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BURIAL OF THE SEED. Now, my seed, thy grave is made; In thy silent chamber laid, Thou mayst slumber lightly; May the sun his radiance lend, And the dews of heaven decend On thy pillow nightly.

Couldst thou speak, thou gentle one, Couldst than frol what I have done, Thou wouldst whisper, weeping Ah, green earth and bright blue skies Never more may greet my eyes, All in darkness sleeping.

Yet sleen on, thou seedling dear : Sweetly sleep, nor dream of fear; Soon, from slumber waking, Once again shalt thou behold Morning sunlight, bright as gold, O'er the green earth breaking.

I at last must sink like thee. Hands of love shall bury me. Heaping cold earth o'er me; But when God, from yonder skies, Bids the slumbering dead arise, May I wake to glory!

Translated from the German ; found in several American papers without Translator's name.

#### ADVICE TO NEWLY ORDAINED CLER-GYMEN.

From a Charge to Candidates for Priest's orders, by the Right Rev. H. Pepps. D. D., Lord Bishop of Worcester. December 1846.

It is very much the fashion of the present day to reprobate what is styled so latitudinarianism;" and most cordially do I join in such reprobation, if by latindinatianism be meant an indifference to truth -a carelessness about the convictions at which we arrive, in the vain hope that a man shall be sayed by the religion which he happens to profess, be that religion founded in truth of in falsehood. But I cannot bring myself to reprodute as latitudinarian that liberal spirit which, while it hambly rests its own hopes on those doctrines which it believes may he proved by the sure warrant of Scripture, be-Baroth all things, hopeth all things, with regard to the ultimate fate of olders whose minds have conscientionsly arrived at different conclusions. To nas a lashionable term, it surely is not a Catholic feeling which shuts the gates of mercy on all who do not exactly coincide with us in our explanation of the mysterious doines of Ptovidence, or in our interpretation of certain dark passages of Scripture; but such a narrow-minded view of the divine dispensations will sometimes result from an exclusive esn, emplation of three paints in which, as Charchmen, we differ from other Christians, instead of more especially dwelling upon those in which we

When we reflect upon the mistaken views of duty which have frequently resulted from attaching under importance to the profession of particular apinione, and that this is an infrastly of the human mind, more aspecially beleaging to the elerical profession, it is hearterly possible to exaggerate the importance of your endeavouring to view with more liberal feelings the vast variety of denominations into which the Church of Christ is now unhappily divided.

Much as we may reprodute the cruef and higoted zeal which in former years doomed to the stake so what they considered heretical opinions, by domning to the flames the bodies of those who professed them? Such atrocities have, indeed, been more frequent in the history of the Roman Catholic Church than in that of Protestantism; but we must not forget that Calvin, when he sanctioned the burning of Servetus, and our own Cranmer, when he to righteousness; so it is the will of God that all, doomed to the stake "the maid of Kent" are like- p y their well doing, may put to silence the ignowise melancholy proofs that the greatest crimes may sometimes be perpetrated under the influence of a mistaken sense of duty. Thanks be to God, th time is now gone by when, under any circumstance is such violations of His laws can be sanctioned by plea of zeal for His Church; but the spirit my, yet It is for the promotion of others' welfare, as well as remain, although such results from it are no imager possible; and, indeed, no careful observer of pressing events can doubt that individuals exist whe, are indebted to the accident of having been broth in the nineteenth rather than the sixteenth century, for exemption from the spirit of persecution and intolerance which disgraced the later per and Against such a spirit I venture to caution you. In your zeal for your own Church forget wat that you are Christians ; and remember that th e spirit of Christimity "vaunteth not itself, is u at pulled up, is not easily provoked, thinketh no ev al, beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth al', things."

There is yet another dang or attending the profession which you have the en, which may be supposed to have been present to the mind of St. Paul when he wrote the above sent ence to the Corinthians. He there strates theit Christian charity e vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up;" and un doubtedly some caution is necessary, particularly in these times, that you do not too much magnify your office, and, how ing of your selves as the ambassadors of Christ, assume no unseemly dignity and haughty superiority in your intercourse with others. Und oubtedly the privile ges which belong to your order are considerable. You will to-morrow receive authority from me, as the humble successor of the spostles, to preach the word of God and to minister the holy sacraments in the congregation where you shall be lawfully appointed thereunto .- As thus commissioned to the holy office-as condutors as it were, of your Saviour, who first preached those glad tidings of salvation, the further promulgation and enforcement of which will now rest upon youyou are entitled to every possible respect from your people; but, believe me, you will be much more likely to obtain this respect if you do not offend them by the assumption of superiority, and a declared neglect of their reasonable wishes, or even of their prejudices.

I have been led to make these remarks because I have observed the haughty spirit, against which I venture to caution you, to have prevailed of late years among many of my brethen in the ministry, Raseca de le Palma, in which the loss of the enand to have borne its natural fruit in unseemly contentions between the minister and his parishioners, in addition to the scores that on our side were killed This extreme jealousy of our dignity, as the ambassadors of Christ, may be considered as no slight grief from the official despatches, that on the fatal symptom of a tendency towards those Romish opin | 21st September, in the storming of Monterey, "the ions which has of late led to such frequent instan- number of killed and wounded incident to the operces of secession from our apostolical Church to the ations of the lower part of the city was three huncorruptions and the almost biasphemy of the Roman dred and ninety-four; and that the whole number Catholic Church. One of the most distinguished thus disabled or lost furing the three days was more writers of that Church, the Jesuit Bourdaloue, than five hundred; while, according to some estispeaking of the dignity of the priesthood, has the mates, the number of the loss on the part of the following observation:-" Although the priest is only the representative of Jesus Christ, still it is sum total of more than three thousand souls! certain that Jesus Christ submits Himself to him— Nor is this all. More are said to have peris that He is ready to offer him the most prompt and the camp than on the battle-field. Our own loss exact obedience. If faith did not teach us such a is stated at fifteen hundred whom disease has cartruth, could we have believed that man could ever atrive at such a dignity, or be endued with such a high calling, as to be able to issue his commands to his own Lord and compel Him, at his bidding, to descend from heaven, and be borne about in his hands ?" With such notions of the dignity and power of the priest in the administration of the Lord's Supper it is not surprising that an unbending and haughty lemeanour should have characterized the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, and that it should authority in a state. Such a spirit, however, is on both sides, caused by this unhappy war, at not very foreign from that which should characterize much, if any, less than five thousand. you, as Protestant ministers of the Gospel of Christ as servants of the meek and lowly Jesus, " who, when He was revited, revited not again; when he suffered He threatened not; but committed Himself to Him that judgeth righteously,22 When the spostle Paul assembled the elders of the Church of Ephesus, at Miletus, he made this appeal to them and the deeper anguish of surviving kindred? And --- Ye know, from the first day that I came into how died they, and were buried? The following Asiz, after what manner I have been with you at all seasons, serving the Lord with all humility of tion of the inconceivable horiors of that shower of mind." If, then, this humility of mind was the death: legitimate boast of one who was not a whit behind the chiefest apostles, can we doubt that it must be a becoming disposition in those who, like you, at a respectful distance, tread in his steps !

#### INFLUENCE OF THE LAITY.

From a pastoral letter by the Right Rev. Win. Meade, D.D., Bishop of Virginia.

The ministers of God, my dear friends, are but few in number, by comparison with the great body of Christ's people, and without their rective cooperation can do but little. In one way or other the people have always taken part in the promotion of Christ's kingdom. The inspired, apostles refused not to take counsel with them, and ask help from them. Kings and queens, and other rulers of this world, have sometimes been kind nursing lathers and mothers to the church .- Sometimes, indeed, they have interfered too is incli in its concerns. In some branches of the Christian church, complaints have also been made of a disposition on the part of lay-members to assume too much authority. None such has hitherto 'seen heard in our own, where equal powers in legislation are held by both orders. Injurious must they be, who would sow dissensions by seeking to rob either order of their proper authority and auffacence. God would have every member do its, duty well in the position which many of our Protestant ancestors, who can doubt it holds in the hole; of the church. There is, in that the perpetrators of these concilies were, in many some things, we cainer, rather a reluctance on the instances, deceived by this narrow-minded spirit part of our peny e to assume their proper responsi-against which I have been endeavening to caution bility, and a d spasition to cast an under share on you, and imagined that they were doing God service the clergy, and temambering that the people must when they endeavoured to prevent the spread of he co-works is with them, as they with God. In one sense, we would say with Moses, "would that all the Lord's people were prophets." They are all ordaines , to show forth the praises of the Lord, and to pror sole his kingdom. If the ministers, by their ging ma, are to instruct the people—to contend for the faith-to silence gainsayers, and to turn sinners

sance of foolish men;" and " by their good works glorify him." Husbands and wives are appointed to be the instruments of salvation to each other; and by the good conversation of the one, how often has the soul of the other been won over to the Lord. each one's particular salvation, that Christians are made " a peculiar people, zeulous of good works." No man is allowed to live to himself-no man to attend to his own things only, but every man also to the things of others. How great is the influence of one faithful, zealous, and true-hearted fayman ! It is often so great, that when such an one feels as if necessity were laid upon him to assume the pastoral office, and preach the gospel, and consult the Bishop and other ministers as to the path of duty, they have been at a loss what counsel to give doubting whether he could be more useful in the sanctuary itself. And O! what a comfoil and help is such an one to God's poor ministers! Under God, he is as a right arm to them. When in doubt and trouble-when cast down and ready to despair, how good to have such an one to go to for counsel and help! How it consoles him to be able with confidence to point to such an one in answer to the oft-repeated question " Is the righteous, more excellent than his neighbour?" and to feel that his life is one continual sermon, enforcing what is delivered from the pulpit. And if only one such be a great blessing, what would be the effect of a goodly number, who by their lives were ever illustrating and supporting the doctrine of God's ministers. One of the early fathers says of himself, that he was once a follower of Plato, but when he saw the Chris- the further one steadily perseveres in it. tians, he found that there were none so holy-so temperato-so given to divine things; and this first this make all Christians ask themselves the question, whether any of the unhappy children of sin around them, have ever been induced, by witness-

case, that some of those who have known them best,

l and confirmed in their irreligion.

HORRORS OF WAR.

We recur with mournful interest to the engagements of the 8th and 9th of May at Palo Alto and could avail, you should not want for guidance. emy is stated at something like one thousand men Mexicans was not far from fifteen hundred. A

Nor is this all. More are said to have perished in ried into eternity. A recent writer at Camargo speaks of fourteen or fifteen hundred persons on the sick list; and of a regiment that numbered nearly 1000 when they left home, who could not muster for duty more than 400. The muster-roll of another regiment is reported to have exhibited a deficiency of eight or nine hundred, not more than 71 men being fit for duty out of nearly 1000 of which it had been composed. Add to all this, the loss in the divisions under Generals Wool and Kearney, and in the fleets even have convulsed kingdoms, by leading to a on either side of the Mexican peninsula, and, we perpetual conflict between the spiritual and civil speak within bounds, when we state the loss of life

Of every one of these poor unfortunates it may be said - " He was somebody's child." Some heart ached when he fell on the field of battle, and in most cases more than one. Thousands of hearts are aching now, pierced by the bereaving sword. Who can tell the anguish of those who died, testimony of an eye-witness gives a feeble concep-

"During the fight of the second day, a flag of cessation was sent to the Mexicons, requesting a few hours to bury the dead, which were strewn in frightful piles over the field. This was refused, and the wounded and dead lay where they fell beneath the rays of a scorching sun, till the battle was ended. It was then almost impossible for our own men to endure the stench while they heared dirt over the poor fellows where they lay. The bodies of the dead were as black as coals; many of them were stripped of their clothing by the Mexicans during the night. Several of those who were wounded during the first day's fight, crawled into ditches and holes to avoid the balls which were rolling like hailstones over the held, whence, exhausted by the loss of blood, they were unable to crawl or give signs of distress. As a consequence many perished, though some who were found in this condition were removed and are recovering."

