscription to defray the cost of an Organ for the Church; and they are about to erect side Galieries to their Church, the accommodation being insufficient for the Congregation.

At GRENVILLE the sum of £57 10s., has been subscribed, for procuring an Organ.

At Avimen, upwards of £100 has been collected of the Word of God, read in such a spirit of self-during the year for the purpose of completing this application, will conduce more to your progress in Church. The Church at Clarendon is still unfi-

less spirit, or applying to others the precious truths are desirous of early accomplishing these necessary objects; hence the smaller amount of subscriptions to the Society for this year.

> Amount contributed for the Church Society, £63 16 113 wholly appropriated by the donors 257 10 0

£321 6 113 BEAUHARNOIS DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

The amounts reported, as contributed within the limits of this Association for the past year, are as

	An	nnai	11	HOW	anc	i (duing:	nge	Gittl
	Subs	crip	. ()rph. I	'und		Si	mile	٧.
Huntingdon	33	•		•					•
the Gore,	5	12	6	1	()	0	1	0	0
Durham,	4	18	9	1	10	0	1	5	Ő
Lachine,	2	15	0	11	2	9	12	10	ŏ
St. Martin, .	()	0	U	2	10	0	2	11	3
Rawdon & Ki	1-								
dare	0	()	()	1	1.2	6	5	15	0
Mascouche,.	()	0	()	0	()	()	1	0	0
Coteau du La	c. 0	0	0	1	5	0	. 2	1	10

At Rawben the sum of £17 3s. 71d. has been raised during the year, and devoted by the subscribers toward the completion of the Parsonage

£13 6 3 £19 0 3 £26 3 13

Honse.

The Church at KILDARE still remains in an unfinished state. At DURHAM the amount of £25 14s. 3d., has

been raised for local Church purposes, and appropriated by the contributors. From Huntingbon, the Rev. Mr. Moris writes

that two subscription lists have recently been commenced, with a view to the erection of two Churches about eight miles distant from Huntingdon, under a promise from the Lord Bishop of assistance, and of a resident Clergyman. On one list was subscribed £80 and on the other £120. He also states: " We have succeeded in raising, during the year, suffi-cient funds to fence in the Burial-ground and to paint the Church both inside and outside. A small lot of land has been given as an addition to the Church-yard ;- and a three acre lot to be used for Church purposes." He remarks, what it is believed many other Clergymen in the Diocese have equally to lament, and what it is trusted the Society will soon be in a situation, through its Book Depositories. the better to meet, "The want of Sunday School Books and religious tracts is a great drawback on the prosperity of our Sunday Schools." Amount contributed for the Church

£101 12 6

Two Subscription lists additional, £200. Three acre lot of land, and another small parce

RICHELIEU DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. The Annual Meeting of this Association was held at St. John's, on 12th February. It was preceded by Divine Service, when an appropriate Sermon was preached by the Rev. W. Thompson.

The contributions from the several Parishes and

Missions within the bounds of this District are as follow:

Annual Widows' and Quinquages.

	Sul	Bet	ip.	. C	rp	h. F	und		٠,	ada	v.
St. John's, in-	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d		T	s.	ď.
cluding a dona-										-,	
tion of £2 10s,	49	1	7		6	16	()		S	6	11
Chambly,	14	10	O		- 6	10					G
Laprairie,							0		()	()	ö
Lacolle,	1	10	()		1	1	3		:3	3	6
Clarenceville,	13	()	6		0	15					Ğ;
Christic ville,											1
L'Acadie,	1	14	7		0	13	.).		()	11	13
Sherrington and											•
Hemmingford,	1	10	0	٠.	0	6	3		0	0	0
St. Remi and										-	•
Russelltown,	6	2	G		Ţ	0	0		2	10	0
			_		_	 -					
£1	01	3	9	£	2-1	16	10	£2	5	8	.2
										-	

The Saint John's subscription list has received few additional names during the past year; and the Ladies' collections which will appear in the Appendix, are satisfactory. It were much to be desired that the practice, which has subsisted in St. John's from the beginning of the Society, of engaging the assistance of the Ladies to go among the mothers THE OTTAWA DISTRICT ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Meeting of this Association was held contributions to the Society, had been generally pursued. The Central Board would take this occasion to commend the great objects of the Church Society the Christian sympathies and kind co-operation of the Ladies. Let every Parish and Mission henceforth see its Lady Collectors; a little done, a little given in love to the Saviour, will be blessed to the giver, and prove helpful to the Society. The Church at St. John's sustained recently much injury from lightning; the sum of £90 has been raised in the Parish to repair the damage and improve the Church.

At CHAMBLY, the Parsonage is nearly completed. An additional sum of £82 15s., had been contributed in the early part of the year for that work, and within a few days past, a further liberal sum of £101 5s. Also an Organ has been placed in the Church, for which the sum of £65 has been raised in the Parish. The Church Society granted £10 towards the erection of the Parsonage, which has been gratefully acknowledged.

The CLARENCEVILLE subscription list has been much augmented during the past year. A small sum, £4 5s. 9d., has been raised for local Church purposes. The Church building at Henryville in this Parish, is progressing but slowly. A further subscription of £29 5s., has been made, to carry forward this work, towards which the Central Board and the Richelien District Committee have made grants.

The new Church at Russell rown is drawing to wards completion; a further sum of £32 has been contributed for it during the past year. In acknowledging grants made to aid in this work, the Missianary writes, "I gladly embrace the opportunity to acknowledge the liberality with which the Church

Building Fund. The Church is greatly needed, yet the hope of that need being supplied must have been abandoned had not the Society come over and helped us.2 ??

The new Church at Hemmingford is also advancing; a further sum of £25 has been contributed towards it. It is hoped it will be capable of being used by the next winter, though far from complete. It is expected that three new Churches within this District will be consecrated by the Lord Bishop,

on his approaching Visitation, being now completed, and sufficiently furnished, viz: the Churches at Lacolle, Sherrington, and St. Remi.

The amount contributed to the Church Total..... £583 19

THE MISSISQUOI DISTRICT ASSOCIATION. This Association continues to be actively engagd in the cause of the Society.

The following contributions for the past year are reported:

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	£	s. d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
St. Armand, East].[8.9		0	()	0	1	7	6
St. Armand, W.	16	1 9		()	0	0	0	11	-1
Stanbridge	-3	50	٠.	()	18	13	0	15	()
Shefford	7	15 0		2	17	6	- 2	7	6
Brome and Sut-								•	-
ton	O	0.0	٠.	0	13	101.	2	4	9
Dunham	23	11 0		1	5	9	1	7	ĭ
Granby and Mil-				-			•	•	•
ton,	0	0.0		0	10	0	0	1.1	11
Abhottsford and			•	_	_ 0		4.		• •
Rongemont,.	4	0 0		1	10	0	2	15	3
						-			

£69 1 6 £7 15 21 £17 3 4 At GRANDY and MILTON the annual subscription lists amount to £10 0s. 5d., which sum has, again this year, been appropriated for the payment of debts incurred in the erection of the two new Churches. The Missionary writes, "The two new Churches

crected respectively at Granby and Milton since 1813, are now completed and ready for consecration, which coremony the Lord Bishop has signified his intention of performing in August next. A sub-scription has been set on foot for the painting of the Church at Milton, which it is expected will be done before the time of consecration."

The new Church at Philarsbung though still incomplete, has been opened for Divine Service. The Rector asks the Central Board for the whole amount raised in the Parish during the past year for the Church. He expects it will be consecrated on the approaching visit of the Lord Bishop.

At Sr. Armand East a substantial shed has been built near the Church at the expence of £61. The fund for the repair of the Church, is year by year augmenting.

At Benrond the Church-yard has been well fenced, and a valuable addition made to it, by a donation from the Honble. R. Jones.

At FARRIAM WEST in the Mission of Stanbtidge, about sixteen miles from the nearest Church, the people have subscribed £180 towards the erection of a Church. The timber is now upon the ground, and contracts have been entered into, that the building may be proceeded with at once.

The Church at Dunnam being so much decayed as not to admit of repairs, it is intended to erect a new one next summer. The sum of £400 has been subscribed among the Parishioners for this purpose. Through the exertions of the Assistant Minister, who is also the Missionary at Brome, a considerable amount of annual subscriptions has been obtained for the first time in this Parish. Attached to the Mission of Brome is Sutton, where a substantial stone Church is in course of crection.

At ROUGEMONT the new Church is advancing. A contract for £100 has been entered into, for finishing the inside. The Society has made a grant for this Church, to be paid when it shall be prepared for consecration.

At Supercap the sum of £8 13s. 9J., has been appropriated by the subscribers towards the completion of Waterloo Church, and the repairs of West Church.

Amount contributed for the Church Sociely, for local objects and £91 0 wholly appropriated by the donors

Total.....£176 IS Subscriptions for works in contemplation £580. (To be continued.)

ANTIQUITY OF THE CHURCH.

From Bishop Patrick's Tract to Examine Cardinal Bellarmine's 2nd note of the Church: "Antiquity."—Published A. D. 1687. [The Bishop proves I. That the plea of bare Antiquity is not proper to the Church, but common to it with societics of false religion; II. That the present Church of Rome vainly pretends to true Antiquity, i. e. to ancient truth. The following extract contains the close of this part of the argument, and then goes on to III. which closes the Tract.]

We can tell, nay, their own authors have told us, when and by whom many things were brought into their Church, [that of Rome,] which were not there in the beginning. Polydore Virgil, if I had room to nsert his words, would furnish us with several instances; but I shall content myself with two, which were at no great distance from each other.

The first is their grand article of faith, about the papal authority. We know, and have often told them, by what steps it grew to the height wherein it now is, or would be; when the Bishops of Rome exceeded their bounds; how they were opposed and 'snubbed; who, (and by whom,) was first declared the universal bishop and head of the church. Victor began the dance; Zozimus, after some others, followed it; Boniface continued it; Celestine carried it on; who met with so sharp a rebuke from the African hishops for his intrusion into their affairs, upon the pretence of a forged canon of the Nicene council, as is sufficient to show that his ambition Society, and its Richelieu Branch, have responded and craft were greater than his authority. The

opposition they met withal, till at last Boniface the third procured to himself from Phocas the title of Universal Bishop; and to his church, the title of Head of all Churches. All this we can justify out of authentic records; but it is not in their power to name so much as one man that owned the universal jurisdiction of the Roman bishop, till that time; that is, till about six hundred years after our Sa-viour's birth. For though Bellarmine alleges an epistle of Justinian's wherein he calls the church of Rome, the Head of all Churches, yet it signifies nothing, but that they are at a loss for want of proofs; because, as it is with great reason suspected to be spurious, so it can intend no more than head of the churches of the west; for in an undoubted edict of his, he calls the church of Constantinople by the same name, the Head of all other Churches, i. e. chief of those in the east; which is so certain, that their own pope, Gregory, not much above a year before this arrogant title was assumed, most vehe-mently disdained it, or rather thundered against it. Nor can they name one man in the whole church, for so long a time, that believed their present definition of the catholic church, much less the power of the pope to depose kings, which none claimed till Gregory VII.; that is, till above a thousand years after our blessed Saviour. Insomuch that their fore-named champion," being to prove this deposing power out of ancient authors, is able to say no more than this; "I have alleged above seventy famons writers, some of which flourished more than fine hundred years ago. A goodly business! a glorious show of antiquity! instead of the first five hundred years after Christ, to refer us to the last five hundred: which is to confess the novelty of

their most beloved doctrine; and consequently, to

quit this antiquity, as in truth he plainly doth, in that book, where being pressed with this argument, that no such power was claimed in the first times of

the church, he answers, "that he hath not right con-ceptions of the church of Christ, who admits nothing

but what he reads expressly written or done in the

ancient church; for the church of later time hath

power not only to explain, and declare, but consti-tute and command those things which belong to

faith and manners." Which is as much as to say, they need not trouble themselves about antiquity; for they can make articles of faith now, which were not heard of in the beginning.

