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Continuous pagina Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires	ation.	•

THE SONG OF THE DYING.

It is not such a gloomy thing to die. The world | the world. has pleasant places, and I would hear, in my last hours, the voice, and the birds, and the chance music I may have loved; but better music, and voices of more ravishing sweetness, and far pleasanter places are found in Heaven, and I cannot feel that it is wise or natural, to oppress the dying with the distress and wretchedness of common sorrow. I would be borne cheerfully from the would. I would have my friends comfort me, and smile pleasantly on me; and willing that I should be released from sorrow, perplexity and disease, and go up, now that my task was finished, joyfully to my reward.

And if it be allowed me (as I pray it will be,) in the summer time, I would be borne out in the open sky, and have my pillow lifted that I might see the glory of the setting sun, and pass away, like him, with undiminished light to another world .- Unwritten Music.

'It is not such a gloomy thing to die' -To pass from the earth away; When the light of summer is in the sky. And the floweret bends to the zephyr's sigh And the green leaves dance; and the brook does glide To the sound of its own sweet lay.

The earth is fair; Oh! how strangely fair -'Tis the day-time of the year;' And . Unwritten Music' fills the air Like a scraph's voice in its witchery rare, Whiling the heart from its thoughts of care, To the bliss of a brighter sphere:

But a lovelier song and a fairer day To the world above is given; The brightness of earth is a borrowed ray— Its sweetest music, the sorrowing lay Of an exiled angel that pines away, And sighs for its home in Heaven-

And loving, as I have loved, the light Of this earth's reflected ray, Will ye weep that upon my raptured sight. Is breaking a day that shall know no night But grow each hour more pure and bright, As eternity rolls away ?

Smile on me, loved ones ! and bid me go With joy to my rest on high: Gather not round me with notes of woe; Let not your love o'er my spirit throw A chain that shall fetter to oug'it below One longing for the sky.

I am going home. Let your last farewell Have a gladness in its tone, Rejoice that the being you love so well, Ere long with the angel choir shall dwell, In a glory no sorrow can e'er dispel, A beauty to earth unknown.

Now bear me forth to the open sky,-Let me gaze on the setting sun : His closing hours are bright; and shall I, Just winging my flight to realins on high, Grieve that the hour of release is nigh? That the goal is almost won?

He sinks in the West with as bright a beam, As decked the orient sky;
My brow is bathed in that gorgeous gleam, And, calmly and gladly, I pass, like him, To the uncreated light which streams: From my Father's throne on high.

Episcopal Recorder.

THE VICTORY OVER THE DRAGON.

rom the Rishop of Calculta's Sermon before the Church Missionary Society, 1816, on Revelation xii, 11. "They overcame him by the blood of the Lamb, and by the word of their testimony; and they loved not their lives unto the death."

1. The faithful overcame by the blood of the Lamb and in what manner did they do this? By trusting to it for their own salvation; By proclaiming it to others, as men touched with the love of Him who shed it; By seeing all the purposes of God centre

(1.) The faithful went forth to the warfare, trusting for their own souls' salvation to the blood of the Lamb. What this expression imports, we learn easily in this Book. St. John beheld a Lamb as it had been sloin, standing in the midst of the throne, and he heard the assembled multitude crying with joyful and grateful voice, Thou wast slain, and hast redeemed us to God by Thy blood; and he joined himself with the whole Church in the ascription of glory and dominion to Him that had loved them and washed them from their sins in His own blood.

We learn also, throughout the Scriptures, from the blood of Abel's offering to the sprinkled lintels and side-posts of the paschal sacrifice; and on-wards through the multiplied types of the blood of bulls and of goats, especially the sacrifices of the great and solemn day of atonement; and then forwards still, through the prophets, that the one transcendant truth of Revelation is THE BLOOD OF CHRIST, as set forth to us more fully in the New Testament, as the satisfaction made to Almighty

God, the propiliation for the sins of the whole world. On this blood the faithful reposed for their own salvation. With penitent hearts they confessed their sins, as the High Priest on the day of atone-ment, and laid their hands, as it were, on the head of this Sacrifice, and transferred to it by faith all

their iniquities.
(2.) God in Christ having thus reconciled them to Himself, committed to them the Ministry of Reconciliation. They went forth and preached the joyful tidings with hearts constrained by the love of Him who was the Lamb slain from the foundation of the all his false religions, to all the inveterate customs he had somented, to all the pride and sophistry of the Disputers of this world. They went forth, so to speak, as David of old, with their sling and their

stone against the Goliath of Heathen Idolatry. (3.) And they relied upon God for success. They believed that the grand purpose of the Father of all in His eternal councils was to glorify His Son Jesus. the gospel by the regular and canonical authority of The last words of their lisen Lord resounded in their ears, Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel to every creature; Go and teach all nations;

and Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of tive Princes, she will ever submit again to the un- the works of the law, no man is justified before

2. And this doctrine they sustained by the Word of their testimony. They delivered their message with all tenderness; but with all the solemnity of a witness upon eath. It is not more controversy in which our alissionaries now, or the faithful then, engaged: their weapon is the sword of the Spirit, which is the word of God. Some few, in every age, are called on to contend carnestly for the faith, as Angustine, Luther, Cranmer, Jewel, Hooker, and others; but the vast body of the Ministers of Christ have simply to deliver the word of their Testimony as it lies in Holy Scripture, and there leave the question, appealing to the omniscient Judge and the day of final retribution. Controversy irritates; controversy confines our view to one or two tonics. The word of Testimony to the whole of the Gospel touches the conscience. For this is direct, plain, and intelligible instruction, far different from the doubtful, hesitating language now so fashionable; and yet further removed from the dishonourable notion that the Word of God, in any of its grand tentlis, is obscure, ambiguous, capable of various This goes straight to the heart. 🦑

Could Satan silence this testimony, he would gain his end. An abstract doubtful doctrine would not disturb him. It is the hold, plain, unwavering witness to the blood of the Lamb, and the call to repentance and remission of sins on the footing of it, which excites all his malice.

3. The faithful in the text were accordingly prepured for this. They loved not their lives unto the leuth. They took all the consequences of their I ally, even as others: the principle of self-preservation was strong within them. But when called on to choose between suffering and treachery to the truth, they haved their very lives, made no account of them, and rejoized to shed their blood in a way

blood in a way of meritorious redemption for them.
The Devil accused them, as he did dob, of insincere and selfish motives : he pretended that they Christ, and to choose and employ none but men of might bear up under imprisonment or banishment, but would yield to the terror of death. And had death, to the blood of the Lamb, the divine benedicthey loved their lives more than Christ, they might non will continue to rest upon it and its Missionaries, have saved them temporally by denying their Lord; but then they would have lost their own souls, and Satan would have triumphed; but by choosing to die rather than waver in this testimony, they defeated all his malice, and gained eternal life.

This is the secret of Missionary labour. We gave the description of the mighty fee only to arouse a dormant Church; and we have now found the divine and supernatural weapons before which

Here then I must pause to impress on you the immense importance of this testimony. If the blood of the Lamb be unknown or concealed, Satan can manage every thing else for his own ends.

In Paganism he had no difficulty. No testimony is borne to the blood of a Saviour, whose name is never heard.

In Muhomeilanism, Satan lost ground at first by the destruction of Idols and Idolaters. Still, he soon made good his footing when the blood of cruel heroes and conquerors was substituted for that of Christ; and His Godhead and atonoment were not with the law of God, and sin decidedly prevails denied.

Christianity, however, so long as it was substantially pure, was an overmatch for all his arts. He conduct may appear respectable.

attempted to corrupt it, therefore, by two methods;

Hence St. Paul concludes, in the second chapter, that the Bible was closed; the word of testimony, as much as possible, silenced; the faithful dragged the Virgin and Saints, Purgatory, and Justification

by works, practically substituted for the blood of the Lamb. What could be ask for more?

After ten centuries of darkness, however, the glorious Reformation burst forth, and Satan fell in a third of Europe, as lightning from his heaven. Justification by faith in the blood of the Lamb was testifield of by Luther, Cranmer, and the noble army of Reformers, who loved not their lives unto the

During the three centuries since, the great Deceiver has been again working his way as well as he could, in the Protestant Churches, by secret infidelity and erroneous doctrine; by metaphysical, fine-spun controversies; by bitter enmittee and divisions; by a politico-religious spirit; by worldliness and spiritual death.

At last he has contrived in our own days, to the astonishment and indignation of every Protestant heart, to diffuse an ill-concealed Popery amongst us, which would perfectly answer, if it prevailed, all

his diabolical purposes.

I trust, however, that the word of testimony by the Fathers of our Church, by our Ecclesiastical Courts, by our Universities, especially the University of Oxford, and by the body of our Clergy and Laity, will effectually reject from us as a Church the glaring imposition. If not, our candlestick will be removed out of its place. The safety of the best constituted Church is not its admirable formularies, not its secular supports, not its riches nor numbers, not world. It was no cold, speculative doctrine which they propagated; but the warm, vital truth of a crucified Saviour. This one grand and astonishing doctrine. But I never can believe that our noble crucified Saviour. truth they opposed to all Salan's art and malice, to Church, one of the original independent Churches of the West, founded in the age of the Apostles or in that which immediately followed it, and which owes neither her religion, nor her olders, nor her is a very different thing, doing the works of the law Liturgy to Rome, will apostatize from her evangeliand fulfilling the law. The works of the law are call Confession. I never can believe that, after everything, which a man does, or can do, under the throwing off, at the blessed Reformation, the superstitions imposed in the dark ages, and vindicating her Bishops in Convocation, sanctioned by her na-

• [In the former part of the Sermon,-En.]

scriptural, foreign yoke of the Bishop of Rome.

our hands. Nor can any sophistry persuade us that vourselves with works for grace, if you do no good our Thirty-nine Articles are capable of being recon- work without disinclination, and an unwillingness ciled with the very Romish errors and corruptions in your heart? How shall our works please God, which they were designed to condemn.

I speak thus on the supposition that the blood of heart? the Lamb will be sustained still more boldly by the

Church, and especially the younger, whilst they which Satan, the occuser of the brethren, fomentsstill to avoid every thing which savours, in dectrine man, who died and rose again for us. This he de-or usage, of the Apostate Church of Rome. Above clares in the third, fourth, and tenth chapters. all I would adjute, as before Almighty God, the Children of the faithful of the last age, who have testimony, which leans to the late Movement, from fear of the world, and dread of being repreached as members of a party.

The Church Missionary Society has maintained on unwavering testimony for nearly half a century And when I recall the names of its founders, now with God, whom I listened to and followed as my guides in youth, and walked with in the middle period of life, and now venerate in my age-when remember the beloved names of Scott, Simeon, testimeny. They loved their fives, indeed, nature Cecil. Buchanin, Vene, Robinson, Ryder, Corrie, and of him who was fast removed from us but not still cherishes the hope of penetrating the darkness least beloved, Josiah Pratt, with others of my Clerical Brethren-and when I call to mind further amongst the Nobility, Senators and Gentry of our their friends chiefly to France and Belgium. It is land, the honoured names of Gambier, Teignmouth, to France, above all, that the friends of the Protestof testimony for Him, who poured out His heart's Wilberforce, Babington, Thornton, Grant, Macanlay, blood in a way of meritorious redemption for them. and others - I feel persuaded, that, so long as the Society continues to follow them as they followed their spirit, ready to bear their testimony, even autoand lead them on towards final victory.

THE LAW.

From Luther's Preface to St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans.

