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WHOLE NUMBER 131.

THE WORLD'S DIN. Toss, toss, struggle and strife, The stream of life rolls on; Guilt and sorrow and suffering rife, The mad career is run. It matters not that spirits break, That eyes grow dim, that hopes forsake; For pride must rise through woe and need, And hearts must glow, though hearts may bleed— The world must still go on.

Toil, toil, for gold and gain, To feed the proud world's glare; Wrung from many a darken'd scene Of crime and want and care : It matters not that life is spent, That youth, like age, with care is bent That childhood's check grow blanched and cold, That strength be worn for sordid gold— The world must still go on.

Change, change, the restless change Which guides the proud world's course, Wanton, reckless, free to range, And feed th' exhaustless source. It matters not that anguish sighs It matters not that augusts signs
In crowds, where bnoyant pleasure flies,
With love and friendship cast away;
For brighter gleams a fairer day—
The world must still go on.
W. A. J. D.
Church of England Magazine.

THE SONS OF GOD. ROM. VIII. 14.

It is a great thing for a Christian to be called God's servant. For as, the higher the rank and station of the master, the more respectable and creditable is the place; so he that serveth the King of kings and is owned by Him as one of His household may hold up his head even among the angels of heaven. But the Christian is more than a servant. He is a son. He is one of God's family. His Father is the Almighty Lord of heaven and earth. His elder Brother, his Kinsman, is Christ. His other brethren and sisters are the white-tobed company that form the circle, and sing the hallelujahs, and shine as the stars, before the throne. Mark then this privilege of sonship. What does it give its possessor? Three things—the love, the care, the kingdom of God.

The love of God. For though there are some earthly parents who have little or no regard for their children, and they are no dearer to them than if they were other people's; yet God loves His child-ren. "Can a woman forget her sucking child, that she should not have compassion on the son of her womb? Yea," saith the Lord, "they may forget; yet will I not forget thee." Thus when a person becomes by grace a child of God, he becomes the object of divine love. By nature he was the object of wrath, and exposed to condemnation. By grace, he is brought into the opposite state, and God is no longer angry with him, calls him His son, loves him, not with the love of man, no, nor with the love of the condemnation of the condemnation of the condemnation of the love of man, no, nor with the love of man, no of angels, but with the love of which He Himself alone is capable; that exceeding affection of which the love of a mother to her only child-the love of a father to his first-born and only-born son, is but coldness and indifference; the love that sent the Lord Jesus Christ into the world for our redemption; the love that sends the Holy Spirit for our guidance; the love that has built and planned out heaven for

our eternal residence.
But the being a child of God makes one likewise the object of God's care. Oh! man may take a great deal of care over his children. Man may work and watch and study and contrive for their good: and the child is thought happy and well off, who has such a parent. Yea, the mother will take care of her new-born babe-nourish, cherish, lay it in her bosom-think of its wants-provide for them all—listen to its cries—wipe away its tears—save it from harm-and be exceedingly careful over it, as over a treasure. But this is man's care after all. What is it to the care wherewith God careth for His children? He that put the stars in their places, and could, if he chose, put us into one of them this moment; He that created the world, and could create a thousand more in an instant, if He saw fit: He has power to care for us. And He has said that He will exert this power, and that they that seek the Lord shall want no manner of thing that is good.

But the being a child of God gives one also a portion in God's kingdom. If children, says the Apostle, then heirs. A man's children are his heirs; he leaves them all his property, honours, everything he has; it all comes to them. It is theirs by inheritance, and no one can take it from them. And there is an inheritance better than that of gold and silver, or of lands and houses; a more royal possession than that which the mightiest earthly monarch leaves his son, which God has in store for His children. This is the inheritance undefiled, incorruptible, and unfading; the crown of glory, which will be hung up in the light of the judgment day, to show Christians what they have won, and the careless, and simple, and unbelieving, what they have lost. These are some, and some only of the privileges of one who is a child of God-God's love, God's care, God's king-dom. Can we want more? Can we desire greater things ? Is it in our imaginations to conceive anything yet wanting to finish and complete the happiness of every one who is born again, and turned from sin to righteousness?

Now the question occurs, Is all this happiness and privilege mine? For of what use is it to me, if it is not, -if it belongs to others, and I myself have no part or share in it whatever? Does God love me and take care of me? Is Ilis king-dom mine? Yes, if you are led by the Spirit, but not otherwise. For who are the sons of God? They that are led by His Spirit. These and these

Is there any difficulty in deciding the question, whether we are led by the Spirit or not? To some there may be : to the greater part there can be none.

To some of us there may be. There may be such a struggle within our souls between the devil and the Holy Spirit; there may be such a difference between what we wish and desire and long to be, and to do, and what we are and do; there may be, on the one hand, so much of what seems to be of God and the effect of grace; and on the other hand, so much of what we know to be of Satan, and his power, that we know not whether the Spirit of God is leading us

humble? Has all this struggle taught you more fully leave the Government of this Province, the Society the utter weakness and depravity of your hearts? lost a munificent Patron. By his donation to the the titer weakness and deplayity of your heart? I list it brought you to the cross, and led you to rest all your hopes on the Saviour that hung and bled there for you; and convinced you, and made you to feel, that if you are saved at all, it will be an act of the freest, and most undeserved marcy to a sinner who merits God's condemnation to the uttermost? Has this truth been forced upon you by the state of things in your soul? And have you been taught to cry experimentally, "God be merciful to me a sinner?" This is the first test; the second is like: Are ye more prayerful? If you are giving over prayer, or becoming cold and careless and formal and unfeeling in the performance of it, Satan is having his way and getting the upper hand again. While contrariwise, there is no fear for you, so long as your prayers are hearty and constant and faithful. Let a sinner be on the brink of the pit, one hearty and believing prayer will fetch him back again. leading a person, who, however sorely beset with trial and temptation and doubt and difficulty, keeps on praying. Ah, my friends, there is a great deal in that. That keeping on praying will make people leave off sinning; and leaving off praying will make them keep on sinning. Try yourselves therefore by these two tests; and if the struggle in your soul is making you more humble and more prayerful, you may believe that you are among those who are led by the Spirit of God, who are the sons of God.

But to the greater part there can be no difficulty n deciding the question, whether we are led by the

The person who enjoys peace with God, and who has grace given him to crucify the flesh with its affections and lusts, and who is adorning the doctrine of God his Saviour, such an one can find none. That person's Father is God; his everlasting home s heaven. He is on his way there, and God is helping him on his way, aye, and will help him; and he may rejoice, and thank the Lord Jesus Christ for his love and mercy, and the Holy Spirit for having put it into his heart to follow after the things which make for his peace.

Those also among us, who are yet living in carelessness about their never-dying souls; who are trifling away the hours and days of their short stay on earth, never thinking of the end, these can find no difficulty in deciding the question, whether they are led by the Spirit or not. If they would be persuaded to think of the case, and to give a true answer to the question, "Do you believe that you are led by the Spirit of God?"—they would be constrained by conscience to say, "No, I cannot think any such thing," Then, by whom are they led ?? and whither do all other guides but the Heavenly and Holy and Divine Guide, whom we have been speaking of, take those who are misonifed enough to be led by them? Some perhaps of us may ask themselves these questions; and others, I fear, will go away and forget them. May the numper of the former be greater than that of the latter, for their own sakes, and for Christ's sake.—From Plain and Practical Sermons," by the late Rev. Theophilus Buddulph, A. M., Minister of St. Mat-

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. Read at the Annual Meeting, Wednesday, 1st July, 1846.

"To do good, and to distribute, forget not; for with such sacrifices God is well pleased." This Apostolic injunction, addressed to the whole Chrisreceived by every Member the Church in this Diocese, both as a command and an encouragement to active benevolence. The Church Society, whose Fourth Anniversary we are this day met to celebrate, is constituted in strict conformity with this Divine sentence. Our richer and poorer Members are here united in doing good,—in distributing of their worldly substance, to send forth the Minister of Christ to those destitute of the means of Grace, to assist in the erection of Churches and in other ways to promote the Glory of God and the spiritual good of men; and the more our individual efforts have the nature of "sacrifices", may we not expect from the encouraging declaration of St. Paul, a larger blessing from on High unon our Society, and upon our Diocese?

