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Berean.

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

VOLUME IV.—No. 26.1

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1847.

WHOLE NUMBER 182

THE INVITATION ACCEPTED. "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out." Joun vi. 37.

> Just as I am-without one plea, But that thy blood was shed for me, And that thou bidd'st me come to thee-O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am - and waiting not To rid my soul of one dark blot. To thee, whose blood can cleanse each spot-O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am -- though toss'd about With many a conflict, many a doubt, With fears within and wars without -O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am-poor, wretched, blind, Sight, riches, healing of the mind, Yea, all I need, in thee to find -O Lamb of God, I come!

Just as I am -thou wilt receive. With welcome, pardon, cicanse, relieve, Because thy promise I believe — O Lumb of God, Leone!

Just as I am-thy love unknown Has broken every burier down.; Now, to be thine, year thine above -- O Lamb of God, I come! Published by Rel. Treet Society.

A CAN BE SENT AND SERVICE OF THE PROPERTY OF STREET, SAN ARREST OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

MEANS AND INSTRUMENTS TO OBTAIN FAUTIL.

1. A humble, willing, and docile mind, or desire to be instructed in the way of God; for persuasion enters like a sun-heam, gently and without violence; and open but the window, and draw the curtain, and the Sun of righteousness will enliven your dark-

2. Remove all prejudices and love to every thing, which may be contradicted by faith. How can ye believe (said Christ,) that receive praise one of an-An unchaste man cannot easily be brought to believe, that without purity, he shall never see God. He that loves riches, can hardly believe the doctrine of poverty and the renunciation of the world; and alms and martyrdom and the doctrine of the cross is folly to him, that loves his case and pleasures. He, that hath within him any principle contrary to the doctrines of faith, cannot easily hecome a disciple.

3. Prayer, which is instrumental to everything has a particular promise in this thing. He that lacks wisdom let him ask it of God; 'and, 'If you give good things to your children, how much more shall your Heavenly Father give his Spirit to them that ask him??

The consideration of the Divine omnipotence and infinite wisdom, and our own ignorance, are great instruments of caring all doubting, and silencing the murmurs of infidelity.

5. Avoidall curiosity of inquiry into particulars, and circumstances, and mystories : for true faith is full of ingenuity and hearty simplicity, free from suspicion, wise and confident, trusting upon generals without watching and prining info unnecessary or indiscernable particulars. No man carries his hed into his field, to watch how his corn grows, but believes upon the general order of Providence and nature: and, at harvest, finds himself not deceived.

6. In time of temptation, be not busy to dispute, but rely upon the conclusion, and throw yourself upon God; and contend not with him but in prayer, and in the presence, and with the help, of a prudent untempted guide : and be sure to esteem all changes of belief, which offer then selves in the time of your greatest weakness (contrary to the persuasions of your best understanding) to be temptations, and reject them accordingly.

It is a prudent best advantages, we lay up particular arguments and instruments of persuasion and confidence, to be brought forth and used in the great day of expense; and that especially, in such things, in which we used to be most tempted, and in which we are least confident, and which are most necessary, and which commonly the devil uses to assault us withal in the

8. The wisdom of the church of God is very remarkable in appointing festivals or holy days, whose solemnity and offices have no other special business but to record the article of the day; such as Trinity Sunday, Ascension, Easter, Christmas day: and to those persons, who can only believe, not prove or dispute, there is no better instrument to cause the remembrance and plain notion, and to endear the affection and hearty assent to the article, than the proclaiming and recommending it by the festivity and joy of a holy day .- Jeremy Taylor.

ON PERILOUS SPECULATIONS IN RELIGION.

It has been my melancholy duty to record the displacement of one Clergyman of this Diocese, during the last year, in consequence of his having exchanged his relations to this Church for membership in the Church of Rome. I have no desire to include in any unkind reflections either towards him or stand or fall. But I trust I may, without impropriety, refer to this event as a reason for renewing my too apt to terminate in rejecting the very first principles of true Catholicism. I rejoice in the assurance that there is in this Diocese a prevailing and deep feeling of allegiance to the Church as it is, in its liturgy, its government, and its articles This allegiance will continue unimpaired, and will grow into evening is indeed one much more fitted for medita-a yet more controlling sentiment, if we allow the provisions which our Church has made for the edineation of its members, and for the conversion of sinners, to work themselves out in a moderate and

appear, except before the fires of a ruthless intole-rance. We must recognize also that wise reference, the holy rest which is so soon to receive you, and seemed to the principles of Secondary with the worldly great Christian work. And we should be the humanity, and had no sympathy with the worldly unlies the Christian work. dition and institutions of our own country, which governed the founders of our American Church in their revision of the Prayer Book, and in their code of ecclesiastical law. We must be willing to leave to Churches more superstitious, and, as we believe, less pure, usages, which, though they may have the sanction of antiquity, are inconsistent with that simplicity which we have been taught to love; or which, having been made directly subservient to gross errors, or having become inseparably associated with such errors in the minds of a large portion of the Christian world, were on that account wisely laid aside by the early reformers. We must strive after so much uniformity, even in externals, as will exhibit the unity and decorum of our system, shunning the extreme of pomp and pageantry on the one hand, and of slovenly negligence on the other. We must multiply the means of grace in public, but without withdrawing our people from the indispensable duties of the closet and of the Sacraments, but not at the expense of reverence for that ordinance of preaching Christ and him crucified, which has been the great instrument of winning souls to God. We must enleavour to draw deferthan by doubtful theories of priestly authority. We think, which pertains to every human being, while we combine, with the admission of that right, clear views of the fearful responsibility which attaches to all who wantonly abuse it. We must cultivate gladly in our people the disposition for which the Apostle commended the Berean Christians, and on account of which he pronounced them noble—the disposition to search diligently the Scriptures of eseinal truth, and to search them that they may earn whether the instructions which issue from our lips are in conformity with the mind of the Spirit. At the same time we must emleavour to train them up in a dutiful deference for the authority and requirements of the Chutch to which they belong, and urge upon them constantly, that, avoiding foolish and unlearned questions, they endeavour to give full effect to her admirable provisions for the training of the young and for the instruction and improvement of their own souls, neglecting rone of her clear directions for the observance of the greater festivals, for the catechising of children, and for the due and decent administration of her worship and

In conclusion, Brethren, I ask your prayers that God's grace and blessing may be poured out upon us, that Wisdom from above may preside over the deliberations in which we are about to engage, that all who profess and call themselves Christians, may be led into the way of truth, and hold the faith in the bond of peace and in righteousness of life; and that through His Spirit vouchsafed in aid of the preaching of the word, God's ways may soon be known throughout the earth, His saving health among all nations.—Bishop Potter's Address to the Convention of the Diocese of Pennsylvania.

THE BRIGHT PROSPECT

When pain and disease are allowed to seize these bodies now, yea and to bring them down to the dust of death, how shall the believer yet take com- a most important bearing upon this subject, and fort in the thought that in spite of all the ravaging of sickness, and the corruption of the grave, there is yet to come the redemption of the body, and say the exclusive assumptions of the Papacy. The fact with the Apostle, "I reckon that the sufferings of the which I allude is the existence of the Eastern with the Apostle, "I reckon that the sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory that shall be revealed in us." Yes, "In us." For this corruptible shall put on incorruption, this mortal immortality; and the glory of the Lord shall encompass the person of His saints, when they shall come with Him, "according to the wither the continued abroad been computed, not fewer than eighty millions of members in its communion, with greater purity of doctrine, and having every claim to Catholicity possessed by the Church of Rome, is a perpetual witness against her peculiar pretensions. We can the work of the 15th of June he had continued improving, and on the 17th passed an unusually easy night. In things unto Himself."

the portion of the soul ?- that soul which has been reproach of former days is now done away. Comwith Christ in Paradise? When the Lord Himself parative numbers of different religious communities shall be revealed, then, saith the text, "Them that sleep in Jesus will God bring with Him:" their respective creeds, yet it is a strong and legitimate spirits, that have been reposing in the light of His love, shall attend and accompany 11im on His return, and being joined again to the now recovered and glorified bodies, will thus be prepared for the joys and duties of their eternal state.

And if those bodies are to be fashioned like to Christ, shall the soul bear no resemblance to Him? Reformed Church has shown in this respect, during God, that His people shall be "created in righte- year 1781 there was no Bishop of our communion ousness and true holiness, 22 so as to hear the very established beyond the limits of Great Britain and image of their Lord? And O what a glory will this be! When you, Believer, and all the children of Church scattered here and there through the United God with you, shall find in yourselves, and shall see States, and a few chaplains, and missionaries in the in one another, " nothing that defileth ;" but full of all pure and holy affections, dispositions, occupations, shall be constituted fit companions and associates for the angels of God; yea, shall be caused to reflect the blessed perfection of their Lord and increase has since taken place! If we cast our eye yours; then will there not indeed be seen in you the beauty of holiness ?"

O look forward then to the portion of your heritage. " Heirs of God; joint heirs with Christ:" towards the religious body with which he has this is the high station to which you are called. United States and British North America, and in become connected. To their own Master they Often meditate therefore on what is the character of our West India Colonies, at the Cape of Good Hope, Often meditate therefore on what is the character of the control of the country, at the cape of close they, your inheritance: how holy, how exalted! "Set throughout British India, Australia, Van Diemen's your affections on things above, not on things on the Land and New Zealand, we have our Apostolical Value of the cape of the country of the cape of th dissuasive from speculations which, though begun, earth." Look less and less at the things which are sometimes in thoughtlessness, and sometimes in an seen, but fix your eyes and your hearts on the overfond pursuit of what calls itself Catholic, is but things which are not seen -not seen as yet, but most sure to be revealed in the day of Christ. And pray that you may be enabled more and more to " walk worthy of God who hath called you to His kingdom and glory."

Christian Brethren, the subject before you this Jesus, the blessedness of coming with Him in His glory, these which are the certain issues of the life of grace which God bath called you now to live, O judicious manner. At such a time we must, as it be they more often the topics of calm, serious, seems to me, be content to recognize practically the broad and comprehensive principles on which the and gather thence for yourselves distinct and fixed Reformation and re-organization of the Anglican views of all that is before you, that when you are have set up our banners for tokens, and "the harvest

rance. We must recognize also that wise reference, the holy rest which is so soon to receive you, and as well to the principles of Scripture as to the conare realities. Pray God to keep you looking up-

ward, looking onward. And when at length the time ordained in His mercy shall arrive, that you are to die, there shall be no need of glooms or of terrors for you. Familiar with the event, by frequent previous contemplation of it, you shall welcome its approach. You shall lay you down in peace, and take the rest which the lovingkindness of your God then bids you enjoy, happy, O how happy in the assurance, that so soon as you are delivered from the burden of the flesh, your spirits shall be safe and blest with Christ your Saviour; your bodies meanwhile not forgotten; and that ere long, when He shall come in glory, you shall come with Him, to receive your bodies again, and to be made like unto Him, and to dwell with Him in His eternal kingdom; there to join with all His saints, and with all dear friends in Christ whom you have family aliar. We must encourage reverence for the loved below, in the praise and the service of God,your God, Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, for ever-more. Yes, this is the end of the life of grace : to depart confessing, "I know in whom I have believed, and am persuaded that He is able to keep ence and affectionate regard towards our office and that which I have committed unto Him against that our persons, rather by our zeal and engagedness, day." O bless your God, ye who have this hope, for the mercy which has granted you such privileges must be willing to admit the indefeasible right to now, has provided for you such comforts when you die, and has opened before you such exalted destinies hereafter .- From Lecture by Rev. John Harding, M. A., Rector of St. Ann's, Blackfriars, London ; on 1 Thess. iv. 14.

EXTENSION OF THE REFORMED CATHOLIC CHURCH. From the Colonial Church Chronicle. [The Article

commented upon in the last number of the Berean.