The voice of the camp and the battle-field-who needs it? The desolate widow; the fatherless child; the weeping parent—they heed it. The God of the widow heeds it. "The voice of thy brother's blood crieth unto me from the ground !" And shall not the press heed it? Shall not the pulpit-the legislative hall-the council-chamber heed t 1-Ep. Recorder.

## AMATEUR POETRY.

Chelsea, Feb. 31, 1844. Dear Cousin Alex'r. : I have looked at your observe that possess an intelligent mind, an open, affectionate heart, and are heartily disposed to do what you can for instructing and unfolding yourself. My very sincere wish is that these good qualities may be turned to account, and help to make you a useful man and effectual "doer of your work" in this Morld.

There can be no harm in amusing your leisure with verses, if you find it an amusement; but certainly I would by no means recommend you to pro secule it in any way as an employment, for in that sense I think it can turn to nothing but an obstruction and a disappointment. Verse-writing, notwithstanding all the talk you hear about it, is in almost all cases a totally idle affair : a man was not sent into this would to write verses-no! If he find himself called to speak, let him speak manfally, some " words of truth and soberness: 2) and, in general, leave the singing and verse-making part of it till the very last extremity, of some inward or outward call, drive him irresistibly thither. Nay, in these times. I observe there is less and less attention paid to things in verse; and serious persons everywhere find themselves disposed to hear what a man has to say the shortest way and the directest-that is to say, disencumbered of rhyme. I for my share am well content with this tendency of the world.

If you will prosecute the cultivation of your speculative faculties, which surely is highly laudable in all men, then I should think it would be a much likelier method that you addicted yourself to acquiring real information about the things that exist around you in this world, and that have existed here : this, surely, must be the basis of all good results in the way of thought, speech or speculation for a man. In a word, I would have you employ your leisure in reading instructive books, conversing with intelligent men, anxiously seeking out such anxiously endeavouring to render yourself worthy of such. In Hawick there must be some public library, perhaps there are several. I would have you struggle to get admittance to one of those, perhaps that is not impossible for you? To read even a few good books, above all to read them well; this is the clear way towards spiritual advancement; a way that will become always the clearer, too,

But on the whole it should always be kept in mind that a man's faculty is not given him in the made him think of being a Christian. How should long run for speculation; that no man's faculty is so given him. The harmony of soul which would fain utter itself from you in rhymed verse, how much nobler to make it utter itself in rhyme coning their holy and consistent lives, to think of duct ! in excellent manful endeavour to subdue the becoming Christians; or whether it may not be the ruggedness of your life under your feet, and everywhere make order reign around you of what is disand witnessed the inconsistency and worldliness of order. This is a task all men are born to, and all their lives, have been the more hardened in sin other tasks are either no ling or else branches of and to a right modulation of the voice in teaching a

for you at present I know not; but, if my wishes paried, because the means of leaching it may not could avail, you should not want for guidance. exist in every school, will be much encouraged.

Tell your good little sister to be very careful of the Spring winds: Summer will help her. Give my kind regards to your father - and persisting with the best insight you have, prosper well.

Yours, very truly, T. CARLYLE.

TRAINING OF SCHOOLMASTERS. FROM MINUTES OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRIV COUNCIL ON EDUCATION.

Qualifications of Pupil Teachers in each year of their

apprenticeship. FIRST YEAR. At the end of the first year pupil teachers will be

xamined by the inspector-1. In writing from memory the substance of nore difficult narrative.

2. In arithmetic, the rules of "practice" and simple proportion," and in the first rules of mental arithmetic.

3. In grammar, in the construction of sentences, and in syntax. 4. In the geography of Great Britain and Pales-

5. In the holy Scriptures and in the Cateclasm, man assisting in the examination.

The managers will in other schools certify in this and in the succeeding years of the apprentiacable that they are satisfied with the state of the religious knowledge of the pupil teachers.

6. In their ability to give a class a reading lesson, and to examine it on the meaning of what has been read.

7. In the elements of vocal music, in this and in succeeding years, when taught from notes.

S. In their ability to drill' a class in marching and xercises; and to conduct it through the class movedents required for preserving order. 9. Girls shoul Lalso be able to instruct the younger

scholars in sewing and knitting. SECOND YLAR. At the end of the second year pupil teachers will

e examined by the inspector-1. In composition, by writing the abstract of a esson, or a school Report.

2. In decimal arithmetic, and the higher rules of mental arithmetic. Girls will not be required to proceed beyond the rule of compound proportion in

3. In syntax and etymology." 4. In the geography of Great Britain, of Europe, the British Limpite, and Palestine.

5. In the holy Scriptures, Liturgy, and Catechism, in Church of England Schools, more fully than in the preceding year—the parochial clergyman assisting in the examination.

6. In their ability to examine a class in reading in the rudiments of grammar and arithmetic; and during the examination to keep the class; attentive, in order, and in activity, without undue noise.

THIND YEAR. At the end of the third year pupil teachers will be examined by the inspector-

1. In the composition of the notes of a lesson on a subject selected by the inspector.

2. In the elements of mechanics or in bookkeeping.
3. In syntax, etymology, and prosody.

4. In the geography of the four quarters of the globe. Gitls in the geography of the British Em-

5. In the outlines of Unglish history. 6. More fully in the holy Scriptures, Liturgy, and Catechism, in Chartie of England schools—the parochial clergyman assisting in the examination.

7. In their skill in managing and examining the second class in grammar, geography, and mental antheetic.

8. The girls should have acquired greater skill as teachers of sowing, knitting, &c. FOURTH YEAR.

At the end of the fourth year pupil teachers will be examined by the inspector-1. In the composition of an account of the organ-

cation of the school, and of the methods of instruc-

2. In the first steps in mensuration, with practical illustrations; and in the elements of land surveying. and levelling." 3. In syntax, etymology, and prosody."

4. In the geography of Great Britain as connected with the outlines of English history. Girls, in the

geography of the four quarters of the globs. 5. More fully in the holy Scriptures, Liturgy, and

6. In their skill in managing and examining the first class in grammar, geography, and mental arithmetic, and in giving a lesson to two or three

classes grouped together. FIFTH YEAR.

At the end of the fifth year, the pupil teachers will be examined by the inspector-

1. In the composition of an essay on some subject connected with the art of teaching.

2. In the radiments of algebra, or the practice of land surveying and levelling.

3. In syntax, etymology, and prosedy.

4. In the use of the globes, or in the geography of the British Empire' and Europe' as connected with the outlines of English history. In this year girls may be examined in the historical geography of Great Britain. 5. More completely in the holy Scriptures, Li-

turgy, and Catechism, in Church of England schools—the parochial clergy man assisting in the examination.

6. In their ability to give a gallery lesson, and to conduct the instruction of the first class in any subject selected by the inspector. General Rules.

In the subjects marked with an asterisk, girls need not be examined; but in every year they will shall "offend one of these little ones"—"woe" be expected to show increased skill as sempstresses, unto him. and tenchers of sewing, knilling, &c.

In the examinations the inspector will, in each year, observe the degree of attention paid by the pupil teachers to a perfect articulation in reading,

Whether those hurried words will have any light (especially from models), though not absolutely re-Every pupil teacher will be required to be clean in

rerson and dress.

The number of pupil teachers apprenticed in any school will not exceed one to every twenty-five scholars ordinarily attending.

Certificale. Every pupil teacher who has passed all the foregoing examinations, and has presented the required testimonials in each year, will be entitled to a certi-ficate, declaring that he has successfully completed his apprenticeship.

# A DIGEST OF SOME PORTION OF THE GOSPEL OF ST. MATTHEW.

Chapter xvi. verse 13 .- Jesus having led his beleved disciples out of the region of unbelief (verse 1) of hypocrisy (v 3) of wickedness and adultery (v. 4) lest they should be infected with the leaven of the Pharisees and Sadduces—that is, of the corrupted and divided Jowish people—" came to the coasts of Casarea Philippi"—at the utmost verge of Galiles of the Gentiles" in Manassch beyond Jordan .- When arrived there, contemplating his callinc. as "the Seed in whom all the nations of the earth should be blessed," Jesus asked his disciples, with illustrations by possages from holy writ in a whom do men say that I am?" Some said one Church of England Schools—the parechial clergy—thing—some another (verses 16—18)—whereupon thing-some another (verses 16-18)-whereupon Peter made the first confession of the fundamental truth upon which the 4 Church of the firstborn? chould be built-That Jesus was "the Christ, the Son of the living God."

Turse 20 .- The time to preach him as such, however, was not yet come. As yet, he was only to he known as the man whom "God approved among the Jews by initiacles, signs, and wonders," done by thin in the midst of them, Acts ii. 22. When become the first begotten from the dead, and declared, by his resurrection, to be the Son of God with power, then the command was, "go ye into all nations? — Gather out? from "the twain, [Jews and thantles] one new man," Ephes. II. 15—declare the "eternal purpose" that "the gentiles should be follow heirs and of the same body"—that all the members of the body should be partakers of the "heavenly calling"—But up to that time it was only a truth not yet consummated, a message as yet incomplete, in fact; however, " ordered in all things and sure," in covenant engagements. Acts ii, 23. Terse 21 .- " From that time forth Jesus began" to show the character of his mission; the ineradicable cvil of the fleshly dominion, and the basis upon which the new man must be built, viz., "anew in Christ Jesus."

Verse 22. - Though the Jewish evil is incurable, yet may not, perhaps, the natural man, be instructed to of the Futher in heaven? (verse 17) as to form the Lasis ?- not so, for (Verse 23.) " thou art an offence unto me '- thou savourest the things of

men." Forces 24-26.-Jesus, therefore, declares, more plainly still, the fundamental characteristic principle of his Church, which he would gather from among all nations, during the dispensation of "the election of grace" (Acts 15, 14) that was to intervene between the time of his passion and his personal re-appearance and Kingdom. Verse 27. What this soonld be he shows, and that it should be one not spiritual only, but manifest (see Verse 28) corporeal, (" Son of man") glorious ( glory of his Father")-" his kingdom."

Chapter xvii. verses 1-13.-We have Jesus transfigured as the head of this his body, the Shurch-being transfigured as the Son of verse 12, but declared to faith, when "led apart" (verse 1) to the " high mountain" of individual communion, to be the Beloved Son of God. Faith hears the voice-Jesus recognizes the power of the Ringdom-hat flesh falls before both-"sore afraid?" is Saul did afterwards. Peter's teaching from the Father-James's " knowledge of Christ after the flesh? and John's sincerity of human affection do not save them from this virtual confession, that in their tlesh dwelleth nothing good, and that all that comes of it can only be evil, and that continually, when seen in the holy light of the glory of God. Verse 7, 8. When, however, the glory is passed by, the goodness remains and, "Jesus only," saith, "Aise, be not afraid." Jehn S 11. Luke 9, 56, &c. Verse 9. This also is not to be told to the world for similar reasons with the former stage of the revelation of the mystery; which is, " Christ crucified; in us, the hope of glory."