You are not to understand here the word Law in a human sense, as teaching you what works you have to do, and what to avoid, as in the case of hu-man laws, where the law is satisfied through works, although the heart has nothing to do with it. God judges the very ground of the heart; his law, therefore, requires the very ground of the heart, and is not content with works, but rather reproves works, done without the ground of the heart, as hypotrisy and

lies. Hence all men are called liars. Psalm exvi. No one, therefore, from the ground of his heart, keeps, or can keep, the law of GoJ, because every one finds in himself a disinclination to good, and an inclination to evil. Now, where there is no free inclination to good, the ground of the heart is there, and the merited indignation of God, although,

attempted to corrupt it, therefore, by two methods; Hence St. Paul concludes, in the second chapter, first, by open heresies in fundamental truths; that the Jews are all sinners, and he says, that the especially the Arian and Pelagian. But he failed. doers of the law are righteous before God, by which Athanasius and Augustine, by their unwavering he means, that no one through works is a doer of testimony, crushed the serpent brood. Then he the law, and he speaks to them thus: You teach, changed his plan, and Popery appeared. Here he I that one shall not commit adultery, and you commit gained indirectly all his objects. Much funda- adultery. Again, Wherein you judge another, you mental truth remained, the three primitive Creeds condemn yourself, because you do precisely the were professed, and many holy souls have obtained, same as that which you condemn. As if he should and do obtain, salvation in it: but it was enough say, You live outwardly well, according to the say, You live outwardly well, according to the works of the law, and yet you condemn those who do not live so. You know how to teach every to the stake; and Transubstantiation, the Worhip of one. You see the mote in the eyes of others, and are not aware of the beam in your own. (Matthew

> vii. 3.) Outwardly, you conform to the law, according to works, either from the fear of punishment, of from the hope of reward; but you do all this, without a free inclination to, or love of, the law,-you do it with disinclination, and with constraint, would rather do otherwise, if there were no law. Hence, it is to be concluded, that, from the bottom of your heart, you are an enemy to the law. How is it, then, that you teach others not to steal, if you in your own heart, are a thief, and would willingly do so, in fact, if you dared? And yet, with such hypocrites, the outward act will not remain long behind. Therefore, you teach others, and not your self,-you yourself, know not what you teach. You have not yet well understood the law. Besides, the law makes the sin greater, (as he says in chap. v verse 20.) because man becomes more hostile to the law, in proportion as it requires from him more than

Hence he says, (chap. vii. verse 14.) The law is spiritual. How so? if the law were not spiritual, works will be sufficient. But it is spiritual, for no one can do enough for the law, except everything that he does, come from the bottom of the heart. The Spirit of God alone gives such a heart, and makes man equal to the law, so that he acquires in his heart an inclination to the law, and henceforth does nothing from fear or constraint, but everything from a free heart. Therefore the law, which requires to be loved and filled with such hearts, and with such spirits, is spiritual. When this is not the case, sin, disinclination, and enmity to the law, which is, nevertheless, good, just, and holy, re-

Accustom vourself, therefore, to the Word, that it is a very different thing, doing the works of the law and fulfilling the law. The works of the law are limeans, ch. iii. ver. 20, where he says, Through amounting in all to 2370.

God. Hence, you see what deceivers schoolmen No; Popery can never take root again in our free and sophists are, when they tell you to prepare your-and enlightened country while we have the Bible in self with works for grace. How can you prepare when they come from a disinclined and unwilling Bernard Smith,

But to fulfil the law, is to do the works of the law word of our testimony as a Church; and that we with inclination and affection, and freely, without the shall love not our lives unto the death. constraint of the law, to lead a godly and pious constraint of the law, to lead a godly and pious And I would venture most solemnly to exhort all life, as if there were no law of punishment. But my Brethren in the Ministry of our Apostolical such an inclination and freedom of affection does the Holy Chost pour into our hearts, as he explains ch. adhere firmly to the real principles of our Episcopal v. ver. 5. The Spirit, however, is not given, except Protestant Polity and Order in all their extent, as and alone through faith in Jesus Christ, as he says in settled by our first Reformers; and whilst they most the introduction, Faith comes alone through the watchfully shan those uncharitable judgments, Word of God, or through the gospel, which preaches Christ, namely, that he is the Son of God and of

Hence it comes that faith alone justifier, and fulfils the law, for it brings the Spirit from the merits of Fred. Robert Neve, Christ. The Spirit makes an inclined and a free Fred. Oakley, meanings, and to be submitted, therefore, to the the names and reputation of their Parents to sustain, Christ. The Spirit makes an inclined and a free Fred. Oakley, opinions, contradictory as they are, of Fathers and to adhere to the blood of the Lamb and the word of heart, such as the law requires, and then good works of the Church. A hold testimony is the only thing their testimony even unto death; and not to fritter go forth of themselves from feith. This is his Wm. F. Wingfield, that God commands, and follows with His blessing, laway that doctrine by a timid, half-hearted, sickly meaning in the third chapter, in which, after hav- Fred. W. Faber, ing repulliated the works of the law, he would seem to supersede the law, through faith. No! he says, John Melville Glenie, we establish the law through faith, that is, we fulfit Henry George Coope, the law, through faith.

FOREIGN AID SOCIETY.

Abstract of the Report read at the Annual Meeting

held in London, on the 19th of May.

Although the Society contemplates the whole of Europe as the field of its missionary enterprise, and of the Pennisula and the scaled state of Italy, the George Burder, Committee will have to confine the attention of ant cause must look for diffusing the light of Christianity throughout Europe. It is on that field where the conflicting armies of truth and error appear destined to meet, and it is there where, in God's good time, the victory will be declared for the kingdom of Jesus.

Society Evangelique of Geneva.—The Gonevan brethren divide their work into five distinct and almost independent branches. The first and second branches relate to the City of Geneva missions and the maintenance of public worship at the chapel called the Oratoire. These two branches are entirely sustained by the brethren themselves. The third branch is the Theological School. At the beginning of March, it contained fifty students, and several others were asking for admission. Many who have gone out of this Institution are now doing the work of evangelists in Belgium, in France, in Switzeiland, and in the French Canadas. The fourth branch of the Society's labouts is in foreign missions. At present twenty stations supplied with twenty-four evangelists are fixed in eight depart-ments of East France. The Evangelical Church at Lyons, lifteen years ago, reckoned no more than fifty-five communicants, but on the 1st Jan., 1817, the number was 331; during the past year fortyone new converts have been admitted to join the Church, of which thirty-four came over from Popery. From 1,500 to 2,000 persons now regularly attend upon the preaching of the word. fifth branch is the colportage, which includes the dissentination of the Scriptures and religious tracts. The number of those laborious agents employed by the Society during the past year was seventy-five, and they have traversed twenty-six departments, or nearly one-third of the whole of France. whole number of persons employed by the Geneva Society has been 109, exclusive of fifty students in the Ecole Theologique. The amount of remittance made by the Foreign-Aid Society to the Geneva Committee, including the grant to Lyons and another to Mons. Duvivier, of Saumur, for the work at Huismes, is £780.

Societe Evangelique de France.-This Society employs and maintains 168 persons, and the receipts of the year closing 15th April, amounted to 226,328 francs, which is more than the revenue of the previous year by about 8,300 francs. The excess of the expenditure over the income is 5,315 francs, which added to the debt of a former year, eaves our friends in arrear to the amount of nearly £1,000. During the past and preceding year, the operations of the Society had been mainly directed to four departments—the Upper Vienne, the Yonne, the Charente, and the Lower Charante, whose chief cities respectively are Limoges, Auxerre, Angouleme, and La Rochelle.

SOCIETE CHRETIERNE PROTESTANTE A BOR-DEAUX .- The sphere of its operations is limited to a few places in the south-west of France. Your Committee have limited their supplies this past year to £60, and propose to wait until new scenes of activity are occupied by its agents.

SOCIETE CHRETIENNE PROTESTANTE DU NORD. This society comprehends the Nord Pas de Calais, the Somme, the Aisne, the Lower Seine, the Manche, the Oise the Seine and Marne. Since the last Annual Meeting of the Foreign-Aid Sociey, the Société du Centre at Orleans, has been formed, and also the Societé de la Normandie. It was deemed important that these several Societies should have a central representation at Paris. Such an Institu-tion has recently been formed under the designation of Société Centrale Protestante de France établie à Paris. During the past year the Foreign-Aid Society have contributed #200 towards the objects of the Société du Nord.

BELOWN.-The stations of Taintignies, Louvain, Genvale, Labouverie, and Leers-Postean, have been maintained during the past year. The congregations have been increased by real conversions. At the other three stations of Charleroi, the same progress is reported upon a more extensive scale. The overything, which a man does, or can do, under the law, from his own free will, and from his own Gospel, and nine other agents of different descriptions. But because, amidst, and with all these tions. Its expenditure for the year 1846 amounted works, there remain in the heart disinclination and to 43,269 france, and its receipts fell short of that constraint, with respect to the law, all such works sum by 1,400 francs. The Committee have been fare lost, and of no use, and this is what St. Paul enabled to assist the work in Belgium by supplies

LIST OF SECEDERS FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND TO THE CHURCH OF ROME, taken from Jules Gondon's " Conversion de Soixante Ministres Anglicans ou membres des Universités Anglaises" &c. [See last number of the Berean, pe. 70.]

1. CLERGYMEN OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH. A. D. Wackerbarth, B. A., December 2, 1841. M. A., "
M. A., June
M. A., July 15, 1842. George Talbot, 10, 1813. Daniel Parsons, 31, " M. A., October 12, " Charles Seager, M. A., July Thomas Burton, 13, 1814. Wm. Goodenough Penny, M. A., October John Campbell Smith, M. A., March John Moore Capes, M. A., June George Montgomery, B. A., June Wm. George Ward, M. A., Sept. Brook Chas. Bridges, B. A., Sept. Ambrose St. John, M. A., October John H. Newman, B. D., " B. A., B. A., Frederic S. Bowles, Richard Stanton, " M. A., " John Walker, M. A., M. A., M. A., " M. A., Nov. м. л., В. А., J. W. Marshall, M. A., B. Henry Birks, B. A., M. A., " M. A., Dec. Michael W. Russell, Robert Aston Coffin, Henry Johnson Marshall, B. A., Edgar Edwin Estcourt, M. A., Edward Browne, Jas. Spencer Northcote, M. A., January 17, 1847. John B. Morris, M. A., " 16, " M. A., " M. A., " 24, Henry Formby, . 60 24, " 2. LAY-MEMBERS OF THE TWO UNIVERSITIES.

University of Oxford. Johnson Grant, Under Graduate of St. John's, Dec. 1811.

Edw. Douglas, B. A., Christ Church, Easter, 1842. Peter Le Page Renouf, Scholar of Pembroke, Eas-

William Lockhart, B. A., Exeter, August, 1843. Thomas II. King, Under Graduate of Exeter, January, 1814. Charles R. Scott Murray, B. A., Christ Church, in

William Leigh, Brazennose, March, 1844.

George Tickell, M. A., University, autumn, 1844. Thomas Meyrick, B. A., Scholar of Corpus Christi, Lent, 1845.

John Dobree Dalgairns, M. A., Scholar of Exeter, September, 1845. September, 1840.

Albany Christie, M. A., Oriel, October, 1845.

John T. Calman, B. A., Worcester, November, 1845.

Robert Simpson, Under Graduate of St. John's,

January, 1846.

University of Cambridge.

William Simpson Trinite in 1813.

William Simpson, Trinity, in 1813.

Jas. Ang. Stothert, Trinity, July, 1844.

Benj. Jos. Butland, Trinity, September, 1814.

James Boone Rowe, Under Graduate of St. John's,

November, 1815. E. Fortescue Wells, Under Graduate of Trinity, November, 1815. J. A. Knox, B. A., Trinity, November, 1815.