Before bringing under the notice of the readers f this Magazine any particular subjects in detail. t will be both useful and interesting to take a short general survey of the state of the Reformed Church throughout the world. For a considerable period subsequent to the Reformation it was a constant matter of reproach against the Church of England, that it was an Insular Church, having no existence elsewhere, consequently without this note of Catholicity belonging to it. This was a state of things, which, no doubt, gave considerable advantage to Romanists, in carrying on their controversies with us; for, though it is capable of clear and satisfactory proof that in all matters of doctrine, wherein we differ from them, the Church of England has retained the ancient Catholic faith in opposition to the corruptions and false interpretations of later ages, yet still the species of argument derived from the comparative universality of Romanism, and our apparent isolation, was one that addressed itself to many minds with peculiar force. So well aware have Romanists been of the advantage to them of such an argument, that they have always wished ro confine the discussion to this simple view of the question, as one between ourselves and them alone. And from the previous history of our Church, as well as from the juxtaposition in which it is placed geographically in regard to the Church of Rome, we are too apt to forget one fact that must ever have which, independent of any grounds upon which we may rest our own claims, must most materially affect of the argument at present, but must proceed to ex-But if such things are for the body, what shall be amine our own position, that we may see how this tians to be considered as a branch of the true Church, if it possesses no principle of increase, -no tendency towards universality in extent. Besides professing to teach true doctrines and catholic truths, what then are the signs of life which our Nay, is not this the declared will and design of the last sixty or seventy years? As late as the pay of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, ers that he was in earnest, that he felt and acted in in some of the colonies of this country. In 1784 Samuel Seabury, the first Bishop of the American Church, was consecrated. And what an abundant over a map of the world, it will, perhaps, givo us a more definite idea of what has been effected by the united efforts of the Reformed English and American Churches. Throughout the whole of the our West India Colonies, at the Cape of Good Hope, Church established in all its integrity. We have also Bishoprics at Gibralter and at Jerusalem, and the American Church has one at Shanghai in China, and another at Constantinople; with various clergy under their jurisdiction, and a permanent and settled character given to their several operations .-Over and above which there are the separate African Missions of the Church Missionary Society, and numerous clergy officiating in different parts of Europe, where any members of our communion are congregated together.

Here, then, is a growing note of Catholicity, in that we are fulfilling the injunction of Christ, "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." But it is a note, which, from its very

more active in our exertions at the present time, are to share at the coming of the Lord. O seek to hecause there appear to be indications of a crisis in live by these precious hopes. Seek to feel that they the history of Heathen nations, which may afford of the vehemence of his Master the hollowness hope of more than usual success.

In the abstract of the Report for this year, lately published by the Church Missionary Society, we find the following important observations :-

"It appears, that the ancient false religions, which for more than twenty centuries have held the nations of the earth in abject slavery, are now waning in their influence.

"Buddhism, which has extended its sway over a larger portion of the family of man than any other superstition, is failing; failing, moreover, even in parts where neither Christianity nor civilization have penetrated. According to the reports of our Missionary at the Island of l'octoo, the sacred metropolis of Buddhism in China, the number of Priests have been diminished by more than three hundred during the last century; and the dilapidated state of their Temples, and the evident signs of contempt for them among the people, show that Buidhism is destined, ere long, to fall from mere inherent decay. The King of Siam sent an embassy to Ceylon, the reputed cradle of Buddhism, to seek elements for rekindling the flame of devotion in his own dominions; and there he learned, from the representatives of the ancient line of Buddhist Kings, that the cause is failing, and that, even with the help of gold from Siam, it can scarcely survive another century.

"That Brahminism is declining before the power of Christian truth, and the progress of European science, is testified by every intelligent observer; by the lamentations of deserted shrines; and by the bitter enmity of enraged devotees.

"Secondly-Another great fact which presents itself is, that the Mahomedan and Heathen secular powers are beginning to admit the principle of toleration, in the place of bigotry and persecution.

"The Edict of toleration in China has been sufficiently tested, and proved to be no dead letter; but the admission of a principle which the Celestial Empire has not the power to contravene. The partial recognition of this principle by the Turkish Sultan, the secular Head and Guardian of Mahomedanism, is a still more astonishing event. And even in Central Africa, as it appears from the Missionaries at Abbeokonta, the same principle of toleration is recognized, and presents an open field to the Teachers of the Christian faith ??

The above facts are of great value, both as showing us what the Reformed Church now is-proving the strength and reality of her principles; and also as reminding us of the work yet remaining to be accomplished. "Tell it out among the Heathen that the Lord is King."

THE LATE REV. EDMUND DEWDNEY, OF

PORTSEA. It is with very great regret we record in our present paper the decease of the Rev. Edmund Dewdney, A. M., of St. John's College, Cambridge who expired at Florence, on the 18th of June last The above gentleman was a native of Dorking, where his family is still located, and on the resignation of the Rev. W. S. Dusantoy succeeded to the incumbency of St. John's, Portsen, where for 13 years he laboured with an assiduity and devotedness of no ordinary character. For several years he conducted the entire of four weekly services, and when his failing health rendered even the help of a curate insufficient, he went to Switzerland and Italy, not, however, enter more at large into this portion the morning he suffered a relapse of the fever, but with no apparent danger till towards noon, when he became rapidly worse, and died at 20 minutes to 12. It would be idle to attempt a panegyric upon the Rev. Edmund Dewdney, but it is due alike to those who loved him while living, and who will long lament him now that he is gone to his rest, as well as to those whose nearer union will attach them more to his bright example, that we should attempt to record the estimation in which he was held, who was a mighty man in our Israel. The diocese of Winchester has lost one of its most able preachers, one of its most spiritual divines, one of its best men. His style comprised two opposite characteristics. In a cottage lecture it was the perfection of colloquialism; in a studied sermon it was highly argumentative and intellectual, and often loftily eloquent. He possessed an unusual power of reaching the heart, arising, perhaps, chiefly from the thorough conviction that he always impressed upon his hear his life what he taught in the pulpit. He drank deeply of truth at the fountain head, and he imparted freely to others what he had freely received. He never presented partial truth; he declared the whole counsel of God, at all times and in all places. As a public man (we say it fearlessly), the locality has not his equal in the living generation. Adopting his side always from high motives, he had a lofty disregard of self, and a noble scorn of the temporizing principles of worldly policy. Whatever he had to do, he did it with his might. As a benefactor of the poor, a reliever of the distressed, his worth will be seen only in the light of eternity. With a private fortune not large, with less than £200 a year from his incumbency, his charities were munificent; oftentimes when no public list would show them, and they are known only by accident. As a private friend few will look upon his like again. His affectionate sympathy, his able counsel, his generous help, were freely accorded, and he was always accessible. In this character, also, he will he doubly endeared to many of his congregation. Blessed beyond most men in his Master's work, his labours were specially acknowledged in the gathering of the young,—"the lambs of the fold." To many such his loss will be irreparable. Such a clergyman, combined with such a friend, is a treasure of no common value. The friendship can be

policy that too often pervades the Church. He of unpractising profession, and hence the comparatively rich, who thought they had done much when they had made the plate tingle with their shilling, or the comparative temporizers, who thought that Christian principles are too strict to be always used in the town, or the parish, or the nation, were sometimes offended. But here we are forcibly struck with the truth of God's word, that "When a man's ways please the Lord, he maketh even his enemies to be at peace with him." We remember the remark of a neighbouring clergyman, made now two years ago, "I have just been to see Mr. Dewdney, who is unwell. I always leave him with a higher opinion of him. He seems ripening for glory? We believe that public opinion has gone in accordance with this. Even those who differed, and thought him harsh, have, in their calmer judgment, thought him sincere and faithful. He died universally honoured and lamented. In this tribute of respect we cannot but mingle one breathing of regret that such a man should pass from this stage, being only an incumbent of a proprietary chapel. The honours of the church above are awarded by other rules than those of the church below .- Hampshire Advertiser. July 3rd, 1847.

SUCCESS UNDER THE DISADVANTAGES OF BLINDNESS.

The Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, of Spencertown, N. Y., on whom the degree of D. D. was recently conferred at Williams College, is totally blind. Not-withstanding this infirmity, he performs the duty of a clergyman in a satisfactory and remarkable manner; his other powers, particularly that of memory, having been increased to a wonderful extent. He conducts the services at his church on Sunday in the same manner as other elergymen less afflicted; selecting his chapter from the Bible, and looking on, appears to the congregation to read directly from the book, altho' anable to see anything. In the same way with the hymns; he gives out the number from the book, reads the stanzas correctly, and never omits even to designate the metre. This is all done by memory. By the aid of an assistant, he has made far greater progress in literary attainments than the generality of ministers in this country, and is conversant with Latin and Greek. We doubt whether a more remarkable memory has ever been possessed by any individual. In reading the customary hymns and chapter at the Church, he is rarely known to make any mistake, either in the numbers or the arrangement of the parts .- Springfield Republican.

UNIVERSALISM.

A Universalist preacher passing through a neighhourhood where this modern faith had not gained a foothold, took occasion to set forth his views in a sermon. At the close of the discourse he remarked that if the people desired to hear him again, he would preach on his return. After there had been silence a few moments, a sensible old Quaker rose and said, "If thou hast told us the truth, we do not need to hear thee, for then we are all safe enough without thy preaching; but if thou hast told us a lie, we do not want to hear thee."

Another preacher of the same creed held forth in another neighbourhood. An old German blacksmith happened to be present, and was made very uneasy by the discourse. When the congregation were dismissed, he approached the preacher and said, "If dis doctrine ish true, be sure you must not breach it here any more." "Why not?" inquired the preacher. "Because," said he, "one of my neighbours has already stole one-half my smittools; and if he does hear dis doctrine, be sure he will dief all de rest."

Another Universalist had been setting forth his doctrine with great fluency in reply to some questions which a serious old man of the old fashioned Bible-faith had put to him; when at last the old man took the word and asked: "I understand, then, that, though I were utterly to disbelieve your faith—I shall go to heaven at last?" The Universalist assented. "And though I were to speak against your faith-though I were to make it my business to warn every one I know against it, as a most perilous delusion and soul-destroying device of Satan-I shall go to heaven at last?" The Universalist seemed rather reluctant to answer; yet he was compelled to say-" Yes.33-The old man then, speakng with great solemnity, said : " But I warn you, don't you use my faith like that; for if you do, you are a lost man."

NEWS FROM THE WALDENSES.

We have received quite recent and very cheering news from the Waldenses. The Lord is graciously causing His Truth to spread in the interesting vallies of Piedmont. A letter from Dr. Merle Aubigné states that a great blessing seems lately to have attended the reading of the religious books and tracts which have been disseminated in those vallies within the last year or two. He represents it as a most encouraging work of Grace.

This will be good news to those of our friends and patrons who contributed to place a popular library of religious books in each of the fifteen parishes in those vallies. The entire sum remitted by our Society for this object was five hundred dollars. Our readers may recollect that no little difficulty was encountered in causing these books-which were furnished by the Toulouse Society-to reach their destination, on account of the opposition and vexations which the Sardinian government made. The first portion of the books, however, were at length received by the Waldenses more than eighteen months, perhaps nearly two years ago, and the rest have followed. May God make the reading of these books a means of contributing to a glorious revival of true religion among this martyr people, that they may become again, what their fathers

were, a missionary community.

We cannot but think that God has a great and Church were conducted, and thus be tolerant of diversities in doctrine and practice which have always prevailed, and which are not likely to dis
always prevailed, and which are not likely to dis
invisible; may live on earth, amidst its sins and its into his harvest."

And not only let us give our spirit would never have fallen into. He could not now schools in all parts of their vallies; they have one or two grammar schools; and to crown all, I least, that Rome may count up some cases of secesthey have a college, in which some fifty youths are receiving a classical and mathematical education. Let our prayers ascend to the King of Zion that He would make these valleys, so often in times past steeped in the blood of martyrs, a nursery for His Church, whence trees of righteeneness may be transferred to other lands .- Quarterly Paper, Foreign Er. Inst.