2. We have often also told them, by what steps images crept into the church. For they remained at first only in private houses, for ornament, or for commemoration, and not uncensured, there being above three hundred years past before they came into any church, and then not without opposition; and for this end only, to be of an historical use, to remind people of things past; which improved in three hundred years more to a rhetorical use, as we may call it, to stir up devotion in the people. For which purpose, Gregory the Great fancied they were profitable; and though he by no means allowed them to be wor-shipped, yet he thought the people might look upon them and worship God before them. And this looking upon them to help devotion was improved, in the time of the second Nicene council, into a downright worshipping of them, which would not pass in these western parts for good doctrine. And when at last (we know and have told them by what steps) this new worship advanced hither, and grew to a greater degree of religious respect than that Nicene council admitted, the most zealous defenders of it could not

agree about it, nor do they know know what to make of it to this day.

We could tell them of other things that are much newer, for it is but a little more than an hundred years, since unwritten traditions were decreed to be a part of the rule of faith, that is, of the word of God. But this is sufficient to show, that they vainly boast of antiquity; which is only ancient error, and ome of it not very ancient either. As for uncient truth, that is on our side, whom they most injuriously accuse of following novelties.

III. For the religion of the church of England, by law established, is the true primitive christianity in nothing new, unless it be in rejecting all that novelty which hath been brought into the church. But they are the cause of that; for if they had not introduced new articles, we should not have occasion for such articles of religion as condemn them; which cannot indeed be old, because the doctrines they condemn are new, though the principle upon which we condemn them is as old as Christianity; we esteeming all to be new, which was not from the beginning. For as for our positive doctrine, Polydore himself hath given a true account of it, and makes it the reason why the sect called evangelic (as he speaks) increased so marvellously in a short time: "Because they affirmed that no law was to be received which appertains to the salvation of souls but that which Christ or the apostles had given."\$

And who dare say that this is a new religion, which is as old as Christ and his apostles? With whom whosoever agree, they are truly ancient churches, though of no longer standing than yesterday; as they that disagree with them are new, though they can run up their pedigree to the very

apostles.
Thus Tertullian discourses; \$ with whose words somewhat contracted, I shall conclude: "As the doctrine of a church, when it is diverse from, or contrary to that of the apostles, shows it not to be an apostolical church, though it pretend to be founded by an apostle; so those churches that cannot produce any of the apostles, or apostolical men, for their founders (being much later and newly constituted), yet conspiring in the same faith, are ne-vertheless to be accounted apostolical churches, because of the consangumity of doctrine."

THE DANGER OF WORLDLY PLEASURES. "Gird up the loins of your mind, be soher and hope to the end." Let your minds be sober, all your affections inwardly attempered to your spiritual condition, not glutting yourselves with fleshly, and perishing delights of any kind : for the more you take in of these, the less shall you have of spiritual comfort and of this perfect hope. They that pour out themselves upon present delights, took not

. C. Bellarm. Tract. do Potentato Sumin. Pontif.

† lb. cap. iii, p. 59. † De Rerum Inventoribus, lib. vii. cap. 4.

De l'rescript, cap. 32,

better pleasures; and certainly the Captain of salvation will not own them for his followers, lie down to drink of these waters, but only such passing, take of them with their hand. All imlerate u e of the world, and its delights, wrongs soul in its spiritual condition, makes it sickly id feeble, full of spiritual distempers and inactivity enumbs the graces of the Spirit, and fills the soul ith sleepy vapours, makes it grow secure and eavy in spiritual exercises, and obstructs the way nd motion of the Spirit of God in the soul .- Archishop Leighton.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCT. 8, 1816.

If a pressure of engagements (connected with the meeting of the Central Board of the Church Socicty) and the abundance of materials furnished by the arrival of the English Mail did not forbid our making extended editorial remarks on this occasion, we should be much disposed to offer our observations at some length upon the view which our Rev. brother from New York takes of the state of religion in France, with which his education and long residence there have made him so well acquainted. It will probably surprise many a reader, to find the question raised, whether in truth France is a Roman Catholic country at all; and yet there is in our friend's communication, a statement of facts which sufficiently justifies an intimation that Protestants need only be prompt and active in hestowing upon that country labours of true evangelization, and they will find the field open and the soil not by any means so unpromising as it is generally thought to be, under a vague and disheartening persuasion that the Church of Rome has occupied the ground, and that it would be a hopeless attempt to labour for the diffusion of Scripture light among a people so circumstanced. In point of fact, the success which has attended recent evangelical labours in France comes powerfully to the support of our friend's statement.

We must not, however, lose this opportunity of soliciting the attention of our readers to the question whether the considerations adduced by our friend on this point: " Is France really a Roman Catholic country ?" might not be turned with mournful application to the corresponding inquiry whether certain religious communities ordinarily reputed as in a state of effectual separation from the Church of Rome, are in truth Protestant? What if a member of that Church were to investigate the modern course of legislation, and the exciting movements in the established Church, of our mother-countrywhat if he were to come so near home to ourselves in this Province as to discover how many children of parents professedly attached to the reformed Churches are under education in Roman Catholic seminaries: - is it not to be feared that he might arrive at a conclusion not very favourable to our religious consistency, on the question whether we are what we call ourselves - Protestants?

It will be perceived, by our advertising columns, that the Rev. Mr. Williamson, whose services on the last Lord's Day were so highly appreciated, has been induced to prolong his stay in this city, and will officiate again in the Chapel of the Holy Trinity next Sunday, when another opportunity will be given, at the evening-service, for contributing towards the objects of his mission.

THE REFORMATION IN FRANCE. - Rev. N. Rousscl.-Proposed College for Evangelists .- The Rev. Napoleon Roussel has published a letter, in which he develops a new project for the spiritual benefit of proceeded in the ship to the West Indies.
his fellow-countrymen. He says, "More labourers Several other British families have been threathis fellow-countrymen. He says, "More labourers are wanted for the evangelization of France. This ened. Miss Rutherford, Dr. Millar, and Mr. Tate, with their families, are living on board the William, with their families, are living on board the William, not answer present exigencies; to send forth simple colporteurs or even schoolmasters to preach, might fail to secure for the gospel the consideration which is its due. No doubt the apostles were fishermen of the Lake of Gennesareth, but they were inspired fishermen. Between the two classes of men already engaged in the work, there exists a third and numerous class, who ought to engage therein; I mean converted men, belonging to the educated portion of society, but who have not studied the art of public speaking, and who, even were they qualified, would be diffident of their own powers. I wish, then, to see an establishment opened in which this class of Christians, men who are already educated, may be trained to express their thoughts on religious subjects example, as its seat, whence so many railroads diverge already, fields of labour would be found of all dimensions, and audiences of every character. One year's study and practice would, in most cases, be sufficient, and thus, at the end of 1817, we should have, perhaps, thirty additional, well-qualified

"In order to reduce by one-half the expenses necessary for the establishment of such a school, I propose to join it to the Normal School of the Evangelical Society of Paris. One building and super-intendence would save much expense; there would then be required only the payment of two additional professors, of a somewhat higher rent, and the means for providing the pupils with requisite accommodation, in proportion to the number who may offer

is Having laid this plan before some friends they have replied, Here are 15,000f. towards carrying it into execution, on condition, however, that before the end of the year you obtain by subscription the other 20,000f., which, according to your estimate, are still requisite for the establishment and first

year's support of the institution???
M. Roussel, therefore, solicits subscriptions for this object, to be given, if the subscribers please, could thought be that is, only in case the whole amount requisite shall be raised. At the date of writing his appeal, M. Roussel had left the Department of the Charante, where he had been favoured with such

to appear before a magistrate on a charge of taking part in an illegal association for religious purposes.

THE LATE ELECTIONS .- COUNT AGENOR DE GASPANIN.-We regret to state that Count Agenor de Gasparin has been defeated, in his recent contest for a seat in the Chamber of Deputies. The Archives du Christinnisme remarks: "Success, we know, would have been easy to M. de Gasparin had he consented to acquire it at the price of only one of his convictions; but we say with him, in the eloquent language which he addressed to the electors of l'aris, at the close of a serious trial, which for his faith and virtue was a triumph, 'I am accustomed to extend my vision above this world, and always to hold suc-cess subordinate to duty? The intrepid adversary of political corruption, the eloqueat apostle of religious liberty, in quitting the Chambers, is accompanied by the esteem, respect, and sympathy of all."-Cont. Echo.

INSTRUCTION OF CHILDREN IN ROMAN CATHOLIC SEMINABLES. - The facilities for education offered by the nuns in the Convent in Baltimore, and their low charges, have induced many Protestant parents to send their children to them for instruction. It may be of use to such parents to know the influences which are there made to bear upon their child-

It is promised that no instruction shall be given to Protestant children in the doctrines and usages of the Church of Rome. The promise is kept by givng all those instructions to Roman Catholic children in the presence of the Protestants. Not a word is said to the latter, but every thing is said in their

hearing.

Among the results of such proceedings, the following facts have come to our knowledge. A little girl, child of Church parents, confessed that she prayed nightly to the Virgin, and when asked why she did so, replied that the nuns said it was right. The same child said she was several times upon the point of going to Archbishop Eccleston to ask to be and that without the consent of her parents. She said that the other girls kept urging her to do so, and she had nearly made up her mind to it, when she was unexpectedly sent to another school. -Church Times.

THE ENGLISH IN MADEIRA. From a Correspondent of the London Times. Madeira, August 17.