Scott N. Stokes, B. A., Trinity, December, 1845. William Hutchinson, Under Graduate of Trinity, December, 1815.
Henry Mills, Under Graduate of Trinity, Jan. 1846.
J. B. Walford, Under Graduate of St. John's, Jan.

Henry Bacchus, Corpus Christi, January, 1816.

DR. PUSEY'S POSITION IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND,

As it oppears to a Roman Catholic.

[Monsieur Jules Gondon, in the work above cited, and after inserting the letter upon Mr. Newman's secession in which Dr. Pusey intimates his apprehension that Rome got him in answer to the prayers, which she had offered with that view night and day; and that the Tractarians lost him because there was so little love and prayer amongst them, makes the following appeal to him, Many of the expressions are quotations from Dr. Pusey's letter.]

It would distress us to cause any trouble in Dr. Pasey's mind; but he may be sure that those pious persons who have directed ardent supplications to neaven in order to gain Mr. Newman's conversion, will not grow weary of prayer as long as there shall he a soul to be won for God. At this time especially, when their prayers have been heard, and when they are encouraged by success, they will address themselves to heaven with more piety, more confidence, and, we may hope, with so much the

But is not this a striking testimony rendered to the Catholic Church, the admission of a power in the prayers of her children, the effects of which Dr. Pusey dreaded? Would God hear with so much favour prayers not offered to him under circumstances of holiness which are indispensable in order that he may grant them? The disciples of Angli-canism also have addressed themselves to heaven; but is it not extremely remarkable that those among them who prayed most, and with the greatest piety, received, for answer to their prayers, an order to pass over to Rome? The argument in favour of the Catholic Church which is to be drawn from the efficacy of her children's prayers, would suffice to prove her superiority over the establishments raised by the hand of men, which are in a constant state of trouble, which refer to necessities for the purpose of explaining their disordered condition, and in whose bosom there is so little love and prayer !.
How are the testimonies of favour which God is

deased to give to the Anglican Church to be reconiled with the confusion and the misfortunes which Dr. Pusey laments? Why should he have let her experience a loss, the greatness of which is not to be disguised, if the almighty hand which they invoke

" It should be " Tractarianism," as regards prayers for Mr. Newman's continuance in the Church of Enghand while he belonged in heart to the Church of had to repair the loss to morrow? Is it to be supposed that a Church in which the Holy Spirit dwells would neglect and not turn to advantage the instrument which God raises for her glory and safetv? It seems to us that a logical mind would rather have arrived at this conclusion: a Church which fails to recognise the great instrument sent to it by God, fails to recognise God himself in the person of his ambassador. Is it not natural to suppose that if God has thought it right to transplant upon another soil the man who was so docile an instrument in his hands, it is because the new territory where he places him produces more abundant fruits of grace, and shows more favour to the development of holiness ? If then piety, holiness, charity are found in the Catholic Church, it is surely because she possesses the truth and is the only Church of Jesus Christ, while, according to the confession of the Anglicans' themselves, heresy exists more or less in the Establishment which they call their Church.

The conversion of Mr. Newman, the man of whom you, Dr. Pusey, speak with so much veneration, is an enormous fact, in that it teaches Protestant England that Roman Catholicism is not what it had believed, regarding it through the prisma of Anglican prejudices. You also say with reason, that it is the severest loss you could suffer, and the greatest event that has taken place since you ceased being in communion with the other Churches. Yes, we hope that this event will open the eyes of many. The conversions which we witness prove that the Pusevites in reality seek the truth, and that God, according to his promises, enlightens them. But Mr. Newman's presence among the English Catholics must help to overcome the prejudices which govern you as yet. You have reason to think beforehand of the effect which, in the mysterious designs of Providence, his presence among the Catholics may have; for God has placed him there for a merciful purpose.

We ask only one thing of you: it is that you would persevere in the determination with which this event has inspired you: that is, to become doubly ardent in prayer. Pray, pray sincerely, and our voices will unite with yours to entreat heaven that he would help you out of the confusion and the misfortunes which you lament! Recite with more confidence and fervour those admirable prayers drawn up by Mr. Newman, some years ago, to ask of heaven the favour of being led into the way of truth and brought back to unity! Perform this holy service with the same faith as he, and you will come to know that, if Rome cannot recognise the Anglican Church as one of her daughters, on account of her heresies, she is ready to open her arms and to receive into communion all those children of that Church who shall renounce their errors.

We are unable to understand the security with which Dr. Pusey speaks of the future of the Anglican Church; it were more natural to tremble and fear when God is seen removing from her bosom the men whom he had sent to her for her salvation, and whose instructions she has not understood. This retirement of the just should rather appear like the fore-runner of some great chastisement. Refore the destruction of Solom, God sent messengers to Lot who told him: "Arise, take thy wife, and thy two daughters, which are here; lest thou he consumed in the iniquity of the city."

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1847.

While inserting in this number the article translated from Mons. Gondon's book which we introduced to the notice of our readers in our last, we may justly bespeak the sympathy of the true members of our Church, under the mortification to which we are put by the perverse teaching of those who have given occasion to the Romanist to use the reproachful language which the author applies to our Church. Unfortunately it has to be admitted that truth would be on the Romanist's side, if the Tractarians were the legitimate representatives of the Church of England. Of course we admit nothing of the kind, and we decline Mr. Gondon's invitations as decidedly as we repel his reproaches. Those who have been coquetting with the Church of Rome as "a dear sister" or "a holy mother," have justly to bear the scorn with which Mr. Gondon declines their advances and charges their creed (which is not that of the Anglican reformers) with heresy. Where Mr. Newman, previously to his perversion, was admired as " a great instrument" for the salvation of the Church of England, there it is in its place that his secession should be urged as a proof that the divine favour is absent from the communion which he has quitted. We had long looked upon him as an insidious foe within the Church, and his going out was a token to us of God's watchful care over the preservation of that character to which she was mercifully restored at the time of the Refor-

In addition to the names of "Clergymen and Members of the English Universities" which we have copied from the work, there is a list of upwards of fifty persons of distinction who have seceded, with which we have not thought proper to take up any room in our columns. The number of seceders of every class has unfortunately increased mittee formed for that purpose, would provide acsince the period to which Mr. Gondon has made up his list. We have omitted the enumeration of the various offices formerly held, and books written, by the clerical seceders. It is curious to observe, however, how hard this writer labours to prove that tal as Patients. Objections were found to that these individuals were persons of eminence and consideration in the Church, while some of the romanizers still among us are endeavouring to re- he provided for by the city with much less difficulty present them as persons of no note at all. We shall than of Fever Patients, while the principal provileave them to settle the matter among themselves : we ourselves act on the persuasion that high talents and acquirements have never been sufficient to preserve men from those deviations from simple Scripture truth to which our natural corruption is favourable, To make the priest do something for us. suits the natural mind so much better than to experience the work of God's Spirit within us, that we shall ever have to expect the perversion to have its advocates among high as well as low-learned as

well as ignorant-which, disguised at first by the on the state of things which for some time (too long skill of elever tacticians, prepares the way, for a time it may have seemed to many) existed at those seeming triumphs to the Church of Rome Grosse Isle: of the improvableness of it we could which after all may be no losses to the Church of have no doubt; but of the means at the command of England, how fatal soever to the individuals who, the persons in charge of those matters those at a Prince Consort arrived. A great many distinguished not receiving the truth in the love of it, have ex- distance were not best able to judge. It is highly perienced the deceivableness of error.

It is very unexpected that another week should have passed without any provision being made for the accommodation of citizens suffering under attacks of the prevailing disease.

It was mentioned in our last, that an application had been resolved upon, at a public meeting, for the use of the Legislative Buildings as a temporary Fever Hospital. The correspondence has since been published which has taken place in consequence thereof, between II. Jessopp, Esquire, and His Worship the Mayor, by whom the parties on whose behalf the application was made are told that the BOARD OF HEALTH is the "legally constituted body, more immediately charged with the divising of sanitary measures;" but the information is at the same time given that the Executive Government, upon application by the Board of Health, had recommended to the Board of Ordnance the appropriation of the Cavalry Barracks, near No. 2 Martello Tower, St. Lewis Road, to the purposes of an Hospital, and that, in the event of that building being granted by the military authority, the Civil Government would incur the expense of fitting it up as an Hospital.

The cheering hopes justified by this communication have hitherto been disappointed; the Board of Health, at its meeting last Monday, had not yet received any answer from the Executive, and had renewed their application. In the mean time, the number of Fever patients about town increases, and the occupants of houses will be tempted to avert the danger of having such inmates by thrusting them into places wholly unsuitable for their reception, if not into the street or on the steps of houses.

We can hardly conceive it possible that, if the Cavalry Barracks cannot be obtained from the military authorities, the Executive should not already have determined upon placing some other suitable public building-or the means of procuring a private one-at the disposal of the Board of Health. That body very justly conceive that they "ought to persevere in their demand for the establishment of an Hospital for the reception of the poor residents and others who cannot be received in the Marine Hospital, who have contracted the disease by coming in contact with the Emigrants." Should they, however, meet with delays and repaises while the progress of disease will not let itself be stayed by the tardiness of public bodies, engaged in choosing out the least inconvenient out of several modes of proceeding, not one of which can be expected to be quite convenient, those citizens whom the scourge of disease and want has not as yet been permitted to visit are bound to come to the help of the authority constituted by them, and to risk even the necessary pecuniary outlay in order that the object in view may be promptly attained, rather than the health of the city be further endangered.

It is with no small surprise that we learn, from the following letter, dated last Saturday, which has been laid before the Board of Health, that a very important authority for which the Commissioners of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital have applied to the Executive, has not been granted.

" Sir,-The Commissioners of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, and copy of the resolution passed by the Board of Health of this city on the 28th instant, suggesting to them "the necessity of " their providing a suitable building for the accom-"modation of the convalescent from the Marine " Hospital, with a view to prevent the spread of "contagion amongst our citizens." And in reply the Commissioners have the honour to state for the information of the Board of Health, that they have not been unminuful of the pregent necessity of having such a building erected on the grounds of the Marine Hospital, and that they have already asked for authority from His Excellency the Governor General to contract for the same, which has not been granted.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, your obt. servant, H. Gowen.
On behalf of Commissioners (Signed,)

M. & E. II.

" To Felix Glackemeyer, Esq. Secy. of the Quebec Board of Health, &c. &c." The necessity of having a Convalescent Hospital for the saving of life as well as the more rapid recovery of sufferers, and for the prevention of the imperfectly restored becoming applicants to the Hosnital a second time, with diminished chances of recovery, had impressed itself on us so strongly during a short period of pastoral visiting at the Hospital, that we could have wished an arrangement to be effected by which the city authorities, or a Comcommodation for a number of Convalescents from the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, in consideration of the Commissioners admitting a corresponding number of citizens, as previously, to the Hospicourse-no doubt weighty enough; but the reception and care of a number of Convalescents might sion for the reception of the latter to a certain extent is now made at the establishment under the authority of the Commissioners, and-as it has turned out, now we have neither the one nor the other.