Verses 14-21.—Here we have the method of the working of the Church .- By the virtue and power of the Head the members are to go about destroying, everting and averting the works of the Devil." Catechism, in Church of England Schools—the This, even simple sincerity of heart and the clear parochial clergyman assisting in the examination. est apprehension of Divine things by the natural understanding will fail to accomplish : only faith in one raised from the dead, (Col. 2, 12) as the head of "all power"; (recsa 10) "prayer," or communion with the risen Head; and flating or selfdenying holiness, called elsewhere, "unspottedness from the world," "keeping from idols," "escape from the corruption that is in the world through lust"; these can give power to cast out the spirit of evil which casts the devil possessed in the world oft-times into the hurtful elements thereof. Ferses 22, 23.—Here we have man's estimate of

Ged's method to cure the moral and abate the physical evil produced by sin. This does, however, make many estimable men " exceeding sorry;" and many excellent institutions and benevolent enterprises

result from this feeling.

Ferses 21-27.—This begins a code of instruction from the Lord for his Church's guidance; verses 1-6 of the following chapter showing the Church's membership, verses 7-14 the preciousness of the members, verse 15-20 their spiritual importance, as one with their Lord.

The Church's guidance in the malter of offences. xvii, 27. (1) Offences against "them?"—the Lords of the earth—"lest we should offend them?" xviii, 6-7. (2) Offences from "them—whose

Verses 8-9. (3) Offences from within-se if thy hand offend thee."

Verses 10-14. (4) Offences against any of the fflittle ones," churchward or ecclesiastically and awful word of warning to the grievous wolves of l class. A knowledge of vocal music and of drawing I after-times, the lords over God's heritage: "Take"

most blessed propriety; first, be inoffensive towards those without—second, be inoffensive by non-revistance-commit the keeping of your souls by welldoing to Him that judgeth righteously; third, be inoffensive because of inward purity—"by pureness, by knowledge" &c. "pure, gentle" &c; fourth, therefore beware lest any hurt them: men are ready enough to claim the privilege, forgetting the conditional sanction; touch not the Church or its members, say they, forgetting that it is first. "Be ye pure—Be ye holy—Be ye perfect?" &c. Let the Church Visible be truly the light, the salt,

the city on the hill; then the privileges will follow. Verses 15-20. (5) Offences against one another individually : " if thy brother trespass against thee."

V. 18. Having " the mind of Christ3 (1 Cor. ii. 16) what they hind in tenderness (according to his mind who was sent into the world to save the world, not destroy (Gal. vi. 1, 2.) is bound by him in heaven; or loosed is loosed by him " undoing the heavy burdens and letting the oppressed go free" " lest they be swallowed up of over much serrow." Nay more, v. 19-20 if any two shall agree it shall be done, for the same reason, for "there am I in the midst of them." This shows the binding principles to be not externals but the inward lifethe oneness with the Lord, constituting them one with each other :- The mutual agreement in prayer according to the will of the Father, bringing them into hallowed communion with this ever present Lord, who is Head over His body, and High Priest over his own house."

xviii. 21-35 .- To what extent are we to carry this forbearance and forgiveness? Till 70 times 7.—" Recause thou desiredst me" "Forgive from your hearts every one his brother their trespasses."

The above has been transmitted to us by a Scrinture-searching friend, and forms a specimen of the manner in which he endeavours to make that search profitable to his own soul and productive of a connected acquaintance with the contents of the sacred We introduce it into our columns partly as an inducement for our readers to compare with it, and consider, the plans which they are pursuing with the same end in view: as iron sharpeneth iron, some may draw a useful lesson from the perusal with reference to that consideration.

We shall be glad to receive the one or two further articles of the same character which our friend offers, not pledging ourselves, however, to a coincidence of our own mind with every one of the views which he adopts. Thus, the last verse in the 16th chapter does not seem to us to bear the interpretation which our friend gives to that passage. ED.]

IT IS WELL!

When sin appears to be what it is in itself, exceeding sinful, affliction will appear light, and not till then; therefore says the Church (Lam. 3, 39.) "wherefore doth a living man complain, a man for the punishment of his sins?" Whatever be our trial, it comes from God; he is the author, whoever be the instrument, therefore, It is well! He cannot do iniquity. David had not one word to say, by way of complaint, when he saw God hard in the affliction. "Yes, let him curse; for the Lord hath bid Shimei curse David" (2 Sam. 6. 11.) We may puzzle and distress ourselves about instruments and second causes; but no quiet, no rest can we have till we are led to the first. "He performeth the thing appointed for me"—that settles the soul, but nothing else will do it. "Be still, and know that I am God" (Ps. 46, 10.) If thy children are taken; thy substance fails; thy body is sore vexed; thy comforts, and even the presence of thy God, leave thee; yet, be still, -that is, do not say a word against the dispensation; do not fret; do not censure and condemn Providence. I am God; who shall say what doest thou? I will neither be questioned nor directed by thee. I know my own way, and I regard my promises and covenant: I am God, thy God, in all; and a covenant God cannot do amiss. God will be glorified and exalted, that is enough for us: this, "It is well," implies in it, not in some things, but in all.—Hill's "It is well."

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

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

# The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, APRIL 22, 1847.

Her Majesty's Government in the mother-country have introduced measures for further promoting the cause of National Education. They have not found it practicable to propose a plan that would secure the establishment, by public authority, of schools for children of all conditions and of all religious denominations. All that they attempt is, to give to the extension of National Education an impetus beyond what it has hitherto received; to make provision beyoud the mere erection of school-houses, to which hitherto the application of parliamentary grants had been almost wholly confined, thus extending the efforts of the individuals concerned in the establishment of schools, and the benefits to be derived by the children to be educated in them.

Our last number contains, on the 4th page, two extracts from the Marquis of Lansdowne's speech. one under the heading "School-Inspection," which shows to what extent already Government had provided for one important means of in provement. The periodical visits of Inspectors-men treasuring ed and employed. To this, however, is annexed up information, and acquiring quickness of insight into every thing bearing upon the prosperity of schools, in the course of a duty which makes them acquainted with the plans pursued in many schools, independent one from the other, and with the results flowing from them-seem to have been found so useful that a number of schools which ask for no pecuniary aid at all from Government, apply for visits from the Inspectors of Schools, in order to be

bearers. Government, therefore, propose to increase the number of Inspectors, so that every school actually receiving public aid, and which therefore is bound to submit to inspection, and moreover all those other schools which, being under no such obligation, of their own accord invite the Inspector's visit, may be visited at least once a year.

The next object which the Government have in view, is the training of a well qualified body of Schoolmasters. The attainment of this object is evidently in a great measure dependent upon the position which the Schoolmaster may expect to employment itself, in our country settlements, is occupy; because persons will not be found willing unsatisfactory and repulsive. One single Teacher to devote themselves, or their children, to a calling has, it may be, some fifty scholars placed under his which, while it imposes labours generally viewed as | charge, their ages varying from 4 years to 16, the irksome and exhausting, affords to the labourer but slender present maintenance, and still smaller prospect of provision in the days of age and infirmity. The other extract from the Minister's speech, in our | The one Master is to keep this number of restless, last number, describes the liberality proposed for the encouragement of deserving Schoolmasters.

The double purpose of rewarding the well-qualified Master or Mistress while yet vigorously engaged in his duties, and also of bringing youth under special training for the same office, is intended to of such a trust. These apprentices-or Pupil Teachers, as they are also, and more appropriately. called-are to be approved of by the Managers of the school, not less than 13 years of age, may reside and board with their parents, if no objection exists against the character of these parties; but will have to be conducted through such a course of training and instruction by the Master as shall be calculated to advance them, from year to year, to the proficiency specified in the extract from the Minutes of Committee of Privy Council, placed on the first page of this paper under the head "Training of Schoolmasters." Those Pupil-Teachers whose progress shall be certified to, as satisfactory, shall receive the sums of £10, £12, 10s, £15, £17, 10s, & £20, respectively at the close of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 5th years of their appointed course of training. The Masters who have thus trained them, shall receive a remuneration of £5. for one, £9. for two, £12. for three Pupil-Teachers, and £3. more per annum, for every additional one they may successfully train: the number, as will be perceived from the rules, not exceeding one to every 25 scholars ordinarily attending the school to which they are attached.

An auxiliary measure for training Teachers is the appointment of Stipendiary Monitors, without apprenticeship, in schools where the Master or Mistress may not be competent to conduct Punil-Teachers through the whole course of preparation provided in the rules applying to these. These Monitors must be of similar age, and receive such training and extra instruction as shall bring them, at the close of the fourth year of their course (omitting specification of the intervening periods) to the state of proficiency here described :

1. To prepare the notes of an oral lesson, on a subject selected by the Inspector.

2. To work correctly sums in decimal arithmetic and to show an acquaintance with the simple rules

of mental arithmetic.
3. In grammar, to be examined in etymology. 4. To know the geography of the four quarters of the world, and especially of the British Empire.

5. To have a general knowledge of the outlines of English history. 6. In Church of England schools, to show a more

perfect knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, Catechism, and Liturgy.
7. To examine the first or second class in grammar, geography, and arithmetic, and to give it an oral lesson, keeping the class attentive, in order, and in activity, without undue noise.

The salaries to be paid these Monitors shall be £5. £7. 10s. £10. & £12. 10s. respectively, for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th year of their course of training: and the remuneration of the Master or Mistress by whose care they have been thus advanced, £2. 10s. for one Stipendiary Monitor, £4. for two, £6. for three, and £1. 10s. per annum for every additional one they may have under training.

A means of still further advancing candidates for the Schoolmaster's office is furnished by Normal Schools. Several such are already in operation and have received Government aid. The establishment of one Normal School, with the special view of training Teachers for pauper and criminal children, is contemplated, to be a Government institution, requiring an outlay of £20,000, for buildings, and an annual supply of £3500. for maintenance; calculated to contain 100 candidate Teachers. It is proposed to award exhibitions of £20. or £25. a year, in these different Normal Schools, to the most deserving among the Pupil Teachers who may be desirous of further advancing their proficiency; and likewise to grant pecuniary aid to the Normal Schools, in proportion to the advancement of their students, at the rate of from £20. to 30. per student. Again it is intended to grant, to every school under Government inspection, in aid of the salary of such Teachers engaged by them as shall have received one year's training in one of the Normal Schools under inspection, £15. or £20 per annum; £20 or 25. if the Teacher have had two years' training, and £25 or 30. if three years: two thirds of the sums mentioned, to female Teachers similarly trainthe condition that the Managers of the School must provide the Teacher with a bouse, rent free, and a further salary equal at least to twice the amount of this grant. By this condition, it is provided that a Master who has had three years' training in a Nornial School, and gets the highest government aid, shall have no less than £90, per annum salary, be-

sides residence. We have entered into all these particulars, be- port at the present crisis,?

heed!" Nors: This follows the foregoing in benefited by the advice and assistance of the e office- cause they contain in them most important elements ] for the consideration of those who may now or hereafter be engaged with the question of Popular Education in this Province. The want of well qualified Teachers, and the absence of inducement, for persons possessing the qualifications, to choose the employment of teaching, are among the great hinderances to the extension and prosperity of Common Schools among us. It is not only that the Schoolmaster's pay is pitiful, and that his position in society is not that which men who can do well for themselves otherwise would covet, but the stages of their advancement varying similarly, the disposition to attend to every thing rather than to the duties of the school, common among them all. playful, many of them mischievous human minds and bodies from tricks, and at learning: with scarcely any school-apparatus, generally quite unable to obtain even uniformity of school-books. very often in an over-crowded, ill-warmed and illventilated room; and with an utter want of authobe served by a plan for giving the power of receiving | rity to enforce regularity of attendance. The better apprentices, to certain Masters or Mistresses whose | qualified the individual may be for the office he is character and efficiency shall render them worthy | to fill, and the more anxious for the improvement of his scholars, the more keenly will he feel the difficulties of the situation in which he is placed;-the more likely he is, we are therefore disposed to add, to relinquish it, in despair of effecting a reasonable measure of good.