In detailing the proceedings of the past year, the Central Board would renew their expression of devont acknowledgment to God, for the measure of success which has heretofore attended the Society's operations. Deeply conscious that He alone giveth the increase, we would ask the prayers, as well as the strenuous exertions, of the members and friends of the Society, that a double blessing may rest upon it, during the ensuing year. There is a great work to be done, and the Society has fairly entered upon it; may its own prayer, offered in the Psalmist's words, he graciously answered, "Prosper, O Lord, the work of our hands upon us; O prosper thou our handy work."

STATE OF THE FUNDS. Balance in Bank of Montreal, 1st

Received by Treasurer at Montreal since £1908 3

Expenditure, consisting of Grants made by the Central Board, Salaries of Travelling Missionaries, &c . . . £898 12 Invested in Bank Stock (Montreal) on account of Widows' and Or-

£1908 3 3 This account exhibits an increase of receipts by the Treasurer in Montreal, over those of last year, of £203 is. 53d., and in Quobec of £250 0s. 2d.

PATRONAGE:
On the departure of Lord Metcalfe from Canada. to heaven, or the evil spirit is leading us to perdition. in the autumn of last year, under the unhappy cir-Try yourselves by these two tests; Arc you more cumstances which rendered it necessary for him to

much satisfaction in announcing, that IIIs Excel- ships. His strength proving insufficient for the lency the Earl Catheart, has signified his consent to arduous but grateful duties of a Travelling Mis-

CLERGY RESERVES. The Provincial Legislature has been again appealed to, to interpose with Her Majesty's Government at home to obtain an alteration in the Imperial Statute 3 and 4 Vict. ch. 78, to the effect that a portion of the Clergy Reserves, equivalent to the amount of the proceeds of their sale awarded to the Church of England by the Imperial Act, might be vested in the Church Society, to be managed for the best interests of the Church. Petitions were presented, as on the previous Session of Parliament, from Let a sinner be on the brink of the pit, one hearty almost every Parish and Mission in the Diocese, and believing prayer will fetch him back again. Satan can never prevail in the struggle, can never be that this very reasonable request was not acceded to by our Representatives. The Petitions to the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, were referred to Select Committees of either House respectively, and favourable reports were made, but on an adverse proposition being introduced by a Member of the Legislative Assembly, involving the rejection of the prayer of the Petition, it was adopted by a considerable majority.

But the subject is one of paramount importance to the future interests of the Church; and a great responsibility devolves on us to see that this property should not only, not be sacrificed, but should be rendered as productive as possible, towards the en-dowment of the Parishes and Missions in the

Diocese. It is presumed that no person desires to lay sacrilegious hands on this property, dedicated to the service of Almighty God, and devote it to secular purposes; neither that any would do indirectly or partially what honour and a regard to public opinion if not Christian principle, forbid them attempting directly and wholly. It is therefore assumed that it cannot be the desire of the majority in the Legislative Assembly, who voted on the occasion referred to, (which majority consisted almost entirely of gentlemen who are members of other Christian Communions, unconnected with the Church of Eng-land,) but that this property should be made to yield all that, by judicious management, it may be calculated to afford, for the permanent maintenance of the Ministry of our Church in the Diocese. With due respect and deference, therefore, to the decision of one branch of the local Legislature, which refused to interpose with the Imperial Authorities in England to procure an alteration in the Imperial Statute, particularly remarking the circumstances under which that decision was made, it must, we Members of the Church, to exercise their sacred privilege of addressing Petitions immediately to the Queen in Council, or to the Imperial Legis-lature, in order to obtain an alteration in the Act referred to.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' (CLERGY) FUND. A distinct Fund has been commenced for this interesting object of the Society. In the autumn of last year, Sermons were preached in the Churches of the Diocese, and collections made for this purpose. The amount paid into the hands of the Treasurers of the Society, consequent upon these appeals, is £281 7s 0d. The money collected has been invested for the present, in Montreal Bank Stock, and the Dividends accruing therefrom, are to be expended, this year, in providing for the education of the orphan children of a deceased Clergyman.

A Committee of the Central Board was appointed in January last, to consider and report upon the best] means of investing or applying this fund. They have sought information from the different Life Insurance Companies; and have received data and calculations from persons well informed on the subject. It is hoped that they will be enabled to elaborate some scheme of Life Insurance, or mode of able to adopt. The Board has received from its of need. Committee a preliminary report, in which it was recommended as a necessary part of any plan that may be devised, that an annual collection after Sermons should be made in the Diocese. INVESTMENTS.

During the past year, an additional sum of £307 from the Society's General Fund, has been invested n Quebec Bank Stock. The whole sum invested in that Stock, for the

general purposes of the Society, is now £700. The sum of £277 10s. O., has been employed in the purchase of £250 Stock of the Montreal Bank specially for the Orphans' and Widows' Fund. There is also invested in Quebec Bank Stock, in the name of the President of the Society, for the special Endowment Fund of Nicolet Church, the um of £225. £100 of this money was paid by he Society, in accordance with its pledge, contained in the 8th Clause of the 13th Article of the general By-Laws, as referred to in the last year's Report.

BY-LAWS. A Special Meeting of the Society, under the Article 14, was held on the 29th May, at the instance of the Central Board, with a view to obtain an alteration in the 8th Clause of the 13th Article. As that clause now stands, the Society is under ob-ligation to allot the sum of £100 to any Parish which raises a similar sum towards the endowment of their Church. It is thought better to leave the amount to be granted to the discretion of the Board; limiting it in the maximum to £100. The Board would explain, that the suggested alteration is not to be construed into any reluctance on their part to aid in the endowment of existing Churches. On the contrary, their desire and purpose has been, as they trust it will be that of their successors in office, to encourage and forward the endowment of our Churches, by voluntary contributions; but inasmuch as the clause, as it now stands, might, under peculiar circumstances, occasion much embarrassment to the Society's operations, it is thought preferable to leave the amount to be granted, optional with the Executive Board of the Society.

TRAVELLING MISSIONARIES.

ary engaged.
The Rev. E. G. Sulton, who was appointed by

nto his harvest." In the course of his duties he asisted occasionally in the formation of small District Branches of the Society, and in the promotion of subscription lists. His connection with the Society ceased in May last, and he has received the appointment of Missionary at Rawdon. The Journals of the Travelling Missionaries are in the hands of the Secretary, who will be glad at any time to furnish extracts, or to transmit them to any member of the Society who may desire to peruse them. It is trusted that the Lord Bishop will e soon enabled to supply the place of the retired Missionaties with well qualified, earnest, and singlehearted labourers, and that this interesting and need-ful part of the Society's operations, may yet be more abundantly blessed.

The Missionary at Russelltown, the Rev. R. G. Plees, may also be regarded as connected with the Society, in the capacity of Travelling Missionary. His Mission embracing a large portion of the country that was formerly under the charge of the Missionary of the Montreal Society, that body continued to pay the half of Mr. Plees' income, until it merged in the Church Society; since that time the Church Society has made quarterly grants to Mr. Plees, equal to what he had previously received. His Mission is extensive. He has eight Stations, which he regularly visits, and where he officiates. One Church has been erected through his exertions since his appointment to the Mission, and a second is drawing near its completion. GRANTS.

works in progress in all parts of the Diocese, furnished in the previous Annual Reports of the Society, the applications for aid during the past year have been numerous and urgent; and the Central Board, with the valuable assistance of the Finance Committee Reports, have endeavoured to exercise a wise and kind discretion, in meeting the several cases, and making grants in proportion to their relative claims, to the utmost extent which the resources of the Society would admit.