The religious agitation which has been carried on in this island for some years has at length led to the committal of serious outrages on British persons and

On Sunday, August 3d, a body of Portuguese subjects being assembled for religious purposes in the house of Miss Rutherford, a crowd collected and demanded that their countrymen (the Calvinists) should be given up to them. This was of course refused; the mob maintained their position, and at length, at 11 p. m., broke into the house, and searched it thoroughly, and having found their countrymen in the kitchen violently assaulted them. At this moment the police and soldiery appeared, and at once dispersed the rioters, taking several of them into custody; the prisoners were, however, discharged from confinement the next morning, on the pretext that no one had appeared to make a complaint against them!

During the following week it became generally known that more serious attacks on British residences were meditated; and on Sunday, August the 9th, at mid-day, a crowd collected round Dr. Kalley's house; the Governor, the Administrador do Concelho, and the British Consul were on the premises with a guard of soldiers, but no opposition appears to have been offered to the entrance of the rioters, who, having searched the house in vain for Dr. Kalley, proceeded to burn his books, prints, medicines, &c. Dr. Kalley, who had been much alarmed during the previous night by various occurrences, had left the house at 3 a. m., and was during the early part of the disturbances concealed in the house of a triend, but, on the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer in the bay, escaped to it, disguised as a female. The mob having missed their prey threatened to search the British Consulate, but desisted from this on the Consul's consenting to go off in his boat at their head, and show them that Dr. Kalley was actually on board the steamer. That gentleman was shortly joined by his family, and

a Glasgow ship, in the bay, the Consul having declined to answer for their safety, even in his own house. Mr. Dyster, Mrs. Freeman, and their families are living at the consulate.

I purposely abstain from giving any of the very conflicting statements as to the proceedings of Dr. Kalley and his friends in this island. These matters, as well as the conduct of all the authorities. both British and Portuguese, will of course be made the subject of a rigorous inquiry by both Governments. A letter, numerously signed, has been presented to the Consul, requesting him to apply for a man-of-war to protect British persons and property in the island, during the present state of anarchy, and avowed powerlessness of the local Government We can confidently expect security for ourselves with order and propriety. While receiving instruc-tion within the establishment, these pupils might practise without its walls, and by choosing Paris, for cution of the poor native followers of Dr. Kalley is commencing. I am, neither directly nor indirectly, a supporter of Dr. Kalley as a religious teacher, but naturally feel indignant at seeing a fellow country-man abandoned to the mercy of a mob.

[We cut the above from the Times, in preference to what we find in periodicals professedly religious; because the testimony of its Correspondent may be considered the less unbiassed .- EDITOR.]

REGULATION OF JEWISH SCHOOLS IN RUSSIA he measures proposed by Government in the year 1843, for the purpose of remodelling the sytem of instructing the Jewish population in the Imperial states of Russia, are now unremittingly brought to a close by the Minister of Public Instruction. In order to ascertain the exact number of all Jewish schools. and their respective teachers throughout the empire which, according to the new order of things, are under the superintendence of that Minister, porary offices, and commissions for the district schools are already appointed by him, furnished by the Ministry with the desired instruction. There are now in the western provinces, and in the districts of Odessa generally, ninety-seven such school-commissions, which have already supplied nearly 10,000 teachers with certificates, confirmed by the Min-istry, uninterruptedly to pursue their instructions to the Hebrew Schools; Government calculates upon the light or candle-tax, which is very considerable, and produces a large annual revenue, as well as upon signal tokens of success, in order to mature his plans the sums paid for the lease of Hebrew printing-above stated. On the day after his departure, an offices. Of these printing offices, there is at present

officer, was on the spot with a summons, citing him lonly one, that in Wilna, carrying on business, and Anonymous donation, by the hands of even this one is ordered to complete the printing of their manuscripts, just commenced, within three years hence. - Deutsche Allg. Zeitung .- (German Universal Gazette.)

> SCOPE FOR ACTION TO WARM ZEAL IN THE CHURCH. -As a Churchman, I should be sorry to think there was any natural or necessary connexion between Scripture reading and nonconformity. If I were a Noncomformist myself, I could hardly wish for a more telling argument against the Church than an admission from Churchmen that, in proportion as men are actively employed for God, their zeal for the established form of worship will cool, and that admonitions to the ignorant and impenitent will surely engender a wish to stray from the Church's The fact, however, we may assure the obector, is the other way. Men are much more likely to cling closer to the Church in which their zeal has found vent and occupation. There are numbers born in our communion, and growing up in it, who have warm hearts, and a ready tongue, who long to be made useful to their fellow-men, but who have no chance to become clergymen. Is it wise to tell them- If you ever become teachers of babes, and instructors of the foolish, you must first cross the parting-line between Churchmen and Dissenters we have no room or place for you, go over to the other side, and preach as actively as you please? This is what the men do say, practically, who object to schemes like ours. By persisting obstinately in their ill-judged career for a long course of years, they have driven forth crowds of men, whose talents might have strengthened the Church in many ways; and now when others, alive to the evil, propose to employ them, under judicious guidance, in the wide field which wants every Christian agency that can he brought to hear upon it, the timid, precedent-loving nineteenth century Churchmen denounce the plan as tending to train up preachers for the sec-taries !-Mr. Kingscole's Letter.

ECCLESIASTICAL. Diocese of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY .- The Central Board met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adver-tisement, at the National School House in this city, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese presiding, and continued in deliberation till a late hour of the evening when, the business before them being transacted, the meeting was closed in the usual manner.

The Rev. James Jones, Missionary at Stanbridge, returned from England last Monday mornng, in the Bark Dorothy; and proceeded to his mission in the afternoon of the same day. He has met with gratifying success in the object of his visit to the mother-country; and speaks in the highest terms of the kindness which he has experienced on all hands in soliciting aid towards Church-purposes in connection with his mission.

The death of the RIGHT REVEREND WILLIAM CAREY, D. D., LORD BISHOP OF ASAPH, which took place in London on the 13th ult., gives effect to the act for uniting the two Bishoprics of Bangor and St. Asaph, the repeal of the act not having been carried through the House of Commons last session. The Bishopric of Manchester also is thereby estab-lished, and it is a matter of considerable interest, what appointment the present ministry will make.

BISHOP LUSCOMBE'S SUCCESSOR .- The Limerick Chronicle announces that the recognised successor of Bishop Luscombe at Paris is the the Arch Ardfert, the Venerable J. Keatinge. Mr. Keatinge is a native of Limerick, and has always been a Liberal in politics, and a supporer of the Board of Education in Ireland. The Rev Gentleman has for some time acted as Bishop Lu scombe's coadjulor.

ANNUAL REPORT

of the "Church of England Clothing Society."

The Committee of Ladies who manage this Society, being now about to make their annual collections, beg to submit to the public the following statement of their last year's expenditure and dis-

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CLOTHING SOCIETY. Dr.

To amount of subscriptions and donations in cash and goo Cr. By amount paid for 515 yards of Check & col. Cotton, 730 " Grey Cotton. Grey Cotton, Flannel, " 79 13 84 Cloth and Tweed, 342 66 10 Sheets and Blankets, 60 Pair Moccassins, 0 4 0

Balance in hand..... Total, 99 11 6 RELIEVED. Individuals and heads of families, Children attending the National School, . . 76 Total, 136 Number of articles distributed, Yards of Flannel, Cloth, Cotton, &c..... 1330

> E. George, Treasurer.

> > 1 0 0

Quebec, 1st October, 1846.

Contributions of any kind of clothing, in aid of the charity, will be most acceptable; and may be sent to any of the undersigned ladies, who form the Committee of Management.

Mrs. Bunner, Mrs. Kerr, CAMPBELL, MACKIE, 33 COCHRAN, Mountain, " Miss Pike, Mrs. Roberts, DAVIES, II. Forsyth, J. B. Forsyth, Miss Scott. H. M. MOUNTAIN, Secretary.

THE QUEDEC JUVENILE CHURCH MISSIONARY Association held its half-yearly Meeting on Thursday of last week, in the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel's school-room, for the purpose of having an account delivered to it of the result of operations since the closing of accounts last February (see Benean, February 26th.) It appeared that there had been

Donation from the Gospel, Aid So. ciery, March 19th.... the late Mrs. Brown, on £2 10 0 her death-bed. " the Rev. W. W. Wait.

Editor of the BEREAN... The gift of some little children, by the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel. a little girl, by the hands of T. Trigge, Esq....

From Miss Robinson, collected at St. John's St. John's....the Charles Street Branch of

this Association (see Be-REAN August 20th.)..... Proceeds of a deceased Sunday Scholar's Missionary Box..... From Sub-Treasurers connected with the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel's school. By the hands of Mr. J. Maclaten, col-lected in the boys' missionary box, placed in the Trinity Chapel Sunday School 98. 10d.

and again. . . 2s. 6d. £0 12 4 " in the girls' missionary box. . . . 15s. Ud. and again.... 3s. 6d. Proceeds of Miss Wing-0 18 73 field's mission-

0 3 11 first. . 6s. 3d. and again 2s. 9d. Miss Scott's. . . .) Received from the family 0 2 6 Jolinson

The Rev. C. L. F. Haensel's mission-2 12 5 ary boxes.....

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The Rev. C. H. Williamson, from New York had the kindness to address the friends who testified their interest in this enterprise by their attendance; and it is hoped that the exercises of the evening have tended to the satisfaction of those who have hitherto had at heart the cause of missions to the heathen, and to the awakening of an interest where it may have been wanting. The best thanks of those who manage the affairs of the Association are tendered to the Contributors and Collectors, with prayer for the effectual work of divine grace in their own hearts, to make them profit by the means of saving knowledge with which it has pleased God to surround them in these days of circulation of the Scriptures and extensive diffusion of Christian in-

To the Editor of the Berean. FRANCE AS IT IS.