Perhaps, some one of these days, inquiry may b instituted as to the number of persons engaged in Common-school teaching, in this Province, who have chosen their employment as a profession, and not simply as a last resource when they could find nothing else to do. The result, we are afraid, will he found very unpromising; but it would be as well that a view should be taken of it, in order that from the Teacher's position those features may be removed which are the most likely to disgust with it just the most promising candidate. A well qualified Schoolmaster is, of necessity, well qualified for a man of business generally; and the individual who might be found teaching youth, to the great and lasting benefit of the community, if reasonable inducement be held out to him to choose, and to continue at, that employment, will be making out shop-bills, counting money, or calculating freight, if the services of a Teacher remain both scantily emunerative to him, and promising little benefit

We are obliged to break off here, but intend to resume this vitally important subject at a future day-if possible in our next number.

ENGLISH MAIL.-We draw the attention of on readers to an alteration, which has been made, in the day for closing the next Mail from the Quebec Post Office, for England. The lateness of the season leaves the road in such a state as to render it necessary to provide for the probability of delay on that account. The English Mail will, therefore, be closed next Saturday, the 24th (instead of Monday the 26th, which was the day previously fixed upon.)

TRACT DISTRIBUTION .- A few weeks ago, in the course of a few days, twenty men presented themselves to the American Tract Society as colporteurs. I'he society had no funds appropriated to their support, but as they all appeared to be good men, the committee supposed that a sufficient indication of their duty, and employed them all. Not long afterwards the society received a letter from a southern merchant, stating that a friend had given him, while at the north, one of the society's books, which he put in his trunk, thinking little of it until he arrived at a southern city, when having leisure, he read it. The perusal of the book wrought a great revolution in his opinion and feelings, and he determined to devote a considerable amount of money te the distribution of these books. He did not, how ever, learn how his design could be accomplished until a colporteur came across his path, with these books for sale. The merchant stated his desire, and the colporteur explained to him the society's plan of distributing books by colporteurs. This plan, he said, was just what he desired, and he therefore determined to propose to support TWENTY colporteurs, if the society could find the men. The secretaries of the society wrote immediately to the merchant, announcing to him the remarkable coincidence between their wants and his liberality. It reply, the merchant pledged himself for the support of these twenty men for four years. The amount of the pledge is \$12,000.—New York Journal of Com-

Conversions from Romanism .- From the Doston Church Witness .- It appears, from an article, published in the Dublin Herald, of March 8, that the work of conversion, from the Romish to the Protestant Church, is progressing in Ireland, in a very encouraging degree. Much is said of conversions to Rome, by both Protestants and Romanists; it is well, therefore, to observe all the facts connected with the changes that are frequently occurring in the opposite direction. We have never yet believed, that the Romish Church is destined to overcome, and swallow up all Protestant Christendom. The Romanizing mania of the day, will, no doubt, soon pass away, and many who have been bewitched by the sorceries of the woman in scarlet, will, probably, come to their senses, while the faithful, who have retained and maintained the unadulterated doctrines of the gospel, will find joy and peace in the ultimate and complete triumph of the pure truth of a holy God, over the superstitious traditions of misguided men.

The following is the article from the Dublin Herald, to which we alluded:

'It will be gratifying to the friends of truth, to learn that another class of converts will be received into the communion of the United Church of England and Ireland, in St. Audcon's on Sunday next, at noon service. Two of the class are priests; one of them is a D. D., and was educated at Rome for eight years, where he received his ordination at the hands of his holiness the pope, the late Gregory XVI.; the other was educated at Maynooth, and ordained by the most Rev. Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin. The Priest's Protection Society has paramount claims on the friends of Ireland for sup-

THE MAN OF WAR TURNED INTO A MESSENGER sailing of the Jamestown man of war, Capt. R. B. of dissension and strife; but from a consciousness of Forbes, for Cork, freighted with food and raiment for the duty, which all Christians owe to their fellow the suffering, starving poor of Ireland, says: "She creatures. The circumstances in which many are walks like a thing of life, as if conscious of the found leads them, we know, to betray unfaithfulnobleness and importance of her errand, and under ness to their religion, and to sacrifice their vital in-the skilful guidance of an accomplished pilot. Mr. terests—in other words. "They sell their birthright Phillips, she was soon beyond the shoals and rocks of Boston harbour. In about one hour's time from the casting off the last hawser that bound her to the shores of the Western world, she had discharged her pilot, and was standing on her course, unshackled and free, bearing within her wooden walls food for the famishing and covering for the naked, a free will offering from the sons of the new world to their afflicted brethen of the old. It was a noble sight that gallant ship, moulded and fashioned for war? stern purposes of destruction and death, speeding on her course, stripped of her armament, on an errand of mercy. Heaven grant her a quick return to our shores—and long may it be before the honour of this, her labour of love, shall be tarnished by scenes of bloodshed and carnage on her decks."

Parish of Quenec .- Divine Service will be held at the Cathedral, to-morrow at eleven o' clock, being the Anniversary of the St. George's Society who will attend in a body : the Lord Bishop of Montreal, Patron of the Society, will preach a Sermon after which a Collection will be taken up in aid of

the charitable Fund of the Society.

The Rev. A. W. Mountain, A.B., has been elected one of the Society's Chaplains, in the stead of the Rev. R. R. Burrage, resigned.

MONTREAL.-We are pleased to learn that the Lord Bishop of the Diocese has expressed his inten-tion of contributing the sum of £50 sterling from the Clergy Reserve Fund towards the support of St. Thomas's Church, and a similar sum for the Epis-

cepal Church in Griffintown.

The grant to St. Thomas's Church is an appropriation as creditable to the Bishop as to the excellent ciergyman by whose untiting zeal that congregation has been kept together. St. Thomas's Church, it will be known to most of our readers, is situated in a populous but not wealthy part of the city, and it may well be believed, that the duties of its pastor are neither the easiest nor best remunerated. It is not an endowed Church, as Churches erected by private individuals usually are, nor are as would give any particular interest to its history, progress, and success; but to make up for these deficiencies, it possesses a pastor whose disinterested devotion, piety, and talents have won for him a very high reputation, and secured the love and respect of a large congregation. - Montreal Herald.

Parisii or Sr. James, Toronto.-On Easter Monday, the annual meeting of the Vestry of this patish was opened by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese introducing the Rev. H. J. Grasett, M.A., as the Rector, who would of course in future preside over the Vestry. His Lordship observed that he had been Rector of the parish for upwards of thirty-five years, spoke in terms of high commendation of the co-operation he had always met with on the part of the Congregation and Churchwardens, and of the value of the assistance which he had received from the present Rector, during the connexion which had subsisted between them in the parish. Having led the Rev. Mr. Grasett to the chair, His Lordship left the meeting, and the business of the day was proceeded with, including the appointment of a Committee to draft an address to be presented to the Lord Bishop of Toronto, on his retiring from the Rectorship of the parish.

The Induction of the New Recton .- On Saturday last, the newly appointed Rector, the Rev. II. J. Grasett, was inducted with the usual forms. The Ven. Archdencon Bethune officiated, and administered the oaths to the Incumbent, in the presence of the Churchwardens and members of the Congregation,-the instruments being attested by Thomas D. Harris and William Wakefield, Esquires. On the completion of the ceremony, the Rev. Rector was warmly congratulated by those who have profited by his ministrations while aiding the Lord Bishop in his rectoral charge .- British Colonist 13th inst.

To the Editor of the Rev.

Sir,-The necessity of having a French Protestant Missionary amongst us is manifesting itself daily; and the auspicious visit of the Rev. C. II. Williamson of New York, last summer, more than confirms the hope that much good would be done by securing the services of a devout, learned, and zealous Clergyman to labour in so wide a field of operations as the city of Quebec and its environs, which may emphatically be said to be already "white to harvest"; but, from want of labourers to gather in

that harvest, it is unfortunately left to perish.
In the city of Montreal, I believe there are no less than four branches of different societies occupying the field of French Protestant Missions; and notwithstanding the persecution (the seed of triumph) they have experienced in prosecuting "their work of faith and labour of love" they have come out " more than conquerors through him that loved them" and who hath said " I will never leave thee nor forsake thee :" and it is gratifying to know that they are determined to carry on their Gospel Work "through good report and through evil report" under the divine promise, "That they shall reap in due time, if they faint not."

In Quebec, we have "none to help" in this glorious work, with the exception of the occasional services of that indefatigable servant of God, Mons. Solande, whose temporary visits are devoted to the consolation of a few scattered sheep who have no shepherd to administer to them the bread of life and the waters of comfort.

And shall we stand still when so much work is to

Shall we, whose souls are lighted With wisdom from on high— Shall we to man benighted The lamp of life deny?

Shall we set at nought the injunctions of the great Head of the Church "Go into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature," when the materials are at hand to form a Church after the manner of our Fathers? No one, I am sure, will object to it; and no doubt the people would gladly sanction the proceedings by contributing liberally towards the maintenance of a resident Clergyman; and as these lines will possibly meet the eye of Mr. Williamson, it may be well to mention that a general desire was manifested among people of every denomination who heard him preach in Trinity Chapel, that ere long he might be permitted to minister to the wants of the benighted portion of this ister to the wants of the benighted portion of this the majority, without reciprocal advantages; and city—a desire that would doubtless be brought to is a wasteful and wicked expenditure of the good maturity, if that gontleman would doem it expedient or repeat his visit in the course of the summer. At the cle

This, Sir, has not been written with a view to OF CHARITY .- A Boston Journal, in mentioning the excite vain curiosity, much less to engender a spirit for a mess of pottage."

During the last twelve months three natives of the Channel Islands have contracted marriage with R. C. females, since which time their absence, or rather inconstant attendance, at their accustomed places of worship has created suspicion that they are about forsaking their faith, to embrace that of their wives.

A young man, also from the same quarter, living with a Canadian family, has manifested signs that he is bordering on the verge of superstition and error. A young lady, of respectable connections, gives evident marks that errors imbibed by her at a French convent school are leading her astray from the "ways of pleasantness" and "paths of peace." These, Sir, are cases of persons who are almost sure to fall a prey to soul-destroying error which will make them unwilling "to endure the sound doctrine," to which, under the ministrations of a Clergyman speaking the French language, they might remain attached.