HARPERS' PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT, NEW Youk .- The establishment of the Harpers gives emplayment to 400 persons, including 95 grls; supabout 1.6: O persons, and occupies an immense area equal to seven or eight large five story houses.— One building, five windows wide and five stories high extends from Cliff to Pearl Street (the depth of four ordinary houses); two other buildings join this on Cliff Street, and there are still two more on the opposite side of the street.

There are 19 double medium presses, worked by steam, and 3 Napier presses. From 69 to 70 reams of paper are consumed per diem. The celebrated Bible absorbed 6,000 reams.

The fixtures, machinery and tools, in their bindery are valued at \$13,000. 52 barrels of flour are used per annum for paste, and 42 of glue. 18 tons of shavings are sold per annum to the paper maker, which he uses in re-manufacturing; 730 packages of gold leaf, 1,200 doz. sheepskins; 750 pieces of muslin of 40 yards square each, and 60 tons of pasteboard, are used annually. From 6,000 to 7,000 volumes, 300 pages, 12mo., are printed daily. Nearly two and a half millions were thrown off during the last year. 800 lbs of metal are used weekly for casting—giving 41,600 pounds per annum. 500,000 pounds of stereotype worth 75 cents per pound, the product of ten years, are stowed away in vaults which extend, of course, under ground from Pearl Street to Cliff Street. The whole quantity of stereotype deposited in these catacombs must be prodigious. There are hands per annum. A very onerous duty of the largest and most intelligent London Publishers.) Mr. Saunders unites to natural abilities of a high

order, great experience and crudition. ...
The whole buildings are owned by the Harpers, and the stock in trade is certainly worth about \$1,500,000. Some authors may well bless the house; it has paid to Stevens about \$50,000-10 Prescott half that sum, and to other writers, native and foreign (among the latter 1 may mention Bulwer,) magnificent amounts. A large number of the Harpers' employes have been in their service twenty years-that is, since the commencement-on undeniable proof this of the Brothers' promptitude in business and kindliness of heart .- Boston Courier

The Percent.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1847.

It is with great satisfaction that we hear of some progress made towards the separation of Protestant patients from those who are members of the Church of Rome, in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital in this city. We have already offered remarks upon the advantages to be expected from this arrangement: the saving of time, and exposure to the Protestant Clergyman attending upon the sick ;-the religious comfort to the sick in being placed together with those who hold the like faith with themselves, and who can unite in worship under the guidance of the Clergyman who visits them. An taining, as it was produced chiefly by the votes of Intimation has also been given, (see our number for August 5.) that the advantage of security against collision between the Protestant Clergy and those of the Church of Rome deserves to be taken into the account;—it may be as well to treat a little more At the eleventh hour, consequently, an alarm was fully the subject thus shortly adverted to. It need sounded, and the linus of Court and West-end were the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, consisting not be denied, that cases have now and then occur- ransacked for Government votes to avert the threatred, at the Emigrant Hospital in this city, even as ened misfortune of a Protectionist and anti-Mayat Grosse Isle and Montreal, of Protestant patients nooth majority in both the universities. And this having baptism and the rites of the Church of Rome preparatory to death administered to them:—by It had its influence, too, at Cambridge. There it what means such occurrences have been brought lied to a resolution, on the part of Mr. Lefevre's unpreparatory to death administered to them :-- by about, is another question. We should not have the least difficulty in admitting that the alarm felt, at the approach of death, by a mere nominal Protestant, who never before made religion the subject of serious consideration, is quite likely to make him grasp at those easy modes of giving security to the deluded soul, in which the demand of evangelical repentance and faith is superseded by an opus operatum which the Priest performs, and in which the patient passively acquiesces. This alone would be sufficient to account for some cases of turning from a hollow profession of the reformed faith to the adoption of Romanism in the patient's dying hours : we could stop at this, and still claim for our Protestant sick, that they should not be exposed to such influences in their time of mental terror and bodily weakness-if we did not positively know of other influences which have to do with the success that has attended proselyting endeavours.

If Priests of the Church of Rome will take advantage of a Protestant's being placed amidst a number of Roman Catholics, and, upon the mere testimony of such persons, that the Protestant asked for the Priest, will manifest an eagerness to administer baptism and extreme unction to the person in a state of delirium, incapable of cither understanding a plain question or giving an intelligible answer to it; -if it requires the dissuasion, and partly the authoritative interference of three medical men and a Protestant Clergyman to ston such a proceeding :- if Roman Catholic attendants will watch the opportunity of a Protestant patient's weak and helpless state, and refuse him the offices which they are paid to render, unless he will renounce his faith ;-if a case has quite recently arisen which caused the instant dismissal of

sion from Protestantism, through means of the numerous advantages she derives in our crowded Hospitals, where the vastly preponderating number of patients and of attendants are her members, leagued together in a fatal persuasion that they will not only cover their own sins, but acquire positive merit, by bringing a " heretic" into the bosom of their church -through such means as it may be necessary to apply for the purpose. The cause of wonder is all on the other side : how Protestant Churches can points directly or indirectly, (independent of authors,) allow their members to be exposed to exils so fatally affecting the soul's state through eternity.

> CHURCH ROOM FOR THE Poon .- From the Bishop of Rhode Island's Address to the Diocesan Convention.-The preaching of the Gospel to the poor, as it was a proof of the Messiahship of Jesus, so is it also, one of the most blessed fruits of his religion. It is one of the encouraging signs of the times, that the attention of Christians has been so much drawn to this peculiar duty in our day. If we would enjoy the blessing of our Lord and be acknowledged as his disciples, it must not be neglected by us. St. Andrew's Church in this city, is a free one, and well attended. And whether it prove self-sustaining or not, I shall rejoice that the experiment has been made, because it will to a certain extent carry out the gracious design of our Lord.

Whether churches entirely free can be supported without endowment or regular charitable assistance from others than the worshippers in them, is an embarrassing problem which remains yet to be solved by the result of experiments now in progress in this and other cities. But there is another mode of securing the preaching of the gospel to the poor, which is, in my judgment, more eligible, and exempt from all the endbarrassing and peoplexing difficulties connected with churches where neither taxation nor pew-rents are allowable. That is, the from 60 to 70,000 pounds of type in the composing providing of free sittings in churches built by the rooms. About \$200,000 are paid to clerks and tich and those in moderate circumstances, and supported by their contributions, whether in the form establishment consists in selecting works both print-ed and MSS., for publication. This department is in part filled by Mr. Saunders, (a sen of one of the of taxation or otherwise. Such churches are subnot last much longer than a generation. In one case, the expense of sustaining the ministry and defraying other costs of public worship, must be provided for. In part at least, by benevolent contri-butions from year to year. The other involves no expense in addition to the original outlay in the purchase of privs. In the one case, the poor are soparated from the rich; in the other, they both muct together upon a level in the house of God, as worshippers of a common Father and Redeemer; a spirit of kind and biotherly sympathy is charished y frequent union in common prayers and praises; he strongest of all bands, even that of tellgion, is employed in hinding the different classes of society together; and under its hallowed influence, the world around us becomes gradually assimilated to the Church which is one Body, in which every member, whether more or less honourable, is alike useful and important; and all are enabled more fully to realise that there is fone Lord, one faith, one bantism; and one God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in all.?

I am happy to inform you, that this plan has been adopted in Grace Church in this city. With eight trousand dollars contributed by liberal friends of religion and the church, forty-two pews have been purchased of the corporation, in which upwards of two bundred of our less favoured brothren, of the present and all future generations, may enjoy the benefits of public worship and the preaching of the gospel, ' without money', and without price.'

THE LATE OXFORD ELECTION of Members of Parliament is thus commented upon by the Church and State Guzette: "Up to the middle of Friday the Tractarian candidate had a slight majority, which, we know, his partisans despaired of mainmanouvre led to a number of the Whigs and Radicals hastening to Oxford, to vote for Peel's friend. poiled supporters, to split their votes with Mr. Goulburn, in order to exclude Lord Fielding, the Protestant candidate. The Oxford contest, therefore, cannot be regarded as a pure Tractarian triumph. but it is, nevertheless, deeply to be regretted, as likely to add strength to the Tractarian party. Oxford has disgraced itself, temporarily, we trust, but it has destroyed public confidence, which, still from the force of habit, lingered on and hoped almost against hope itself. How will it be now? We cannot altogether despair, for there is one chance of safety left. We see that no less than fifteen heads of colleges voted for the Protestant candidate. Five were neutral, and four, including two notorious Tractarians, voted for Mr. Gladstone. Here is hope! Let the fitteen heads purify their societies from the leaven which is working in them; and let Christian parents, if they still risk sending their sons to Oxford, give a preference to those societies which afford hope and safety in the conduct of their resident governors."

THE POPE COMMITTED TO THE CONFLICT .-The following remarks are from the Roman Catholic paper, published in London, The Tablet. It is needful they should be read with special remembrance that those with whom this "Holy Father"? (we quote the expression with reductance) has entered into conflict are his own children-that most devoted son, the Emperor of Austria, seems to be the worst enemy the present occupant of the papal throne has to contend with; the King of Naples, another pillar of the papacy, is next to the Austrian monarch; the King of France, also a member of the Church of Rome, seems to occupy a somewhat equivocal position all the time, and it has even been hir led that the heretical English Government is looked to for help, if the Pope should be hemmed in on all sides by the Sovereigns who acknowledge him as their ecclesiastical head. What will this division of a house against a house end in?

"To the course on which the Holy Father has now entered, Rome is committed. Not with sloth, or ti-

pends on the issue of what is new doing, of what lattached to me. As far as I can learn-not wishing s now obstructed. The minds of all men within and without the Church are fixed on these significant events, and accordingly as they are carried through by the visible Ruler of the flock, will be the devotion of many to the invisible Ruler thereof.

"We venture therefore to express a profound hope -we may almost say a firm expectation-that the policy of Pope Pius IX, will meet with signal suc-But let us understand a little more accurately what is meant by success in these affairs. The two glorious Apostles whose relies even yet hallow Rome-were they successful ?- The world has generally agreed to think so ; and yet one of them was cincined with his head downwords, and the other had his head smitten off with a sword. Were Pope Sixtus II. and his Deacon St. Lawrence successful ? We imagine they were, though the one preached his triumph from the gibbet and the other from his burning couch. The great Pope St. Gregory VII,-Hildebrand-whom the enemies of the Church stigmatise is the most arrogant defender of the Supreme Pontificate; whom Bossnet presumed to consure as too hold a follower of novelties: whom a German emperor besieged in the Castle of St. Angelo, and whom a Norman Duke rescued from that destruction; whose whole reign was made up of storms and commotions: for whom Rome itself was no place of safety; and who died at Salerno with these memorable words on his lips :- 1 have loved justice and hated iniquity, wherefore I die an exile'-was he successful in his policy? Surely the most complete success attended him, and no Pone need desire a higher destiny than his. He commenced a great conflict against the powerful abuses of his time; on them he inflicted many leadly strokes; and he rendered it easier for those who came after him to extirpate the abuses which it was only given him to diminish, but not to plack up by the roots.'

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diorese of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY .- It is very gratifying to be enabled to aunounce that the collection, made in aid of the Church Society, and for the special object of providing a fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of Clorgymen, last Sanday morning, at the Cathedral, after a sermon presched by the Rev. Dr. Mackie, amounted to 263 38. 34d.- At the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, the sum of 2811s 3d., was collected for the same object : at St. Peter's Chapel, about £1 10s.; at the Mariners' £3 Os. Oh, and at All Saints' £1 15s. 7d. The new organ lately imported for the Cathedral was used at Divine worship for the first time last

Sun by merning.