France, the name of which often brings to the mind such sad recollections, is, notwithstanding the spiritual ignorance and indifference of the mass of ts inhabitants, one of the parts of the globe on which he who believes that " the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea," casts his hopeful eyes with the greatest joy and comfort. France has seen her worst days ; she has been as corrupt as infidelity could have made her; she has gone to the lowest depths of spiritual wretchedness; but her horizon is clearing up, the mists and clouds gathered over and around her are moving away; the bright and cheering beams of the Sun of Righteonsness are shedding light and life into very many penitent hearts; and the Lord Jesus is daily pouring showers of grace into yielding souls. It such be the dawn, what will be the noon of the glorious day of the Lord in France. My principal object, in addressing this to you, is, dear Sit, to show by facts, as briefly as possible, that France as it is, is not a Roman Catholic country, and that, conse quently, it lies open to the missionary efforts and enterprises of the Evangelical portion of the Church. To confirm this essertion, it is sufficient to cast but a superficial look over that country, and to see, there the spiritual power of the Roman Catholic clergy, will not say on equal terms with the temporal, but in a state of evident inferiority, not to say more. The two powers are distinct, says Romanism, and we wish to render unto Casar the things that are Cassar's, and to God the things that are God's; but this distinction is in words only, and the temporal power and the never changing pretensions of every Pope prove it. Romanism in France is nneasy, it suffers and groans in secret; it says, or rather gives to understand that the share allotted to it by the laws of the country is too scanty. And indeed in what branch of Legislature or politics does ecclesiastical action penetrate or exert any influence a single one of the national and fundamental institutions of France which is not full of antipathy and even of abhorrence for the spirit of Romanism? And does not the CHARTE, which embraces them all, tend directly to destroy all the ambitious views Romanism may have? Does it not, by the one of its articles which allows perfect liberty of conscience and worship throughout the kingdom, answer loudly and negatively to the question: "Is France a Roman Catholic country?" What has become of those three great words : "Tiers-Etat, Clerge, Noblesse"? In former times, the clergy had their part in the temporal concerns of the realm; they had the first seats in the great bodies of the state; to-daythey are confined to their cells and cathedrals ! Do the clergy now interfere in diplomatic transactions, in the King's councils, in the chambers where the laws are elaborated? Of what material power do they now dispose? Where are their great territorial possessions? They have their share in the budget, and no more, just as the Protestant and the Jewish clergy have; the Roman-Catholic, the Protestant, and the Jewish Churches are all three on the same footing in the sight of the government, and exist under the name of paid and protected worship. They can dispose neither of their churches nor of their cemeteries. The civil state has even invaded the "Sacristie" of the Roman-Catholic church; and what they call a 'Sacrement-mariage' has given way to the administrative action; and when marriage is contracted before a mayor or a consul, it receives from him a real and lawful indissolubility; and the Roman-Catholic clergy do, in words at least, recognize the authority of the said mayor or consul who thus administers what their Church believes to be a sacrament. Would this, dear Sir, be allowed, were France a Roman Catholic country? Would it not be considered as an awful sacrilege? If we pass in review the legislative bodies and the public officers of the country, we shall not find among them a majority of Roman Catholics. Let any one read on that subject, especially since the expulsion ot the Jesuits, the organs of the R. C. Church, and he will see what a discouraging idea the R. C. clergy have of the catholicism of the chamber of Peers and of that of the Deputies; for in those houses numerous and able speeches have been made, from time to time, all tending to expose to view and put down the ambitious views of Romanism. The latfer accuses them of being Scholastic and Voltairian; and even, in its wrathful indignation, accuses them of pantheism and materialism, because they do not blindly serve its interests,

When, some years ago, the "Conseil d'Elat" pronounced a sentence against a R. C. bishop, the whole R. C. press was out against them, and treated them quite unmercifully, and told them in their face that they were not competent judges in religious matters, since their catholicism was of so suspicious a nature; thus it is evident that the house of Peers, the house of Deputies, and the Conseil

d'Etat have not a R. C. majority.

And as for the public officers, from the Ministers of state to the "gardes-champétres", as soon as they dare to act in any way against a nunnery or a school under R. C. influence, what hard words are uttered against them! With what disdain or bitterness their catholicism is spoken of ! They are called the agents of an infidel Society, and accused of bringing down the Church so low as to see nothing else in it but a mere branch of the Administration? Here we see the non-Roman Catholics in majority. - Let us suppose, for a moment, that a priest should go, some day, into the two chambers, into the "Conseil d'Etat", into the different corporations, into the Prefets' offices, into all the administrative halls, and there should propose to each person questions like these: "Do you believe in the efficacy of the Mass, in Purgatory, in the necessity of auricular confession? Do you believe in the divine institution of the sec of Romest. Do you be-lieve that out of the Roman Catholic and Apostolical Church there is no salvation? Suppose again that each one should answer frankly and according to his conscience, where, I will ask those who know any thing about France, would be the majority? Assuredly not on the side of Romanism.

Let us look at another important class, which embraces the professions called liberal: Lawyers, Doctors, men of letters, editors, professors (especially in the University); these, far from giving a R. C. majority, serve as a text to the declamations of Romanism, and are called the residue of all that is accused of pantheism and abomination. Here then igain we find an insignificant minority of Roman

Among those of the business class, in the multiide of manufacturers, merchants, shop-keepers, all obsorbed in the affairs of their respective trades, thinking of nothing clse but to make a fortune in as short a time as possible, generally abstaining from all religious public (and still more secret) duties, does Roman-Catholicism count a majority ? It would be ibsurd to answer such a question in the affirmative, unless it should be said that the perpetual care for material interests is not incompatible with the R. C. faith, and that the best way of preparing one sself for the next world consists in concentrating one'sself ody, heart, and soul, in the enterprises and passions of the present life, in hardly ever attending to any of the duties prescribed by the Church he has joind. Perhaps some one who has so widened the strait gate as to give admission to all whoever they may be, would not be terrified by such a sentiment; but good sense and the conscience of the unbeliever himself would be enough to confound him. grant that there may be some conscientions Roman Catholics among men of business; no honest profession or trade necessarily excludes religious no-tions; but certainly all will agree that, in such a class, Romanism counts but a feeble minority.

We could easily prove that in the working class Romanism has not a majority: by whom was the first Revolution (1793) conducted? By a population called Roman Catholic, certainly, but were they such in heart? No, they would have showed more espect for their priests, had they been Roman Catholies indeed. I do not desire nor intend, at present, to ask or examine why these people were so ill disposed towards Romanism; let it suffice us to know that it was so. When Napoleon took the reins of government, did he find France a Roman Catholic country? Had they not their constitutional clergy, perfectly independent of Rome? The question is not whether this clergy was holy or not, but whether the Church in France was Roman Catholic or not. If Napoleon, for reasons known exactly to him alone, but apparently very selfish and inconsistent with his former conduct and actual feelings, had not signed the "Concordat," and thus made an alliance between the Pope and France, would the latter have had any more to do with Rome? I doubt it.

Let us look at Paris, which has always been and is till justly called France (" Paris c'est la France") : it contains about 900,000 inhabitants; if it be a Roman Catholic city, how is it that it possesses only about 40 churches, counting the Roman Catholic, the Protestant and the Jewish ones? 40 churches, or rather (taking out at least 8 for Protestants and Jews) 32 churches for 500,000 souls (leaving out 100,000 Protestants and Jews)!! Is not that enough to decide the question? The government is ready to build them churches, the moment they show that they want them. In the Revolution of July, 1830, why is it that very many priests were either killed or in the greatest danger? Why is it that not a single Protestant elergyman was in danger? Any one may answer this. Why is it that, in 1832, the moh (not composed of Protestants) attacked the palace of the Archbishop, cast all his library into the river, and then went to his country-seat to seize him? Why, at the same time, did they order all the crosses to be taken down from the domes or towers of the churches, and it was done? Some may say it was an attack upon Christianity; we say it was one npon Romanism only. Who (comparatively speaking) in Paris, minds lent, confession, mass, Friday? What effect did Lacordaire produce in the metropolis, notwithstanding all the flattering epithets he bestowed upon France? He did not know France; all his discourses would have been in place, at the time of the "Moyen-Age," but now they could not meet any hearty response. Is Protestantism ou the decline? From where does it add yearly hundreds of souls to its faith and practice? From those who generally had been called Roman Catholics, but never discovered a particle of Romanism in their hearts.

I do not mean, dear Sir, that, in France, there are not many more calling themselves Roman Catholics than there are Protestants; but I want every one to understand this truth, that France, whatever it may have been before, is not and never will be a Roman Catholic country, and that sooner or later, whether it takes or not the name, it will embrace as a body the Paith of Protestantism; for it has tried the catholicism of Bossnet, the doctrines of the Jesuits, the philosophy of Voltaire, and that of J. J. Rousseau; it has not yet tasted the good and life-giving doctrines and practices of the Gospel; soon, we trust, it will.

I would like, dear Sir, to speak more fully on the subject, but I do not wish to try the patience of your readers: and I have merely reported facts.

Yours affectionately in the Lord, C. H. WILLIAMSON.

Gospen Ain Society .- Members are respectfully notified that the regular weekly meetings for work are resumed and (D. V.) will be held, until further nolice, at the residence of Mrs. Sewell, St. Lewis Street, every Wednesday, at 2, P. M.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED :- Rev. J. H. Nicolls, No. 1 92 to 143; Messrs. John Penner, No. 131 to 182; W. C. Evans, two copies 6 months, No. 132 to 157; Hugh Wallace, No. 132 to 235; Joseph Jones, No. 105 to 156; 11. Cotton, No. 91 to 146; John Morgan, No. 94 to 120; John Church, No. 105 to 430; Hon. F. W. Primrose, No. 1 to 130.

To Cornespondents :- Received II. A ;-Dr. S:-Th. J.

Not. Un. to-morrow.

Rocal and Political Intelligence.

The Steamship Great Western, which left Liverpool on the 12th ulto., arrived at New York on the 30th, having had a stormy passage of 18 days. The news is eight days later than our previous accounts. Lord METCALFE, our late Governor General, whose protracted sufferings have excited general sympathy and commiscration, has at last been relieved by death. He expired on the 5th ult., at Ulshanger House, Basingstoke, where he had been staying some months previous. The noble Lord was in his 62nd year, and had passed the greater portion of his life in the service of his country, with honour to himself. He is succeeded in the baronetcy and estates, (having never married) by his oldest surviving brother Thomas Theophilus Metcalfe, formerly a judge in the Delhi territory of India.

THE CLOSE OF LORD METCALTE'S CAREER. From the London Times .- " In his retirement he received not only the reward of honours and dignities, but he possessed the consciousness of success. Fresh addresses from Calcutta, and fresh testimo-nials to his high deserts, followed him even to the chamber of sickness and sorrow. Many distinctions had been conferred on him during the meridian of his days; it was, however, towards the close of life that honours poured in thickly. When this world was receding from his view—when fame seemed an empty sound-when political victories yielded no triumph-when the coronet which he had no heir to inherit seemed a paltry bauble—then was all else that this earth affords spread before him, courting his acceptance; but he was in agony, and could not enjoy them; he was childless and could not transmit them; he was dying, and did not want them.' -Most carnestly will the Christian wish and hope that the deceased nobleman derived consolation, on his couch of suffering and of death, from a source which earthly successes and distinctions could not open, but whose flow, if it was opened, even the severe bodily affliction which hurried on his disso-Intion could not arrest.

The following remarks upon the aspect of commercial matters, and regarding the failure of the potato crop, are from Willmer & Smith's paper.

"The improvement in business, which we noticed at the sailing of the last steamer, continues; and matters are nearly in the same relative position as when we last addressed our readers. The failure of the potato crop influences the price of provisions of every kind. Bacon and Ham are rising rapidly, as a glance at our market returns will show. Indian Corn is also increasing in value, as in fact is almost every kind of grain."