We find some difficulty in writing on these subjects, from a fear lest we should unintentionally seem to be charging dereliction of duty upon some one or other who sustains responsibility in these matters, when our intention is only to state the fact that great want exists and mighty improvement is practicable. We have wholly abstained, for in- their brethren in England, it was not for the purpose per barrel." The reports on the prospect of the stance, from writing in the way of fault-finding of superseding, but of aiding their liberality.

salisfactory to find, from the account given by the Clergyman who came up last from that scene of suffering, that very great improvement has taken place—so much so as in his opinion to contrast favourably with the state of things at our own Marine and Emigrant Hospital. Of course, we question not that close attention is all this while directed, by those who have authority, to the possibility of improving that establishment; and if the experience of the late wet weather has brought to light deficiency in the shelter afforded to the Patients, the measures, we allow ourselves not to doubt are in progress, for remedying the evil. There is, however, an improvement which, after

some personal experience had by the writer of this, he may allow himself to point out, because it is one which might not so easily present itself to parties bearing authority, and which it may be just as well the public should know about. We believe it is generally considered as right and proper that the Patients in our Hospitals should have the comfort and benefit of visits from their Clergy; at all events, great fault would unquestionably be found with the Clergy, if they did not visit there. This service has hitherto been rendered-imperfectly, but with some sacrifice of personal convenience-by the Clergy of the Church of England; and the writer of this has taken a share of it in the Quebec Marine and Emigrant Hospital, for three weeks, until the urgency of engagements for which he was previously responsible has compelled him to relinquish the duty, which now devolves altogether upon the one parochial Clergyman upon whom there are already so many calls of duty that, as long as he cannot be released from Hospital-duty, at all events the services which he renders there ought to be made as effective as may be practicable by appropriate arrangement. Now the writer of this has no hesitation in saying that one Clergyman could administer to the spiritual comfort of the Patients in the Hospital as effectually as two, in the same space of time, if Protestant Patients were placed together in wards by themselves. It might perhaps seem going too much into subdivision, if we were to suggest that Presbyterian Patients (of whom there is a great number both of mariners and emigrants) might be separated from those who profess to be members of the Church of England; we are not anxious to make the separation, for we have found it delightful to n inister to all indiscriminately, they being uniformly thankful for any attention paid to them ; but the separation between Protestant and Roman Catholic might, we can hardly doubt, be effected without any real difficulty; the saving of time to the Clergy would be a hundred per cent or more; and the spiritual comfort to them and to the Patients. would be wholly incalculable.

A chapter might be added-not a fanciful onc. but one founded upon incontrovertible facts-upon the security against collision between the Protestant Clergy and those of the Church of Rome; but we have not room for it to-day. We entertain a very high opinion of the solicitude of those in whom authority is vested in these matters, and on whom corresponding responsibility tests, to give their best attention to suggestions properly offered, and to apply to the inconveniences which exist every remedy which they may have at their command.

The article which we have inserted in our first page under the heading "To the Sunday School has repeatedly made unsuccessful attempts at se-Teacher ;" and several similar ones which have of curing the undivided offices of a Diocesan, has, by late appeared in our columns, are taken from a very a unanimous vote, elected the Rev. Samuel Bowuseful publication by Messrs. Stanford & Swords, Broadway, New York, under the title of The Sun- man accepts the appointment. The Diocese not DAY SCHOOL TEACHER'S COMPANION. It contains having the means of affording adequate support to selections from various writers and periodicais, arranged under appropriate heads, and forms a neat little volume.

A SUNDAY TRIP SPOILED .- "The steam-ferry boat St. George, which had gone down to St Thomas on Sanday, [25th ult.,] grounded at that place, after landing her passengers, and, we learn, has received considerable damage in her hollom. A number of her passengers returned yesterday, by land."

It may be as well to mention here that there are three vessels belonging to this port, if we are not mistaken, all bearing the name of ST. GEORGE: the Steamship St. George; the Steamer St. George, and the Steam ferry-boat St. George. We should be very sorry that any but the owners of the Sabbathbreaking one should have to bear what the Sabbathhonouring public will think of their proceeding.

Foreign Aid Society .- At the late Anniversary of this Society, an abstract of whose report is found on our first page, the Earl of Galloway referred to a report made by a deputation of the Committee, who visited many of the Churches on the continent during last summer, and which he called ";a document of surpassing interest:" when he observed how these Societies in France, in Geneva, and in Belgium had become as it were the centre of an Evangelical system-how the gloom and darkness in which the people had so long continued to dwell was being gradually dissipated-when he remembered the craving which had manifested itself for a faithful version of the Scriptures-when he found that schools had sprung up for the instruction of the young-when he considered that many churches were now in a course of erection, and that many of the Roman Catholics were turning to the alone Saviour Jesus-when he considered all these things, he thought there was great cause to bless God and take courage.—The Rev. R. Burgess, Rector of Upper Chelsea, observed upon the great liberality which had been shown by the Protestants in France. Not less than one million of franks had been subscribed by them during the year, towards various religious objects; that is, the sum of £40,000 by 1,500,000 persons, principally consisting of the lower classes; and when assistance was asked from

University of Cambridge. - Prince Albert's by the Eur. Times, "chiefly mention the report of installation as Chancellor of this ancient sent of learning took place on Tuesday the 6th of July. Festivities connected with the occasion commenced on the day preceding, when Her Majesty with the characters were assembled on the occasion.

ECCLESIASTICAL.
Discret of Quebec.
Inconferated Church Society. PAYMENTS made to the Treasurer at Quebec on account of the INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY, in the month of July, 1817:

July 6. Fitzgerald, Mrs., sub. to 1st July, 1847, (parochial,)£0 5 Yates, Thos., 0 5 Wiles, Mrs., de. do. Pett, C., do. do. Walton, Mr., Donation do. A Friend, do. do. Collections, per Rev. R. Anderson: Upper Ireland, ... £0 15 25 1st Inverness Church, 0 6 3 2nd do. do. 0 8 2

Donation J. Dickson, 0 5 0 Moiety of sub. to 1st June, 1817, per do. Sewell, Jas. A., annl. sub. to 1st July, 1847. 1 Montizambert, C. N., do. 1 Ord, Mrs., Donation,.... 0 0 10. An unknown Friend, per Rev. G. sociation, per J. W.Ritter, Esq.13 15

Stott, Mrs., annl. sub. to 1st July, 1817. Collections per Rev. A.T. Whitten: Lambly's Mills, ... £0 12 34 Leeds, 0 14 4

23. Forsyth, J. R., annl. sub. to 1st July, 1847 Bell, A. D., Le Mesurier, II., do. do. Fraser, J. M., Burnett, D., do. do. do. Henry, W., do. Parke, G. H., do. do. Price, W., Patterson, P., do, do. Jessopp, II., do. do. Fletcher, J., do. Caldwell, Sir II. do.

T. TRIGGE, Treasurer, Church Society.

The Lord Bishop or Maximust, returned to own at 10 o'clock this morning, (Saturday) by Mr. Baker's hoat of St. Nicholas, accompanied by the Revd. Wm. King, the travelling Missionary of St.

His Lordship in his late journey visited the following places: - Frampton, and passing through Sc. Mary's proceeded to Cumberland Mills, from thence to St. George's, Mr. William Pozer's settlement. from thence icturned to Broughton; from this liis Lordship passed through the woods to Leeds, accompanied by some of the willing people of Broughton, carrying his luggage. On the Lord's day his Lordship held confirmation at Leeds. From this place he proceeded to the Mission of the Revd. Mr. Anderson, and from thence to St. Sylvester, and thence to St. Giles, holding confirmation at each of the above places .- Mercury.

The Rev. George Mackie proceeded to Grosse Isle by steamer last Friday morning, for the purpose of employing the time during which the boat would be detained there, in ministering to the spiritual wants of the sick and dying. He returned the same evening.

The Lond Bishup or Montreal went-down to Grosse Isle last Tuesday morning, intending to pend a week there in rendering spiritual aid to the

Diocese of Indiana .- The Convention of this Diocese, which has hitherly been under the super vision of the Missionary Bishop, Dr. Kemper, and man, D.D., of Virginia, to the Hishopric of the Diocese. It is not yet stated whether that Clergyits Bishop, it is understood that the parish of Lafayette will be offered for Dr. B. to hold in connexion with the Episcopate.

The Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, the receipt of Fifteen Shillings and Ten Pence by the hand of J. MACLAREN Esq., being the total of sums collected by scholars of the Sunday School of the CHAPEL OF THE Holy Trinity, towards the funds of the Quebec JUVENILE CHURCH MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION.

It may be convenient for some parents to have their attention drawn to the advertisement respecting the resumption of studies at the Grammar School, Bishop's College, in another column.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- D. Finlayson, Esq., No. 189 to 240, and to 250 besides.

To Correspondents .- Received H. M., 5s. enclosed :-- C. B ;-- Capt. C. only this week.

Local and Political Enteiligence.

Yesterday's mail from Montreal brought intelli-

gence from Europe received at New York by the

Steamer Washington, as far as the 15th July from Liverpool. We extract secular news chiefly from Willmer & Smith's European Times. It is highly gratifying to find that, though " there has been rather mere firmness in the Corn market since the sailing of the Britannia; and were it not for the splendid weather which prevails, no doubt speculators would make a more determined and successful effort to maintain higher prices," such is the promise of an abundant harvest that such attempts would have met with no success. " The top price of Flour (on the 5th in London) was put

down to 65s, per sack, and other qualities receded in proportion, good brands of American being offered at 34 to 36s. per barrel." It is afterwards mentioned that " there is a small demand for the best brands of American Flour by the bakers at from 34 to 37s. harvest from various parts of the country, inserted

the notate disease for the nurpose of denving its

The quarterly revenue returns were " highly satisfactory, considering the general derangement of trade during the last three months, and the greatly diminished employment in our main branches of manufacturing industry." The comparative increase on the total revenue for the year is just about a million.

"The second reading of the Navigation Bill having been consented to in the House of Commons without a division, the Navigation Laws may be considered virtually suspended, as we have already stated, until March, 1848."

ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD CODRINGTON .- The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate this distingui-led officer to the vacant and honourable post of Governor of Greenwich Hospital, as a reward for his eminent services.

Care or Good Hore .- We have intelligence and papers from the Cape of Good Hope, by H.M.S. Conway, to the 9th May. Sir Henry Pottinger intended wintering on the frontier. The Caffres still continued their predatory incursions. The acceptance of the command of the Burgher Force by Sir Andries Stockenstrom has given general satisfaction. This gentleman has again been invited from his retirement in the hour of difficulty by the united voice of the people and the Government. The Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Young, arrived quite unexpectedly at Graham's Town on the 24th April. He was to proceed the following day to Kaffreland, for the purpose of having an interview with the Right Hon, the Governor before assuming his government.

Spain .- Affairs in this country seem at present to be in a wretched state. Besides the open rupture of the Queen and her Consort, rumours of treacherous intrigues, even to the extent of designs, if not to assassinate, at least to dethrone the Queen, are generally ciculated.

Portugal.-The intimation we gave in our last number [Eur. Times] that the war in Portugal virtually was brought to a conclusion, has been verified by the last accounts from that disturbed country. The Spanish troops advanced from the frontiers upon Oporto, and the Junta, after an inetectual resistance, alike honourable to them as constitutionalists, and leaders of the people, against the overwhelming land forces of Spain, and those of the implacable Saldanha, supported on the sea-board by the immense naval force of Great Britain, were compelled rejuctantly to submit. It redounds to their high honour that, at the peril of their lives, they claimed for Count Das Antas and General Sa da Bandeira the right of being included in the amnesty, which, however it may be disguised, is formally guaranteed by the allied powers. The lives of these honourable men are safe enough; but it has been not a little moral triumph to the Junta that they have refused to yield to Saldanha, who, throughout these events, has been in fact the stumbling block which prevented every rational compromise. When Lord Palmerston ostentatiously points out, in the House of Commons, as he has done this week, when hostilities are at an end, that Saldanha, the head of the Portuguese Cabinet and Commanderin-Chief, would not be a party to any concession of measures of conciliation, but would resign if Spanish interference, urged on by the Cabral party, were not resorted to, we think it is not difficult to point out who are the traitors to their country. Not they who took up arms for the restoration of the constitution, but they who, backed by the universally condemned Cabrals, aword, at the point of the bayonet, to maintain not so much an unconstitutional Queer on the throne as a tyrant Ministry.