Trusting, Mr. Editor, that you will make your influence to bear upon securing that care for such souls which you know is much wanting in this city, I subscribe myself

A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND. The writer of the above has more and better means of observation than we have, which may justify him in describing the field as already " white to harvest." We might not be disposed to speak in such strong terms of the opening for a labourer such as he pleads for; yet we would not wish to be behind him in zeal for the purpose of securing one, if he could be had. We feel well persuaded that the ministrations of our Church-with her solemn ritual, bespeaking reverence on the part of the Roman Catholic, even before be has been spiritually enlightened, and embodying in it so much scriptural truth directly calculated, under the divine blessing, to convey light to his soul-would be much more likely to produce extensive results among French the circumstances connected with its erection such | Canadians than the labours of any of those Societies referred to by our Correspondent (none of which, we conclude, is connected with our Church); very earnestly, therefore, do we wish that the object set forth by him could be realized. But the labourers suited for such a work, verily, are few. Our Correspondent seems to lose sight of the fact that, if Quebec could secure the services of that valued Clergyman by whose ministrations last summer so many in Quebec were edified and benefited, New York would have to lose him; and it is a serious question whether we could promise him a field of usefulness such as to justify his removal from the sphere he is now occupying. But, at all events, we cordially join with him in a wish for another visit from our brother from New York-and we have no doubt, very many are of the same mind with us.

> Some of our readers will require to be informed that Mr. Solande, whose name is introduced in the above, is a Colporteur, from France or Switzerland. employed by one of the Montreal Societies before

> With regard to the case of the young lady, referred to by our Correspondent, that belongs to a different subject-of no less urgent importance-a Pemala Seminary placed on such a footing as to remove all excuses for sending Protestant children to places of education where their faith, will be in danger of being corrupted. That has been the subject of some articles in our columns, and it is not lost sight of.

TEMPERANCE.- A public meeting of the Quenco TOTAL ABSTINENCE Secrety was held on Monday evening last in the Hall of the late House of Assembly, which spacious apartment was nearly filled by a numerous and respectable andience of Ladies and Gentlemen. The President, Jeffery Hale, Esq., having opened the meeting, the following Resoluions were offered to the consideration of the Meeting, and unanimously adopted, being severally supported in appropriate and effective addresses by

the respective Movers.

Moved by Rev. W. Squire, seconded by Mr. J. Hetherington,

That intoxicating drinks contribute largely to produce poverty, disease, crune and premature death-to entail upon posterity the numerous evils of physical, intellectual and moral degradation-to corrupt and endanger the benefit of free political institutions, and generally to impede all Christian enterprise for the religious improvement of the world.

Moved by Rev. D. Marsh, seconded by Mr. Middleton,

That the absence of adequate restrictions on the sale of intoxicating drinks; and the pressure of the evils of the License system, both in itself and with a view to revenue; render it desirable and just that an expression of popular, opinion thereon should be obtained throughout the province under Legislative sanction, in order that ultimate effect may be given by Law to the wishes of the people in every inunicipal District or corporate town, where the majority of the adult male population should vote against all traffic in alcoholic liquors. Moved by the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, seconded

by Mr. Blight,
That many of the evils of intemperance which are universally acknowledged, originate in causes which are almost universally overlooked; viz. in habits and courtesies of social life which are often patronized and practised even by respectable and religious men: and that until such influential persons cease to countenance these sources of intemperance, its evils cannot be effectually suppressed.

Moved by Mr. W. White, seconded by Mr. H. F.

That the manufacture, as endinary beverages, of spirits, beer, and other intextenting drinks, from grain, potatoes, and other fruits of the earth designed by a merciful Providence for the sustenance of man and beast,-diminishes the quantity and increases the price of food; employs a large amount of capital in worse than unproductive labour; enriches a small portion of the community at the expense of

At the close of the proceedings, the President

Intimated that a Juvenile Meeting, open to others also, would be held on Monday next, further notice of which is to be given; and the meeting was then adjourned .- Communicated.

To Cornespondents :- Received F. R. S: we shall write in a few days ;-W. S ;-W. A ;-W.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED :- Mrs. Ross Cuthbert, No. 105 to 156; A. C. Gen. Stanton, No. 157 to 208; Rev. W. Anderson, No. 157 to 208; Rev. W. W. Wait, No. 157 to 208; Dr. Philips (ought to have been acknowledged on the 12th of Feby.) No. 81 to 135 ; Messrs. Edward Taylor, No. 157 to 208 ; F. Wyse, No. 105 to to 156; — Rich, No. 157 to 208; J. S. Clarke, No. 157 to 208.

#### Nocal and Political Entelligence.

LATER FROM EUROPE -Since last week, several packet-ships have arrived at New York and Boston, bringing news as late as the 20th of March. Cotton had declined a farthing per lb. and sales were much reduced. The grain market was firm, with the exception of a decline in Indian corn.

The Cambria arrived out on the 16th ult., having been somewhat detained by falling in with ice.

The Sarah Sands, the screw propeller, which left New York on the 24th of February, arrived at Liverpool on the 17th ult. She was under canvass only six days of her passage, and met with much bad weather.

The rumour that Parliament was to be dissolved on the 1st June has been contradicted. The "ten Lours' bill' had been passed in Committee, and was to be taken up again for consideration on the 21st inst. After a long discussion in the House of Commons upon the Cracow matter, the question was set at rest for the present by the withdrawal, by Mr. Hume, of the motion by which the debate was oil

The distress in Ireland is spoken of as still in ereasing, although large amounts of bread-stuffs were constantly arriving. Emigration was sought as a means of relief by immense numbers, and by a class of society better than those who had before been induced to avail themselves of it, - the farmers and others possessing small capital. The Queen had appointed the 24th ult., as a day of general fasting and humiliation in consequence of the grievous scarcity and dearth of divers articles of sustenance, and necessaries of life.

The scarcity of food was becoming greater in France also; but the government and individuals of all classes were making great efforts to counteract it. Queen Christina, the mother of the reigning Queen of Spain, has arrived in Paris. It is said that a great coolness exists between Her Majesty Queen Isabella and her consort, and that a separa-

tion is likely to take place.
The Great Western Steamship was offered at anction on the 11th of March, but although she was stated to have cost £63,000, and to have been surveyed by Lloyd's, and found in as good condition as the first day, after having made 90 successful voynges, only £20,000 was offered for her, and she was withdrawn at, as was understood, the reserve of

There has been a meeting of the proprietors of the Great Britain at Bristol, which unexpectedly lasted three days. A most angry discussion arose as to the directors not having insured the stranded vessel, which cost nearly £140,000, for more than £17,000 which was nothing like an adequate amount as respected her value, and the directors were also blamed for having returned the passage money, and for not having taken immediate and efficient measures to get her off. The report was adopted, but not without a protest being entered against its reception. It is generally understood that the property of the com-pany will be at once sold and its affairs wound

asp.

A fire damp explesion took place in a large coal mine at Barnsley, by which seventy-three indivi-duals were instantly destroyed! Forty-two of the bodies were interred in one grave, in rows six abreast, and seven deep.

Letters from Vienna state that England, France, and Austria had concluded a treaty with the Porte for piercing the 1sthmus of Sucz. By virtue of the treaty Austria is to undertake the works on the coast and in the port of Alexandria; the regulating the course of the Nile is to be at the expense of Egypt; France to undertake the roads through the Desert; England to restore the port of Suez and to construct the basins and all other necessary establish-

The Circussians have nearly exterminated the Achenes, a native tribe in alliance with Russia. The Achenes were at Casahan, where the Circassians fell upon them, and put 5000 of the men, women, and children, to the sword.

Incendiarism was becoming very common in some of the agricultural districts of England. A very considerable number of ricks of hay, peas, beans &c., with some barns, had been fired and burnt one instance is mentioned, in which 14 head of caltle were destroyed by the flames.

It was reported that the large ship seen on fire in the channel last week, was the Glenelg, laden with breadstuffs from America, and bound for Ireland Whatever the name of the vessel, she was burnt to the water's edge, and all hands lost.

The Courrier Français mentions that the Pope fintended to accredit in China an agent, charged with defending the interests of Catholic subjects of the Sovereign of the Celestial Empire. That post was to be confided to Abbé Salvi, a distinguished Orientalist, and a man of great learning and probity. He is to reside at Macao, and his powers are to extend over China and different countries of the far

GRECCE.-We announced yesterday that a serious complication had arisen in the relations of Greece with the Porte, in consequence of the refusal of the representative of the Sultan at Athens, M. Massuras, to sign the passport for Constantinople of M. Tzami Caratusso, aide-de-camp of King Otho, because that officer had taken part in the expedition against the Turkish provinces in 1841. The King had addressed on the occasion angry expressions, and reproaches to the Ottoman Minister, who having complained to the Divan, the latter despatched a steamer to the Piraus, which was to bring back the representative of Turkey to Constandinople, should be not obtain a reparation within a delay of three days. We learn to-day that the President of the Greek Ministry, M. Coletti, having refused to give the satisfaction demanded by the Porte, the Turkish Minister at Athens embarked at the Pireus on the 14th of February, and reached Constantinople on the 17th. That event had excited a lively sensation in the Turkish capital. We also learn that the Ambassador of France, Baron de Bourquency, had obtained full satisfaction for the insult offered to M. Sabatier, our Consul at Janing, -Journal des Debats.

Mexico. On the 4th inst., the U. S. Steamship to the Provincial Penitentiary for 7 years, was | hail, and rain, but cold predominating and making Princeton, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Connor, arrived at Pensecola, and brought the important news of the capture of the city of Vera Cruz and the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa by the forces under General Scott. The last Berean mentioned the disembarkation of the American troops before the city, and the vigorous preparations making for a combined attack by sea and by land. On the 18th of March the trenches were opened at night, and on the 22nd the city was summoned to surrender, which being refused a discharge of shells was commenced from seven mortars. The bombard-ment of the town was continued until the 26th, the batteries being increased to ten mortars and ten guns of the calibre of 24, 32 and 36 pounds, when proposals were made by the Mexicans for a surrender. Commissioners were named and the terms of the surrender were decided on the 29th, when the city and castle yielded unconditionally; the Mexican troops, numbering some 4,000, marched out and laid laid down their arms as prisoners of war, while the American troops took possession of the works of the town and castle, and the American flag was hoisted over both. The loss of the latter during the whole operations before the town was only 65 killed and wounded; the Mexicans suffered severely, it is said, by the fire on the town, but the loss did not fall on the soldiery so much as on the inhabitants of the town. When the city was taken, the garrison of will march on the city of Mexico, where Santa Anna now is; and that the latter is anxious for peace. The news of the capture of Vera Cruz excited the greatest exultation and rejoicing in the United States.

UNITED STATES .- A private letter, received from Boston, U. S., states that 1268 emigrants had arrived in Boston during the past week. Twenty-eight emigrants had died on the passage from Ireland.

Eleven ships cleared at New Orleans on the 29th ult, for Great Britain and Ireland, freighted principally with corn and flour, having on board fiftyeight thousand sacks of the former, and seventeen thousand barrels of the latter .- This is, beyond doubt, says the Tropic, the largest quantity of breadstuffs which were ever cleared from any port in the United States in any one day.