"The failure of the potato crop is universal. The reports from every part of the United Kingdom are appalling, whilst letter after letter from the continent of Europe details the ravages which this strange and unaccountable disease has made in France, Belgium, Holland, Prussia, Austria, Russia, Sco As yet men of science have failed to trace the failure to any particular cause, and the practical firmer feels at a loss what to do. The fact is, the po'ato disease is an agricultural puzzle, which neither the one nor the other can satisfactorily solve. But apart from this view of the matter, it is now a question which all classes, both here and on the continent of Europe, must seriously consider, how is this defici-ency of human food to be made up? The crops in the United Kingdom are not more than an average either in quantity or quality. We must, therefore, look to other countries for a supply sufficient for the large and increasing consumption that is now going forward. Again, the accounts from France as to the harvest in that country are most distressing; a very large quantity of wheat will, therefore, be required for its immediate wants. All over the north of Europe rye, the staple article of consumption, has yielded miserably short. Barley and oats are also defective, and wheat far from abundant. It is therefore, evident, that large importations of bread stuffs' from Canada and the United States must take place for which very remunerating rates will readily be paid. The wise policy of settling the Oregon question without having recourse to arms is more than ever apparent. England and the United States have lost nothing, but, on the contrary, both are already gainers by adopting the course advised by cautious and discerning statesmen."

The English Mail by the HIBERNIA arrived via Boston and Montreal on Tuesday about 1 o'clock, the steamer from Montreal having been prevented from using her speed by a heavy fog on this side of Three Rivers. The news goes as far as the 19th of last month, and it is painful to state that no rellef is afforded from the former unfavourable accounts respecting the failure of the potato crops, and consequent anticipation of distress to the poorer classes .- Sir John Williams, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, died on the 14th ult., aged 65. cut a variety of articles of intelligence from Willmer & Smith's Eur. Times; the following is very satisfactory with reference to the Quenec and HALIFAN RAILROAD :- Earl Grey has informed a deputation of official and mercantile gentlemen, headed by Sir Allan M'Nab and the Hon. Mr. Young, that Government, with a view to ascertain the practicability of this important undertaking, will immediately appoint an additional surveyor to forward the survey now in progress. Captain J. H. Pipon, R. E., with a detachment of men taken off the trigonometrical survey of England, were dispatched some time ago to Nova Scotia; and Capt. Robinson's party, who have been engaged four years on the survey of the military road in British North America, and were ordered home, have been countermanded to co-operate with them.

A company is being established in London to supply the community with bread, from the best wheaten flour, at 4d. the four pound loaf, which will include a profit of five per cent, as well as the actual cost of material, wages, &c. The capital is to be £200,000.

THE MENAI TUNNEL .- Workmen are now preparing the ground on the Britannia Rock, and the shores of the Menai, for the foundations of the piers to support the projected tunnel, and the first stone will very shortly be laid. Contracts have been taken for 8000 tons of plates of the best description, for the construction of the iron tunnel, by which it is proposed to pass the Menai Straits for the passage

It is calculated that not fewer than 40,000 Irish reapers have entered Scotland via Ardrossan and the Clyde. Suppose each of these to carry back 30s. of his earnings, a sum of not less than £60,000 will thus flow into the poorer districts of Ireland.

Her Majesty's sloop Osprey, of 12 guns, was] totally wrecked at a place called False Hokianga, New Zealand, in April last. It is not known whether any lives were lost.

Arrangements are stated to have been made by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, for conveying treasure from the Pacific to Europe, across the Isthmus of Panama.

FRANCE. The Moniteur publishes a royal ordinance, appointing Captain Lavand Governor of the French Establisments in Oceania, and Commissary of the King, in the Society Islands, in the room of Rear-admiral Bruat, who had asked to return to France.

A petition is in the course of preparation in Paris for the abolition of slavery in the French colonies. It has already acquired numerous signatures of memers of the Institute, the bar, of scientific and literary men, of judges, magistrates, and electors.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN TUSCARY .- The number of persons killed by the late earthquake in Tuscany is buildings were destroyed or injured.

DESMARK.—Copenhagen, September 11.—At a late sitting of the States of Rothschild, a proposition was made and received with enthusiasm, in favour of the total and immediate abolition of slavery, and the emancipation of all the slaves, 24,000 in number, in the Danish possessions in the West Indies. complete reparation in money will be made to the mprietors.

Physsia .- The Evangelical Synod has brought its labours to a close, after 56 sittings. It has pronounced upon several questions of interest in the religious world. The King promises to convoke the Synod again next year.

The Railways in Prussia are 127 (German) miles in length. They cost upwards of 28,000,000 dollars. second story, in the rear of the building, to the The King has given orders that the persons implicated in the late Polish outbreak shall be judged in an open court. This is an immense stride towards liberty in a country where all judicial procedings have hitherto been shrouded in the closest secrecy.

STOCKHOLM, (Sweden).—According to the reports to two feet higher.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal left the of the Royal College of Commerce, the exportation of iron from Sweden during the last year amounted to 111 millions, 420,000 French kilograms. This s an increase of more than a third over the exportation of last year, an increase which may probably covery and conviction of the person or persons who be attributed to the numerous railways, which are now being built on the continent of Europe.

Switzenland.—Geneva, September 12.—The Diet continues its sitting. It has again empowered negotiations to be pursued with foreign nations, especially transatlantic ones, for treaties of commerce on free-trade principles. Some remarks have been made on the projected treaties with the United States, but they are not of any importance. The discussion is opened on the alliance of the seven Catholic cantons.

Polarin.—The trial of the Poles is to commence on the 1st of October next. The debates are to be public. The number of the accused is not given. The enthusiasm of young Poland for Russia seems to ave subsided, and antipathy to have taken its place. Martial law, which has been proclaimed in the districts of Bialiste, Keiga, and Grodno, as well as the banishment of numerous Poles to Siheria, has operated the change. A letter from Warsaw states that the Emperor of Russia was expected there, and that his Majesty would probably attend the camp in Silesia. Apartments have been prepared for him, although his visit has not been officially announced. The first act for the colonization of the Jews in the grand duchy of Posen has been drawn up. The corporation rights were first taken into consideration, without which they cannot possess landed property. The first Rabbi and the president of the

police are at the head of the establishment.

Monocco.—The Gazette du Midi publishes the following letter from a correspondent, dated Tangiers the 21th of August :- "We are at the eve of great events. Abd-el-Kader, assuming the title of Defender of the Faith, has declared the Emperor of Morocco unfit to reign, and is exciting the population to accept Muly Edris, a descendant of the Imperial Family, as their true and legitimate Sovereign. Edits is already near Fez, with an immense number of partisans, and the first shock with the troops of the Government may produce an active war, to which France and England cannot remain indifferent." The Esprit Public states that 10,000 Moors have ranged themselves under the banners of Abd-el-Kader, who after having recomposed his Deira, had taken possession of Taza and was threatening Fez. The entire Moorish population received the powerful marabout with marks of triumph, and the hour of the deposition of the Emperor Abderthaman appeared to be near.

THE EAST .- The accounts from India are unfavourable, in various respects. The Asiatic Cholera has been making great ravages in different parts of the country, though its violence had somewhat abated: the troops had suffered very severely from its ravages. Sir Geo. Arthur, the Governor of Bombay, had been obliged, on account of continued illness, to leave his government to return to Europe. There are rumours of fresh troubles likely to arise on the frontier which may require a recurrence of hostilities.

Cholera had nearly left Kurrachee, but had manifested itself at Hyderabad, where Lieut. Campbell, 17th Native Infantry, had been cut off; Captain John Napier, 62nd Foot, on the Governor's Staff, had been cut off at Kurrachee. The 17th Foot had suffered so much at Sukkur from fever, that it was reported in Bombay that they were to be sent either to England or to the Cape. The returns of the mortality from cholera at Kurrachee, which were received by last mail, turn out to have been nearly double what the losses really were. About five hundred Europeans in all had perished. India was quiet throughout and generally healthy.

NEW BRUNSWICK .- DISSOLUTION .- The Legislature of this Province was dissolved by proclamation of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, dated 16th day of September. Writs for calling a new General Assembly, are to be issued forthwith, returnable on the 29th day of October next.

Cunand Stramens.—The U. S. Custom House

Returns show the extraordinary fact that the amount of duties paid upon goods imported into Bosion, in the Cunard steamers, last year, exceeded one million of dollars; equivalent to one twenty-lifth of the en-tire duties collected in the United States. The whole amount of duties paid, at Boston, upon goods imported in these steamers during the first year of their running was less than two thousand dollars.

ARRIVAL OF THE BELLEISLE.-II. M. Ship Belleisle arrived on Wednesday, in 7 days from Quebec with a large number of invalided and discharged sol-diers from the regiments stationed in Canada. After embarking about 100 more at this port, from the regiments serving in these lower provinces, the Belleisle will sail for England, it is supposed about the 3rd or 4th of the ensuing month.-(Halifax Brig Unicorn, Nichol, 22nd do Liverpool, Ryan Guardian.)

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND. - Letters, dated on the 18th instant, mention that the potato continued free of any sign of disease, though the quantity raised on the Island must necessarily be much less than in former years, as most of the farmers, being fearful of another failure, in the Spring, resorted to the cultivation of more certain and profitable crops.

Kingston, Sept. 26 .- We find by actual and accurate admeasurement, that the water at our wharves at Kingston this day, 26th of September, 1846, is three feet five inches lower than it was in 1835 This involves considerations of deep importance to our navigation, and of course affecting our new canals .- Chron. & Gazette.

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.-We understand that letters have been received by the last steamer from the Agents of this road, now in England. They state that the prospects are very cheering, and they have little doubt of being able to complete the object very great. At Volterra 35 lives were lost, and 140 of their mission. There was to have been a meetpersons were severely wounded. Many villages in held shortly after the sailing of the steamer, at were rased to the ground, and numbers of public which the preliminaries would be settled. The engineer had made a very favourable report, and a number of gentlemen had lately been added to the list of English stockholders .- Hamilton Com. Adv.

> Montreal..-The corner-stone of a new Masonic HALL was laid in this city on the 1st inst, with the usual ceremonies. The new building is to be at the corner of Dalhousie Square, and will no doubt prove an ornament to that portion of the city. An address, explanatory of the objects of Masonry, was delivered on the occasion, by the R. W. the Deputy Grand Master, and a collection taken up amounting to £30, in aid of the funds of the Montreal Orphan Asylum.

> A labourer at the New Masonic Hall fell from the ground, on Thursday morning. He was taken up in a state of insensibility and removed to the Hospital. He had apparently received very severe injuries .-

> Montreal Gazette. The late rains have had the effect of raising the

city last week, on his way to Europe. The Canada Gazette of Saturday last contains a Proclamation offering a reward of £100 for the dis-

murdered Mary Rands (Mrs. Ashwood) at Quebec. The same number also contains a Proclamation further proroguing the Provincial Parliament to the 14th November.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.—At the regular meeting held last Monday, notice was given by Mr. Lee-"That on Monday next, on the Report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting, he will move that the amount be distributed to the different Clergy in the same proportion as the £2000 were."