MONTHERAL.—The reflection at St. Thomas? Church, last Sunday, for the above object, was £19 1s.

QUARANTINE STATION - GROSSE ISLEE -- The Rev. N. Gernber went down to the Quarantine Station on Tuesday last, to take his turn of duty in ministering to the sick and dying immigrants .- The Rev. C. J. Monars and the Rev. C. P. Reib retained by the boat on the afternoon of the same day, having left the Rev. R. Annenson, on their departure, in good fiealth and engaged, with unabated interest, in the performance of his sad but deeply important

DIOCESE OF TOPONTO.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the next collection on behalf of the Incorporated Church Society of the Discere, be made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations thereof, on Sun-day, the 17th October next, in aid of the fund for the support of the Widows and Orbitans of Clergymen in the Diocese-

In consequence of a severe domestic affliction. which has obliged him to return suddenty to Cobourg, The Anchideacon of Year is under the necessity of suspending his official appointments from Lloydtown onwards, until further notice .- The

FROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

THE GENERAL CONVENTION, which meets triennially, in the month of October, is composed of of four Clergymen and four laymen from each Diocese. It legislates for the American Church within the limits of the United States, but can make no alteration in the Constitution, or in the liturgy and offices of the Church, unless the same has been adopted in one convention. and submitted to all the Dioceses, and afterwards adopted in another convention.

Secretary of the last House of Bishops-the Rev Jonathan M. Wainwright, D. D., of New York. Secretary of the House of Clerical and Lay Denuties-the Rev. William Cooper Mead, D.D., Norwalk, Ct.

The next Convention meets in New York on the first Wednesday in October, 1847.

By a joint resolution, passed in 1844, the officers charged with providing a place of meeting for any future session of the General Convention, were instructed to select some suitable building used for secular purposes, and not a Church edifice. Inquiries are frequently made whether this has been lone. We are unable to answer them. It is not likely that a suitable secular building can be provided, and in this event, it is supposed that appli cation will have to be made for St. John's Chapel The officers charged with the duty ought to act without delay, and make their arrangements public. for the convenience and information of the Convention .- Prot. Churchman.

MISSIONARY DUTIES IN CANADA.

Assured, not only that you have my personal in-crests at heart as a kind and faithful friend, but also that, as an elder brother in the Gospel, you have an anxious desire to know how the truths of that Gosnel take root and grow in different and distant parts, I give you a slight sketch of my proceedings in this mission. The experience of a month, during which I have not been idle, has given me a pretty good insight into the nature of my duties here, the advantages and disadvantages of the place, the obstacles and difficulties to be encountered, and the prospect of surmounting them—though this can only be a matter of time and perseverance. I have officiated regularly at two places; in the morning at our church which is of a good size, beautifully situated by the river side; and in the afternoon at a schoolhouse, about three miles back, on the high road, where a new church is building, and where, indeed, I expect to have the largest congregation, chiefly cently arisen which caused the instant dismissal of an attendant for having profanely sworn at a patient because he was still holding to the Protestant faith:—then verily it is not to be wondered at in the

to flatter myself-they are well pleased; indeed they express great satisfaction and delight at my going about to see them in their remote and humble dwellings through the woods. They are a people of a peculiar class; their good-will and esteem seems to be soon gained and easily kept-only take the right way. A little condescension predently exhibited, and an interest manifested in their welfare; a zeal and desire to promote their happiness seen and felt by them :- it is astounding what an effect it has, and how much good it produces; while nothing is more certain than that the contrary would prove the ruin of the Church.

Upon calculation, yesterday, I found that I have about fifty families scattered here and there, in all directions; some living on the roads and by the river side, and far back in the bosom of the everlasting forest; some too far, indeed, to get often to a place of warship, and some, I fear, that never come at all. I have seen about half of them already, the neater ones, scattering, as I go, the "Children's Friend" and "Friendly Visitor" you gave me, which are received and read with avidity. Yesterday I took my first excursion into the woods, accompanied by a parishioner in the capacity of a pilot, a very good man and a pillar of the Church, who came for me in his wagon, and we started off about 10 o'clock. During the day we called at ten different houses. having to walk to some of them some miles through the woods, making our way through narrow and almost impervious passes. The forest, however, afforded a grateful shelter from the heat of the sun, for it was overpoweringly hot; and the kind welcome we received, going from house to house, made amends for the fatigue. There is a rural simplicity about the people, and their homely way of living. not unengaging. But there is also among some of them much ignorance of divine things, and deplorable disregard of the Lord's-day : indeed, Sabbath breaking is an open and a crying sin bere-1 might say among all classes almost, but I hope for better things. Many have long been in the habit of going no where ; they would not go to the Dissenters, and they had taken a dislike to the Church. I had no idea the Church-people were so numerous as I find them to be. After a long day's journey, I got home at 9 o'clock. As I fear I shall not be able to travel much to

distance during the severity of the winter and the rainy seasons, I am the more anxious to make the most of the fine weather in becoming according with my people, and collecting them together. I purpose-if my health will bear me out in my reso bution -- seeing them all round four times in the year, and this will be deing pretty well. However pastoral viciting in these fishingable days is shaund out of the society of the rich and the groud-a prievous sign of the times !- it is everything amongst the poor. Surrounded as I am by Dissenters every hand, and by enemies of the worst kind, Millerites, Universalists, and such other abominable sects, whose proceedings are in fact shocking to common sense, to say nothing of religion, and erco ium, you may wonder how I get on. I go, how ever, very quietly and coolly to work; determined to make no invesion on the territories of others; in preaching I attack no dogma, rail against no sect avoid all personalities, give utterance to no harsh expressions, but calmiy endeavour to extinguish darkness by holding up the light. I give, according to the best of my knowledge and ability, a hold clear statement of what I conceive to be Gosnet truth, and leave my hearers to judge between that and the fatal errors and delusions so prevalent among them. This I believe to be the surest and safest plan; and I do not think it will be unsuccess ful. Indeed I am more and more convinced that among the worst, the most ignorant, and even the most opposing characters and classes of manking. there is something so peculiarly attractive in all you will understand by simple Gospel-tinin, simply told that it will not fail to win its own well, and draw over some, perhaps, whom we least expected. Clear truth faithfully exhibited carries a vigour will it which fallacy and error cannot withstand. To the practical working of this proposition I look for success in my endeavours here, for indeed there is much to contend with. Many who come regularly to Church are avowed Universalists, of the worst sort. They deny the divinity of our Saviour, believe in no future punishment, and are very assiduous to propagate their doctrines-so miscalled. lerism, which is a mixture of profamity, debauchery, and indeed daring blasphemy, is another evil, not so extensive, yet withal leading many of the ignorant astray: and indeed, it may most truly be said that extreme ignorance of the Scriptures is the founda-tion of these deplorable delusions. One man, who had long been a Millerite, having been repeatedly disappointed in his expectations of meeting the Messiah, and especially on one occasion, when he was held in breathless suspense by a luminous appearance in the heavens which after all torned out to be nothing more than an unusually brilliant display of the Autora-gave up his creed and turned Universalist, and says he "has now got held of the right end on't!" A very aged Universalist, whom I have gone to see several times, and reasoned with, very seriously, about his soul, replies to all 1 say only that he must take his "chance," and so must I; and all must take their "chance," and that all will ultimately be saved, for Christ said he would " draw all men unto " him. There are many like this man, but it is peculiarly lamentable to witness such a state of mind in the aged, apparently just entering into eternity.

I must not stretch further at present. This will give you some idea of the nature of my public duties; with regard to personal comforts I may just say that we are living in a snug and convenient house, we find the people kind, though strange in their manners and habits; and after making the needful and reasonable allowances, I find myself quite as well off as I expected. If you can come to spend with us a fortnight or so, let us know, and to spend with us a forting to so, we will have a spare corner ready for you.

VERUS.

THE EDITOR OF THE BEREAN begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of " A small sum for a special object from one who has experienced the faithfulness and goodness of Him who is indeed the Father of the fatherless, and THE HUSBAND OF THE WIDOW."

The BAZAAR in aid of the funds of the Male Orphan Asylum commenced yesterday, according to advertisement, and continues this day, at the Wardrobe of the House of Assembly.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Lady Caldwell, No. 183 to 234; Col. Wolff, No. 172 to 223; Messrs. IIv. Pryor, No. 182 to 233; James Turnbull, No. 53 to 156; E. Ahern, No. 131 to 182; Dr. Crawford, No. 157 to 208.

To Correspondents.—Received C. Y .- D. C. G ;-S. B ;-S. G ;-L. C ;-Paper from Ports-

Mocal and Political Antelligence.

On Tuesday, the news, which had been received at Montreal by Telegraph, reached this city, that he French Steamer Union had arrived at New York; on Saturday, bringing twelve days' later intelligence from Europe.—On Tuesday, the Montreal mail brought also accounts of the arrival of the Cunaid Steamer Britannia at Boston, bringing news from Liverpool to the 4th inst. The following is the Telegraphic despatch, us given in our city papers:

"Flour and Meal-Best Western Canal Flour sells at 24s, 6d. a 25s, 6d. per brl.; Richmond and Alexandria, 23s, 6d. a 24s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 23s. 6d. a 21s.; New Orleans and Ohio. 20s. a 21s.; Sour, 18s. a 20s.

" Indian Meal, 14s. a 15s. per brl.; Corn, 26s. a 31s. per quarter, White and mixed Wheat, 6s. 6d. a

7s. 0d. per 70 lbs.

" Oats, 2s. 2d. a 2s. 6d. per 45 lbs.; Bailey, 30s. a 30s. 4d. per 60 lbs.

"The gradual downward tendency is perceptible in the Corn trade. A large business continues to be done in wheat and flour at declining rates, mainly for the date in the large supplies. Both home and foreign crops generally considered full average.

Prime Mess Beef, per tierce, new 90s. a 92s. 6d. Ordinary do. 82s. a 88s. Mess per brl., 50s.

a 52s, 6d. Ordinary 42s. a 48s.

Prime Mess Poik, new per brl., 65s. a 70s. Old. 55s. a 60s. Mess, 63s. a 74s.

"The Great Britain Steamer successfully floated on the night of the 27th ult. and arrived at Liverpool on the 30th.

" Messes, Kukpatrick and Co. of Liverpool, and Gray and Rocksourgh, of Greenock, have failed. Messrs. Overend, Guiney & Co. met Messrs. Prime, Ward & Co's drafts for £70,000, after refusing acceptance."

The New York firm of Prime, Ward & Co. suspended payment on the 9th instant.]

From the European Times, and other English papers, which came to hand yesterday, we glean the following items of intelligence:

Mr. W. Robinson, Governor of the Bank of England, had failed-firm : W. R. Robinson & Co.J ; The Duchess of Prashn had been poisoned at the Hotel Schastioni, Paris. The poisoner, her husband, atternaids killed him self, and the affair created great sensation in Paris. She was the mother of hine children. The eldest son, 17 years old, was so deeply affected by the disgrace which had been brought upon the family, that he committed suicide. Prince d'Eckmuhl killed a woman whom he had brought with him from India; this act is attributed to insanity.

THE QULEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND .- Our last number described the voyage of the royal squadron from the Isle of Wight, and its arrival in the Scottish waters on the 19th oit, at Loch Ryan. Upon entering the Clyde, the following day, the same de-mon-trations of popular effection and loyalty which had been exhibited throughout the royal progress were shown by all ranks of the people. While her Mijesty entered the giver the American frigate blacedonian, which came over with food for the destitute leich and Scotch, had her main foremasts and bowspilt decorated with British colours, the United States ensign being at gaff peak. She gave the Queen a royal salute of 21 gains. Her Majesty invited Commodore de Kay and his lady to visit her yarht on her return, but from some change in the arrangements of the royal squadron, the visit was not performed. Her Majesty and the loyal party, after having visited Invergry Castle, the Western Islands, and the most remarkable spots on the lakes. ictited to Ardverekie Lodge, the seat of the Marquis of Abercorn, on the 21st all., where her Majesty is enjoying the delights of privacy, and Prince Albert the pleasures of shooting, hunting, and decretaiking. It is expected that the royal party will continue their stay in Scotland for three weeks onger.