GUZMAN THE INSURGENT, CONVICTED OF TREAon, AND SENTENCED TO BE SHOT .-- By the barque Venezuela, Captain C. G. Dill, from Puerto Cabello, March 24th, arrived at this port, we learn that a short time prior to the V's sailing, intelligence reached Puerto Cabello, from Carraccas, to the effect that Guzman, who figured as leader in the insurrection which occurred in that city during last summer, had been convicted of treason and inciting to rebellion, and sentenced to be shot. Capt. D. did not learn when the sentence was to be executed .-North Am. Phila.

DISASTERS AT SEA, DURING THE YEAR 1846 .-Principally upon our own coast.—The particulars of the loss of vessels enumerated below, have been published in the Sailor's Magazine for the past Ships ...... 61 Sloops ...... 33

1 2 11 13 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	Sloops 33
L'Barks Ci	The contract of the contract o
Brigs	
Brigs 129 Schooners 191	
1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -	Total 490
The above belonged to th	e following potions
United States-	
The burney of the second secon	Spain-
Ships 28	1 Ship
Barks 18	Ship 1 Barks 2
Brigs 74	Brigs 3
Schonner	
Schooners168	
Sloops 17	Sweden-
Steamers 6	Ship 1
i England	Barks
Ships 27	Darks 2
D	Brig
Barks 28	Holland-
Brigs 29	Brig 1
Schooners 17	Sardinia-
France-	
	Sloop 1
Ship 1	
Barks 5	Total 432
Brig 1	402

To which are to be added 58 vessels lost in a sin-

The number of lives known to have been lost is 535. Twenty seven vessels are still missing.—
(N. Y. Commercial List.)

St. John, N. B., March 30 .- Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway .- We understand that arrangements are now being made to commence this important line early in the spring, and that John Wilson, Esq., of Saint Andrews, is now in the United States, for the purpose of engaging a competent Engineer, and entering into contracts for locomotives, &c.

Moses II. Perley, Esq., of this city, left town yesterday for Halifax, to take passage in the next steamer for England, with the view of disposing of Stock in the Mother Country, and transacting other business on behalf of the Association .- Obs.

CANADA WEST. - SHIPMENT OF FLOUR TO OSwego.—It is stated currently, that several vessels from Canadian ports, on Lake Ontario, have been freighted with Flour to Oswego, thence to pass through the Eric Canal to New York or Boston .-We believe the report to be true, but cannot vouch for it. Should the practice become general, it will burgh paper of the 3rd April, says that the ice on Lake prove a bitter blow to Kingston and the Forwarders. Champlain was then strong enough to bear loaded The Mayor of Toronto, W. H. Boulton, Esq.,

has given up to the Corporation £200 a-year of his salary, retaining only the £100 allowed by the

OPENING OF NAVIGATION AT KINGSTON .- In Monday's News we mentioned that the continuance of the ice in the harbour would be of brief duration. Before our edition was worked off, the anticipated change took place. A strong north westerly wind forced the ice to shift its position, and partially to descend the river, by which movement it was much broken up. Large fields continued floating and obstructing the entrance to the harbour until last night, when a north-casterly wind drove them out to the lake. Yesterday evening two large vessels have in sight, and about dusk anchored off four-mile point. This morning one of them entered the harbour without obstruction, being, however, obliged to beat against the adverse wind. She proved to be the Clyde, Capt Trowell, from Hamilton, laden with produce, reported as follows:—1368 lbs. flour, 100 bls. pork, 100 kegs lard, 218 kegs butter. The other vessel is the Thames, also of Hamilton, and laden with produce. The brigs Brilish Queen, Lilla, Mohawk, and schr. Sophia left port

liberated by a pardon from the Governor General, on the ground of his uniform good conduct since his

imprisonment. The following is from the Chronicle.
"The Commissioners wishing to show to the prioners that they were as desirous of rewarding good conduct, as they were determined to punish those who were refractory, and refused to comply with the regulations of the prison, asked the Warden if there could be found a prisoner who had uniformly conducted himself well: and on examination it was found that this man Johnson had never had a punishment but one, which was a very slight one—a bread and water meal—almost immediately after his committal four years ago. The inspectors recommended him to the consideration of His Excellency, and the pardon was granted immediately. In communicating the fact to the prisoner, which was
wholly unexpected by him, the Warden took occasion to inform the other convicts of the prison
that allowed this was asset from securation was
succeed. His body was taken from the water on the that although this was a case of rare occurrence, yet succeed. His body was taken from the water on the it would not be a solitary one, provided others con- following day and an inquest held over it. The ducted themselves equally as well as the man now pardoned had done, but that it was the determination of the inspectors, whilst they were desirous of serving the well-behaved amongst them, severely to punish the refractory and those who disobeyed the regulations and laws of the establishment.

the castle did not attempt to continue their defence in consequence of being entirely without provisions and ammunition: 5 generals, 60 superior and 270 company officers were amongst the prisoners. They were all furnished with rations, and allowed five days to retire to their homes. It is said that General Scott, uniting his forces with General Taylor. horses or in any other way-he was taken and convicted; and he admits that his punishment was well deserved; he, however, says he has long since repented of the crime of which he shall never again place on Thursday last, realized £317 7s. 6d,be guilty, and to which he has no inducement, as he has become a first rate blacksmith, and doubtless can get a good living by honest industry. He has been strongly recommended by the Warden for his industry and good workmanship.22

> Montanal. The Gazette of that city, discussing the various projects for erecting a bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal for the purposes of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, recommends the construction of a tunnel; the approach to be made from Craig street, and to emerge in the rocks below Moffatt's island, the traverse being completed on an embankment with occasional arches. The rapidity of the current, the width of the river, and the great power of the ice when breaking up in the Spring, are great obstacles to the formation

The official Gazette of the 17th instant, contains a Proclamation dated the 15th, prorogaing the Pro-vincial Parliament from the 24th April to Wednesday the second June, then to "meet for the despatch of business."

Various rumours are mentioned of changes and appointments in the Ministry; but all, as yet, oppear mere surmise. As Parliament is now summoned to meet on the 2nd of June for "despatch of business," some official announcements may soon be looked for, which will set at rest the public curiosity.

MINISTERIAL AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS. The Montreal Gazette makes the following remarks on the above subject; " We are not yet able to state to our readers anything positive relating to ministerial arrangements. We can only express our opinion that within two or three days, at farthest, the judicial appointments will be made."

Six inches of snow fell in Montreal on Thursday.

A man named O'Keefe, suspected of being one of the persons who robbed the stage lately, was arrested at Lachine on Friday last, while on his way to the frontier. He had with him a most formidable array of arms of all kinds .- A married woman named Tracey was burnt to death last week in consequence of her clothes taking fire. Her husband is a labouring man and she leaves two children.

Horse Stealing .- A young man, describing himself as James M'Lean, shoemaker, of the Township of Granby, was, on the 6th instant, committed to the gaol of this district, by Win. U. Chaffers, Esq., J. P. of St. Cesaire, accused of stealing a valuable mare from the Public Stables of the Seignorial Mill, at St. Hyacinthe, the property of Louis Huard, of St. Denis. McLean had offered the mare, for a low price, to Mr. Samuel Bean, Inn-keeper, of St. Cesaire, who, suspecting he had not obtained it honestly, had him taken before the Magistrate, where the owner of the mare arrived very shortly after, in search of her. This crime has become very common of late in the counties bordering on the Lines. -Montreal Gazette.

Quebec Provident and Savings' Bank.—We understand that C. H. Gates, Esq., has been appointed Cashier of the Quebec Provident and Savngs' Bank, which goes into operation the first week in May, in those conveniently situated premises formerly occupied by Mr. Futvoye, adjoining the Post Office .- Gazette.

OPENING OF THE NAVIGATION .- Having nothing cheering to report of the prospect for an early opening of our river navigation, as long as the present weather lasts, we must be content with mentioning he progress of the Spring in other parts where the cold has not been so severe as in Quebec. The navigation of the Hudson river was completely opened on the 7th inst.; a steamboat from New York having at last reached Albany. The Ohio canal was to be opened for transit on the 15th inst. teams. The Eric canal was not to be opened till the 20th inst.; the water was let into the Welland Canal about the 9th, and in a few days it was expected that vessels would be able to pass through. Vessels are plying on Lake Eric; and Lake On-fario will probably soon be clear of ice. The last accounts from Montreal represent the ice as still holding, but very unsafe: the cars are now running on the St. John's and Laprairie railroad. It will be observed by the shipping news that some of the coasting craft have arrived in port from below. The first steamer from Montreal came in last spring on the 17th of April; and the first ship from sea on the 21th : when the first arrival may be this year it is hard to say, though from the report of the schooners which have come up, there is nothing below to prevent vessels from reaching Quebec.

THE WEATHER.—The snow-storm mentioned in the last Berean continued the greater part of that day, with an easterly wind, and fully six inches fell. Since that, the weather has been generally cold, the mercury in the morning ranging from 15 to 20 degress above zero; and on Saturday there ton, and laden with produce. The brigs Brilish Queen, Lilla, Mohawk; and schr. Sophia left port to-day for the upper lakes.—The News.

Release of a Convict, for Good conduct.—
On the 5th instant, a prisoner who was committed the day very uncomfortable.

The Messrs. Housin's Omnibus to Caronge is to go into operation about the 15th May. It is to go through to the river, where a new and extensive lumber depôt is established, three times a day, the fare Is. to the river and 71d. to all intermediate places, and to start at fixed hours; in the morning at 8 for town, leaving town at half-past nine. In the afternoon at half-past five.

The residents on the road have taken tickets sufficient to secure Messrs. Hough's expenses, and they will depend on the good quality of the accommoda-

tion to travellers for greater profits .- Gazette.
On the night of Wednesday the 14th inst., a poor man had no relatives or connections in Que-

Navigation .- One of the steam ferry-hoals, the Charles Edouard, commenced her trips from Pointe Levi to the Lower Town market place on Tuesday. We understand that the new and splendid steamer "The poor fellow Johnson received the intelli-gence with strong feelings expressive of gratitude, the line to Montreal, about the 10th of May.

ed below, came up to port on Tuesday morning.

The sale of the Temporary Buildings outside St. Louis Gate, with the stoves therein, which took

A Schooner from Malbaie, loaded with fish, pota toes, flour &c., came up on Tuesday evening, and another from Les Eboulements yesterday having cattle, eggs &c. &c. Mr. Price's schooner also arrived yesterday from St. André, where she wintered.

## MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

A schooner arrived here on Friday from Malbaic, north shore, laden with hag country flour, pease, &c. The captain reports having met with no ice until he was off the Island of Orleans, that the battures below are nearly all gone, and that there is much less snow at Malba's than there is here.

Another Schooner, from Isle aux Coudres, with cattle, also arrived the same morning.

The bark Cleopatra, and several Schooners, which

wintered in the Cul-de-Sac, are refitting.

#### BIRTH.

At Montreal, on the 16th inst., the lady of Irwin Grant, de Longueuil, Esq., of a daughter.

#### MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., by the Revd. A. W. Mountain, at the Rectory Chapel, Mr. Frederick Hesse, son of Mr. Frederick Hesse, Sausage Maker, to Miss Barbara Hillsinger, second daughter of Mr. John Hillsinger, of Kenebec Road.
At St. Thomas' Church, Montreal, on the 15th

inst., by the Rev. C. Bancroft, A. M., James Gordon, Esq., merchant, to Eliza, eldest daughter of Adam Handyside, Esq.

## DIED.

On Wednesday night, Marion, youngest daughter f Mr. Robert Shaw, aged 2 years and 9 months. On Thursday last, Louisa, second daughter of Dr.