The Rev. Dr. Cook gave notice of a motion-That the Resolution of last meeting, authorizing the loan of £2,500 to the Premium Fund, from the sum of £10,000 set apart for special distress, e new rescinded."

The Rev. Dr. Cook moved, seconded by the Rev. Geo. Mackie, to resolve-

"That the sum to be allowed to Mr. Symes for granting certificates to proprietors receiving preniums be deducted from the premiums, and not from the funds set apart for special distress.'?
Negatived; vote as follows:

Aves .- The Reves. J. Cook, Geo. Mackie and E. II. Horan—3.

NAVS .- The Revds. F. H. Belleisle and G. Langevin; Messrs. Sirois, Lee, Methot, Durand, Legaré and Chauveau-8.

The Rev. Geo. Mackie moved, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Cook, to resolve-"That the Sub-Committee of Distribution be instructed not to devote any portion of the Fund set

apart for special distress, to any other purpose what-

oever.3 Negatived by the following vote: Aves .- The Revds. J. Cook and Geo. Mackie ;

NAYS .- The Revds. E. H. Horan, F. H. Belleisle and J. Langevin; Messrs. Sirois, Methot, Chauveau and Durand-7.

HENRY LEMESURIER, Esq., Senior Warden, has been appointed Master of the Trinity House in the place of the Hon. John Stewart, retired on a pen-

Passengers .- Among those by the Erromanga for Glasgow, which sailed vesterday were the Rev. D. B. Parnther, Mrs. T. H. Murray and child, and Mr. James Bancroft of Montreal; Mr. and Mrs. Ellis and family.

Port of Auchec. ARRIVED, AMONG OTHERS:

Sept. 30.

Bark Joseph Hutchinson, Browntree, 15th July, Sun-

derland, order, coals. Highland Mary, Cropley, 20th do. Liverpool, J

Janet, McIntosh, 26th do, Grangemouth, Benson coals. Fame, Miller, 19th Aug. Glasgow, (Montreal) do.

Brig Eliza, Stubbs, 7th Sept. Newfoundland, Leaycraft Ship Helen, Hicks, 14th Aug. Liverpool, Sharples &

Glenswilly, Henderson, 24th do. Glasgow, Burns Brig Alex. Wise, Coulthard, 27th July, Aug. Gilmour

& Co. Wanderer, Reddie, 9th/Aug. Greenock, (for Mont

real.) do. Ship Charlotte, Drewery, 20th do. London, Lee, do. Schr. Margaret, Mealy, 6th Sept. Labrador, order, fish
—— Spark, Boucher, 12th do. Shelburn, Dean & Co

Oct. 1st. Glory, Leblanc, 20 days, Arichat, D. Fraser, fish.
John Gilpin, Lock, 17th Sept, Shelburn, Tobin & Co. fish.

St. Lawrence, LeBlanc, 20th. do. Arichat, D. Fraser, fish. Industry, Lavache, 19th do. Arichat, McDonald,

Ship Josepha, Leitch, 20th Aug. Belfast, Parke of Co, cardage.
Cour de Lion, Kendall, 26th do. Liverpool, Gillespia & Co. general, 3 pas.

2nd.

Takin & Co. do.

Brig Vivid, Spicer, 22nd do. Landon, Tobin & Co. do. Constantine, Savage, 21st do. Bristol, Mait-

land & Co. do. 10 pas. Bark Carara, Robertson, 13th do. Aberdeen, Pembertons, coals. Eagle, Lang, 19th do. Glasgow, Alison & Co.

general.

Bros. salt.

Retreat, Allan, 11th do. Alloa, Gilmour & Co. Schr. St. Patrick, Casey, 6th Sept. Labrador, order,

fish. Angelique, Boudrot, 19 days, Arichat, Noad & Co. do.

Sophia Maranda, Boudrot, 13 days, Canso, do. - Forest, Sevain, 17 days, Halifax, order, fish and oil.

Bark Promise, Pines, Liverpool, Pickersgill & Co. coals, &c.

Fergus, Martin, 24th August, Hull, Burstalls,

Schr. Prince of Wales, Esson, 18 days, Halifax, order, fish and oil. Perseverance, McPhee, 19th Sept. do. Knapp

& Noad, molasses, &c. Brig Fourteen, Williamson, 8th Aug. Newcastle, J. Joseph, general.

Bark Prince George, 11th Aug. Troon, W. Henry,

Cambria, Birnie, 21th do. Glasgow, W. K. Baird, general, 13 cabin & 20 steerage pas. Brig Mary Allice, Patterson, 5th Aug. Sunderland, B. Hart & Co. coals and cinders.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

The brig Carara, Robertson, reports a bark ashore on the North-east end of Green Island; she is coppered, and the people were leaving her. Also, a arge bark on Red Island Reef, very badly situated -experienced a heavy snow storm on Wednesday night and Thursday morning of last week, between Bic and Green Island.

The bark Beatrice, Alexander, 35 days from Cardiff, to LeMesurier & Co. arrived last Thursday. without a pilot, and anchored on the shoal, at the mouth of the River St. Charles, where she grounded when the tide left her. Mr. Russell, Chief of Police, sent a party on hoard to assist in getting her off, which they succeeded in doing, but she was no sooner affoat, than she was drifted over on the Beauport side, and grounded again, where she will be eft high and dry at low water. She lost an anchor

which she let go while she was drifting.

The brig Harvey, which ran ashore on the Beauport Shoals, drifted further up during the gale on Wednesday night, but got off and came into the

Cul-de-Sac. The ship St. Andrew remains in the same position. All her cargo, except a small quantity of iron,

is now out of her, and will be sold for account of the underwriters.

The bark Clydesdale, Fraser, reports having been ashore for fifteen hours on Point Mille-Vache.

The ship Cremona, Dunn, fell in, the 17th Sept. with the Schr. Only Daughter, of Gloster, with loss of sails and with only two men on board, who requested him to take them from the wreck, as they were destitute of provisions and water.

The vessels reported ashore on Green and Red Islands, are the back Robert Stride, Joyce, from Waterford, to Pemberton Brothers, and the bark Cove, Roberts, from Hull, to A. Gilmour & Co. The former is on the west end of Green Island, bilged, and the latter is on the highest part of Red Island Reef -both of them will be total wrecks-they went on during the storm on Wednesday night last.

Bark Industry ran fool of a wreck on the 21st of Sept. at 5, a. m., water-logged and dismasted, with boats, bulwarks, and all the deck, but the windless the master, second mate, and two apprentices lashed to it. She had the good fortune to get clear of her without much damage, and sent the boat for the crew,—she proved to be the brig Emperor, of Stockton, Captain Thew, timber laden, from Quebec. The accident happened on the night of the 19th Sept .the gale came on from S. S. E., and blew twelve hours, and then flew suddenly to N. N. W. and blew a complete hurricane. At 1, a. m., 22d Sept. put the master and his men on board the Eliza Ann of Glasgow, bound to Bristol. Five of the brig' crew were lost off the wreck, names not known.

Brig Dyke, reports that on the 20th ultimo, in lat 15, 21 N, Ion. 51 20 W. she fell in with the brig Sir William Wallace, hence for Aberdeen, with loss of sails, decks bursted, covering board split and four feet water in her hold, no sail set but the foresail and heaving her deckload overboard. 21st-Passed the brig Rose, of Halifax, lat. 45 10 N, lon. 55 0 W, dismasted,—the crew, after abandoning her went on board the schooner Orion, of Prince Edward Island, which was afterwards reported to have been run down by the ship Sir Robert Bruce, during the gale of the 19th. Saw the Sir Robert Bruce and several other vessels the same day, all more or less

Cork, September 3 .- The Hotspur, from Montreal, is discharging peas in a heated and damaged condition.

Plymouth, September 3 .- The Tyne, Bosustow, arrived here from Montreal, was in contact yesterterday off the Caskets, with a brig (name unknown) the former lost bowsprit, &c.; stein, deck, and bow timbers started.

Scilly, September 4.-The William and Ann. Gilbert, from Gloucester to Quebec, has put in here this morning, with loss of foremast and bowsprit, &c. Shields, September 7.-The Blessing, Robinson, prived here from Quebec, is leaky, having been on shore on the Island of Anticosti, 3rd alt., and thrown

part of deck load overboard. Stromness, September 3.—The Majestic, Stone from Newcastle to Quebec, has put in here with rudderhead damaged, after being as far as lon 31 W.

BIRTHS. Yesterday, Mrs. James A. Sewell, of a son. At Montreal, on the 3d inst., the lady of W. B.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

indsay, Jr., Esq., of a daughter.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tucsday, 6th Oct., 1846.

 Lamb, per quarter
 1 6 a 4

 Potatoes, per bushel
 2 0 a 2

 Maple Sugar, per lb
 0 4 a 0

 Oats per bushel
 2 0 a 2

 Ilay per hundred bundles
 25 0 a 35

 Strange
 3 2

 Straw ditto 17 0 a 22
Fire-wood, per cord...... 15 0 a 17

 Cheese per lb
 0
 4½
 a
 0
 5

 Butter, fresh, per lb
 1
 0
 a
 1
 3

 Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb
 0
 8
 a
 0
 10

 Veal, per lb..... 0 5 a 0 Do., per quarter 1 6 a 5 Pork, per lb...... 0 Eggs, per dozen, 0 6 a 0 THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO IS NOT THE OWNER.

ENGLISH MAIL. TETTERS for the above Mail will be received at I the Quebec Post Office, till MONDAY, 12th OCTOBER.—PAID Letters till THREE o'clock, and UN-PAID till FOUR, P. M. CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

ON Sunday next, 11th inst., (D. V.) a Sermen will be preached in this chapel in ENGLISH, in the forenoon, by the Rev. C. II. WILLIAMSON, who has consented to spend another Sabbath in Quebec. The same clergyman will preach in this chapel, in the evening of that day, at a quarter before seven, in the FRENCH language, on which occasion the collection which it was generally expected would have been made last Sunday evening, will then he taken up in aid of the building fund of his church. N. B. Persons who intend to be present in the evening, and who have French Prayer-books, are respectfully requested to bring them.

JUST RECEIVED-FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. EST ENGLISH CHEESE, Cheddar, Berkeley, Gloster and Truckles,

-ALSO-Best Silvered and Black Lead. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

Quebec, 2nd October, 1846.