ENTERDMENTAL TRIAL OF THE NEW ACCOUTAGE MENTS FOR SOLDIERS .- In order to test the new accontrements sent to the 1st Royals, from the Board of Clothing, Lieut .- Col. Bell directed a sergeant and three privates, in heavy marching order, with full kits, &c., to murch to the barracks at Bury and back- a distance of about 19; miles .- This march was accordingly performed on Thursday last, and the day being very wet, and the roads exceedingly v could have served hetter to test the utility of the alterations. Two of the privates had the old form of accourrements, and the sergeant and the other private were the improved form. Both these latter speak very highly of the new accourtements, and were evidently, on their return, much less fatigued than the privates weating those of the old make. In one particular the new accourrements require a little modification. The buff belt, round the waist, when saturated with the rain, stretched considerably, and this allowed the knapsack to settle lower, occasioning too much weigh upon the loins. This might be remedied by substituting leather for bull, for the waist-belt. With this exception, the accourtements are considered a great improvement upon those now in use ; but, we believe, further comparative trials are to be made, under the directions of Lieut.-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot and of Lieut.-Col. Bell, before these officers make their formal report on the subject .- Manchester Guardian. INFLUX OF GRAIN .- It is reported that the stocks

of grain and flour in London are accumulating to such an extent, that the warehouse room at command no longer suffices for their reception, and that recourse had been had to Greenwich for partial accommodations. A notice has been posted at the North and South America Coffee-house, in London, requiring the consignees of several cargoes of corn. lying in the river Thames, to come forward and claim them. Prices have fallen to such an extent that the responsibility of accepting consignments of corn has become a serious matter, and hence the disinclination of the consignees to claim the property.

GENERAL ESPANTERO.—It is said that the General is about to return to Spain, and will again take an active part in politics. It is further reported that the British Government have recently offered him a pension of £2000 a year, the General's affairs not being so affluent as to allow him to remain in England. The offer was most respectfully declined by him, and from the most honourable motives. In the official letter, communicating the gracious intentions of the Queen, it is said these words occur : " Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and her Majesty's Government, animated by sentiments of the most lively friendship towards Queen Isabella II, would see, with the deepest regret, the first and most distinguished of her Catholic Majesty's servants obliged to abandon England, otherwise than to return to his native country with all the honour and dignity becoming him, and which are his due."

THE ALBERT DOCK .- The Ship St. Vincent. which arrived in the Albert Dock a few days since. discharged a cargo of flour 5900 harrels, every one of which was weighed, in 24 hours, by one gang of men and one winch. The business at the Albert Dock exhibits a steady and continued increase. In

the past month, the cargoes of 51 ships, with a total the Legislature; that the latter is in favour of it, register exceeding 24,000 tons, were discharged, and assisted in carrying it through the Legislature and the total time occupied gives an average of 284 in despite of the veto; that the only issue is Liquor hours for a vessel of 400 tons register. During the last week, the " Montezuma" (982 tons), from New | would be elected by a triumphant majority over the York, was discharged in 30 working hours; and the "Ocean Monarch" (1300), from Boston, was also discharged in 35 hours. The warehouses are rapidly filling up, and we are informed that upwards of 136,-000 tons of goods have been landed at the dock up to the present time this year.

IRELAND. - The discontinuance of the relief system in Ireland has not yet been attended with any inconvenience. Mr. Twistleton, the Assistant Poor-law Commissioner, has been appointed to the head of the new Irish Board in conjunction with the Secretary of Ireland. The names of some of the

At the weekly meeting of the Repeal Association the sum of £50 having been remitted from Boston, U. S., accompanied by a series of resolutions and a communication from Judge James. In conclusion, Mr. O'Connell read a communication from Philadelphia, and handed in £10 11s. 3d. Repeal rent from Livernool.

The accounts respecting the Potato crop differ but from the various statements which reach us, it is to effect emincipation .- Montreal Herald. evident that wherever it has reappeared, the disease has assumed a less destructive form, and in many instances potatoes diseased have after some interval recovered their original soundness. The reports of the grain crops, north, east, south, and west, are of 24,567 Tens. the most cheering nature, and field operations are offerding ample employment at this moment to the people.

LEIPSIC, JULY 19 .- DESTRUCTIVE HALLSTORM .-On the 18th, at four in the afternoon, the sky was suddenly covered in the N. W. by dense thunder clouds. Thunder and lightning were succeeded by heavy torrents of rain, mingled with hail, which caused considerable damage. The storm travelled on, and committed the most fearful damage possible in many hamlets and villages. The hail fell in large masses, either angular or perfectly round, and it fell with such violence that many birds and domestic fowls were killed. The ripe corn suffered considerable injury, and the cars were completely thrashed out by the buil, so that the people gathered them up with their hands. Several of our farmers have not only lost their crops, but their p operty, inasmuch as they had neglected to insure their crops against hail. The Freiburg Gazette gives an account of this destructive bailstorm, which pursued its devastating course from Greisheim to Hugelheim. Fields and gardens are destroyed. Report says they are inundated, torn up by the flood; the corn is beaten to the ground; the ears are thrashed out by Mail Company. the violence of the storm; fruit and leaves have leave Boston at twelve o'clock on their days of sailsuffered least; for altho' they have been hardly dealt received from the Admiralty. with, it is confidently hoped that they will recover. Many dwellings also have suffered considerable time to recover from famine and death. None can help us in this extremity but God!

The King of Prussia has proceeded on a visit to the Italian and Swiss disputes, which they think will eventually conduce to religious freedom in Germany, must naturally render it an affair of deep interest to King Frederick William that the cause of civil and religious liberty should not be crushed in Italy. The King of Sardinia has, it is said, taken the same view as England respecting the encroselyments of Austria, and has, together with the Princes of Wirtemburg, Bavaria, and Baden, joined in an from Riagara river to Windsor, the Western termi-

SWITZERLAND. The warlike preparations on both sides of the quarrel are still carried on with great activity, and it is believed that Austria has openly declared in favour of the Catholic party.

GREECE. - By accounts from Athens, of the 20th ult. the important intelligence has reached us that General Griziotti has escaped from imprisonment at Chalcis, and raised the standard of insurrection against the Coletti government at Negropont. The King sent his aide-de-camp to the insurrectionary unless Coletti was first dismissed.

By letters from the Cape to the 30th June, intelligence from Kaffirland has been received, which is this line, then from London to Chatham only, makvery unsatisfactory respecting the state of that colony. A sharp affair took place between the British meantime the surveys are in a forward state, and of June, which gave the latter the advantage, in whole line except at Windsor, and one or two other consequence of its numerical strength. The loss of the Caffres, however, was no doubt very considerable, while that sustained by our arms was comparatively insignificant, though we deeply regret to announce that Lieutenant Russell (said to be of the family of our noble Premier) was mortally wounded, he having died on the 17th.

King Othe opened in person the session of the Greek Chamber on the 9th ulti, with a speech in which he expressed regret at not being able to announce to them the conclusion of the difference with Turkey, but held up a hope of its speedy and peaceable termination.

TURKEY.— Letters from Constantinople of the 18th ult. mention the defeat of the Albanian insurgents at Berat by the troops of the Sultan, on the 25th of July. Cases of cholera had manifested themselves

at Khars and Taganrog.
ALGERIA.—Abd-el-Kader encamped, on the 18th ult., before the Spanish fort of Melilla, on the coast of Morocco, and had an interview with the governor, whom he treated with great politeness. It is Spain to mediate with the Court of France for a

peace. CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .- Papers of the 18th June state that the head quarters had been established at Graham's Town, where the Governor and the Lieut .- General had arrived, and intended to remain some time. By a general order the officers and privates of the 27th, 90th, and first battalion 91st regiments, whose term of service had expired, had been offered allotments of land on condition of their doing military service in cases of emergency.

Onegon. - A letter from Oregon, dated the 23rd May last, informs us that the election for Governor was to come off on the first Monday of June; that Geo. Abernethy (Whig) and A. L. Lovejoy (Dem.)

red noses.

Muxico.—The report which reached town last week, that Gen. Scott had entered the city of Mexico and was elected President, has proved unfounded. The American Army has, however, been victorious in two severe engagements, and is in sight of the capital; an armistice has been agreed upon, with a view to negotiations for peace.

EMARCIPATION IN FRENCH GUIANA. The Salem Register states, upon information received of Capt. to have it in our power to give particulars of the Clarke, of the brig Roap, which has arrived at reception given to the Queen's representative, by Salem from Cayenne, having sailed August 5, that our authorities and the citizens generally, but we defaulters to the poor-rate have been published in a great excitement prevailed there, in reference to the have no doubt it will be both respectful and cordial. black list, with a view to shame them into a punctual payment. Lord Billon, the Hon. Gonville rench, and Mrs. French are amongst the defaulters thus gibbetted.

Guestion of abolishing slavery, which has been in agitation for some years. The Colonial Council has hitherto had a large majority in favour of the measure; but the minority, though small, was turbusure; but the minority, though small, was turbu-lent, and had contrived to hinder the consummation on the 23rd ult., the rent was £51 18s., whilst the of the measure. The most intelligent planters amount last Monday increased, it was said, to £100, favoured emancipation. Meanwhile, new laws have been passed by the French Chambers, modifying servitude; and the feeling in favour of emancipation has greatly increased ; so that at the last election for a new Council on the 29th July, the friends of the measure succeeded in electing a Board manimously on their side. The next advices, therefore, will probably be that a decisive step has been taken

Sr. Jons, N. B .- A return of vessels registered at this part, between the 1st of January and 1st of an interest in it.—Saturday's Mercury. September of this year, inserted in the New Brans- Grov as, the Herrin.—This is an rick Courier, shows a number of 51 vessels, and

Sr. John, N. B -- An afrecious murder was committed on the 7th instant. It appears that Mir. I (mes Briggs, Janier, son af Eir, James Briggs, ship-builder, of Portland, was returning home about 10 o'clock in the evening, from a meeting of the Sons of Temperance, in company with a younger brother, Mr. Geo. McLeod, and a son of Mr. John Haws, and that when near the head of the Long Wharf, they were deliberately and wilfully fired upon by persons who were turking in an alley on passed through the head of James Briggs, and he its way to London, C. W. instantly fell a bleeding corpse! Another ball passed through the arm of his brother, severely injuring him. Rewards for the discovery of the perpetiators have been offered by the Lieut. Governor and the Mayor of the city.