....Things is have been durch or inche grains, ten have been made to assist in the erection or completion of Churches in the Diocese-three towards the erection of Parsonage-houses—four to Clergy-men (the Rev. Messrs. Plees and Rollit, Travelling Missionaries)—one to the Widow of a deceased Clergyman of the Diocese—one to aid in the purchase of a site for a Parsonage—and one small grant for the purchase of Sunday School Library Books. There was also another grant made, at the May meeting of the Board, to purchase a lot of land on which a Parsonage-house had been inadvertently built, without previously securing a deed of the site, the amount to be determined by the Lay Committee, to whom it was referred to effect the purchase of the

That these Grants have been beneficial it is unhave proved encouraging to the Parishes and Missions assisted, both in leading them to renewed and increased evertions to accomplish the good works in hand, and inducing the determination, that, when their local pressing necessities shall have been supplied, they will labour in the support and furtherance

To be Continued.

THE CHURCH KNOWN BY THE DOCTRINE. From Dr. Payne's Tract to Examine Cardinal Bellarmine's 6th note of the Church: " Agreement in doctrine with the primitive Church."-Published A. D. 1687.

We are very willing to own this for a true mark of the church, its agreeing with the doctrine of the primitive church; and we are so far from confuting Bellarmine for giving it, that we do not doubt he has here confuted himself and the whole cause of the Roman Church. For if we may be allowed to go back to the primitive church, and to examine the doctrine and belief of that, in order to find out what is the true church at present, then the pretended infallibility of the present church, and the necessity of receiving and believing all that she imposes, must be set by, till it appears that she requires of us the same doctrine (and no other), that was taught and believed by the primitive church; for according to this note, it does not appear which is the true church, till it first appears that it agrees with the doctrine of the primitive one; and till it appears that it is a true church, it cannot surely appear to be an infalli-ble one: for it cannot be pretended that infallibility belongs to any but the true church; and therefore it must be first known that the present Romish church agrees with the primitive, before it can be known that she is an infallible guide or teacher: so that we manifestly gain this first by this Note of the church, that all those big and blustering claims to infallibility must be postponed and laid aside, till that of agreeing with the doctrine of the primitive church be made out; and when that is done, we shall not have quite so much reason to question her infallibility. We desire nothing more than to have the matter brought to this issue. Whether the doctrines of the reformed or of the Romish church do agree best with the primitive? Since for reasons well known to themselves, and very much suspected by others, they are so willing to go off from Scripture, and to decline the judgment of that as incompetent and insufficient in most of It is with regret we have to announce that the the controversies between us, we are very rea-Society has not at present any Travelling Mission- dy to leave them to be decided by any other dy to leave them to be decided by any other indifferent arbitrator; for we think it is a little odd and unreasonable they should make

the Lord Bishop in July last, visited many destitute I themselves the only judges of what is in difference besettlements on the Ottawa River, and proceeded as tween us; and therefore we are very ready to stand far as Clarendon, officiating as opportunity was to the award and umpirage of the primitive church, afforded him. He also visited the Eastern Town- and we are not in the least afraid to venture our whole cause to the sentence and decision of that; for though the Scripture be our only rule of faith sionary, he retired in January to become the Assist-ant Minister at Grenville. The Rev. C. Rollit, whose duties lay in the Districts of Quebec, Me-thing but revelation makes any doctrine necessary santic, and St. Francis, was actively engaged in to be believed,) yet we are very willing to take the visiting destitute settlements of our people, until the breaking up of the winter roads. His labours appear to have been very acceptable, and we trust much blessed of Him who "sendeth forth labourers tural interpretation be directed by the rule of ec-Vincentius Lirinensis, "to have the line of scrip-tural interpretation be directed by the rule of ec-clesiastical and catholic judgment;" that is, to have the primitive church direct us in interpreting Scripture where it stands in need of it, or where there is any controversy about its meaning. Let the Scripture, therefore, as explained by the primitive church, and not by the private judgment of any particular man, he allowed and agreed by us to be the rule of our faith; and let that be accoun-ted the true church, whose faith and doctrine is most comformable and agreeable with the primitive.

We desire nothing more, than to find out the true church by the true fuith, and we think this is the true way to find it out: for christian faith is prior to the christian church; and that must be first known and supposed, before we can know any such thing as a church; for it is the faith makes the CHURCH, AND NOT THE CHURCH THE FAITH; and therefore the true church is to be known by the true doctrine, and not the true adoctrine by the church, as some folks say.

If a church then has ever so many other glorious marks, yet if it has not the true faith, according to the rule before laid down, it cannot be the true church; and if it have ever so true a succession of pastors, deriving their power in an uninterrupted line from the apostles, yet if it have not a true suc-cession of doctrine too from them, it is not a true church; so far indeed as it holds and professes the common christian faith, so far, for that very reason it is a true church; and so far we allow the Roman to be a true church; and so far they cannot deny us to be one, as the same faith and fundamentals of As might have been expected from the detail of Christianity are received and believed by both of orks in progress in all parts of the Diocese, furnish-us; for this faith being the same to both of us, makes us both so far to be true churches upon the same grounds; but how far we differ in matters of faith, whether we or they be the true church, is the question between us, and we are willing to have this determined by the primitive church. If the faith then and doctrine of the Roman church, wherein it differs from us, be the same with the faith and doctrine of the primitive church, then that is the true church: if it be contrary, and unagrecable to the frue church, but a false and erroneous one.

And here we ought to make a particular inquiry and examination of all those matters of faith which are in controvery between us, and bring each of them to the test and trial, and see which church does most agree in all those disputed doctrines with the doctrine of the primitive church; for here we must be allowed to examine particular doctrines that are in difference between us : and every private Christian who is seeking for the true church, must, if he would find it by this mark of Bellarmine, be allowed to inquire into and examine the doctrines of the present church, and see whether they are agreeable to those of the primitive or not; and this he must do by his private judgment, and by the best means and helps he can use to this purpose: for he is not yet supposed to have found out the true church, but to necessary to say; the circumstances of the cases, as be finding it out by this mark given of it; and till recited in the letters of application, and the grateful he has found it out by this mark and direction, he acknowledgments of the parties assisted, strongly cannot be under its guidance and conduct, so that he attest it. Neither will it be doubted shat they will must make use of his own reason and judgment at least till he has thus found it; that is, he must have the liberty to search and inquire into the faith and doctrines of the primitive church, and to judge for himself as well as he can, by his own best discretion. and the best helps he can use, which church does best agree in its faith and doctrine with the primiinvestment, which may be satisfactory and profit of the Society which remembered them in their time tive. And according as he shall, upon his own examination and inquiry, find, so he must choose that church which he thinks is the truest; but he must not give himself up to the absolute guidance and direction of any church, at least till he has by this way found out the true one; which is another manifest advantage that we have by this note against. our adversaries, who are for bearing men down with the bold pretence of infallibility, and the terrible fright of damnation out of the true church, rather than suffering them, according to this true method. to find it out.

And as he must there use his own judgment in an impartial search into the doctrines of the primitive church, which will have as many inconveniences in it, I fear, to Romanists as they are apt to object against searching, to this end, into the Scriptures; so he must examine all the particular doctrines that. are controverted between both churches, to see which are most agreeable to the faith of the primitive, for he cannot know this in the lump and by the gross; and as to tell him, as they sometimes do, that it is impossible for their church to have departed from the faith of the primitive, and that the present age could not alter from the doctrine of the oregoing, and so upward, this is not to make the primitive faith a note of the present church, but to prevent all inquiry about this note, and to make it wholly useless and insignificant.

THE CHRISTIAN STUDENT'S HELP FOR SELF-EXAMINATION.

1.- Have I been diligent and orderly in my studies, and carried them on in a truly religious spirit? 2.-Have I been uniformly kind, gentle, and courteous to my associates, more studious of their welfare and comfort than of my own, and endeavouring to promote among them peace, unity, and concord?

3 .- Have I kept clear of uncharitableness in reproof, of easiness to believe evil of another, and of unkindly or needlessly divulging it? Have I in any instance been quick to take offence, and not prompt to seek or to accept a reconciliation? 4.-Have I failed to admonish a brother in a

brother's spirit, of faults that I have noticed?