OR SALE, the cargo of Coarse Packing SALT, by the Brig ELIZA, from Trepani, about 200 Tons. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 2nd Oct. 1816.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, FEW Cases German Woollens ex "Perseverance" from Hamburg-consisting of Ladies' and Children's Caps, of Berlin Wool, Children's Dresses and Seville Cloaks, Gentlemen's and Boy's Caps, Children's Stockings, Socks and Gloves, Muss and Boas of Berlin Wool,

-ALSO-One Case Egyptian and Cerneaux Shawls. C. & W. WURTELE, 2nd Sept. 1846. St. Paul's Street.

Shawls, Pellerines and Comforters, &c.

FOR SALE. THE Cargo of the schr. " Attention," KEATING Master, from Guysborough, Nova Scotia, 545 Barrels No. 1 Herring, 38 Quintals Dry Haddock,

8 Barrels Oil.

J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 22nd Sept. 1846. FOR SALE EX "PERSEVERANCE," FROM

HAMBURG.
TERMAN WINDOW GLASS (in half boxes) T of all sizes and double thickness, 150 Demijohns, German Scythes,

Best German Steel and Spelter. C. & W. WURTELE, S. Paul Street.

25th June, 1846.



WANTED,

CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a small SCHOOL, a short distance from Montrael. He must be qualified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a classical and general

education. Address (post paid) stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B. at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER'S, Montreal.

FOR SALE. HDS. Bright Muscovado Sugar, 30 Cases White Clayed do.

50 Puncheons Molasses, 30 do. Strong Jamaica Rum, 12 Casks Superior Honey,

M. hist quality Havana Cigars, 50 M. second do. do. 20 Bales best Cuba Tobacco, Cigar wrappers, &c.
50 Casks Pale Scal Oil,

100 Chests Bohen Tea, 100 Boxes Digby Herring, 100 do. Muscatel Raisins, 128 Logs Superior Cuba Mahogany,

15 do do do Cedar, 210 Bundles Palm Leaf, for Hats, 25 Barrels Roasted Coffee, 15 Bags Green do

Spars. J. W. LEAYCRAFT.

3rd Septr., 1846.

20 Tins Arrowroot

Fustic, Cocoa Wood, Yellow Wax, Lancewood

FOR SALE, At the Book-Store of G. Stanley, No. 4, St. Anne A SERIES OF FAMILY PRAYERS,

FOR TWO WEEKS, Selected from various approved manuals, by the Rev. Charles Bangret, M. A., Minister of St. Thomas' Church, Montreal. Price 71d.

April 28th, 1846. Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW | THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits ety insure to its Members the 1011 benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its

For further particulars, with tables of Premi-

ums, apply to R. M. HARRISON. Agent for Canada.

Quebec, August, 1845.

Wouth's Corner.

PETER'S CRY, WHEN SINKING. Little George was about six years old; he was very fond of reading to himself, but as he could only ready very slowly, he liked still better to hear some one read to him. One day, his mainma read to him the story of Peter's wishing to walk upon the sea to go to Christ -(you had better read it yourself; it is in the fourteenth chapter of St. Matthew, and begins at the 22nd verse)and when she came to the part where Peter, being afraid, and beginning to sink in the water, cried out to Jesus Christ, "Lord, save me!" George stopped her, and said, "Was it right to say so, mammia?" "Yes," she said, "it was quite right, and was a very proper prayer; it is a proper prayer for any body." "Would it be a proper prayer for me, mamma ?" "Yes," his mamma said, "it would be a proper prayer for you, if you feel that you wish to be saved;" and she then, I believe, tried to explain to him how we all, being sinners, are in danger of being lost for ever, and can only be saved by Jesus Christ, who "came into the world to save sinners," and has promised to "save to the uttermost all who come unto him," as we are taught in the Bible. Little George did not say any more about it at that time, and soon after his mamma was taken ill, and was confined to her room for nearly a month; but as soon as she was well enough to go into the nursery again, she went When he had repeated all the prayers be had been taught and accustomed to say, he, in a very solemn manner, added the words of Peter's cry: "Lord, save me!" His manima asked the nursemaid, afterwards, if she had ever heard him make some time past, he had never said his prayers without adding them.

Dear children! all of you who read this think of little George, and never forget to use hi you, for Christ's sake. Amen. - Children's Friend.

THE GOSPEL PROCLAIMED IN A NURSERY, There was a respectable elderly woman, who had lived for many years a nurse with the lady of one of our oldest English baronets. She had, I believe, watched over two generations in the same family. Sir F- and Ladywere gay and thoughtless, and little knew the treasure they had in their excellent servant, She was a true Christian, and was always ready man Effendi went to worship in the Mosque of to speak a word for her heavenly Master. But her religion was thought queer and gloomy Still, her great skill in the care of young children, and her long and faithful services, secured her a degree of respect from the family, which the Pasha of Damascus arrived here on his anher piety alone would not have done.

Sir F. had a younger sister, who sometimes stayed with him and his lady. This sister was a lovely creature by nature, but at that time quite a stranger to the power of Divine grace. In after years I was favoured with her friendship; and she has told me, that her sister-inlaw's nurse, like Sampson of old, has often "made her sport."

I will now give you an account of one of her interviews with this old nurse, as I had it from my 'friend's own lips. "Once when I entered my brother's nursery, I found nurse trying to lull the baby to sleep on her lap, and as she rocked her chair to and fro, she sang a hymn tune, the words of which attracted my singing!' "His shoulders held up heaven and can make sense of it.' The good woman anweak and helpless as this sweet babe, and yet he was God in human nature. St Paul tells us, that "as the children are partakers of flesh and that had the power of death, that is, the devil. mystery of godliness, God manifest in the flesh,' (1 Tim. iii. 16.) says in the Psalm, "a body hast thou prepared for me." Yes, my dear young lady, it is a mystery, but it shews God's holy hatred of sin in the means he found out to punish it in the person of his own Son, and it shews his love to your soul and mine, that the God of glory should become a worm of earth for our sakes. These then were the lines I was singing:

"Nor less Almighty at his birth, Than on his Throne supreme, His shoulders held up heaven and earth, Whilst Mary held up him."

"Thus it was," added my dear friend, "that my sister's nurse, with baby on her knees, became the first preacher of the Gospel I had ever heard. From this time I sought her company, not to laugh and jeer at her, as I used to do, but to learn and enjoy those blessed truths which have ever since been the stay of my own soul and of the dear husband whom I have since married."-Friendly Visitor.

SCREW A BIT. I must tell you what was done in furthcrance of the subscription for building ten new churches in Manchester, by a poor, hard-working milkman, whose name I will not tell you, beyond this, that it is Joseph. He came to Manchester, a rough country boy, and I remember him in the Sunday-school as an uncouth lad.
He was employed to carry out the milk-pails for came a decided Christian, and a regular com-

and his half-guinea for the Moravian Missions. To give you an idea of the simplicity of his faith, I may mention that he said to me upon one occasion, "I am not going to accompany you to your new church." I said, "Very well, Joseph, stay in your own locality." "Yes," said he, "folks tell us that our faith stands in you, and not in the Lord Jesus Christ; and so I am going to show that I can do without you"-a beautiful commentary on the passage, "That your faith should not stand in the wisdom of men, but in the power of God." We sent out our prospectus about the ten new churches. After this, I met him in the street, and asked him if he had seen the prospectus for building ten new churches? "That I have," said he, "and a right good thing it is; we don't do too much for the heathen abroad, nor enough for those at home. What do you think I ought to give?" Of course, we left that to himself, with the advice to be just before being generous. "Well," said Joseph, "I'll serew a bit; I'll serew a bit." That was the turning point of Joseph's charity. You do not understand the term, "screw" in London, but in Manchester we know the meaning of it right well, for they have there their powerful hydraulie presses, under which they place immense piles of cotton goods, in order that they may be the more easily packed to be sent abroad and a large pile is soon brought down to small dimensions. Joseph meant that he would serew down his own comforts; and he said, up one evening, when George was going to bed, and he knelt down beside her to say his prayers, may put me down for fifty pounds." Joseph may put me down for fifty pounds." Joseph his first instalment as cheerfully and punctually as any merchant that frequents the Change at Manchester; and I have been ready to say to my rich friends, who have given their hundreds and thousands, "you have done well; use of these words before; and she said, that for but, after all, you have not done so well as Joseph the milkman;" and happy shall I be if his example provoke a holy emulation, not only think of little George, and never forget to use his amongst the rich men of London also, and, ay, Malabar, formerly a follower of Vishmu, whose prayer; and may God graciously hear him, and among the poor men too. Glad shall I be if mark he still bears on his forehead, but who is be made partakers of the blessings they enjoy, -Rev. Hugh Stowell,

A MARTYR'S DEATH.

From Rev. Dr. Wolf's Journal.

A young Greek, some years ago, whose name was Paniotes, was servant to a Turkish nobleman, called Osman Effendi. He came with his master to Jerusalem; and when Os-Omar, this young Greek accompanied him. Soon after Osman Effendi undertook a journey to Damascus, intending to return to Jerusalem, and left Paniotes to await his return. When nual visit, Paniotes was accused to him of having profaned the Mosque of Omar, by having entered it; he was summoned to appear before the Pasha, and questioned as to why he did so; he answered that he had followed his master, whom it was his duty to follow. The penalty was death or to turn Muhammedan, which was much pressed upon him. Paniotes exclaimed, Christ is risen, who is the Son of the living God. I fear nothing.'':
"Pasha—'Say God is God, and Muhammed

the Prophet of God, and I adopt you as my

"Paniotes-' Christ is risen; I fear nothing." "They led him out before the castle of David, and drew up the soldiers around him with their notice. 'Nurse,' said I, 'what stuff are you swords drawn; but Paniotes exclaimed, 'I am a Christian! Christ is risen! I fear nothing!' earth!" 'what can you mean?' Nurse replied, He knelt down, and prayed to Jesus Christ the 12mo. Bible and half as thick. He brought 'It is no stuff, my dear young lady, it is only a Son of God, and exclaimed, 'Christ is risen! the precious treasure on shore with him and, truth from Scripture.' 'Well,' I replied, 'do I fear nothing.' Even Christians advised him putting it under his arm as a matter of course, let me hear the verse out, that I may see if I to turn Muhammedan. He exclaimed, 'Christ walked about the streets, yet without the is risen! I fear nothing The executioner lifted swered, 'The Saviour of the world was once as up his fine hair which he wore, as many Greeks struck him most, and appeared to affect him do, flowing down to the shoulders, and struck | deeply, was finding two military men amongst him several times with the sword, so as to draw blood, in the hope that he might relent; but for him and his poor heathen countrymen. He blood, he also himself likewise took part of the Paniotes continued, 'Jesus is the Son of the livsame, that through death he might destroy him ing God; and, crossing himself, he exclaimed, Christ is risen! I fear nothing!' and his head (Heb. ii. 14.) And David, foreseeing this "great fell. The Greek convent paid 5,000 piastres for leave to remove his body and bury him."

GLEANINGS FROM DR. WOLFF'S JOURNAL.