Bir. Carnel has entered into a contract with the British Government to run a line of steamers from Halifay to Bermuda, and to place a steamer on the toute between Halifay and St. John's, Newfoundland. The contract has no combation direct, or indirect, with the Billish North American Royal

utterly destroyed. Potatoes have on the whole log-peremptory orders to that effect having been

Pierce Erwann Island.-The Charlotte Town Islander of the 2nd instant, says - A Memorial to damage. The windows have been broken, the tiles His Excellency the Earl of Eligia, explanatory of torn from off the roofs, and the houses flooded. All the present state of affirs in this Colony, with referheatts are disconsolate at this great and unlooked for ence to the Lieutenant Governor, was duly signed calamity which has befallen us before we have had and forwarded to his Loudship on Saturday morning last. As the intended departure of Sir Henry Huntly was never officially announced, and the fact was only generally known just as the ! Electra? Italy. The sympathy displayed by the Germans in about to sail, it was found impossible to furnish the Lieutenant Governor with a copy of the same, he having left the Island without any public notifi-

GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.-The Hamilton Spectator publishes a portion of the Report of the Engineer employed by the Great Western Railroad Company. The estimated cost of the main line alliance with Great Britian to resist Austrian aggres- nus, is £1,238,520, and, including a branch to Port Sarnia, £1,404,930. The present position and intentions of the Company are thus shown in a speech delivered by Mr. Carrol at a late meeting at Chath-

" Stock books have been opened in this country and a great deal of Stock is now taken up. The company have opened contracts from Hamilton to Niagara Falis. They have already closed with one company of contractors for a job of 500,000 dollars, who have agreed to take stock in payment of onefourth the amount, and to proceed with the work general with an offer of pardon, if he would lay down subject to the order of the directors. The intention his arms and disband his men, but Griziotti refused at present is first to build the line from London to Chatham, or perhaps to Windsor; if from lack of funds they should not be able to finish the whole of ing use of the navigation thence to Detroit; in the forces and the Caffre tribe under Sandilla on the 15th | Depot locations have been secured nearly along the places : these have, for the most part, been given to the company gratuitously. The line generally has been found one of the best in America; it is 223 miles from Niagara bridge to Windsor; above 90 per cent, of the whole line is straight and very level; on the line recently run from London to the light-house at the mouth of the river, 74 miles are in a perfect straight line, and is found also very level. It is intended to survey a line immediately to cross this river at Thamesville. Mr. Spaulding the engineer, will ascertain and report the capabilities of that line, and if found as good as the one to the south of the town, has no doubt that the directors will adopt it."-Kingston News.

Whiteny. The name of Port Windsor has been changed to Port Whitby, by proclamation. This is a concession to public usage, for the latter is the name by which the port has been best known.—Ibid.

Kingston News .- The last number of this peri-odical contains the following announcement :-The Proprietor of this journal having purhased the Chronicle & Gazette, the two papers will said that Abd-el-Kader has solicited the Queen of be united in one, under the designation of the Curo-NICLE AND NEWS. The new Journal thus formed will issue from the office of the late Chronicle and Gazette, will be printed with new type, and on a sheet the same size as the one now in the hands of the reader."

> MONTREAL, EMIGRANT HOSPITAL, POINT ST CHARLES .- Number of patients remaining last Friday, 903.

College of Physicians for Lower Canada. At a meeting of this newly incorporated institution, held at the Court House, Montreal, on the 15th instant, the following 36 gentlemen were duly elected Governors of the College:

District of Montreal.
Drs. Wd. Nelson, M. McCulloch, B. H. Charle were the principal candidates, but these divisions bols, L. F. Tavernier, Wm. Sutherland, Frs. C. T. Arnoldi, Frs. Badgley, Archd. Hall, J. G. Bibaud, has been Governor two or three years, is opposed to the License Law, and vetoed it when passed by Thos. Boutillier, Kimber, and Valois.

District of Quebec. Drs. P. De Sales La Terrière, R. Noel, A. T. Michaud, Joseph Morin, J. L. Nault, Jas. A. Sewell, C. Fremont, J. E. J. Landry,, C. S. Robitaille, J. B. Blais, P. M. Bardy, Jos. Painchaud, J. Blanchet,

John Racey, Jas. Douglas.
District of Three-Rivers and St. Francis. Drs. T. Fortier, Badeau, Gilmour, Marsden, Malhiot and Brassard.

His Excellency's visit to Quenec .- According to official notice received by His Worship the Mayor on Tuesday, Lord Elgin is expected to arrive in this city this morning: we are not likely purpose of making arrangements :- the City Council

have held a Special Meeting with the same view. We learn from yesterday's Gazette, that His Excelleacy will hold a Levee in the Parliament Buildings, on Saturday next, at half-past one o'clock.

THE NEW FIRE-ENGINE imported by No. I Company was brought to its destination yesterday, attended by the members of that and the Hose Company, and preceded by the Band of the 93rd Highlanders. It was subsequently tried, -- but under very disadvantageous circumstances—and we should say, will fully meet the expectations of all who take

Guay vs. the HERALD .- This is an action for libel brought by Col. Gugy against the Montreal Herald; it commenced last week and was going on vestriday.

The left wing of the Sist Regiment, and the invalids from the several regiments in Canada, embarked on Friday on board the Maria Soames, transport, for England. Elasterly winds detained her till yesterday.

H. M. Troupship Belleisle arrived here, from Hal-ilax, on Tuesday morning, with the two buttaliens of the 20th Regiment. The first buttalion landed on the same day and marched up to the Jesnits' the opposite side of the road. One of the balls battack; the reserve battation has proceeded on

> MUNICIPAL. - The City Council, at their Special Meeting field last Friday, as reported in the Morcury, referred to the Finance Committee an applica-tion for £576 6. 4. due by the Corporation to the Board of R. Catholic school Commissioners.— Two petitions, requesting that the salary of the Fire Inspector be increased to £250., were referred to the Fire Committee; so also a petition for a new Engine to Company No. 4 .- It was resolved so that the Public Buildings Committee be instructed to inquire, without delay, into the best mode to repair the Old City Hall, in order to hold the meetings of the Council therein on the 1st May next."-Also there was read the draft of the By-Law, intituled, "a By-Law to repeal a By-Law establishing a Board of Health," which being put to the vote was immediately adopted .- With reference to the office of City Clerk now held by Mr. Garneau, who has for some time been unable to perform its duties, it was resolved " that the further arrangement relating to the situation of City Clerk be referred to a Special Committee of five members, with instruction to communicate with the City Clerk on this subject, and to report to this Council."

In our report of the proceedings of the City Council, at their meeting of Friday last, it was stated that Mr. Belleau moved that the Road Committee be authorised to " discontinue the sweeping, scraping, Sec. ?? It should have been "to continue, &c. ??-From the Mercury of last Thursday.

We regret exceedingly to learn that an attack of Typhus Fever now confines the active and intelligent Emigrant Agent, A. C. Buchanan, Esqr., to a sick bed; and we earnestly pray that a speedy recovery may restore this valuable officer to his important duties.

Gaosse Isen.-Number remaining in Hospital on Tuesday, 1016.

WEEKLY RETURN Of sick in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, from the 12th Sept., to the 18th Sept., 1817, inclusive.

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Descrip- Rem	ain-Since	To-	Dis-	Died.	Re-	-
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Children., 3	9 19	58	4	10	44	1
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(Signed)	J (ни п	. Seli	EY.		[t)
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P. S. 10 o'clock .- His Excellency has landed unfortunately the morning proves wet, and unfavourable to the full effect of the public reception which has been given.

Surreing News .- Arrived among others. Schr. Selena, Colombe, Labrador, H. J. Noad & Co., general cargo.

Bark Mary Whitney, Moon, Newport, Iron. Schr. Calm, Landry, Miramichi, H. J. Noad & Co., Oil and Salmon.

Bark Temperance, Sits, Halifax, Sinclair, molasses. - Virgilia, Barr, Liverpool, Sharples & Co.,

general cargo. Ship Sir Robert Peel, Murray, Liverpool, T. C. Lee, general cargo, 459 passengers. Bark Anne, McGarry, Liverpool, Ross & Shuter,

general cargo, 11 passengers.

Pearl, Chalmers, London, Gillespie & Co., general cargo, 12 passengers.
Schr. Seaboat, Vigneault, Halifax, McKay &

Cassels, Sugar.
Bark Cove, Storey, Liverpool, Brockleshy & Co., general cargo.

Schr. Quebec Trader, Babin, Arichat, Sinclair,

Bark Florence, Forrester, Cardiff, for Montreal Paint, Glass, and Railroad iron, 1 passenger.

	PASSENGER VESSE	Lš.	, ili	
Superior, Fron	n Londonderry,	360 1	assenger	15
Jane Black,	Limerick,	395	"	
Eliza,	Glasgow,	269		
Emerald,	Newry,	. 85	((
Charles,	Youghal,	62	(6	
Isabella,	Killala,	230	"	
Argyle,	Newport,	309	**	
Dahlia,	Liverpool,	2	"	
Wellington,		346	"	•

DIED.

At Bytown, on the 12th instant, of Typhus Fever contracted in the discharge of his duties, among the sick emigrants at the sheds, the Rev. WILLIAM Dunte, Pastor of St. Andrew's Church of Bytown.

QUEEEO MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tucsday, the 21st Sept., 1817.

Mutton, per lb	. ()	3	a.	0.	6
Dillo, per quarter	2				
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Potatoes, per bushel	2	0.		-	6
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Do., per quarter		6			
Pork, per to		5			
Eggs, per dozen	0	10	a	ĭ	ò:
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POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

ETHE next mail for ENGLAND (via Boston) will be closed; at the Quebec Post-office, on MONDAY the 27th September.—PAID letters will be received to THREE o'clock; and unpaid to FOUR o'clock, afternoon. Post-office, Quebec,

14th September, 1847.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. THE next stated Meeting of the Central

Board will, D. V., he held at the National School House, QUEBEC, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13th, at TWO o'clock, P. M. G. J. MONTREAL.

Quebec, Sept. 19th 1817.

JOHN MICHAEL PFEIFFER, PROM GERMANY,

Alegginal Trestraneous . Tenker, TUNER OF PIANOS, &c.,

AVING recently established himself in this the city, and being provided with a complete set of Tools and Apparatus, is able to solicit public patronage with just ground of confidence that be will give satisfaction in the Making, Regardle and Tuning of Pinnos and other Musical Instru-

Orders sent to his Work-shop, in St. Joachim Street, St. Joh.'s Suburbs, directly opposite to the Infant School, will be promptly attended to. Quebec, 21st Sept., 1817.

SITUATION AS SCHOOL MASTER WANTED. MEMBER of the Church of England who has had many Years experience in Tuition, and who is without encumbrance, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a common or model school. The mos satisfactory references will be given.

Letters addressed (post paid) to the Rev. W Bonn, Lacuine, will be promptly attended to. Sept. 16, 1817.

FOR SALE.

TAHREE SHARES in Bishor's Conlege, Len noxville:—the property of a Clerzyman deceased. Inquite, if by letter, Post Paid, of the Rev. W. Boxo, Lachine.

FOR SALE. 9 Cases German Woollens C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street

Quebec, 14th Sept. 1817.

FOR SALE.

THIRTY LOGS superior SPANISH MAHO-GANY, landed ex "Velocity." J. W. LEAYCRAFT.

Quebec, 14th Sept., 1847.

FOR SALE,

COPY of KELLY's embellished Edition of An ENPOSITION and COMMENTARY with Notes and Annotations, on the OLD and NEW ESTAMENT, abridged for the use of Families, from he excellent Commentary of the Rev. MATTHEW TENRY.

This work was published in 156 numbers, at 6d each or £3. 18s. sterling; a complete copy, quite new, is offered for sale, at a much reduced price, by person recently arrived in this country. Inquire at Mr. Newton's, Builder, opposite to St. Patrick's

THE ESTATE OF A. McNIDER, BANK-RUPT.

For Sale by order of the Court, to close this Estate. NE Share in the Quebec High School, £7 10s paid.

The outstanding debts due to this Estate: of which a List can be seen at the office of the undersigned assignee. HENRY W. WELCH.

Quebec, 21th June, 1817.

MACKEREL, HERRINGS, &c. For Sale at the Subscriber's Stores:

BARRELS MACKEREL,

200 do. Herrings. -ALSO,

500 Boxes Stockdule's Superior Liverpool Sonp. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 26th August, 1847.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. NO. 12, PALACE STREET.

HENRY KNIGHT

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public geerally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to use every care and attention to ensure a continuance of their support. II. KNIGHT also invites an inspection of his Stock of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c. &c., having just received, per "LADY SEATON," from London, a General Assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest Fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at Moderate Prices. Quebec, June 10th, 1817.