* " Ut propheticm at apostolicm interpretationis lineasecundum ecclesiastici et catholici sensus normam diri-gatur." - Vincent, Lirinens, contra Hares, cap. 2,

5 .- Have I in no instance, directly or indirectly, tempted another to folly, wilfulness, or to any sir or impropriety; -nor consented, through a carnal and cowardly spirit, to what another has suggested, when my conscience was against it?

6.-Have I been on my guard against levity of manner, excess in speaking, or peevish silence; noisy debate, idle gossip, and vain and immoderate

7 .- Have I not yielded to motions of self-conceit and vain-glory; nor evinced a love of superiority; nor attered boastful speeches; nor been impatient of rebuke, or too warm and partial in my own vin-

S .- Have I been self-indulgent, and unduly thoughtful about unimal gratifications, instead of labouring to train myself for cross-bearing by a system of self-denial?

9.—Has my besetting sin, in the course of the last week, gained advantage over me, or has it been weakened by successful resistance to it in prayer and the Holy Ghost?

10 .- Do I cherish a spirit of lowliness, obeying those who are over me for the Lord's sake; not proclaiming my dislike of their requisitions should they not fall in with my own taste and judgment; but believing that their motive is kind and reasona-

ble, and that my own opinion is probably erroneous?
11.—Have I been constant, serious, recollected and fervent in the devotions of the closet; and never carried a formal, wandering, and irreverent spirit into domestic worship?

12.—Can I see that the purpose of glorifying God has been the mainspring of my daily and ordinary actions?

13 .- Have I really advanced in the knowledge and love of the Saviour-in humility, meekness, patience, love, deadness to the world, and spiritualmindedness-in holy zeal for the conversion of sinners, and in readiness for eternity?

The Beream.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCT. 1, 1846.

In our last number and in the present, we have inserted passages from certain tracts which were published more than 150 years ago, but were teprinted in 1810 (by Samuel Holdsworth, London, us to form an armoury of great strength, argumentative and lively, against the pretensions assailed by the writers. We think it fair to state that the capital letters found about the middle of the extract in this number are ours; it was almost involuntary that, in marking the passage, we underlined the words: " IT IS THE FAITH MAKES THE CHURCH, AND NOT THE CHURCH THE FAITH." The Italics interspersed here and there, are in the original.

Dr. Payne's tract proceeds to examine a number of the distinguishing tenets of the Church of Rome, to prove their disagreement with the faith professed huehauon which han taken pracuently the grievous mation restored the faith professed in England to agreement with the primitive, by bringing every thing to the test of Scripture. And in so much as the faith of the Church of England can be proved to be in that agreement, the faith shall make her the Church; but if she were beguiled again into a disagreement with that which Scripture proves to be primitive, she would be alienated from the purity of the faith and her foundation weakened. So also, if any of her rulers or people exalt that into an article of faith which can not be proved to be primitive. they usurp a power which the Head of the Church has not given them, and which cannot be assumed without sin and imminent peril.

We subjoin one more passage from Dr. Payne's tract, which distinctly expresses where we have to judgment ?"- Ep. Recorder. go to, in order to know what the faith of the primitive Church was :---

66 When we produce Scripture against our adversaries, we then produce the only authentic records of the apostolic church, and the only certain account we have of the faith and doctrine of the most primitive church; let them object therefore ever so much against Scripture as a rule of faith, yet whilst it contains the only sure testimony of what was taught and believed by the first christian church, as far as any of these doctrines are not in Scripture, so far they cannot appear to be doctrines of the apostolic church : and whilst we hold all that faith and all those doctrines that are contained in Scripture, we hold all that can be known to be so in the most pure and most primitive church; and whatsoever they have added to Scripture, which they will needs have to be but an imperfect rule of faith, they have added, so far as can be known, to the doctrine of the apostolic church: for if Scripture be not the only rule of that, yet it is the only historical account we have of it."

THE WANTS OF THE CHURCH. From a letter addressed by Henry Kingscote, Esq., to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

No rumour reaches our ears of anything intended, or even canvassed, beyond the favourite expedient of late years, begging hard in all possible quarters for sufficient funds to build churches, with a given proportion of free sittings, which the bulk of the neglected population in our large towns never occupy. We would not have one church less—we should like to have a thousand more. But with reference to the men for whom I plead, those to whom Christianity has become a strange thing, such an addition, as things are, would be just as worthless as school of philosophy for the grossest and most ignorant boor. The experiment has been tried, and the failure is complete. Not one working man in ten, anywhere, speaking of our large towns, and in many districts, not one in fifty goes near a church once in a month. This is the fact which your Lordship and the heads of the Church have to deal with. May I ask, What are your remedies? ... llave you any in hand? Are you satisfied to leften more years, pass, or another generation go to their graves, without some manly energetic effort to arrest the spreading evil? If

of their official character should not, all of it, be commanded by the Holy Spirit to add to brotherly I full proof of their stewardship, and especially of the thrown into the adverse scale,—that something more might be heard from them, in times like these. than civil acknowledgments of well-intentioned zeal, and damaging censures of every enterprise that has the look of novelty.

For instance, a large infusion of lay agency, as subsidiary to the public ministrations and pastoral instructions of the clergy, is absolutely necessary if the people are to be reached and taught.

Some propose, as you know, to make the distinction between presbyters and deacons a reality, and greatly to increase the number of deacons, oc cupying them principally with the less public of the minister's duties. They might be visitors of the sick, instructors of the ignorant and careless, teachers in schools, and, generally, helpers for all spiritual purposes to the parochial clergymen. They need not be highly educated men. God has given gifts for teaching, and a heart full of love and zeal to thousands of our countrymen, who cannot, by any possibility, scrape together what is wanted for a three years' residence at the University. Some might continue in the lower grade, and be usefully employed as domestic teachers among men not far removed from their own rank in life, whom they would understand much better, in some respects, than the higher-born minister. Others, after being practised and approved in the subordinate departments, might rise to be presbyters, and, assuredly, would be as well fitted to preach usefully to the poor, and to visit acceptably by the bed-side of the sick and dying, as the very moderately-furnished gentlemen who often pass now from our halls and colleges to some countryrectory. The Church would then be better fitted for her work of teaching the whole body of the people, having recognised officers who should touch society at every point; and the men, who will not seek instruction at church, will have it much more surely supplied at their homes, when a body of evangelists shall be provided, whose express business it is to carry the word of life to every house within

THE PARISH REGISTER, THE TEST OF CONVER-Sign.—The following from the London Christian sires the well being and the security of his Mussul- reduced rate, to Sunday-Schools, District-Visitors, Observer was, we confess, new to us, though we man subjects. He desires, moreover, that the Chris- Clergymen for their settlements, poor families, &c. Observer was, we confess, new to us, though we have long since ceased to regard with surprise any of the extravagances in word and deed, which we are obliged so constantly to record.