Lieut. Colonel Sir Richard HENRY BONNYCAL-Tis, upon half-pay of the Royal Engineers, has been allowed to retire from Her Majesty's service. by the sale of a Lieutenant Colonelcy unattached. he being about to become a settler in Canada.

INCENTIOUS PREVENTIVE, -A London paper has natured a plan by which it proposes in future to avoid railway collisions. It advises that an iron chair be constructed directly in front of the locomotive, and that one of the directors should sit therein on every trip. It thinks this patent railway-buffer would effect the desired object.

THE UN. STATES' ENGRANT LAW .prefer that the liritish lazarettos and pauper houses be first emptied on the St. Lawrence. The pestilence they bring first spends itself there, and the best off only can ever get here. This Emigrant Law has given us the best of the Emigration, and left the worst to the Canadas. Indeed the order of emigrants here have been superior as a mass, to any we have ever had before under the immigration tides. If the Emigrant Law has brought about all this, we own the framers ten thousand thanks .--New York Express.

NIAGARA.—The grand new feature here is the steamboat "Maid of the Mist," that runs three times a day from the Rapids, a mile below the Cataract, up that wild, fierce, whirling current, to and along the base of the mighty column which rushes from the summit "down below."

You are taken in carriages, nearly two miles, to the steamer. The road down the bank starts from the point on the American side which has been fixed upon for the terminus to the suspension bridge.

As the "Rapids," and "Whirlpool," in the formet of which a boat would be torn to pieces preparatory to being swallowed up by the latter, are just below the Maid's wharf, this voyage has a nervous look. But the precautions and guards against accident are so well and carefully provided as to insure full confidence. The steamer has two engines, so that if one fails the other can be put in gearing in a minute and a half. She is found with two anchors and chain cables. She has also a small hoat, by means of which a strong line can be run ashore the moment a necessity for doing so exists .- Albany Journal.

It is stated in the Halifax Chronicle, that the Hon. Samuel Cunard, now in England, has entered into a contract with the British Government, to carry the Mails between Halifax and Bermuda, and Halifax and St. John's, N. F., by steam, and that he was about to proceed, or had proceeded, to Scotland, to make arrangements for the building of four steamships, suitable for the service .- Mercury.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT .- The business of our Legislature was so much expedited, at the approach of the termination of its session, that it became possible for the Governor General to close it on Wednesday afternoon of last week. Ilis Excellency came down to the House in state at four o'clock. when, the attendance of the Speaker and Members of the House of Assembly having been commanded, who in a few minutes appeared at the Bar of the Upper House, the royal assent was given to a great numbers of bills, both public and private, white others were reserved for the consideration of Her Majesty in Council. The Speaker having delivered his address in presenting the Money Bill, Ilis Excellency read the Speech from the throne, from which the following is an extract:

"I sincerely trust that the alterations which you have made in the Provincial Tariff, and the additional facilities afforded to Trade by the extension of Bonding and Warehousing Privileges, will be productive of henchit to the Colony, and tend to the promotion of its commercial and agricultural inter-

"I have observed with satisfaction the attention which you have bestowed on the several projects which have been brought before you for developing the Mineral resources of the Province, and improving its means of internal communication.

61 trust that the measures which you have passed

for the amendment of certain provisions of the Criminal Code, for the protection of Mercantile interests, for rendering the Common School Act of Upper Canada more effective, and for placing the Municipal institutions of Lower Canada on an improved footing, will be attended with beneficial results.

The prevalence of disease among the Immigrants who have arrived from Europe this Season, has occa-sioned me much concern. I have not falled to bring this subject under the consideration of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, and to represent the necessity of adopting measures to place Emigration to this Colony under more efficient regulation. Meanwhile my warmest acknowledgments are due to you for the liberal provision which you have made for relieving the indigent, and preventing disease from spreading The charitable exertions of the in the Province. Clergy-of the Ladies attached to the Religious Communities—and of Benevolent Individuals among the laity—who have, at the hazard of their lives, ministered to the necessities of the sick, are beyond any praise which it is in my power to offer; but I cannot refrain on this occasion from paying a tribute to their devotedness and Christian zeal.

The Hon, the Speaker of the Legislative Council then declared the Parliament prorogned to the 6th of September next.

The following are the purposes of those among the bills assented to by the Governor General, in the royal name, some on the day of prorogation, and others on the 9th ulto., which are of the most gene-

To exempt the property of the Crown from local rates and taxes in Lower Canada. To repeal and consolidate the present duties of

Customs in this Province. For amending the Common School Act of Upper

For incorporating the members of the Medical Profession in Lower Canada, and to regulate the study and practice of Physic and Surgery therein. To incorporate the British North American Elec-

tric Telegraph Association. defray certain expenses of the Civil Government for the year 1847, and certain other expenses not other-wise provided for.

To amend the Act for granting relief to the sufferers by the fires at Quebec.

To incorporate the Lower Canada-another to inaerporate the Upper Canada-Agricult'i Societies.
To incorporate the Montreal Cemetery Company. To incorporate the following Companies for min

ing purposes : Quebec and Lake Superior Mining Association. Montreal Mining Company. Lake Huron Silver & Copper Mining Company. British North American Mining Company.

Huton & St. Mary's Copper Company. Upper Canada Mining Company.

Philadelphia & Huron Mining Company.

Garden River Copper Mining Company.

British & Canadian Mining Company of Lake

Superior. Echo Lake Mining Company. To make hetter provision for the establishment of

Municipal authorities in Lower Canada. To incorporate the Montreal Telegraph Company ... Among the bills, reserved for the further signifi

cation of her Majesty's pleasure thereon, are the For enabling the Bank of Montreal to increase

their Capital Stock.

For enabling the City Bank to increase its Capital Stock.

tend the charter of the said Bank. For incorporating the District Bank of Quebec. For facilitating commutation of the tenure of lands on roture in the Queen's domain into that of free and common soccage, and for avoiding the unnecessary delays and expense hitherto incidental to such commutations.

"There have been many departures in the Assembly since their pay was voted, £75, and a large gain on their travelling expences; to Quebec thirty dollars gain, making £82 10s. for less than two months. Their board may cost about £15, but many of them are absent half the time. - Some of the members of the Legislative Council want to be hoarded and lodged at the public expense, and to get it like the Assembly by their own vote.—Correspondent of Quebec Gazette, Montreal 25th of July.

MONTREAL .- The Magnetic Telegraph from Torouto to Montreal is probably in operation by the time we shall be issuing this number.

Col. BRUCE, Military Secretary to the Governor General, left Montreal last Thursday for Boston, to take his passage for England by Mail Steameras the bearer, it is thought, of important despatches.

CHAMBLY.—A fire broke out on Friday last, by which some of the barracks were destroyed, toge-

ther with some property belonging to the officers of the 23rd Fusileers.

Post Office Regulations respecting News-PAPERS to the United States.

" Newspapers published in Canada and sent from the office of publication to any place in the United States, or from the publishers to an Agent in the United States for distribution, may be sent on prepayment of the Provincial rate of one penny

"Newspapers posted in Canada by others than the Publishers, addressed to any places in the United States, must be pre-paid an American rate of 3 cents or 2d. c'y each, in addition to Provincial rate,—making a total charge to be pre-paid, of 3d.

" Newspapers posted in Canada addressed to Foreign countries, to be sent through the United States' Mails, Ditto.

"Newspapers posted in Canada intended to be forwarded to New York by American steam-ships to any place" on the continent of Europe, Ditto, and an additional Sea Rate of 3 cents each, -making a total pre-paid charge on each paper of 5d. Unless the above postages are paid at the time

of posting, Newspapers cannot be forwarded to the United States or through the United States' Mails. sent on pre-payment of 3d. each."

acknowledge, thankfully, the consideration which has been paid to the Proprietors of Newspapers, in allowing them to post their papers as formerly on pre-payment of 1d. each; but we must say it is high time that our Colonial Post Office should decline collecting for the United States' Office, if reciprocity is not observed towards us. Our Post Office makes us pay 21. for each Newspaper from the States, out of which the sum of 2 cents, we suppose, is remitted to the United States' Post Office, while the United States' Post Office will not admit our Newspapers unless the Colonial Postage to the line has been pre-paid. Thus we have to pay As. Ad. postage for our paper to New York, and Ss. SJ. for each of the weekly exchange-papers we receive in return; total 13s.: while our American in the majority of them have not been extensive, contemporaries pay only 3s. 9d. for our paper from but in some few again they have been appalling, the lines to New York. It is the same thing with the lines to New York. It is the same thing with regard to letters: our Correspondents in the United States need not pay anything unless they choose, and they cannot frank their letters all the way to us; we are sompelled to pre-pay postage to the lines, and our Post Office is willing even to let us pay the U. States postage to the place of destination. thus acting as Collector for our neighbours who will not reciprocate the accommodation. We certainly consider the arrangement with regard to newspapets to be a hardship upon Proprietors, for we are not placed on an equality with those in the States with whom we exchange, and must therefore keep our list confined within narrower bounds than otherwise we should.

So-called Reform and Progress -- A meeting of the Electors of the City and County of Quebec called by public advertisement by a committee appointed at a meeting in St. Roch Subushs on the 28th June last, was held on Thursday evening the 29th ulto., to receive the report of the committee and take into consideration ten Resolutions submitted effects, consisting of hedding and clothes. He was as forming the basis of a Constitutional Association of Reform and Progress; the Hon. R. A. Carox in the chair, and Mr. N. Aunts, secretary.

The Report and Resolutions were concurred in. Government formerly granted to Lower Canada by act of the British Parliament was frustrated for haif a century; that the policy adopted since the admi-nistration of Sir Charles Bagor has rendered Responsible Government" unavailing; approve the resistance of the Lafontaine-Baldwin administration to the pretensions of Lord METCALFE; reprobate the subsequent administrations; profess a sincere attachment to the British Crown, and the inherent rights of British subjects, insist on local improvements for the district of Quebec; declare in favour of an efficacious system of elementary instruction To appropriate the sums therein mentioned to not burthensome to the poorer classes; approve the frav certain expenses of the Civil Government for opposition members of the Legislature, particularly those of the City and County of Quebec; and pronounce in favour of a more numerous and more equally apportioned representation, in the Legisla-

tive Assembly.

The Officers and Committee named in the Report, which was unanimously adopted, consist of 66. The following are the officers: President Hon, R. E. Caron, Adjoint Jos. Legare, fils; Vice-Presidents D. Ross, C. M. Defoy, J. P. Rhéaume, Dr. Robitaille, Jul. Choninard; F. X. Hamel; Treasurer, Hon. L. Massue, Assistant, P. Huot, sent.; Recording Secretary, N. Aubin; Assistants, T. Fournier and L. Prevost; Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Hudon, Assistants, A. Plamondon, and J. B. A Chartier.

[We are indebted to the Gazette for the above abstruct; for the very lengthy resolutions we have no The designs of that section of the population who would think it progress to secure a preponderance to themselves as leaders of a multitude incapable of judging what government upon British constitutional principles is, will we hope be frustrated.]

THE SEASON AND THE CROPS .- Appearances ontinue favorable for the produce of the year, notwithstanding the drought and excessive heat of the last month. The hay crop is abundant, and much of it saved in good order; the fields of grain are changing colour, and fast approaching to ripeness, For enabling the Quebec Bank to increase its and where the soil was not exhausted by repeated grain crops without manure, the crops of all sorts are promising; peas are luxuriant and the potato fields never looked better. As yet there is no appearance of hlight. The produce of the gardens is also good. The orchards have suffered by the falling off of the young apples during the heat and drought; but there is still appearance of a good yield.

The pastures remain abundant, and the cattle in good order. The markets are but thinly supplied at high prices, and labour is scarce and dear.