Orphans or the death to receive shall to board Orphans or the destitute children of Immigrants are requested to apply to the Rev. G. MACKIE, D. D., 13, St. Ursule Street.

FOR SALE, EX MARY & ANN, HENRIETTE, ROCKSHIRE AND CORSAIR.

100 (3 Gall.) Demijohns. Window Glass, assorted sizes. Galvanised Sheet-Iron. Sheet-Zinc, Tin and Canada Plates. Best and Common Bar Iron. Boiler Plates. Chain Cables and Anchors. 25,000 best Fire Blicks.

C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

FOR SALE, EX CORSAIR. FITHIRTY BASKETS BEST ENGLISH I CHEESE. C. & W. WURTELE.

Quebec, 19th Aug. 1847. St. Paul Street. SUPERIOR CHOCCLATE.

THE subscriber has received and will constantly have on hand Clark's celebrated Chocolate, comprising-

Sweet Milk, flavored with Vanilla, Ditto " plain, in sticks for Children. Ditto a

M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 69, St. John Street. Quebec, 12th August, 1847.

LIVE Oil in Pipes and Quarters. FOR SALE.

WELCH & DAVIES.

NOW LANDING, FOR SALE BY THE SUB-SCRIBERS.

THITE LEAD, Gennine Nos. 1, 2, 3, Dry, Red and Wiste Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, assorted dry colours Rose Pink, Chrome Yellow, Turkey Umber Letharge, and Vandyke Brown, Paints in Oil, assorted colours,

3rd June, 1817.

St. Paul Street.

FOR SALE

Black Lead, Putty and Window Glass. C. & W. WURTELE,

Anne Street, at present occupied by Mr. Bunner-with a spacious Yard, Stabling an Out-houses. Apply to ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P.,

St. Peter Street. Quebec, 27th January, 1817.

CASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ex Robert & Isabella, from Hamburgh.
C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

8th July, 1817.

FOR SALE. PIANO FORTE. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE,

8th July, 1847.

NOTICE. TIME BRITANNIA LIVE ASSURANCE COMPANY

St. Paul Street.

Agenf.

subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON,

having reduced their rate of Premiums, the

India Wharf. October, 1816.

QUEBEC

PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS BANK. Incorporated by the Act of Parliament, 4 & 5

> OFFICE, FREE-MASONS' HALL, ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

ABSTRACT. Balance at the credit of Depositors on the 1st July, 1847.£9,135 10 2

Deposited from the 1st July to 31st August inclusive £15,981 6 2 Withdrawn during 4.709 12 7 same period....

Balance at the credit of Depositors on 31st July, 1817, £20,410 3 9
The Bank is open daily for business from TEN to
HALF-PAST TWO o'clock, and on MONDAY and SATURDAY evenings, from SIX to EIGHT o'clock.

Copies of the Rules, and every necessary information furnished, on application at the Bank. C. II. GATES. Quebec, 31st Aug. 1847. Cashier.

Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW,

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

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

principles. For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON. Agont for Canada.

Quebec, August, 1845.

Wouth's Corner.

ONLY ONCE.

"Come, let us go and get some strawberries. said John to Henry, who had come to spend the afternoon of a fine June day with him, there are oceans of them over there in the field beyond the meadow."

"Oceans of them!" said Henry in amazement. "The ocean is a great way off," continued he, as though he was speaking to

"I know it is," said John, "but the strawberries are not; so come on."

Henry stood still as if wrapt in thought. "What are you thinking about," said John, noticing his perplexed looks.

"No matter," said Henry. His countenance cleared up as he said this, and he began to follow his friend.

The truth was, it took Henry some time to find out what John meant when he said there were oceans of strawberries.

He had been away from home but very little, and there he was accustomed to hear his parents say just what they meant, and he was taught to do the same; and he did not know but that other boys were taught in the same manner. He thought every body meant what they said, and hence he was puzzled to understand John's extravagant language.

It is a great deal better not to form the habit of using extravagant language. Does any one ask what hurt it does to speak in that manner, when it is known that you do not mean to lie? I answer to this question, that it does not do any good to speak in this manner, and it leads to evil. It will be very apt to lead one into habits of falsehood. Saving things that are not true with no intention to deceive, will lead ! on to say things that are not true with the intention to deceive. We ought at all times to marble, by machinery and steam power, in any

A fine meadow lay between the house before which the boys were standing and the pasture field which contained the strawberries. The dreamed of but by a creative genius like that grass had grown nearly high enough to be of Thomas Blanchard. Imagine a steam mowed, and would therefore be injured by any engine, in rapid emotion, whirling round, and person passing through it. John's father had turning out the human head and face divine, told him that he must not go through it any with nose, chin, hips, forehead, eyes, ears, neck, more, but must go round it when he wished to breast and shoulders, of perfect proportion and go for strawberries. It was a little farther accuracy to nature! Imagine such an eccenround.

When John had said to Henry, " Come on," he began to climb the fence to get over into the meadow. Henry was a thoughtful boy, and asked him if his father would like to have him ful operation in Boston, and if any person will go through the grass?

"He told me not to, but I'll go through this once, only," said John.

"I would'nt it my papa had told me not to," said Henry.

"Why, it won't do any hurt to go through

once-only once." "It will be disobeying your parent, and that is enough. If the good Lord makes strawberries grow for us, I think we ought not to disobey him while we are getting them. Come, it is but a little way round,"

Thus urged, John got down from the fence. and went round with Henry.

He did well in following the good advice of respectable inquirer. his friend, and the dictates of his conscience; for Henry's words had taken hold of his con-

This only once is the cause of a great deal of mischief in this world. When a person re- attest the accuracy of the likeness. What is solves to do what he knows to be wrong only equally curious, busts and cameos may be turnonce, he cannot tell how many times he will do led after one and the same model, into imitahis power is by tempting them to do some sinful miniature face suitable for a lady's brooch.act only once. He knows it will be easier to Boston Courier. get them to do it a second time, and so on till

they are led captive by him at his will. It was well for John that he had a friend who tried to lead him to do right, instead of encouraging him to do wrong. In choosing friends and companions, choose such as will keep you back from sin rather than lead you into it. If Henry had followed John when he said, "Come on," or had urged him to go through the meadow, John would have disobeyed his father, would have offended God, and perhaps have laid the foundation for his ruin. Be sure that you always keep your friends back from evil if you can.

The boys entered a corner of the field, in consequence of going round, which they would not have thought of visiting if they had gone through the meadow. In this corner they found the ground red with ripe strawberries.

"Oh, I'm glad you persuaded me to come round, I should not have thought of coming to this thick spot," said John.

"Papa says we always fare the best when we do right," said Henry.
"I believe we ought always to do right, but

I am not sure we always fare the best in con- the sun is often personified with us. The sequence. Last Sunday Jim Simons went a atrawberrying, and got the finest basket of strawberries I ever see." "Ever saw," the school ma'm says.

to correct one another when they spoke inaccurately. "Well, ever saw then," said John good-naturediv.

"I don't think Jim will think he fared the better for violating the Sabbath when God reckons with him," said Henry.

John made no reply, but said to himself, "I

was not thinking of God when I spoke." The reason why we say and do so many things which are wrong is, that we are not thinking of

"There is somebody else strawberrying here,"

said Henry. "Where? I don't see."

"That fellow there with a brown coat and red waistcoat." "Oh! the robin, keep still, keep still, get

ripe strawberry, and fly away to a neighbouring tree. They followed him, and found he had nest there with three young ones in it.

"He is picking strawberries for his babies-1

Why did he tell Henry to keep still, and ask for a stone? He didn't think what he was doing. Boys often do foolish and cruel things which they would not do if they would only think. as they wished for, and spont the remainder of the afternoon in play, all the happier for not several other buildings, or insulated apartments, having been disobedient to their parents, or for the accommodation of the numerous priests

MACHINE FOR TURNING STATUARY.

One of the most remarkable inventions of the age is that of Mr. Thomas Blauchard, of Boston, for turning busts, in a lathe. The art of turning cylinders, balls and any thing of uniform circular form, in the common lathe, has long been practised by ordinary turners, and is familiar to every body. But the idea of turning in a lathe articles deviating from circular forms appears, at first blush, preposterous and absurd. And yet precisely such a machine has been invented for turning forms of various irregular shapes, such as gunbarrels, gunstocks, spokes of wheels, and shoe lasts, wig blocks, tackle blocks, and last, not least in importance, busts of the human head! Machines for all these purposes have been invented by Mr. Blanchard, and one of the latter description is now in full and successful operation in Boston.

The process of casting busts in a mould, after a model, has long been practised, and they may be produced of lead, brass, iron, bronze, or any other malleable substance, as readily as pewter spoons, or bullets, may be cast in a mould. But the idea of turning out busts from beautiful quantities and of various sizes, and with the most perfect accuracy, after a single model, is truly astonishing, and would never have been tric machine, and you will have some idea of the wonderful stretch of invention which conceived and completed such a faculty.

Such a wonderful machine is now in successtake the trouble to search, he can see a bust of Daniel Webster rapidly revolving in one end of a lathe, and at the other he will see fue simile heads of the great expounder, of any desired sizes, turned out from marble, by machinery.

When one of these heads was presented to Mr. Webster, and he was informed by what process it was produced, he exclaimed, in astonishment, that it was the "most wonderful invention of the age." Well he might; for who can imagine such a curious art ? Description is out of the question. He who doubts or would understand it, must see for himself. I have seen it, and there it is, open to the inspection of any

Busts of Judge Woodbury, of the supreme court of the United States, have also been turned from the same lathe, and those who are familiar with the face of the learned Judge, can The way that Satan gets men entirely in tions of any sizes, from a colossal bust, to a

ANCIENT PERUVIAN TEMPLES.

The most renowned of the Peruvian temples, the pride of the capital, the wonder of the empire, was at Cuzco, where, under the munificence of successive sovereigns, it had become so enriched, that it received the name of Coricancha, or, the "Place of Gold." It consisted of a principal building, and several chapels and work was of the kind already described in the other public buildings of the country, and was in its glory, assures us, he could call to mind workmanship, were at all to be compared with it. Yet this substantial, and in some respects

magnificent structure, was thatched with straw! The interior of the temple was the most worthy of admiration. It was literally a mine of gold. On the western wall was emblazoned a representation of the deity, consisting of a human countenance, looking forth from amidst innumerable rays of light, which emanated from it in every direction; in the same manner as figure was engraved on a massive plate of gold, of enormous dimensions, thickly powdered with emeralds and precious stones. It was so situated in front of the great eastern portal, that The school-mistress had charged her pupils | the rays of the morning sun fell directly upon it at its rising, lighting up the whole apartment with an effulgence that seemed more than natural, and which was reflected back from the golden ornaments with which the walls and ceiling were every where encrusted. Gold, in the figurative language of the people, was "the tears wept by the sun," and every part of the interior of the temple glowed with burnished plates and stude of the precious metal. The cornices which surrounded the walls of the sanctuary, were of the same costly material; and a broad belt or frieze of gold, let into the stone-work, encompassed the whole interior of

the building.
Adjoining the principal structure were several chapels of smaller dimensions. One of them was consecrated to the Moon, the deity next

plate, as well as all the decorations of the build- a lively hand-over-hand song. When it was ing, was of silver, as suited to the pale silvery high enough, and resting on the cranes, the light of the beautiful planet. There were three other chapels, one of which was dedicated to would not hurt him for anything," said John. the hosts of Stars, who formed the bright court of the Sister of the Sun; another was conseerated to his dread ministers of vengeance, the Thunder and the Lightning; and a third, to the Rainbow, whose many coloured arch span-John and Henry picked as many strawberries ned the walls of the edifice, with hues almost as radiant as its own. There were besides cruel to the birds. - Rec. Joseph Alden, D.D., who officiated in the service of the temple.