under the title "Cardinal Bellarmine's Notes of the tain whether they are converted to God, and their Church examined and refuted?") and which seem to names are written in the Lamb's book of life, the tree being known by its fruits, in order to ascermost certainly we did not so speak in lightsome working of the new system, or rather of the no sys- Christ in sincerity. mood; but as enunciating a serious fact.—Read the tem, (for unregulated freedom is no system since —26th Septr. Tracts for the Times from beginning to end; or read system implies arrangement, order, and rule; and scores of discourses by clergymen who disclaim the appellation of Pusevites; and see if the baptismal register is not made the evidence of a person's spiri- many remarkable instances of it, if time and space tual state. We lately met with the following extract, allowed; but it may be enough to say, that things sure; and at the same time from the effectual refrom a Funeral Sermon by the Rev. A. Spooner, of have lately occurred which could not have occurred sponse which "the enclosed" (Fifty Pounds) makes New York, for the Rev. P. Dyer. A transatlantic quotation, hesides being less invidious, may strike our Correspondent more forcibly, than one of home growth. He was baptized. The record and proof of that his conversion is in the church-book at Gran-brought to Gijon, a port of the Asturias, a consider-can now encourage those of our readers who may be ville, New York. At the sacred font there, his sins able quantity of wafers for the sacrament, which were able to add to our circulation, to write freely in rewere washed away, and he was regenerated. He offered for sale at a low price to all the parish priests commendation of any such classes of readers as relaying on of the hands of Bishop Brownell; and the to be analyzed, the crymists jound them to contain the discretion allowed us by the record of iteries. record of it exists The heart before a small mixture of wheat, flour, fecula of potato, cleansed in baptism, now made the tenement of plaster of Paris, and whites of eggs to give them the Holy Ghost in the lesser sacrament of Confirmation, had double certainty of improvement. How are we to know that Mr. Dyer's name is written in the Lamb's book of life? Answer: 'The record and proof of his conversion is in the church-hook at Granville, New York; there is also 'double certainty' in Bishop Brownell's registry. Such unscriptural, such fanatical, such soul-deluding doctrine and which is inculcated, unchecked, in multitudes of Anglican pulpits, is too fearful to be made sport of ;-though, if ridicule were in place upon so solemn a subject, what can be more ridiculous-more calculated to excite the public scoff-than to send an inquirer to 'the church-book at Granville, New York,' for proof of Mr. Dyer's 'conversion.' Is that the book which will be opened at the day of

> T FOR EDUCATION, A MIANCHESTER. The late John Owens, Esq., of Manchester, has left the bulk of his large property so as to confer an important benefit upon the community of that town, and perhaps ultimately upon that of South Lancashire. By his will, after numerous liberal bequests to his own relatives and connexions, and to the local charities, he has given the residue of his personal estate to trustees, to be applied for the purpose of af-fording to youths of the age of fourteen years and upwards, instruction in the branches of education aught at the English Universities, free from the religious tests which limit the extension of university education. The trustees for this purpose include the mayor, dean, and Parliamentary representative of Manchester, with other gentlemen of local reputation and influence.

EVANGELICAL ALLIANCE.—The following excellent resolutions set forth the spirit in which it is required of the members to labour for the attainment of the objects had in view by the association:

"That, when required by conscience to assert or defend any views or principles wherein they differ from Christian brethren who agree with them in vital truths, the members of this Alliance will aim earnestly, by the help of the Holy Spirit, to avoid all rash or groundless insinuations, personal imputations, or irritating allusions, and to maintain the meekness and gentleness of Christ, by speaking

"That, while they believe it highly desirable that Christians of different bodies, holding the head, should own each other as brethren by some such means as the Evangelical Alliance affords, the members of the Alliance disclaim the thought, that those only who openly join this Society are sincere friends to the cause of Christian union: that, on the contrary, they regard all those as its true friends who solemuly purpose in their hearts, and fulfil that purpose in their practice, to be more watchful in future against occasions of strife, more tender and charitable towards Christians from whom they differ, and more constant in prayer for the union of all the true disciples of Christ."

"" That the members of this Alliance, there

fore, would invite, humbly and earnestly, all ministers of the Gospel, all conductors of religious publi-

profess and call themselves Christians, should be led into the way of truth, it is earnestly recommended to the members of the Evangelical Alliance, to offer special prayer for all merely nominal Christians, as well as for Jews and Gentiles throughout the world.'?

COMMOTIONS IN THE TURKISH EMPIRE.-The ollowing is from a recent letter of Bishop Southgate, which we find in the Christian Witness.

There is a great forment begun in this empire, o which it is impossible to foresee the conclusion. believe if the "man of sin," has ever been at work, he is working here, and I trust the Lord of life is working too. The progress towards freedom of inquiry has been, and is tremendous. The country seems no longer the same that I first saw it ten years ago. With freedom of opinion comes license imong an ignorant people; and I greatly fear the safeguards of the Church will not be able entirely to resist the torrent. Two years ago, the concession was made that there should be no longer persecution for conscience' sake; and I suppose it would now be impossible to enforce the old system of temporal penalties for spiritual offences, which have helped they have been faithful to their work; and of the to keep the various religious hodies together. The students, that they have diligently improved their Christian churches have, unhappily, been under the control of this system. The power delegated to their patriarchs by the Turkish government, has enabled them to suppress centrifugal tendencies with a strong hand. This has passed away, and now but little remains to the assertion, plainly and broadly, of perfect liberty in religious matters. I have lately been told, upon very high authority, that something of this kind is formally contemplated; and some recent indications seem to confirm the report. Take, for example, the following, from a speech delivered by the sultan, through his minister for foreign affairs, at a late visit to Adrianople. The 18th of May, the Mollah, and Musti, and Imams, with other principal Mussulmans, and the heads of the Christians and Jews, including, as I understand it, the Bishops and chief Clergy of the former, being present be-fore his majesty, the minister of foreign affairs, in his name, thus spoke: "Our glorious sovereign detians and Jews, who are equally his subjects, should enjoy equal protection. Difference of religion, as ness, they offer at the same time their carnest "If we have spoken of persons referring to their not affect the rights of the subject," &c. This is just works proceed, for His grace and Holy Spirit parish register, instead of the scriptural evidence of new doctrine, and very strange doctrine in the to direct and cheer you in your adducts and hitherto ken up; it was broken up by the concession made to cordial support, you have also won a meed of to England two years ago, and now the practical lively gratitude, from many who love the Lord Jesus that which is now working is no rule, it is the absence of rule,) is very apparent. I might give you ten years ago, or even three or four .- Episcopul

a small mixture of wheat, flour, fecula of potato, funds can be drawn to improve the financial aspect rendered these wafers unfit for the holy sacrifice. The prelate directed proceedings to be instituted against the importer, but when the alcade presented himself to seize these novel articles of merchandize. the whole had been disposed of. The Bishop ther sent a circular to all the parish priests in his diocese, forbidding them, under the penalty of sacrilege, to use the wafers, and telling them that this adulteration was not the effect only of cupidity, but of the hatred of the Protestants for the mysteries of the Catholic religion .- L' Univers.

ECCLESIASTIC A L.

PARISH OF QUEBEC. The Mercury mentions' that the new organ for

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO has given notice that, with the divine permission, he will hold a general ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. James, Toronto, on Sunday the 25th of this month.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO requests that the next Collection on behalf of the Incorporated Church Society of the Diocese, he made in the several Churches, Chapels, and Stations thereof, on Sun-day the 18th of October, in aid of the fund for the support of the Widows and Orphans of Clergymen in the Diocese .- Church.

The Right Rev. M. H. T. LUSCOMBE, D. D., Missionary Bishop, Commissary for the Bishop of London on the continent of Europe, Chaplain to the British Embassy, Paris, died on the 24th ultimo, at Lausanne, in Switzerland. Dr. Luscombe was consecrated, a number of years ago, by the Bishops of the Pr. Ep. Church in Scotland, for the purpose of performing the Episcopal functions among the numerous members of the English Church residing on the Continent of Europe. He was after-wards appointed Commissary by the Bishop of London, for continental matters, and Chaplain to the Embassy by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign affairs.

St. BEES, CUMBERLAND.-The Rev. R. Parkin son, D. D., has been preferred to this Perpetual Curacy, vacant by the death of the Rev. R. P. Buddi-It is understood that Dr. P. is also to succeed as Principal of St. Bees' College, in which he held an appointment formerly, when Dr. Ainger was Principal. We have to correct an error which we copied from another paper in an article on page 173 of our last number. The patronage of St. Bees is not in the gift of the Bishop of Chester, but in that of the Eurl of Lonsdale.

KENYON COLLEGE, CAMBIER, OHIO .- From Bishop McIlvaine's Address to the late Diocesan Convention .- "I am happy to say that the past year

kindness, love, and are bound to pray that all who President, who most truly has not spared himself, have been such as to merit all the effective patronage and encouragement the Diocese can give. I think it may most truly be said that there has never been a year in the history of the College, during which there has been united so much harmony, so nuch general and cheerful minding of duty, and so much mutual satisfaction and good will between officers and students, as that which has just closed.