Quebec, 2nd August, 1847 .- Gazette. DROWNED. -- We regret to learn that a young man named Pierre Brisson, aged about eighteen years, was drowned on Thursday last by the upsetting of a canoe, in which he was paddling with a son of J. Bradshaw, E.q., of the Pank of B. N. A. The deceased leaves an aged mother of whom he was the

only support. - Mercury.

Burglary. - On Thursday morning last, about 4 o'clock, Mr. Low, the Keeper of the Court House, was awakened by the crashing of glass. He got up, and upon entering his sitting room, in the basement of the building, saw a man there who immediately made his way out through the window by which he had gained admittance. Mr. Low, although but partially dressed, pursued him, and after several scuttles, the interchange of blows, and a ong chase, succeeded in capturing him. The burglar finding himself hard pressed took refuge in the cellar of the Officers' Quarters, in St. Lewis Street, over which the guard at once placed a soldier, and from whence he was taken by the police.

Mr. Low deserves much credit for his perseveance in arresting the robber, who is said to be an American, last from Kingston, and of about 28

years of age.—Mercury.

We were yesterday kindly presented with a "Monster Cucumber," by Mr. B. Cole, the growth of Mr. Gale's garden at St. Augustin. It has not attained its full size; but now measures 22 inches in least, and weights 2 like 14 courses. Mr. Cole in length, and weighs 2 lbs. 14 ounces! Mr. Gale is famed for his successful cultivation of this plant.

—Tuesday's Mercury.

Sudden Death.—We are sorry to learn that an individual did lose his life on the occasion of the late fire at Mr. Bogue's last Thursday; it was Mr. Babineau, brother of a gentleman who is partner of the firm of Babineau & Gandry, of this city; he was hastening up to the scene of the conflagration when he suddenly fell and expired.

Fine.—The alarm was given again yesterday, between 1 and 2 A. M., and it was discovered that the house at the corner of Buade and Fort-Streets, belonging to the heirs Sewell, and occupied by Mr. Brown, clothier, was on fire. The family were in bed while the fire was making its ravages in the lower part of the building; they had to make their

With reference to these new regulations, we | stock in trade and furniture, was entirely consumed-We understand that Mr. B. had an insurance of £500. The surrounding property was saved, though not without some damage. The Fire Companies were prompt and efficient, and had a good supply of

> DANGER TO CHILDREN FROM HAVING ACCESS TO LOADED FIRE-ARMS.—On Thursday last, the little daughter of Mr. Stein, confectioner, of Champlain Street, 7 years old, was playing with a loaded pistol, which had been in a place to which she had access. By some accident it went off, and the contents, two balls, killed her on the spot.

> GROSSE ISLE .- The recent arrivals of Emigrant ships at this station present a singular inequality; it is gratifying to observe that sickness and death find in it, omitting the German Emigrants who are all in admirable order, the arrival of 16 vessels at the station, bringing 4181 passengers of whom only 90 sick, and 80 deaths on the passage. But besides these there are the Bark Yorkshire from Liverpool, 45 sick, and 50 deaths out of 392 passengers; Bark Naomi, Liverpool, 104 sick and 78 deaths out of 331; Bark Covenanter, 80 sick, 43 deaths out of 400; Bark John Munn, 100 sick, 59 deaths out of 452 passengers. The Ship Virginius, which arrived here in the early part of last week, had 186 sick, and 158 deaths out of 496; master, mate, and crew

sick, except six: the survivors just able to lotter. lumigration.-The number of lumigrants arrived at the ports of Quebec and Montreal from the commencement of the season to the end of last month is 63,729; corresponding period last year 26,836: which shows an increase of immigration

is year, compared with the last, of 36,893. A person attempted to offer for sale, on Tuesday on St. Paul's Market, a cart load of emigrant ordered off by the Clerk of the market, and afterwards sought out by Air. Miller, Inspector of the Board of Health, to whom great credit is due for the perseverance and decision with which he acted The Resolutions complain that the constitution of in the matter: the whole of the property was conveyed by him to a place behind the Marine Hospi

> WEEKLY RETURN Of Sick in the MARINE & EMIGRANT HOSPITAT Quebec, from July 31 to August 3, 1817. Descript Remains Since Tos Dist Died. Relemain- Since 10- 212 ... ed. admitted, tal. charged, 22 ... maining tion. ed. Men....57 558 Women . 262 28 - 290267 4 Children. 31 8 39 32Total., 863 194 967 78 32 857

(Signed,) John B. Selley, A. H. S. The Board of Health, at their meeting last Monday, passed the following Resolution : - "That the present Burying Grounds near the Marine Hospital being now full of bodies, emitting a most noisome effluvia, highly dangerous to the health of the citizens, no further burials do take place there, and that those whose duty it is, do take immediate steps to provide another for that purpose."

This cannot apply to the Protestant Burying Ground, which is not at all full of bodies: but i loes apply to the R. Catholic ground terribly.

Surprise News .- Arrived among others : Bark Jamaica, Martin, Greenock, Dean & Co. general cargo, 202 passengers. Brig Midas, Low, Matanzas, J. Leslie, sugar,

um, &c. Schr. Maria, Prescille, Mesency, Mathewson & Co., sugar. Schr. Joseph Anderson, Johnson, Newcastle, M.

. Wilson, general cargo. Schr. Rockshire, McLeary, Liverpool, T. Froste, general cargo, 43 passengers. Schr. Providence, Tremblay, Halifax, J. W. Leaveraft, molasses.

Schr. Prudent, Audette, Halifax, J. W. Leay craft, molasses. Brig Leo, Rees, Liverpool, G. B. Symes & Co., general cargo, 20 passengers.

PASSENGER VESSELS.

Asia, Fr	om Cork	409	Passengers
Euclid,	Glasgow	263	. "
Heroine,	Aberdeen	78	"
Liberia,	Hamburgh,	152	"
Alexander Stewa		103	"
Leontine,	Bremen	326	££
Tamerlane,	Aberystwith	213	"
Panama,	Loch Saxford	1 279	"
Cumberland,	Bremerhaver	n 365	"
Argo,	Sligo	127	"
Diamond,	Bremerhave	n 166	"
Abbey Lands,	Liverpool	-398	"
Leander,	Londonderry	427	"
Agamemnon,	Liverpool	646	"
Marchioness of B		492	"
Kilblain,	London	258	46
XL,	Galway	150	"
Ophelia & Mary,		176	
Marsingale,	Hamburgh	140	"
Cygnet,	Londonderr	r, 208	. 66
Globe,	Bremerhave	n, 140	"
Eliza & Ann,	Kilrush	93	66
Auguste,	Bremen	150	
Oregon,	Killala	203	: ((
Favorite,	Bremen	201	
Union,	Limerick	52	
Edward Kenney	Belfast	245	"
George.	Dublin	104	**
Ocean Queen,	Cork	496	44
Maria,	Limerick	132	(\$.
Eghert,	Bremen	166	"
Cunningham,	Waterford	211	
Delta,	Bremen	140	"
Allan Kerr,	Sligo	325	ŧ¢
1			

The Blenheim, Transport No. 26, has brought 375 passengers, consisting of pensioners and their families. There were 12 deaths on the voyage, and 6 sick when she arrived at the Quarantine Station.



The English Mail by steamship Hibernia arrived this morning, bringing advices from Liverpool to the 20th ulto. We do ourselves the pleasure of stating that the accounts of the state of things in Ireland are favourable as regards health, prospect of labour and of harvest .- We are much gratified in learning that Major General Thomas Evans, C. B., late of the 70th Foot, has received the Colonelcy of the 81st Regiment.

The paper from which we copy states that "General Evans has seen more rough service than Except Bremen, to which Newspapers may be escape by means of a ladder elevated to the third any other officer in the army."-We cannot stop the Istory. The house, together with Mr. Brown's press to wait for the delivery of letters.

BIRTH. On Monday morning, Mrs. Gates, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Cavanville, C. W., on the 28th ulto., J. W. Dundas Maclagan, Esq., of Leeds, England, to Mary Jane, only daughter of John Knowlson, Esq., Cavanville.

At Montreal, on the 27th ult., N. S. Whitney, Esq., to Hannah Jane, eldest daughter of John E. Mills, Esq., Mayor of that city.

DIED.

On Sunday last, Mr. Robert Haddan, formerly of Quebec, aged 65 years.

Last Friday morning, Elizabeth Wickwire, wife of Andrew Paterson, Esquire, aged 55 years.

At Kingston, on the 30th ulto., Lieut. Colonel
H. F. Brekwith, commanding 2nd Battalion of

At his residence, Amherst Island, on the 30th ult. HENRY WALKER, Esq., aged 28 years, fourth son of the Rev. Thomas Walker, Rector of Kilmalooda, County of Cork.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

HE next mail for ENGLAND (via Boston) will be closed at the Quebec Post-office, TUESDAY, 12th AUGUST.—PAID letters will be received to THREE o'clock; and unpaid to FOUR 'cleck, afternoon.

Post-office, Quebec, 29th July, 1847.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL in connexion with BISHOP'S COLLEGE will be RE-OPENED at the close of the Midsummer Holidays, on SATUR-DAY, AUGUST 7.

Lennoxville, July 30, 1847.

WANTED,

TO PLACE OUT .- A little English Canadian girl (a Ptotestant). She would make a valua-ble little Assistant in a Nursery, and can be well recommended by a lady who is interested in placing her where she would meet with moral and religious

Apply at the Officee of the Bereau. August 4th, 1847.

SUPERIOR CHOCCLATE. ILE subscriber has received and will constantly have on hand Clark's celebrated Chocolate, comprising-

Sweet Milk, flavored with Vanilla, plain, in sticks for Children. Ditto " Ditto " M. G. MOUNTAIN,

No. 69, St. John Street Quebec, 29th July, 1817.

CHOICE WINES.

TILE Subscriber having completed his spring im portation of Wines, now offers for sale at his Vaults, 500 dozen choice WINES, comprising-Sparkling Hock and Champaign, Blandy's and Blackborn's Madeira, Gold and Brown Sherry,

Hunt's Prime Port, Companhia do., Claret of various brands. -ALSO-London and Dublin Porter, in qts. and pts., Alloa and Burton Ale,

Pinet's Pale and Coloured Brandy, Real Isla Whiskey. And constantly on hand:
Penner's clarified Cider—in wood and bottle.

M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 69, St. John Street

Quebec, 6th July, 1817.

CLAYED SUGAR. SUPERIOR article for Preserves. For Sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 69, St. John Street. A by Quebec, 17th July, 1847.

PRESERVED OYSTERS. SMALL lot in Bottles, just received from New
York. —A LSO—
A small lot of fresh FIGS, for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN,
No. 69, St. John Street. Quebec, 17th July, 1817.

YARMOUTH BLOATERS. FEW kegs of the above excellent and rare Fish just received, and for Sale. Apply to M. G. MOUNTAIN No. 69, St. John Street.

No. 69, St. John Street

-ANDDaily expected, a supply of SMOKED SALMON.
6th July, 1817.

WANTED

FREIGHT FOR NEW YORK-UNITED STATES. POMONA, of 377 tons—now daily expected to arrive at this Port from Bremen—will take any Freight offering and have prompt despatch .- Apply to J. W. LEAYCRAFT.

Quebec, 4th August, 1847.

FOR SALE.

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

Sth July, 1817.

NOW LANDING, FOR SALE BY THE SUB-SCRIBERS.

THITE LEAD, Genuine Nos. 1, 2, 3, Dry, Red and White Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, assorted dry colours Rose Pink, Chrome Yellow, Turkey Umber Letharge, and Vandyke Brown. Paints in Oil, assorted colours,
Black Lead, Putty and Window Glass.
C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.

3rd June, 1847.