All the plate, the ornaments, the utensils of every description, appropriated to the use of religion, were of gold and silver. Twelve immense vases of the latter metal stood on the floor of the great saloon, filled with the grain of Indian Corn; the censers for the perfumes, the ewers which held the waters of the sacrifice, the pipes which conducted it through subterranean channels into the buildings, the reservoirs that received it, even the agricultural implements used in the gardens of the temple, were all of the same rich materials. The gardens, like those described, belonging to the royal palaces, sparkled with flowers of gold and silver, and various imitations of the vegetable kingdom. Animals, also, were to be found there,-among which the Llama, with its golden fleece, was most conspicuous,-which in this instance, probably did not surpass the excellence

of the material. If the reader sees in this fairy picture only the remantic colouring of some fabulous El and consider that these "Houses of the Sun," voir into which flowed all the streams of pubtheir pride, or shortly after they had been South America. despoiled by the cupidity of their countrymen. Many of the costly articles were buried by the of Pery.

MANNERS IN EGYPT.

these people. A man travelling on his own was so great that Capt. Hesser and one of his business, went to pay a visit to the nazir of the sailors were thrown against the prow of the place through which he was passing; his dress Star, to which they clung, and from whence was plain white, with an ordinary shawl and a they crawled on board that ship. The three common tarboush or cap. The nazir never other sailors fell into the sea and disappeared asked him to sit down, took no notice of immediately, so that there remained on the him, and paid no attention to his presence. galliot only Mrs. Hesser, her three children Irritated at this, he returned the next day, and the mate—the latter, unfortunately, during dressed in a cloth suit, with a handsome cache—the accident, had met with a severe fall, by mire, and a sword. The nazir, as soon as he which he was so seriously wounded that he saw him, desired him to be seated, and gave was unable to work. In this state of things him a pipe and coffee. When the pipe was Mrs. Hesser had the courage to take upon herbrought, the stranger deliberately took the silk self the charge of navigating the ship. By sleeve of his dress, put it over the mouth-piece, turns, captain, mate and sailor, using the little and began smoking it. The nazir stared, but knowledge she had been able to acquire in her said nothing. On taking his cup of coffee, the former voyages, this intrepid young woman stranger dipped the end of his sash into the succeeded, by incessant labour, for 18 hours, in cup, and returned it. On this, the nazir lost gaining, with her vessel, the port of Rigs. The patience, and asked what he meant by smoking native and foreign sailors at Riga, having learnthrough his sleeve, and staining his sash. He ed the courageous conduct of Mrs. Hesser, answered, "You give pipes and coffee, not to caused a medal to be struck in her honour, and me, but to my dress-let the dress have what the corporation of seamen at Riga presented belongs to it." Another story was told of a her with 1000 effective rubles-(4000 francs.) inferior edifices, all constructed of stone. The vulgar old man, who was often in the habit of Captain Hesser and his sailors, who were saved committing some outrage against good breed- on board the Star, were carried by that vesseling, very much to the annoyance of the pacha, to Rostock, in the Grand Duchy of Mecklenso finely executed, that a Spaniard who saw it to whom he was on a visit. One day, the pacha burgh, whence they arrived safe and sound at offered him some fruit, upon which, in full only two edifices in Spain, which, for their divan, he began to munch an apple with extreme gusto, to the great amusement of the beys, who were watching the scene, too happy in finding food for their satire. The pacha, man having the guardianship of several orphans. soon afterwards, when they were alone, re- These infants would on their coming of age, monstrated with his guest upon the impropriety succeed to a large and valuable estate, of which he had committed, and instructed him, when there was some material defect in the title deeds that the host of a friend of mine, when the fish of his guest, who was forced to swallow it in the best way he could, and yet to smile all the United States Gazette. time and look happy .- Lord Castlereagh's Journey to Damascus.

Me a stolle. What for, said Henry, taking hold of Her effigy was delineated in the same manner fow, with a native and child in it; when they servitude in his dominions on the 28th July last, Advertising by the y John's arm, tet us see what he is doing. as that of the Sun, on a vast plate that nearly came alongside, the stranger and child were and remaining so on the 28th July 1859 shall as may be agreed upon.

man and child were lifted carefully in on deck ; one of his arms was dreadfully bruised and swollen, the boy safe, but both in a great state of exhaustion. Their story was soon told. He was a Marquesan, belonging to the island of Fetniva; was making an excursion with another man and his child to one of the neighbouring islands, when it came on to blow heavily, and drove them off the islands, with scarcely any food in the canoe. The wind afterwards ceased, when a fresh disaster happened to them; a number of small whales had either been gambolling, or running very fast in the night when they unfortunately came in contact with their frail vessel and capsized it. One of the men was killed and knocked overboard to be seen no more; the other with his child fast on his shoulder, contrived to right his canoe, and bale her out with the one and only paddle he had now, as the other was lost; with this he contrived to make a little way towards the islands, though the current was sadly against him, and he was buried in the depths of despair when our ship was fanning her way close to him. He was a tine, powerful-looking man, greatly tatooed over the body. His shoulders, and indeed most of his body was greatly scalded from the wash of the sea continually over him; and on placing my hand on his skin, he felt icy cold. and got them brought down into the cabin; Dorado, he must recall what has been said be- after which, some warm wine and water confore in reference to the palaces of the Incas, tributed greatly to recover him. He then embraced his child, gave his deliverers a long look! as they were styled, where the common reser- of deep-felt gratitude, that no painter could pire. Some of the statements, through credu-sleep. The canoe was got on board, and in a lity, and others in the desire of exciting admi- very shatterred condition it was; the outrigration, may be greatly exaggerated; but in the ger was broken, and had been temporarily lash. easy to determine the exact line which should altogether, it was a strange affair for a man to mark the measure of our skepticism. Certain exist in for four days and four nights; they it is, that the glowing picture I have given is must have passed a fearful time of it. - Coul-

FEMALE COURAGE. In Prussia, as well as natives, or thrown into the waters of the rivers in Holland, captains in the merchant service, of and the lakes; but enough remained to attest small property, which generally consists of a the unprecedented opulence of these religious little vessel commanded by themselves, make nature portable, were speedily removed to gra- with their families, who accompany their head tify the craving of the conquerors; who even in all his voyages. One of these Prussian tore away the solid cornices and frieze of gold captains, M. Hesser, was recently navigating from the great temple, filling the vacant places his galliot Minerva from Konigsberg to Riga. with the cheaper, but since it affords no temp- On board his vessel was his young wife with tation to avarice-more durable, material of three small children, and his crew, composed plaster .- Prescott's History of the Conquest of a mate and four sailors. In the Baltic, during a violent storm in the night, while Hesser and his men were on the deck, the galliot was run into by the English merchant ship Star, I was told an amusing story, illustrative of Captain Robson. The shock of the two vessels

CARE OF THE FATHERLESS .- Alexander Hamilton was once applied to, as counsel, by a he received anything eatable, to put it to his This fact and the manner in which it happened forehead, and then in his breast, and eat it at was known only to the guardian, who wished to some more convenient time. The old man employ Hamilton as counsel, to vest in himself promised obedience, and the matter ended, the title of the estate. He related the whole Some days afterwards, at a large dinner, a bey affair circumstantially, and was requested by sitting next to him, with Turkish politeness, the lawyer to call again, before he would took one of the cabobs of mutton from the venture to give his advice in a matter of so pilaff, and offered it to him. The old man, to much importance. On his second visit, Hamilthe consternation of all, gravely carried the ton read over to him the minutes of their greasy morsel to his head, and finally deposited previous conversation, that he had reduced to it in his bosom. The mirth of the beys, and writing, and asked him if the statement was the anger of the pacha, may easily be conceived. correct. On receiving an answer in the affir-To these characteristic anecdotes, I may add mative, Hamilton replied: "You are now completely in my power, and I look upon mywas brought at dinner, took some up in the self as the future guardian of the unhappy palm of his hand, and crumbling together some infants. Take my advice—settle with them bread and salt, made the mess into a bolus, honourably to the last cent, or I will hunt you which he insisted upon conveying to the mouth from your skin like a hare." It is proper to add that this advice was punctually followed .-

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DANISH ISLANDS .- Letters received here by the Cale. PERILS OF THE GREAT DEEP. - One of the donia, from unquestionable sources, announce ship lanterns was now held up half-way up the that on the 28th of July last the King of Denmizen rigging, to direct the boat in the proper mark issued a decree declaring that all persons direction, which shortly reached the stern of the who should hereafter be born in his dominions held in reverence, as the mother of the Incas, ship with a small shattered-looking canoe in should be BORN FREE; and that all persons in

They watched him, and saw him pick a large covered one side of the apartment. But this put into the boat, which was hoisted up with then be absolutely free, without compensation to the owners.

In the negotiation with the colonists which receded the issuing of this decree, he offered them the alternative of three years, with a compensation of \$60 per head for each slave, or 12 years without any compensation, and they chose the latter.

Denmark has three small islands in the West Indies, viz. St. Croix, St. Thomas, and St. Johns. St. Croix contains about 30,000 slaves, St. Thomas and St. Johns perhaps 5000 more. -Journal of Commerce.

LOCH LAGGAN :- LOCALITY OF THE QUEEN'S Visir.—The scenery of Loch Laggan, amidst which our gracious Queen is about to pass a portion of the summer, is among the most remote and grand in Scotland; and yet it is not so bleak or wild from its position as many would suppose. Ardverikie (King Fergus's Mount,) the shooting-lodge of Lord Abercorn, which is to be the temporary re-sidence of Her Majesty and Prince Albert, lies on the south side of the lake, and is about sixty miles in a right line South of Inverness. It is surrounded with beautiful woods of birch and oak, and helts of young and less hardy forest trees, from which deflect on all sides interminable heaths and corries, the abodes of multitudes of the roe and red deer, of the blackcock, red grouse, and plarmigan. In the copses along the lake side may be seen some of the largest aspens, mountain ash, and birch trees in Scotland, and the adjoining moots abound with enormous toots and stems of oak and pine trees, the relics of an ancient forest. A most excellent road, with good country inns, traverses the district from We bathed him over with some fresh water, and rolled both him and the poor child, who in all, of 54 miles,) and the peculiar Highland feawas about four years old, up in thick blankets, and got them brought down into the cabin; able patches of corn land, and by long terraced banks of the greenest pasture. The mountain scenes all round are grand in the extreme, and varied in their outlines, from the bare mural Alps of Ben Nevis, Loch Treig, and Glencoe, to the round-backed, desolate, and undivided ranges of the Monaliadh and depict, nor any pen describe, covered himself Grampians, while over the whole is cast much of lic and private benefaction throughout the em- up in the blanket, and fell off into a sound that stem and solemn stiliness so generally felt in passing through the solitudes of Syke and Sutherland. Haman associations, however, are not wanting to give additional interest to this locality. There coincidence of contempory testimony, it is not ed; the projecting stern was knocked off; is Inverlochy Castle, whose history is lost in antiquity-Glenroy, curious alike in its wonderful natural roads and terraces as in its name and Celtic recollections - Corryarrick, by which Prince Charles's army passed on its march to the low countrywarranted by those who saw the buildings in ter's Adventures on the Western Coast of Keppoch, the residence of a branch of the Cian Colla, that can trace back its lineage to Robert the Bruce-Craig Dhu, the high beacon and gathering hill of the Macphersons, guarding their Chief's Castle, beautifully nestled on its western slopeand Loch Laggan itself, with its island, its ruined castle, and all its surrounding homesteads—the undoubted earliest seats of the Scottish monarchyestablishments. Such things as were in their their ship their home and live there constantly and deriving their names from Fergus and other kings and heroes who had there their hunting grounds, and whose feats are still handed down in the Celtic songs of other years. A more romantic and spirit-stirring district, for the Sovereign and her royal household to repose in, does not exist in all Scotland .- Inverness Courier.

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