A. Jackson, aged 5 years and 8 months. At Montreal, on the 16th inst., the infant daughter of Irwin Grant, de Longueuil, Esq.

#### NAMES AND POST OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 20th April, 1847.

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# ENGLISH MAIL.

LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office till SATURDAY 24th inst.

PAID Letters till THREE o'clock and UN--PAID Letters till T PAID till FOUR P. M.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

FORE next stated Meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD, will (D. V.) be held at the National School House, QUEBEC, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th May, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Also, a Special Meeting of the Society, under Article 14th, of the General By-Laws, will be held at the same place, on Thursday, the 13th May, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

> WM. DAWES. Secy. Ch. Society.

> > Secretary,

Rectory, St. John's, C. E.

19th April, 1817.

QUEBEC TOTAL ABSTINENCE SOCIETY. JUVENILE MEETING will be held in the A Hall of the House of Assembly, on MONDAY EVENING next, the 26th inst., which the adult friends of the children are also invited to attend. Appropriate addresses will be delivered, and the Committee expect to be favoured with the attendance and support of several Clergymen and Me-

A collection will be made as usual to defray ex-

The Doors will be open at 61 P. M.; the Chair taken at 7, and the proceedings closed by 9. R. MIDDLETON.

Quebec, 22nd April, 1847,

QUEBEC BANK.

OTICE is hereby given that a Semi Annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent, has been this day declared upon the amount of the Capital Stock, and the same will be payable at the Bank, on or after the 1st of June next.

The Transfer Book will be closed on the 15th May

till the 1st June.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 7th of JUNE next, at ELEVEN o'clock, when a statement of the affairs of the Corporation will be submitted, and when the election of Directors for the ensuing twelve months will take place.

By order of the Board.
NOAH FREER, Cashier.
Quebec, 15th April, 1847.

### QUEBEC BANK.

TOTICE is herebygiven, that at a Meeting of the Directors of the Quence Bank held this day,

Resolved-That the Stock of this Bank be increased £200,000, and that application be made to the Legislature to that effect, at the next Session of the Provincial Parliament, and that a Subscription List for the proposed additional Stock of 8,000 Shares of £25 each, be immediately opened at the Bank, conditionally that the application is acceded Bank, conditionant, to by the Legislature.

By order of the Board,

NOAH FREER,

Quebec, 12th April, 1847.

## FOR SALE

Anne Street, at present occupied by MR. BURNET-with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P.,

St. Peter Street.

Quebec, 27th January, 1847.

## NOTICE

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

GEORGE POZER. Quebec, 17th March, 1847.

OTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned on behalf of themselves and their associates, at the next session of the Legislature, for an Act to Incorporate a Joint Stock Company, to work mines of Copper and other minerals on the Lands and Islands bordering on Lakes Superior and Huron, in Upper Canada, under the name of the Quebec and Luke Superior Mining As-

> PETER PATTERSON. HENRY LEMESURIER, JOHN BONNER, WILLIAM PETRY THOMAS WILLIAM LLOYD.

Quebec, 29th October, 1846.

HARDWARE! .NO. 20, HARDWARE! FABRIQUE STREET.

MORKILL & BLICHY,

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

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

ENRY KNIGHT begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to spare no effort to ensure a continuance of their support. H. K. also invites an inspection of his stock of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., having just received per "Safeguard" and "Pearl" from London, a general assortment of those articles all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate No. 12, Palace Street.

Quebec, 19th Nov. 1846.

FOR SALE, UINTALS Merchantable large Table Cod-fish, 150 127 Barrels Green do.

do. Salmon, do. Mackarel, do. Herrings, 6 Kegs Cod Sounds and Tongues, 23 Barrels Cod Oil.

-ALSO-

65 Hogsheads Bright Muscovado Sugar,
do. do. Bastard do.
20 Boxes Twankay Tea,
15 do. Superior Maccaroni and Vermicelli,
70 Boxes, half do. and quarters Bunch Muscatol Raising

catel Raisins. 50 Tinnets River Ouelle Butter.

30 Boxes Scheidam Gin.

45 do. English Starch.
10 do. Fig Blue,
12 do. Composite Candles,

do. English Wax Wick do. Dozens Corn Brooms,

His usual assortment of Liquors and Groceries consisting of \_\_\_\_\_ Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, and Port Wines,

Martel's Pale and Cognac Brandy, Spanish White do. Hollands and English Gin. Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica, Demerara, and St-Croix Rum, French Liqueurs, Teas, Coffee, English and American Cheese,

Pickles and Sauces, Spanish Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, Sperm, Olive and Seal Oils, &c. &c.

By A. LENFESTEY

17 St. Peter St.

Quebec 24 Decr. 1846,

#### Pouth's Corner.

LOVE TO OBEY.

If there were no obedience in families, there would be no comfort there. If pupils refused to obey the directions of their teacher, they would lose the benefit of his instruction. They would deserve to be deprived of the privilege of attending school. If, in nations, the laws were not regarded, there would be no safety for the people. Therefore the principle of obedience is the principle of order and happiness.

It should be received in love. Attend to the command of your parents cheerfully and immediately. Show no unwillingness, either in manner or countenance. Convince them that it is your pleasure to know their will, and to do it. I once heard a little boy say, "I will do, mother, as you bade me, when I have done one or two little things." Then I feared he was not

Afterward I heard his mother ask him earnestly, "did you do as I directed you?" I did not hear his answer, but I knew then that he was not an obedient child. For if he had loved to oley, his mother would not have feared that he disregarded her commands. She would not have thought necessary to inquire if he had forgotten them. For if our heart is with our duty, it will not be neglected. Therefore, my children, love to obey. It is treating your dearest friends unkindly, to comply with their wishes unwillingly, and with a frowning brow. Let your parents and instructors see that you are thankful to them for taking the trouble to direct and advise you. No greater evil could happen to you than for them to with draw their control. "A child left to himself, says the wisest of men, "bringeth his parents to shame." If your superious gave you gold you would thank them. But they impart to you of their wisdom whenever they direct your conduct. And wisdom is of more value than gold, "It cannot be gotten for gold, neither shall silver be weighed for the price thereof. No mention shall be made of coral, or of pearls, for the price of wisdom is above rubies." Thank those who take the trouble to guide your childhood. Be attentive to their slightest wishes. Love to reverence the aged. Do honour to heary heads. "The tailed upon us by the fastes and associations of hoary head is a crown of glory, if it be found in the way of righteousness." Show respect to magistrates, and to all who are in high places of authority. There would not be so many revolutions in nations, if children only learned obe- est sin to which we are habituated-if we may Love to distinguish yourselves by submission

and reverence towards all to whom it is due. Then you will be prepared to be orderly and respectable members of society. You will maintain good order in your own families, and just government in the land. And if you should live to be old, and have but a few gray locks where your bright hair now grows, you will deserve from the children around you the same cheerful obedience and grateful respect which you have yourself shown to others. Therefore, dear children, since obedience is so excellent a thing, do not rest satisfied until you have it. An unwilling service is not what is required, but to obey from the heart. This will be well pleasing to your superiors, and to God, the Father and Master of us all. -Teacher's Offering.

THE CROP OF THISTLES.

[As promised in the last number of the Berean, the following instances of Thistlegrowing are now given, from Caroline Fry's tearn this taste for vanities, that seems deterning to innect or revenge an injury. And so deeply in Listener." There is a misprint in the last mined to go with me almost to heaven?" I do was this system seated in their superstitions not know whether what we hear be all a fig. credulity, and, consequently, so capable of Listener." There is a misprint in the last number: the name is printed "Try" instead of "Fry", in the first line of the note at the foot of the article.

I have seen a father encourage his boys to fight a battle, in order to decide which of them should be the owner of a little dog. When I asked him, did he intend his boys should learn to take things by force when they could not prove any right to them, he said, "No-but boys must learn courage; it is their nature to fight, and it is good exercise for their limbs: they will know better, when they become mon." That was planting thistles, terribly.

I have seen a mother, who professed to have renounced the pomps and vanities of the world, and really kept far off from them, herself, take her daughters to a dancing-school, where they were taught every thing that would fit them for the ball-room. When I asked her, did she intend her daughters to attend balls when they grew up to be young women, she said, "By no means; she had them instructed by a very pious governess, who was labouring to instil principles in them that would prevent them from ever taking part in the frivolities of fashionable life: but it was not to be supposed that these principles could already be powerful enough to let them see the evil of balls, and the little girls liked to go where their companions of the same age learned dancing. Besides, they became graceful by acquiring that accomplishment." Oh, what thistles, what thistles that poor mother was planting!

I have seen a company of ladies and gentlemen assembled, and a lot of boys drawn up before them in a file; there were Clergymen and Teachers calling forward those who had distinguished themselves by proficiency in their studies; and they received prizes for merit. But I knew some of these prize-scholars to be From "Jamaica Enslaced & Free," Religious bold, linpudent fellows, ill-behaved in the street, and rebellions at home, only they were

told, that emulation was very powerful, and the The governor and council were met in session. | medicine fails, until he sinks to the grave. In. hope of a prize and distinction made boys exert themselves who knew no better principle as yet, and who would otherwise take no trouble at all about their studies; that the Clergy were all the while preaching against that which the school stores displayed the treasures of Mexico and was encouraging, and it was hoped they would Peru; and the streets were crowded with peopreach that down by and by which for the pre- ple. On a sudden, a roar was heard in the sent they were nourishing up. Then I thought these were a very grave and solemn company of Thistle-planters.

I have heard a mother promise to her little girl that she should have a pink frock, if she learned to say her Scripture Texts without any mistake, and missed none of her questions at the annual examination of the Sunday-School. Then I asked, whether it was intended that Scripture Texts and pink frocks should be knit together in that girl's mind, as belonging to each other, the same way as rain and getting wet, or sunshine and drying up? But the mother smiled, and assured me that the Scripture Texts entirely condemned vanity in dress, and discouraged a mercenary spirit; so if but her daughter learned the Scripture any how, the Scripture would put the pink frock out of her head and heart by and by, "Ah, fend mother!" thought I, "how can you be so diligent in planting thistles in this precious field!

[The Transcriber, while writing out the above for the Printing Office, has fallen into his bad practice of putting in some words of his own-and then some thoughts of his own-and then some observations of his own :-- and now he can not fairly say any longer that he has copied from "The Listener." He gives, however, the conclusion of the piece strictly in the words of the printed book before him.]

Would you be persuaded-would these who have the management of others but considerhow hard a thing it is to purify, and make meet for glory, a spirit born in sin and conceived in iniquity, prone to evil as the sparks fly upward, but to all good unwilling -a soil that bears indigenous every bitter and unwho'esome weed, but will only be cultured into fruitfulness by toil and care, favoured with the dews of heaven and the sunbeams of celestial grace! We must have had small experience in life, and which swept off 3000 of the sufferers who yet less in religion, if we do not know the difficulties, the miseries, the conflicting feelings, enevery motive and inclination to the work, to subdue one evil propensity, or root out one ungodly feeling; to correct even one, the smallventure to call anything small, which is offensive to the pure vision of the Most High.