"In the Theological Seminary, the several depart ments of study have been all systematically attended to on the part of Professors and students. The Rev. Thomas M. Smith, who was elected to the chair of Milnor Professor of Divinity, about the time of the last Convention, entered upon the duties of that office in the beginning of December, and has since been very diligently and efficiently at work in contributing his share to the preparation of candidates for orders for the ministry of Christ.

"Having been myself a Professor in the Theological Seminary, it does not become me to speak as freely of the discharge of duty there as I have of that in the College. I may say, however, of those with whom I have laboured in that institution, that students, that they have diligently improved their opportunities of study, and have in a very manifest degree exhibited to their instructors the most encouraging advancement in preparation for the work to which, they trust, God has called them."

To the Editor of the Berean.

Rev. and dear Sir,

Some friends of the BEREAN, concerned for the success of that valuable Paper, and anxious for its wider circulation and perusal in this country, have been stirred up by the articles which appeared in it on the 17th instant, to consider whether they could not promote the above objects in some way that would accord with your own wish, and combine pecuniary aid with increased circulation. They, therefore, request you to receive the enclosed into " the treasury of the BERRAN," towards enabling you to supply your excellent journal, at half-price or other reduced rate, to Sunday-Schools, District-Visitors, at your discretion. And in asking of you this kindit concerns only the conscience of the individual, can- prayers to Him from whom all holy desires and all East. One thing is certain; the old system is bro- gratuitous labours, in which, besides earning a title

-26th Septr. 1846. [It would not be right in us to withhold an expression of the satisfaction which we derive from the above token of good will, independently of its encloto the suggestion throw a out by our friend Missos, and adopted by ourselves in the Editorial of the date PROTESTANT WAFERS .- An English vessel lately referred to by our anonymous Correspondents. We mois , a .. agastry : being furnished out or which hitherto borne by the enterprise towards the Proprietor and Editor.

> We take this opportunity of apprizing our Subscriber who orders ten copies to be forwarded to him in future, that we shall not consider him responsible for the payment of any of them, until he can inform us that they are in a course of useful circulation.

When encouragement is given with so much effect and delicacy, we have to acknowledge that it becomes us to be, not only submissive under our burden, and persevering at our post, but deeply grateful for the opportunity afforded us to circulate salutary truth, selected from the rich materials constantly in our hands, and calculated to sooth the pilthe Cathedral is on board of the Bark Lady Seaton. grim's sorrows, brighten up his path, guide his which, it will be seen by the shipping report, came steps, and animate the love with which he looks for in on Monday Evening. the Lord's appearing .- EDITOR.]

> To the Editor of the Berean. Quebec, Sept. 29th, 1816. Rev. dear Sir and brother,

In compliance with the request of some friends, take the liberty of addressing to you these lines, hoping that, if you give them place in your valuable paper, they will put the readers of it au courant of what we, as a French Protestant Episcopal congregation in the city of New York, are doing, and what we design to do with the blessing of God and the assistance of our brethren in this place and elsewhere: -reserving to myself, with your permission, the tensively on this subject, even on the religious state of France and of the French and Swiss population

in the States. The Church "Du Saint-Sauveur," of which I have the honor of being the Rector, has been in existence these four years, and has, ever since its connection with the New-York Convention, prospered more and more, though we had to contend, for a long time, against that indifference, that apathy in which those who are at all acquainted with New York know the French and Swiss population to be plunged. This state of insensibility is to be attributed in some measure to the motive that brings them over to America from their father-land, even the desire of making money; but in a greater degree to the fact that, by coming to this part of the world, they break up all former associations, feel free from every restraint, and dive fearlessly into all those guilty pleasures which then tempt them more than ever on all sides. French and Swiss people seem to leave their respective homes with this motto in their hearts " Allons faire fortune en Amérique," with the decided intention of returning, some day, to their relations. I need not tell you that they generally become disappointed, and find their graves far away from their native soil. This population is increasing all the time, so much so that we now count in the city itself of New York about 14,000 souls whose language is the French; and sooner or later, when attention will have turned away from the French settlements in Algiers, a few millions

without a church. Charleston, in Carolina, possesses quite a French protestant population, and a church edifice, but no clergyman. Brooklyn, near New York, is without a French minister of any denomination, though, year after year, the French and Swiss population is increasing more and more. At New Orleans, there is a French protestant population and a church edifice, but no Rector; and they seem to have altogether despaired, for a time, finding a shopherd, for they have leased their property for a number of years, and the lease has not yet quite expired.

We went, dear Sir, to do all in our power to see those distressing and shameful vacancies filled up; and it will be done, if our brethren will set themselves to work with us in so noble an enterprise. There has been purchased for the use of our congregation (which is by no means wealthy) a large building very centrally situated in New York, which is to be occupied, in the basement by a French parish school for children newly arrived, who know not English; in the 1st story by the church, giving us a room 40 feet wide, 60 feet long, and 15 or 16 feet high; in the upper part, by the Rector; which plan, new to some, has appeared to all interested in the welfare of our part of Christ's vineyard, as best calculated to accommodate emigrants. The church is not yet seated, for want of funds, and there is a mortgage on the property, which must, by all menns, be paid off, to give to this rising church the privilege of worshipping God in peace. I feel sincerely grateful for the hearty response which has already been made by some brethren here to our Macedonian ery; may this wish of theirs to see us prosper be ollowed by liberal donations on the part of those to whom I may have the opportunity and advantage of making known rivá voce our wants and hones! We have about two hundred attendants on the means of grace, 40 communicants, 50 sunday scholars, 30 members of the Bible class, a good little library, peace, union and concord, and, above all, the assuance that the Lord is with us; whom then can we fear? Many, who once felt no interest whatever in spiritual matters, have given themselves to the Lord : some of whom, set free by the Spirit, reurned to their own house (France or Switzerland,) and told how great things the Lord had done unto them; others have gone to different parts of the Union, and carried with them the precious seed of eternal life which, by their instrumentality, has already done and will still do good to many. The difficulties are in ourselves only and not in the way. You see, dear Sir, that the subject is vast, and demands a little more space than what this will take : but perhaps you may allow me to tell your readers what I know about the religious state of France, having spent there the first twenty two years of my life, with the exception of a few months.

Yours very respectfully, C. H. WILLIAMSON.

[The above introduces to the notice of our readers very interesting missionary effort. Our Reverend brother, though an Englishman by birth, and a Protestant by infant baptism, became a Frenchman by early expatitation, and a Roman Catholic by the unceremoniousness with which, when he was left fatherless in France, the provision which had been made for his education, was devoted to his training in Seminaties belonging to the preponderating church. By a most interesting process, the reading of the Scriptures, undertaken without any immediate reference to his religious improvement. became the means of his recovery from the errors which he had been led to imbibe; and he is now engaged, as a Presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, in a Christian enterprise which we believe deserves all the support that can be fairly extended to it.

We beg to draw attention to the advertisement in another column, referring to the services undertaken by Mr. W. for the next Lord's day .-

To the Editor of the Berean.