NOTICE.

ceived a small but choice assortment of BOOKS, principles. AND TOYS, which she is now prepared to dispose of on reasonable terms, at her shop in St. STAN ISLAS STREET, next door to the Rev. Mr

Sewell's Chapel. Quebec, June 10th, 1847.

RECEIVING FOR SALE. BEST and Common English BAR 1RON,... Tin and Canada Plates, Boiler Plates, Sheathing and Braziers' Copper, Camp Ovens, Bake Pans, and Sugar Kettles. Sheet Lead and Patent Shot, Blister and Cast Steel, Smith's Bellows and Anvils, Spades and Shove's, Chain Cables and Anchors.

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

FOR SALE.

PIANO FORTE. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

FOR SALE. LIVE Oil in Pipes and Quarters.

10th June, 1817.

8th July, 1847.

WELCH & DAVIES. Quebec, 21th June, 1817.

ICE.

ARTIES desirous of having Ice delivered every morning at their residences or offices, will please leave their names with the subscribers, at as early a date as possible.—The quantity supplied will be about 10 lbs. per day, at Six Dollars the season.

Confectioners, Hotel Keepers, Ships and Steam-

ers may also be supplied. To ensure a sufficient quantity throughout the summer, the number of subscribers will be limited. J. MUSSON & Co.

Quebec, 6th May, 1847.

NOTICE.

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

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

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. The outstanding debts due to this Estate: of which a List can be seen at the office of the under-

signed assignee. HENRY W. WELCH. Quebec, 24th June, 1847.

BAZAAR.

A BAZAAR will be held, (D. V.,) on WED-NESDAY and THURSDAY, the 1st and and of September next, by the Ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, on the heights of Pointe Levie, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a NEW CHURCH in that place. The following Ladies have been appointed a managing Committee, by whom contributions will be thankfully received. Such as are kindly disposed to assist, are requested to send their contributions not later than the 26th of August, with the price affixed

to each article. Mrs. 11. N. PATTON, MRs. D'ARCV, Mrs. Tibbits, Miss M. Charman, MRS. JENKINS, MISS MACKENZIE, MRS. ROBERTS, MRS. Terrance. Quebec, 8th July, 1847.

COALS! COALS!!

FOR SALE -NEWCASTLE AND SUND-ERLAND GRATE and d: s: NUT COALS. Apply to:

II. H. PORTER, No. 36, St. Paul Street. Quebec, June, 21st 1817.

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

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS. Inquire at No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 12, PALACE STREET.

HENRY KNIGHT

DEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to 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, 1847.

Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

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

and popular principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years? standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors RS. WHEATLEY respectfully intimates to Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors her friends and the public, that she has re- of the Society, have practically approved of its

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON. Agent for Canada.

Quebec, August, 1845.

Pouth's Corner.

THE DISINTERESTED BOY.

It was just at night. The sun had set and the curtains of night were fast hanging themselves over hill-top and valley and lonely wood, and the busy village. While the night winds were beginning to sweep through the trees, lights were here and there peoping through the windows to tell that though the wind was cold and blustering without, there might be peace and comfort

At this hour, Mr. Bradley passed through a litthe village among the hills of New Hampshire, and urging his horse forward as the night became darkor, took his way through the main road towards the next town, where he intended to pass the night. As he passed the last house in the village he thought he heard some one call, but supposing field. Then, when the teacher begins to quesit might be some boy shouting to his fellow, he thought little of it. He heard the call again and egain, and at last, on hearing it repeated several times in succession, it occurred to him that some one might wish to speak to him, and he slackened the pace of his horse and looked behind the chaise, to see if he could discover who was ing, that the children are somewhat in the situ-

'Stop, sir, stop,' said a little boy, who was running with all his might to overtake him.

Mr. Bradley stopped his horse, and a little boy of eight or ten years came up, the blood almost ready to burst from his face, and panting at every breath.

Well, my little fellow, what do you wish for? said Mr. Bradley.

'You are losing your trunk, sir,' answered the boy, as soon as he could speak.

And so you have run all this way to tell me of it, have you, my good boy I'

'Yes, sir.' Mr. Bradley jumped out of his chaise, and saw that his trunk, which was strapped under-

neath his carriage, was unfastened at one end so that a sudden jolt might have loosened it altogether, and he would have lost it without know ing where it had gone. 'You are very kind, my little lad,' said the

gentleman 'to take all this trouble; you have saved me from losing my trunk, and I feel much obliged to you.' 'You are welcome,' answered the boy.

And now, are you tall enough to hold my horse, while I fasten the trunk as it should be? said Mr. Bradley.
Oh yes, sir,' said the boy, stepping up and

taking hold of the bridle. He held the horse until Mr. Bradley was ready to start, and then said, good night, sir,' and was stepping away. Stop a moment,' said Mr. Bradley, taking a

twenty-five cent piece from his pocket, 'here is a piece of money to pay you for your trouble, and I feel very grateful to you beside.'

'No, sir,' said the boy, drawing himself up creet, and casting his eye full in the gentleman's face, 'do you think I would take money for

such a thing as that ?" 'Ah,' said Mr. Bradley, as he related the story to me, 'I saw by his noble look, that he had run from half to three quarters of a mile, for the sake of doing kindness to a stranger and not for the hope of pay; and I could not find it in my heart to urge him to take the money, for I knew that the thought of having done good was a greater reward than money could have been. So I bade him "good night" and he ran toward home, while I gave the whip to my horse, and again rode briskly on; but I often think of that journey to New Hampshire, and the noblehearted boy who lived among the Hills.'—Mother's

THE FATAL STEP.

Whitefield represented the votary of sin, under the figure of a blind beggar led by a little lable of what she was saying, but took the whole dog. The dog had broken the string. The blind cripple, with his staff between both hands, groped his way unconscious, to the side of a procession of the side of t side of a precipice. As he felt along with his abilities, but like most children of her age, was staff, it slipped from his hand and fell down entirely ignorant of the meaning of most of the descent, too deep to return an echo. He the words contained in these two verses .thought it was on the ground, and bending Family Visitor: quoted in the Sunday Teachforward took one careful step to recover it. er's Companion. But he trod on vacancy—poised for a moment,

placed on it. Like the dog and the string, it is almost sure to fail him. The world on which he has placed his chief reliance, like the staff of the poor blind beggar, slips from his hand, and leaves him desolate in the time of his utmost need. He gropes in the darkhe stands trembling on the borders of the unknown-a step forward, and all may be over with him-in vain he strives to recover the staff which has fallen from his hands, and forever eludes his grasp. Mournful sight! seen in no world but this! A soul balancing between time and eternity on the brink of woe! with no light from the throne of God to dispel the darkness that broods over the picture Whitefield gave of the fatal crisis in the spiritual affairs of the blinded votary of sin. If angels ever weep, surely it must be over a scene like this.

Votaries of pleasure, behold your portrait, drawn by a master hand : Behold your end! your leaders, alas, are blind guides. O, the infinite infatuation of sin! O, the moral blindness of that soul that risks all in the pursuit of evanescent shadows! that goes the whole length of the divine forbearance, and pauses nottill it finds itself on the brink of ruin. If there were another life in which to correct the errors and redeem the losses of this, the terror of apprehended ruin would not be so dreadful. But alas, when the crisis of the sinner's fate comes, no hope is left. Before that period arrives, we would lift up the voice of warning

should prove a leap in the dark-take not another step, but to plant your feet upon the rock of ages.

TO THE SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

MAKE SURE OF BEING UNDERSTOOD .- The necessity of using great plainness of speech, in the instruction of children, is felt as it ought to be by very few persons. Expressions are fremently used by teachers which are familiar to them as "household words," but are wholly unintelligible to their pupils. Sometimes Sunday School teachers speak fluently and forcibly to their classes for ten minutes, in explaining a lesson, and think they are making the subject very plain, when by the use of words, of the meaning of which the children are utterly ignorant, they have obscured the sense entirely. hey speak well, but their hearers are not edition her scholars on the subject she has just done explaining, she is astonished at their stupidity, and perhaps exclaims, How is it possible on can be ignorant of this matter, when I have been spending my strength to impress it on your mind? forgetting, or never consideration she would be in, if required to give an account of a sentiment delivered in her-hearing, all the point of which was expressed in Latin. Sunday School teachers should expect their pupils to be ignorant; all children are so, especially those in the lower ranks of life. They should prepare themselves to explain every point brought before them by the lesson, in sons of mature minds, to realize how little is weapon, before the Priests of Rome invaded understood by young children of the lessons and retentive memory, was taught by an elder sister, to repeat many little pieces of pastry; among others, this from our Sanday School selection:

"Tis Religion that must give, Sweetest pleasure while we live, Tis Religion must supply, Solid comfort when we die.

After death its joys will be Lasting as eternity; Be the living God my friend, Then my bliss shall never end."

Mary learned these verses perfectly, and was interesting to hear her repeating the consoling truths expressed in them, in her sweet infantine voice; her sister hoped it might edity some of the elder members of the family, and certainly thought the child had some general ideas of the meaning of the hymn. Mary learned to sing these words to a pretty tune, and often amused herself by doing so. One day when the sisters were together alone, the child said, Sister, let us sing. Very well, said her sister, what shall we sing? Why, said Mary, let us sing about Sally. My dear, we don't know any song about Sally. Oh yes, sister, you do, you know a piece about Sally and George. Indeed, Mary, I do not, answered the sister, a little surprised at the child's pertinacity. Sally, Sally, she re-peated, running over in her memory all the pieces she had taught the little girl. Yes, sister, you do know a verse about Sally Comfort and George. Now, the truth flashed on the mind of the sister, that in repeating the above hymn, Mary had changed the word "solid," which she did not understand, for "Sally," which she did; still she was at a loss to know where George was to be found in it. She told Mary to say it for her, and carefully observing as she went along, discovered the child said the second verse,

> After death its George shall be, Lasting as elernity ;-

Thus it was plain, Mary understood not a syl-

[Indeed, the child gave evidence of very good and fell headlong.

The votary of sin is, in a spiritual sense, blind; he knows not what is before him, or repeating of sounds, but would have them mean whither the path in which he walks will lead. something: and so she conceived of "Sally He has a guide, but no dependence can be Comfort," a nice little companion for religious children "when they die;" and of a gentle boy, "George," who would never change into a rude clown, but be "lasting" in his gentleness " as eternity."-Enitor.]

THE SEED FOUND AFTER MANY DAYS .-A secret work is going on, which shall one day surprise and delight you. The first dawn of day commences amidst the thickest shades of night: the tide begins to turn long before it is observed by a person walking upon the shore; thus the incipient stage of conversion is often bidden from every eye but Him who seeth in secret, amidst the remains of unregeneracy. Where you are most discouraged, there may be the least cause for it.

Even those unhappy youths whose conduct excludes all joy for the present, and almost all hope for the future, even they, at some distant time, may yield a rich harvest from the seed which is now, with respect to them, sown in tears. In the gloomy season of distress, when reflection can be resisted no longer, then what they were taught in the school may be brought most vividly into remembrance. Then when no preacher and no friend is near, conscience may denounce the terrors of the law, and memory the glad tidings of the Gospel, till the poor trembling sinner, amidst the long-neglected stores that were deposited in her mind at the Sunday School, finds the means of her conviction, conversion, and consolation.