We scarcely expect to be understood, to the full extent of our meaning, by any but those who, having come to be like-minded with their at this place, in 1692; but, by the great pro-Lord, have learned to know no misery equal to the consciousness of sin, no desire so intense as into the sea, where he continued swimming to be holy in his sight, no hatred so deep as that until rescued by a boat, and lived forty years towards iniquity, apart from its eternal conse. afterwards," quences. But I could wish that the less experienced would take it on the word of those who are before them; for, if honest in religion, they will come to this mind at some time. It is then that the heart becomes conscious of the mischief of every habit, of every inclination, or taste, or feeling, that has been engendered by example, or cultivated by indulgence. Then the tessed and troubled spirit has cause to say. It carried on its influence by a combination of "Why was I encouraged in these feelings, till spells, or charms, either to work some maligthey have become as natural to me as to think ment purpose, or to guard property from the or breathe?-why did I feed my imagination depredations of thieves. In the latter case it with these images, till I find it impossible to was comparatively innocent; but it often served expel them from my mind? Where did I to cherish the worst feelings, being employed declare that the memory of sin is grievous to effects of a real power. There is some diffithem, and the burden of it intolerable, have culty in understanding whether the belief was any such sensations as their words express; but given to Obi, or Obeah, as a fancied personage, if they have, I am sure they cannot thank their or to Obeahism, as a system founded on the parents for having poured one drop nuneces- imaginary influence of malignant spirits. sarily of bitter memory into that full cup, nor themselves for having voluntarily added one feather's weight to that too heavy burden.

Admit that the thistles may be rooted outvain when she becomes a Christian womanrivalry, and pride, will not be contentious or another. dissatisfied when he becomes a Christian mangold is purified. By many a painful excision comes-draught after draught of misery is drained-and the heart has sometimes to be loved or delighted in, before earth and self can be crushed out of it. Why should we be so mad, so unjust to our children, and cruel to ourselves, as to increase the difficulty of the cure, because confident it will in the issue be performed? Why do we plant our ground with thistles, because, after years of labour, they may be rooted out?

THE DESTRUCTION OF PORT ROYAL, A. D.

Tract Society's Monthly Volume.

"Port Royal, long the rendezvous of the campbilious; and some of those who went without buccaneers, the mart of the New World, and the person, so devoted, receives some infination great piece of education to them both, and a prizes I knew to be tender-hearted and retiring, which had become proverbial both for its gentle to their companions and obedient to wealth and its wickedness, was swallowed up by scheme is almost sure to reach its accomplish
"Real and the second proverbial both for its scheme is almost sure to reach its accomplish
"Martineau on "Household Education," in the their parents. Then I asked, whether it was an earthquake, with three thousand of its inment: for though the poor victim may effect to intended to teach these scholars, that natural habitants. It occurred about mid-day on the disregard the power of the spell, his fears are talent and the love of superiority constituted 7th June 1692. The sky, which a little time too much alive to the system to allow him to remigrit and ought to be rewarded, while retiring before was clear and serene, was suddenly over main invulnerable—the spell works upon his main invulnerable—the spell works upon his shadowed with partial darkness, exhibiting faint imagination—his spirits lose their healthy tone to a \$20 bank note, which was dropped in the

As on the day that Noah entered into the ark, the inhabitants were immersed in their various schemes of business and pleasure; the whart's were laden with merchandise; the markets and distant mountains, which reverberated through the valleys to the beach. The sea immediately rose and in three minutes stood five fathoms over the houses of the devoted town. Nearly the whole city was deluged, while the spectacle of corpses, mangled by the concussion of the earth, and the shricks and lamentations of the sufferers, were awful beyond description. Although no air was in motion, the sea was agitated as by a tempest. Billows rose and fell with such violence that the vessels in the harbour broke from their moorings; one of the vessels of war, the Swan frigate, was forced over the tops of the sunken houses, and, as if in mercy to the sufferers, afforded them a refuge from still impending danger. Of the whole city, which, a few minutes before, consisted of 3000 fort, were left uninjured. The greater part of the wealth and property of the city was destroyed, and, what was more to be regretted, because irreparable, all the official papers and records of the island. The whole country felt the shock, and shared the effects of the awful visitation. The current of rivers was intercept. ed, and new channels were formed; hills were driven together with a crash surpassing thunder; hundreds of inhabitants; whole settlements sunk into the bowels of the earth; plantations were removed from their situation, and all the sugar works were destroyed; in a word the outline of everything was changed, and the whole surface of the island almost partially. subsided. The sunken houses of the city, on a fine clear day, are distinguishable beneath the surface of the ocean. Patrefying bodies, exposed in the suburbs of the town and floating in the harbour, generated a noxious miasma,

remained." As a lasting memorial of this awful calamity, Green Bay, opposite the harbour, exhibits the our past lives how very difficult it is, with tomo of an individual who remarkably experienced a two-fold deliverance on the occasion. A person who had frequently visited the tomb, gives the fellowing as the inscription which it

"Here lieth the body of Louis Caldy, Esq. a native of Montpelier, in France, which country he left on account of the revocation. He was swallowed up by an earthquake, which occurred vidence of God, was, by a second shock, flung

OBEAH, THE TERROR OF THE WEST INDIAN NEGRO.

From the above volume. Obeahism, or Obeah, as it is most generally called in the islands, attains its power by a supposed, or pretended, intercourse with spirits, both capable of inflicting and controlling evil,

The appalling mysteries of Ohi's spell' were supposed to reside with certain privileged men, as regular practitioners of the art, any one of whom, according to the occasion which rethat the girl who is taught vanity will not be quired his services, sustained the character of chief agent in inflicting the evils of the spell, and the youth who is encouraged in oppression, or as the doctor, in counteracting the workings of

The instruments with which they pretend to still be it remembered, it is no magic touch of work their incantations were a farrage of materithe celestial wand that converts the bond-slave als, such as blood, feathers, parrots' heaks, dogs' of earth into the meet inheritor of heaven. It or sharks' teeth, bones, broken bottles, rags, and can do so, we know-but generally, as regards grave-dust especially. Sometimes the practice the sanctification of the heart, after it has been was resorted to in order to find out a thief. In pardoned and renewed, the process is a long this case it seldom fails; for when the guilty perand often a very painful one. It is by fire the son understands that the services of an Obeah mon are engaged for this purpose, his fears are so the eye is made single. Sorrow after sorrow awakened that he is almost sure to betray his guilt. But its power is often most sadly brought into operation, when a negro conceives himself buried beneath the wreck of everything it has injured, or cherishes, and wishes to carry out, any malicious design against his master, manager, or brother-negro.

The greatest secrecy being observed, and the regular practitioner having gone through the first course of incantation, the person who has engaged his services, is furnished with gravedust, or some powder, in the form of a deadly spell, which he is careful to deposit before the door, or on the path of the devoted object, and baby's feet; will let it taste whether baby's then leaves it to work the intended evil. Should food be nice, and then peep into the cradle, to any calamity, so much desired, occur in the regular course of events, it is enough to satisfy is asleep, the mother will open her arms to the the party secretly at work, who at once ascribes little helper, and fondle it as of old, and let it it to his own skill. But it is commonly the ease that be all in all to her, as it used to be. This is a

stances of this kind were common in the worst days of slavery, and they have occurred within a few years. An old African has been known so to practise on the minds of the negroes on an estate, either from ill-with to the proprietor or manager, or the negroes themselves, us to carry many to an untimely end.

But it is frequently the case, that when a person has not been so practised upon, he may, from various causes, conceive that he is " Obeahed;" and then, though he can trace no agent of the work, and it is entirely the effect of his own imagination, the delusion may so operate as to produce the most fatal results, unless his selfcreated spell be broken in due time, by an application to the Obeah-doctor, for the aid of his antagonistic skill. To show the difficulty of the ease, and to render his ultimate success the greater, the doctor sometimes requires several weeks to effect the pretended cure; and, in the course of his operations, he will so work upon his patient as to persuade him that he has extracted from his body broken glass, old mils, and houses, not more than two hundred, with the However, be the true state of the case what it may, he will so succeed to the satisfaction of his dupe, as to turn him out of his hands perfectly cured; so that, under the impression that he hie no longer anything to dread, he rapidly regains his good spirits and usual state of health,

Such, indeed, was the superstitious credence given to this system formerly, and so serious were the effects of it, that most severe laws were mountains were riven to pieces, and, falling into more or less, in all the islands, it is now practised only with great secreey.

> Causiny or Fashion.—It has been a geerally received opinion that the bane of female life has been "tight lacing"; but in addition to this stringent means of spoiling the surpe and injuring the health, -we purposely mention the figure ' first, as being, in the estimation of the ladies," all paramount, a medical correspondent of an English journal attributes the high shoulder and the lateral curvature of the spine, which so frequently disfigure young females, to the shoulder straps of their dresses, resting below the shoulder and on the muscles of the arm, instead of being on the shoulder, which compels the wearer to be constantly hitching her shoulders to keep up her dress, an action that results in a forcing up the shoulder, a distortion of the chest, and a lateral curvature of the spine. He also states that from this dangerous practice, and the consequent exposure of the chest to the cold, inward tubercles are formed, and not unfrequently consumption is engendered. Young ladies would do well, thereore, to be on their guard as to stays, and purticularly careful about shoulder straps. Toronto Herald.

THE BIRTH OF A CHILD. - When a child is born, what an event is it in the education of the whole household! According to the use made of it, is it a blessing, or a cause of pain and sin to some concerned. If it be the first child, there is danger lest it be too engrossing to the young mother. I believe it happing offener than ingbody knows, that the first conjugat discontents follow on the birth of the first child. The young mother trusts too much to her husband's interests in her new treasure being equal to her own-a thing which the constitution of man's reader impossible. He will love his infant and papatar rinciples. dearly, and sacrifice much for it if he remains, as he ought, his wife's first object. But if she rectors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Memwelcome him, but a litter of baby-things, and a principles. wife too busy up stairs to come down, or too much engaged with her infant to talk with him ums, apply to and make him comfortable, there is a mischief done which can never be repaired. And if this infant be not the first, there is another person to be no less carefully considered—the next youngest. I was early struck by hearing the mother of a large family say, that her pet was always the youngest but one; it was so hard to cease to be the baby! Little children are as jealous of affection as the most enraptured lover; and they are too young to control their passions, and to be reasonable. A more miserable being can hardly exist than a creature who, having been accustomed to the tenderness lavished on the baby-having spent almost its whole life in its mother's arms, and been the first to be greeted on its father's entrance-finds itself bid to sit on its little stool, or turned over to the maid, or to rough brothers and sisters to be taken care of, while everybody gathers round the baby to admire and love it. Angry and jealous feelings may grow into dreadful passions in that little breast, if great care be not taken to smooth over the rough passage from babyhood to childhood. If the mother would have this child love and not hate the baby, if she would have peace and not tempest reign in the little heart, she will be very watchful. She will have her eye on the little creature, and will call it to her to take care of the baby. She will keep it at her knee, and show it, with many a tender kiss between, how to make baby smile, how to warm see whether baby be asleep. And when baby People's Journal.

must occupy the back-ground? But I was gleams of red and purple. The sea was calm. ho sickens; and his disease being unknown, box in Brattle-street Church on Sunday, on the

occasion of a collection in aid of fitting out the U. S. ship Jamestown; "A ship of war to carry bread to the hungry and suffering, instead of powder and hall to inflict more suffering on our brethren, children of the same father, is as it should be, and this is in aid of the plan."-Boston Atlas.

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