Sin,-Could you inform me if you, or any of your correspondents, ever knew or heard of any one of sound Protestant principle becoming Romanist in consequence of "the slovenliness, and lack of ornament and ceremony" which he may have observe ed in Protestant places of worship? What influence such things might have had on the mind of Mr. Newman and such other Jesuits in disguise, who so long continued to hold office in, and receive the emoluments of, our beloved Protestant Church, Lam not prepared to say; but that they could influence any man of staunch Protestant and evangelical principle, is impossible; for while Romanists and semi-Romanists rest in outward show and pomp, the genuine Protestant endeavours to cultivate the religion of the heart, and to rest in the Saviour alone, for acceptance. Ceremony is with the Protestant of little moment; with the Romanist and the formalist it is every thing. A friend, some time ago, told me of a Roman Catholic who attended a church privilege of informing your readers a little more ex- in a city on this continent, after lecterns and accompanying ceremonies were introduced; and who declared that it would have required very little stretch of imagination to suppose himself in his own church. Such was the effect on the mind of a Romanist. Though ceremony is in itself of little moment, the increase of it in our troubled times must be culpable; for that which was the cause of so much bloodshed and persecution formerly, and which is still likely to be the cause of much trouble to the church, cannot any longer be counted indifferent; especially when so ardently and untiringly pressed by designng men. By inserting these few remarks in your valuable paper, you will oblige

[All that we have ever heard of "slovenliness" n public worship in our Church, has come to our ears with a reference to a class of Clergy who most injuriously affected to be High, because they were always ready to condemn dissent and to claim the monopoly over the flock whose fleece had to furnish them with the means of conformity with the world, while the forms of our Church were observed by them in a hurried and irreverent manner, constitutng what was aptly described as "a race between the Reader, the Clerk, and the Charity-hoys." the time when we ourselves, young and unable as yet to appreciate the value of the Gospet as preached by the Clergy called evangelical, wandered at ran-dom from church to church in London, we were struck with the reverential fervency with which tho finery, who should be leaders, will not take their rightful place—if men, whom God, has called to be rollers in the Church, produce nothing before the eyes are open to see what thoughtful; carnest men are deploring as a national calamity—at least we might expect that they would thankfully accept what is offered them by others,—that the weight of the control of the

No doubt, every departure from accustomed usages, if it assimilates our practice to that of the Church of Rome, is much to be deploted. But there is one comfort which the Churchman can cherish, and an answer which he can give to the Romanist who boasts of approaches by some among us to the usages of his Church: his imagination must have been mightily disturbed when he heard the large purtions, which entered into the service, of Gon's HOLY WORD, read in a language understanded by the people. That treasure, the Church is holding fast, and never, we trust, will she let it go. - Entron.]

MONTREAL .- The Treasurer of the Ladies' Be nevolent Institution thankfully acknowledges the receipt of £15 2s 6d., being the proceeds of collections made after sermons preached in St. Thomas? Church, on Sunday the 20th ult.

To Connescondents :- Received W. D :- C. M.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED :- Rev. C. Morris, No. 105 to 166; Dy. Com. Gen. Robinson, 105 to 156; Rev. Wm. Cogswell, No. 109 to 160; Rev. John Storrs, No. 109 to 160; Mrs. Gale, 131 to 156; Mr. E. Ahem, 79 to 130.

ERRATUM :- At the foot of the Article " SEARCH FOR CERTAINTY" &c., on the first page of our last number, read : Bellarmine's 8th note of the Church : " Sanctity of Doctrine," instead of the line imperfectly worded.

Local and Political Entelligence.

Gunnsey.-Her Majesty was so much pleased with the loyal reception she met with on her recent visit, for the first time, to this part of her dominions, that she commanded the Home Secretary to address a letter expressive of Her Majesty's gratification, to Maj. Gen. Sir W. Napier, Lieut. Governor of the Island. The following is an extract from Sir George Grey's despatch.

Whitehall, Aug. 20, 1816.

Sir,-1 have the honour to inform you that I have received the Queen's most gracious commands to take the earliest opportunity of expressing to you, as Lieutenaut-Governor of Guernsey, her sense of the affectionate loyalty with which her Majesty that island. The feelings of attachment and deconspicuously exhibited upon that occasion by the inhabitants of Guernsey, have been, I am commanded to assure you, peculiarly gratifying to her Majesty, and I am to request that you will, as Lieutenant-Governor of the island, make known these her-Majesty's sentiments to her faithful subjects there.

The damage sustained during the late hail-storm, by the nurserymen, florists, and gardeners of the metropolis, was reported, at a meeting held subsequent to the occurrence, to amount to at least £18,000.
GOVERNMENT OF NEW ZEALAND,—The Bill just

prepared and brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Hawes, Lord John Russell, and Mr. Buller, " to make further provision for the government of the New Zealand Islands," proposes to enact that Her Majesty may establish municipal corporations, and may divide the said Islands into two provinces, establishing separate essemblies in each. Her Majesty may establish a General Assembly also for the Islands, whose laws are to control these of the separate Provincial Assemblies. Provision is also to be made for preserving the laws of the aboriginal inhabitants, "so far as they are not repugnant to the general principles of humanity."

THE DANISH QUESTION.—The letters pitent of

the King of Denmark include three distinct points; -the relations of Holstein with respect to the Germanic Confederation, the succession in that duchy, and the union of the duchy to the Crown of Denmark; three points which might easily be decided by different judges. Concerning the relations of Holstein to the Germanic Confederation : the latter, by virtue of its principles and its political rights, cannot allow this portion of its territory to be taken from it or allow it to be placed under the same administration as Denmark. The only question here at issue is one of right and duty, without speaking of the political and commercial importance of the shores of the North Sea to Germany. As to the question of succession, it might, according to several other precedents, be regarded as a family affair, and be decided as such, without foreign intervention. The third point, the indivisible union of the duchies to the Danish Crown, seems to lie within the domain of high European politics, and there will probably be pourparlers on this subject between the great powers. It is doubtless here that different tendencies will seek to prevail, and it is not possible to affirm positively if the principle recommended by experience -not to weaken empires by dividing them-will be adopted or not. It is stated that the German Diet will take this matter into early consideration .-Journal de la Haye.

DENMARK.—In Copenhagen a society has been formed under the most influential auspices, for the amelioration of the condition of the Danish peasants assuming the title of "The Peasants' Friends:" the re-organization of the village schools, and the creation, in every district, of schools of agriculture and rural economy, are amongst the earliest objects pro-

FRANCE.-The Gazette de France states that the Minister of Finance has declared to several high commercial persons that the conversion of the Five per Cents, and Postage reform shall be amongst the earliest questions brought forward after the opening of the ensuing session.

U. STATES .- The California Expedition, numbering some 780 officers and men, in three ships, under the command of Col. Stevenson, after many delays, sailed from New York on Saturday last.

The news from Mexico continues very contradictory, and it is almost impossible to arrive at any thing like a clear understanding of matters.
The American papers state that the offer of the

British Government to mediate between the U. States and Mexico has been rejected by the President and Cabinet. Santa Anna seems to have assumed the direction of affairs in Mexico, with General Almonto at his right hand.

"MAZATLAN, (California) Aug. 17th. "Commodore Sloat arrived off this port three days ago, in the Levant; he remained but one day and then proceeded to Panama on his way home, leaving Captain Stockton in command in California. which had all passed quietly into the possession of the American forces."

MONTHEAL, Sept. 22d .- We understand from a gentleman who came a passenger by the last steamer and who had had very recently a conversation with Friday's Gaz.

served that solemnity and earnestness which became | the Earl of Elgin, that from private reasons, having long been absent from England, it is not his lord-ship's wish, if he can possibly avoid it, to leave England before November, nor is he likely to do so unless circumstances of unexpected difficulty arise .-Gazette.

EVE AND EAR INSTITUTION OF MONTREAL. From the second half yearly report of the managing physician (Dr. Howard, M. R. C. S. L.) published n the Montreal Gazette, we make the following xtracts.

From the 15th of March, 1816, to the 15th of September, 1816, the number of applicants at this Institution for surgical treatment has been 227. Of these there have been 193 for relief from different diseases of the Eye, and 34 from deafness and other diseases of the Ear.

Of those for the Eve there were 1-17 cured, 19 relieved, 11 remaining in attendance, 8 incurable, and which came from different parts of Canada were obliged to return without any attempt at a cure for want of funds to pay their expenses while under medical treatment.

For deafness, and other diseases of the ear, there have been 28 cured, 5 relieved, and 1 remaining in attendance.

The total number of applicants for the first halfyear were 82; the past half-year, 227-making a total for the year of 309, which will be considered as a proof of the utility of the Institution, and of the estimation in which it is held by the public.

IMPORTANT DECISION .- A case of some importance to commercial men was tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, on the 23rd ult. before Mr. Justice Rolland and a special jury; and as the decision in this instance may serve as a precedent for future contracts, a brief outline of the facts is offered.