. It may also be observed, that those persons

whose minds have been previously trained in he knowledge of its principles. They have a learer understanding of the sermons which hey hear; and as it is through the mind that God converts the heart, they are in a fairer way to derive spiritual impression than persons who have lived in the most brutish ignorance. This is a species of advantage arising from Sunday School instruction not sufficiently thought of. The teacher is unquestionably a powerful auxiliary to the preacher, and the success of the latter in many cases must, in justice, be shared by the former. You may, therefore, check the despondency of your hearts, with this consideration, that where no present visible effect is produced by your instructions, by sort of division of labour in the business of conversion you may be preparing its subject for this great change, which is afterwards to be effected under the instrumentality of the minsters. Children, in whose hearts devout impressions may have been produced, are often removed from beneath your care before you have an opportunity to witness the fruit of your toil; but the eye of God is upon his own work, and he will one day make known to you all that he does by you. - Rev. J. . 1, James.

A NEW ZEALANDER, "MIGHTY IN THE SCRIPTURES "-That swird of the Spirit, wherewith our blessed Lord put Satan to flight, is now successfully wielded, by the simple-minded natives of New Zealand, against the agents of the wicked one. It is a cause of point brought before them by the lesson, in thankfulness that they were thus armed, and the simplest language. It is difficult for per-had become skilful in the use of this mighty the country; for many of the natives have they commit to memory. Take a fact. Mary, this country; for many of the natives have a child not five years old, but of quick capacity there is a Country; for many of the natives have a child not five years old, but of quick capacity there is a Country; for many of the natives have a child not five years old, but of quick capacity there is a Country; for many of the natives have pervert the Gospel of Christ. With the Bible a their hards, and well acquainted with its contents, they have proved more than a match for the subile Jesuits.

Two of these Priests, some time ago, visited unafive village called Hanga, in the Venerable Architeacon Brown's District, and entered into conversation with the native teacher stationed there. One of them assured the New Zealunder that the Church of England was wrong, and that hence it was that her members made their daily confession - We have erred and strayed from Thy ways like lost sheep;" mean-it ing that we had strayed from the true Church, which was the Church of Rome. The teacher, however, told him that this confession was much older than either the Church of England or the Church of Rome; and, turning to his Psalter, he read the last verse of Psalm exix. where David says, "I have gone astray like a lost sheen?

The Priest then objected that our Church must be wrong, because her Ministers married, which the Apostles never did.

"You are wrong again," replied the teacher, for I read that Peter's wife's mother was

healed by Jesus Christ of a fever." "Yes," retorted the priest, "but John was not married." "Show me a passage," said the teacher in his simplicity, "in which we are told that John was not married. I have shown you one in which it is proved that Peter was, The Priest thought proper to decline any further controversy with one whose instruction was simply drawn from the Word of God. It has been said, most justly, that the Bible is the best book that has ever been written against Popery. It is a knowledge of this, most probably, that has made the Priests of Rome keep it from their people. We carnestly desire for our young friends that they may become, like Apollos, mighty in the Scriptures; and then we are persuaded they will be preserved from the pernicious leaven of Popish doctrine, which so much abounds in our land at this day .- by them, and with the great waste of labour in-Church Miss. Jue. Instructor.

DEATH OF AN OLD EUROPEAN RESIDENT ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.-Captain Edward Lloyd, of Beechmount, near Limerick, died on the 17th of March last, having resided on the west coast of Africa during the surprising period of forty-two years, having gone to that country, in 1805, along with the celebrated African traveller, Mungo Park. He lived at the Gambia since 1816, where his then wigwam formed the nucleus of the present beautiful settlement of splendid stone and brick houses, now inhabited by a population of 3,000 souls. The town can boast of a spacious school-house, fine streets, a noble square, harracks, a Church and Wesleyan Chapel, Hospital, and Government house, which last cost about £20,000. He was reckoned the venerable patriarch of the locality, living respected, and dying regretted, not only by his numerous children and grandchildren, colonists, native chiefs, and Kings, but by the natives generally, on the banks of the Gambia, far into the interior of that extensive Continent. His word had so much influence among them that it stayed many a sanguinary war or shortened its duration. In the Egyptian expedition, in 1801, he was a Captain in Abercrombie's army. The Rev. Mr. Rankin, Colonial Chaplain, died in April last, of an attack of periodical illness, to which he was subject, having suffered much from the country fever. The Chaplaincy of £450 a-year, is again vacant to any church aspirant who may feel disposed to risk himself in that extraordinary country.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.

We have been favoured by a correspondent at Sierra Leone with the following account of the capture and destruction of the slaver Tres Amigos, a Brazillian brig of 415 tons, with ten officers and forty-six men, by Her Majesty's and systematic occupation. If no Public Lands steam-sloop Devastation, R. Levinge, commander:—!' On the morning of March 19th, being in lat. 5° 30' N., long. 3° 10' E. of from their sale were so expended, land would Greenwich, the Devastation chased a suspicious only be purchased where the improvements were

making eighteen revolutions in the minute. fired the long-gun, londed with shot. At 10h. 45m. the stranger hoisted a Brazilian ensign at the main, and in a quarter of an hour from that time, she ran upon the beach near the river Lagos, in lat. 6° 20' N., long 3° 10' E. of Greenwich. Two boats were seen to leave the brig, filled with men, who escaped to the shore. The steamer having come close up and anchored, immediately manned and armed her boats, and sent them to board, under command of First Lieutenant P. M. Godfrey, with acting Lieutenant J. Carmichael and Mr. T. Coutts, Boatswain. They found the brig well armed, two long 18 pounders on pivots, one between the masts, and the other abait the mainmast; two broadside guns forwards (18 pounders,) and two brass swivels on the bulwarks of the quarter deck; also nettings to repel boarders, ammunition, muskets, cullasses, blunderbusses -in fact every kind of weapon for defending a vessel. The surf was very dangerous, one of the boats of the Devastation being dashed to pieces alongside the slaver, and the crew washed ashore; one also upset, and was driven ashore by the rollers, and the brig in a short time became a total wreck. The officers and men, after cutting away the masts with their cutlasses, found it necessary to swim ashore for their lives. The brig parted amidships. One marine was lost in trying to swim ashore. The nan who had been looking out at the masthead of the slaver was seen in the surf, heavily ironed, having been thrown overboard by the captain for not keeping a better look-out and seeing the cruiser before. The Devastation's crew tried to save the poor fellow, but his irons took him down. The surf ran so high as to make it impossible to get off to the Devastation, so the men had to remain ashore till the next morning, when the paddle-box boat was anchored at the back of the surf, and the dingy, being well buoyed up with cork fenders and bunkers, was veered ashore by hauling lines. After various attempts which proved successful in embarking the men, they were all got off. The French man of war brig Leger, rendered every assistance in trying to get the nen off. Too much praise cannot be given to he captain, officers, and ship's company of this brig for their valuable services. All the prisoners, ten in number, who were found on board the brig, were saved. The Devastation has ilso taken an American brig under Brazilian colours, with 520 slaves on board, bound to The Tres Amigos had made several successful trips from the coast. On the last voyage she lauded at Bahia 1,400 slaves - Times

WASTE OF LABOUR IN STRAGGLING SETTLEMENTS. From a despatch addressed by Earl Grey to the Governor General, dated 1st April, 1817.

We know that, unaided and undirected in their efforts as they now are, numbers of the Emigrant. who reach Canada with no resource but their lahour to trust to, are enabled, in the course of a few rears to realize property, and even to remit considerable sums of money to the friends and relations they have left behind. It is also notorious that in the present mode of conducting the settlement of the Territory, there is a great waste of labour, and that far less results are obtained by means, of the same amount of exertion, than might be looked for under a system which secured a greater degree of mutual co-operation and assistance amongst those who now trust, in a great measure, to their individual and isolated efforts. It is impossible to read my of the numerous and interestng accounts, published during the last few years of the life of settlers in the backwoods of Briti-li America and of the United States, without being struck with the hardships and difficulties endured curred entirely in consequence of the want of some means of giving increased efficiency to labour by combination and by the division of employments. We hear continually of bread being scarce where corn is cheap and alumdant, because, from the distance of mills and the badness of the roads, it takes many days of toilsome labour for men and horses to carry a small quantity of corn to be ground, and to bring it back in the shape of flour. We hear of days wasted in, perhaps, the busicst part of the season in car. rying to a distant forge, to be repaired, some necessary implement of agriculture, which in England would be taken to the village shop, and he again ready for use in an hour. I say nothing (important as are such considerations) of the privations which scattered settlers necessarily undergo from the want of adequate means of religious instruction, of education for their children, and of medical assistance, and of the absence of all main advantages of civilized society. Look. ing merely to the pecuniary results of the existing mode of settlement, it seems to me impossible to doubt that it is highly wasteful, and that the same labour, better applied and directed, might produce a far larger amount of comfort and advantage to the car'y settlers in a new territory, and exempt them from many of the privations and hardships to which they are now exposed. It is difficult to understand what natural obstacle prevents such a territory from being occupied, not by individuals, but by Societies properly organized for mutual support and assistance, carrying with them, as they advance, all the means and appliances of Civilization. For this purpose what seems to be most required, is to carry further than has yet been done, the principle of making all who obtain land, pay for it such a price as at once to afford the means of effecting those improvements, by the construction of Roads and Bridges, and by creeting Schools and other Publie Buildings, which are necessary for its regular and affectionate entreaty in the ear of the are far more likely than others, to receive be looking brig, which on seeing her, immediately already in progress, while the settler receiving in Advertising by the year or for a considerable time careless sinner. Take not another step, lest it nefit from the public preaching of the Gospel, made all sail, and ran in towards the land. return for the enlanced price he paid for land, as may be agreed upon.

After a chase of 5h, 30m, with all sail set, and | not only the land but the advantage of those works by which its profitable occupation is facilitated would not in reality pay more, perhaps not so much for the land, as when it is disposed of at a very low and almost nominal price.

Where the previous improvident alienation of large quantities of land presents an obstacle to the adoption of the system of selling land in this manner, precisely the same results are attainable by the imposition of a moderate tax upon all land whether wild or reclaimed, and applying the proceeds to the same sort of improvements. Such a tax is not felt as any practical burden. upon settled land, put presents a powerful bar to the acquisition or retention of land which cannot be turned to some account.

Total Austinence. Modern homage to it .-The party of Royal Sappers and Miners who are to form the "searching party to be despatched on a boat expedition in search of Sir John Franklin and his party, in case no intelligence of them should reach England before next spring, embarked on board the Prince Rupert and Westminster. The detachment consists of one corporal, 2 lance corporals, and 12 privates, all of whom have been examined by Sir John Richard. son, and have been selected from Woolwich, Chatham, and Sandhurst, out of a large number who volunteered for the expedition. The instructions to the party are to land at Fort Jack, and proceed to the Company's station on the Me Kenzie River, where they are to winter, and in the event of any unfortunate doubts still hanging over the fate of the intrepid Arctic voyagers, they will be joined by Sir John Richardson in the spring of 1848. The men are all to be tectotalers, that is, no grog or spirits will be served out to them, but they will receive double pay and rations, and will have an abundant supply of pemmican, or the dried flesh of the Buffalo. Winter dresses, prepared from the skin of the moose-deer, are also provided for them, and every provision has been made to meet the rigour of the terrible country they will have to endure. The men are all accustomed to the use of boats, which they will have in continual use on the M'Kenzie, and have been selected from the trades of Carpenters, Smiths

Ancient homoge to it. Cyrus of Persia, when a young prince, at the court of Media, to show that there was no merit in being a good cup-bearer, took the cup from Sacas, who acted in that capacity.

King Astyages, history informs us, admitted his skill, but laughingly observed, "the young waiter has forgotten one thing."

"What have I forgotten?" asked Cyrus. "To taste the wine, before you handed it to

me and your mother." "I did not forget that, but I did not choose to swallow poison."

"Poison !" exclaimed the King.

"Yes, there must be poison in the cup, for they who drink of it, sometimes grow giddy and sick and fall down."

"Then you never drink in your country!" inquired Astyoges.

Yes, but we only drink to satisfy thirst, and hen a little water suffices."

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