Illustration of " Hamlet left out by particular Desire."-" Sir George Don, late Governor of Gibroltar, kindly invited us to dinner twice. His Excellency was interested about Sheeraz, as he had heard of the fame of the wine of that country, and observed to one of our friends that he thought an account of my journies would be very interesting, if the parts about the Jews and the Bible were left out."

A Mathematician .- "Finzy continued, You do not know, perhaps, that I am in the service of the Pasha, as Professor of Mathema-tics, and therefore I demand of you mathematical proofs of the truth of Christianity.' I said, 'Do you ever eat?' Finzy, - 'Yes.' Wolff. -'Why do you do so?' Finzy.-'Hunger compels me. Wolff.— Can you prove that mathematically?"

Mohammedon Scruples.—"One of the Turkish officers called on me. I offered to him a copy of the Bible. He replied, ' that he could not, by any means, touch anything which is forbidden by his religion.' Immediately after this, he requested me to give him a glass of brandy. I replied, 'You ought not to touch, by any means, anything forbidden by your religion; for spirits are prohibited in the Ko-

English Dervishes .- "One of the Arabs his aunt; who at length died, and he succeeded desired me to give him a Bible. I gave him to the business: At his confirmation, he be the Bible gratis, as I mostly did; and I saw the great use of so doing, for as one of the Bedonin municant. Joseph was also a hard-working Sheikhs in Yemen observed to me, 'The Derman, and the Lord prospered him. His guinen vish of England displays a better disposition

an abomination to ask money of a Muhamme- God each year, when the leaves return again. dan or Abyssinian, when they are so very We would sooner part with our meadows than needy.!

Stipendiary Religionists - " Several Bethlehemite Christians, converted by the Roman Catholic friars of Jerusalem, accompanied us, and told us the Latin convent was quite empty, as the friars were all in Jerusalem, because they would not pay tribute to the Pasha. They added that the convent used to pay for them also, but now they refused to do so, and therefore they gave a good flouging to some of the friars, and turned them out of the convent; and they added, with an oath, that if the friers did not pay they would turn Greeks again, for they had turned Roman Catholies only on this condition!"

Dr. Krummacher,- On the 16th of May, 1827, I went to Barmen, lectured there, and made the acquaintance of the Rev. Mr. Krummacher, author of Elijah the Tishbite, who had baptised my brother; and to his care and instruction I recommended my sister Jette, who soon after was baptised by him. Dr. Krummacher is a high Calvinist, and I am afraid, by some expressions of some passages in Elijah, inclined to Antinomianism; at least some of his expressions may have that tendency; but I heard him preach on the temptations of our Saviour by Satan, in Matt. iv. which was a most excellent sermon. He most strikingly being an Englishman than any one of the illustrated 'the kingdom of this world,' by the present state of pseudo-civilization in Europe. The boldness with which he exposed infidelity, and the opposition to the establishment of Christ's kingdom by the kingdom of the world, was beautiful, and shewed that Krummacher is no Antinomian in practice.

AN EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE, UNPREMEDIrated.—On the Gibraltar rock, there landed, among the rich men of Manchester, but not long ago, Francis Christian, a native of Malabar, formerly a follower of Vislinu, whose they will "serew a bit," too, that others may now a disciple of Christ, and preparing to be a herald of salvation to the heathen. He was first made acquainted with the Christian religion in a Wesleyan school at or near Madrasfrom whose "little books" he derived much information. He afterwards became acquainted with some minister of the Established Church of Scotland, by whom he was more fully instructed. For the last two years he has been in Scotland, educating for the work of a Catechist and Teacher': eventually he is to be ordained. On his way back to his native land, to preach "Jesus Christ and him crucified" to his poor benighted countrymen, he disembarked to pay a flying visit to the Rock at Gibral tar. There he was met by a military officer, a member of the Church of England, and introduced by him to Mr. Levi, a Christian Jew, employed by the London Jews' Society and to be ordained shortly by the Bishop of Gibraltar. There did the Jew, the Englishman, and the native of Madras converse together as old friends about their Lord and Master, feeling their oneness in their great Head and in his spiritual family. Poor Christian was so overjoyed at meeting with spiritual relations there, and at his reception, that he had tears in his eyes one moment, and the next "his mouth was filled with laughter." (Ps. CXXVI. 2.) He is described as a most interesting charac-

ter; so full of simplicity and gentleness; yet at times so animated, to fervent in spirit! His new Testament never leaves him :- it has become so endeared to him that he says, it shall never be out of his sight. It is larger than a slightest estentation or pharisaism. vrnat his Christian friends, who united in prayer received a Hebrew Testament, which he much wished for, and some tracts for the voyage; and so went on his way delighted, encouraged, and cheered by the manifested oneness of Christ's people. - Communicated by a friend.

LUTHER'S LINDEN OR LIME-TREE.

In the town of Treuenbritzen, between Wittemberg and Potsdam, stands one of the finest lime-trees of Germany, endeared to the people by a circumstance of the noblest kind. Time and war have shorn it of many a goodly arm; and the stately trunk, hollowed by years, presents but the shell of what it has been; but its head still flourishes green and fair, while the remaining branches, as if emulous to atone for the loss of their brethren, are each year spread. ing wider and wider abroad. "Look well at our linden," said the good schoolmaster before whose garden it stands; "you will wander far before you see such a noble one; and there is none that can boast of being consecrated by such a scene as it once witnessed. The greatest blessing ever conferred on our town was received under its shade! It was beneath this tree that Luther first preached to us. The church which though now enlarged, still looks as if creeping under it for shelter, was then too small for the eager crowd. Young and old flocked to hear the eloquent man, whose name was already beginning to echo so wondrously in every corner of our wide fatherland. So many came, that regiment had long been for all the qualities half of them could not be contained within the church. They at last entreated him to give them all an opportunity of hearing, by taking his station beneath the tree, even at that time large enough to shelter so great a throng. That was truly a memorable day in the history of our town, when thousands stood, where we now stand, listening for the first time to the life-giving and no-longer-darkened truths of the Gospel. A proud day, too, in the history of our tree; for from that hour to this, it has been was ready for the Church Missionary Society, than our Dervishes. Our Dervishes take things, tree; for from that hour to this, it has been another for the Church Pastoral Aid Society, but you give us useful things; and besides known as Luther's Linden; and there is not

this the people are very poor, and I consider it a heart in Treuenbritzen that does not thank our tree."-Bremner's Travels.

THE ENTLES OF SIBERIA.

On approaching these, some of them expressed a wish to have a copy of the Bible, of which, it seems, there is always a supply in the prison (at Moscow), furnished by the British and Foreign Bible Society. Their desire was instantly complied with Dr. Hazy, the excellent, kind hearted physician to the prisons, requesting that our party should present them, which, of course, was done with joy, our good interpretor conveying to them our hope that they would practise the precepts of the Cospel, and draw comfort from its promises. The delighted men kissed the hands of the giver with fervent gratitude. Two Poles next expressed a desire to have the same favour granted them, and they also were not refused. That moment was one of the proudest of our lives. We have often, in foreign countries, had occasion to be proud of England; but never had we so much reason to glory in being able to call it our country as here. To find its noble, its truly Christian benevolence thus actively at work in the very heart of a Russian prison, cheering and claiming brotherhood with the most despised and hitherto the most neglected of mankind, made us feel more honoured in thousand triumphs that adorn our history. Bibles and New Testaments, both in Russian and Polish, are always at hand to be bestowed on every one, soldier or convict, who may wish to possess the treasure.—Bremner's Rus

THE FIRST BOAT IN AFGUANISTAN.-The officers of the British army do not appear to have wasted even the rainy season in absolute inaction. They set themselves to an employ. ment which was exceedingly interesting in it. self, and which when the period for exhibiting its results arrived, proved to be a source of fresh wonder to their Caucasian neighbours. The 13th Light Infantry could boast in those days of a very ingenious individual among its officers. Mr. Sinclair possessed a great mechanical genius, which he now applied to the construction of a boat, which he succeeded in rendering complete in all respects during the interval of the rains. Carriages being provided, t was conveyed, with its oars, masts and sails to the lake, and there launched. Now, there had never been seen in all Afghanistan before that moment such a thing as a boat of any description. Individual Afghans, who might have strayed as far as the Indus, could possibly speak on their return of the inflated hides by means of which the dwellers upon the banks of that river wast themselves from point to point; and the flying-bridges, or huge ferrypoats, which here and there cross the stream must have had a place in their memory. But even to travellers the trim wherry in which a party of young men now embarked was entirey new, and to the multitude it became an object of astonishment indescribable. They could not comprehend the principle ou which it had been fabricated. The oars, the masts, the sails, and above all, the rudder, were marvels and mysteries to them; and when the crew, after exhibiting before them, endeavoured to explain that England possessed floating eastles of the kind, capable of accommodating many hundred persons, and carrying each a hundred guns of heavy calibre, they litted up their heads and eyes in mute amazement. It is hardly necessary to add, that of the mighty ocean it was impossible to convey to their minds any idea; for he who has not seen the sea never learns, even from the books and drawings, how learns, even from the books and drawings, how elementary branches of an English Education, Geo-rightly to apprehend it; and to those who had graphy and History, Ancient and Modern, the Usa for the first time heard of it, it was more sound of the Globes, Algebra, Book-keeping, Geometry, without sense. - Sale's Brigade in Afghanis-

A VERY DESIRABLE SCARCITY.—Nor could any one much lament, under the circumstances in which the brigade was placed, that not one drop of spirits remained in store. Undoubt.

Reference may be made to the Lora Disnop of Montread, and the Rev. Official Mackie, Quebec; the Rev. Mr. Andreson, Rector, Soiel; H. Studard, Advocate, Dr. Sufficiently, and C. Griders, Esq., Montreal, or by letter post-paid, advocated to edly, there are cases in which ardent spirits, used as a medicine, prove invaluable. Many a frame, exhausted and sinking, has been sustained by the stimulus of brandy till nature had time to rally; but, considered as an article of daily consumption, it is now universally acknowledg. ed that ardent spirits tend only to weaken, not to invigorate, the human constitution. But it is not easy to persuade either soldiers or sailors of this fact; and, so long as the English Government shall continue to include a certain portion of fire-water in the supplies which it furnishes to its troops, the troops will demand the poison as their right, and get it. And so long as the English soldiers are encouraged and invited to regard drinking as a privilege poculiar to their class, crime, as well as disease, will abound in the army, whether it serve at home or abroad. In Jellalabad, however, there were no spirits, nor could any of the places round about supply them; and the consequence was, that, throughout the continuance of the siege, there was no crime, no sickness, except from wounds, the highest courage, the very best humour, and a docility and quickness such as had never before been noticed, even in the 13th Light Infantry, remarkable as that fine which combine to form the character of a really efficient corps. - Ibid.

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