On the 21st March, the plantiffs, Messrs, Gilmour & Co. through their broker, sold to the defendants, (Messrs. Collis, Ross & Co) 1000 barrels of fine flour the usual contract notes being passed between the parlies. The flour was to be of fine quality, of the Yonge Mills brand, inspected and in good shipping order the price 28s., and it was to be delivered between the 25th of May and the 10th of June.

Some delay occurred in the arrival of the flour which prevented its delivery before the 10th of lune; on that day, between six and seven o'clock in the evening, a tender of the quantity was made by the plaintiffs and refused by the defendants on the ground that the time limited by the contract for delivery had expired, and that they were not bound to receive it. The price of flour had declined some 5s was received upon the occasion of her late visit to a Ss. per brl., from the time of sale to the time of tender; and the action was brought to recover the votion to her Majesty's person and government so sum of £214. 6s. 34d, being the difference between the value of the flour at contract price and the amount realized by its sale at the market price after the tender.

Three questions were raised for the consideration

of the Jury:
1st. Was the 10th of June included within the limits for delivery ? 2nd. If so, to what hour of the day could the

plaintiffs claim for that purpose? 3rd. Was the flour ready when the tender was

made? The learned Judge, in summing up, gave it as his opinion, on the first point, that the 10th was included, as shewn by the acts of the defendants themselves, who had declared themselves willing to receive: on the second point, that the plaintiffs had up to sunset to deliver, after which time it was unreasonable to expect that the defendants should wait; and, on the third point, that as at the time the tender was made, the plaintiffs were not in a situation to deliver-the flour not being then inspected-the tender was not a good tender, and the defendants were justified in refusing to receive. Had a tender been made afterwards, at seven o'clock, when the flour was inspected, the plaintiffs would have stood in a different position.

After a short consultation, the Jury returned a verdict for the defendants.

The Hon Mr. Cayley has returned from England, having succeeded in securing funds for the completion of public works in this Province, to the amount of £298,000. The Imperial Government has liberally consented to some delay in the payment of the annual sum which becomes due to it from this Province, and thus facilitates measures which promise well for the increasing prosperity of our population.

LAKE ST. PETER.-The report of Captain Bayfield, recommending the completion of the new, straight channel through Lake St. Peter, having been received, Government have ordered the necessary works to be resumed with vigour. It is sup-posed that Capt. Bayfield's report will not be pubished till Parliament meet.

Seven barns were burned Sunday before last beween St. Jerome and St. Therese; and two dwelling houses and three barns were burned on the same day in the parish of St. Jerome, caused by fires in the woods. The contents of the dwelling-houses were partially saved—but the barns were totally lost. About 3000 cords of wood were also destroyed in the parish of St. Therese. Much more property would have been destroyed but for the great exertions of the inhabitants.

The Three Rivers Gazette states that a person of the name of Uldorique Fortier, of Nicolet, was sleeping in his canoe on the beach at Three Rivers, on Monday last, when the canoe was set adrift by the wave raised by the Quebec steamer, and it was run over by the Montreal following close on the Ouchec. He leaves a wife and several children in

A hurricane prevailed at Huntingdon, C.E. on the 14th ult. which destroyed property to the amount of £2,000; sweeping houses, barns, stacks, &c. before it for a distance of several miles and about nine acres in width.

The AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY of the County of Quebec held their exhibition and cattle show on Tuesday last, on the Plains of Abraham. The day was wet and unfavourable for the exhibition; and the rain doubtless prevented a larger attendance both of competitors and spectators : still a good many of both were present, but we are informed that there was rather a poor show of really fine cattle. It is to be hoped that the future exhibitions of this useful society may be held under more favourable auspices; and that this and every other means for improving the condition and capabilities of the agricultural

population may receive the public support. EDINBURGH SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. - Among the names of the 64 gentlemen who took their degrees of Doctors in Medicine at the University of Edinburgh lately, was that of John Partington Russell, the son of the efficient and respected Chief of the Police in this city. The young graduate's Thesis was on the disease called "Bronchi-

A sailor, named Wm. Douglas, belonging to the bark Emigrant, of Cork, was accidentally killed last evening by falling into the hold of that vessel.—

day) for Halifax. We regret to say that she leaves Quebec with her officers and crew in sadness and mourning. On Thursday evening last, Mr. Haig, a midshipman on board the Vindictive, fell overboard and was drowned. He was about to descend the ship's side to go on shore, but the accommodation ladder had been removed, and he, consequently, plunged from the gangway into the river. The life buoy was immediately thrown out, and boats sent to his succour, but he was seen no more after the first fatal plunge .- Mercury.

LIGHTS IN THE HARBOUR OF QUEBEC. -- A cotrespondent in Monday's Gazette recommends the establishment of a light on or about the Point at Point Levy, which, he says, would be a guide to the ancherage ground as well as show the position of the Beaumont shoals, and assist vessels moving about in the harbour during the night. If the necessity for some such landmark were not apparent, the unfortunate occurrences of Friday night (as mentioned in the shipping report elsewhere) sufficiently indicate it. The night was very dark and stormy, and two vessels which had crossed the Atlantic in safety went ashore, scarcely a cable's length from the wharf, while another vessel almost ran on to the East India wharf: all three being quite ignorant of their real position.

MUNICIPAL .-- At a meeting of the City Council held on the 25th ult., at which the Mayor and 11 members were present, the Inspector of the Fire Department presented a statement of all houses built of wood since the conflagrations of May and June, 1815: referred to the Fire Committee with instruction to inquire if there are any means by which a stop may be put to the infringement of the By-laws of this Council.

A petition of certain inhabitants [of the Upper Town, praying that immediate measures may be taken towards the removal of the ruins attached to

the Castle St. Lewis, was presented. Ordered-That His Honor the Mayor be request-

ed to communicate the same to the Government. It was Resolved that His Excellency the Governor General be requested to lay before this Council light, at high water, on her way down, and when any correspondence that may have passed between His Excellency and the Secretary for the Colonies, outhing an Act reserved for the Royal Sanction, intituled "An Act for supplying the City of Que-

Robbert and the parts adjacent thereto with water."

Robbert of a Church.—The R. C. Church of Beauport, near this city, was entered through a from Glasgow, with a general cargo for Montreal window on Saturday night, and an iron chest, containing £602 in notes and specie, carried off. Nothing else in the building was disturbed. A diligent search was immediately made, and the police bilged and much strained, and the tide flows and were active in endeavouring to trace out the pro-ebbs in her: goods damaged up to the beams, and perty and the perpetrators of the crime, but with are being discharged in batteaux. ittle success at first. On Monday, however, the chest was found in some bushes, not very far from August, went ashore at the same time, a little higher the Church, unopened. It is supposed the guilty up, at the same place, and also received damage. parties must have been well acquainted with the localities, as well as with the fact of a large amount of money being kept there.

RELIEF COMMITTEE .- At the stated meeting held last Monday, a letter was read from the Rev. J. her way up, and is lying at Kamouraska, very leaky. Clugston, announcing his retirement from the General Committee.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Lee, seconded by Rev. P. McMahon:

"That the sum of £4000 be taken from the Speing proportions, viz:

£1000 0 To the Cure of Quebec, St. Roch's, 1000 0 " Minister of St. Patrick's Church, 1000 0 Church of England, 610 66 Church of Scotland, 172 10 66 65 Presbyterian Church of Canada,

Wesleyan Congregation, 100 0 " " Congregational Church, 30 0 0 To be by them distributed as they may think proper. 30 0 0 he Premium Fund."

Upon which it was moved in amendment by Mr. supposed for Montreal. Ross, seconded by Mr. Methot,

"That the sum of two thousands pounds be inserted instead of four thousand pounds, to be distributed according to the proportions mentioned in the original motion, and that the words as they may think proper,' be struck out, and the following substituted, namely, ' for the benefit of poor and distressed sufferers by the fires,' and that in the meantime a Committee of five be appointed to ascertain and report what further sum, if any, may be at the disposal of the General Committee for the same object, and in what proportions the same ought to be distributed."

The amendment having been carried by 9 against 8 votes, the amended resolution passed by the following vote :

Aves .- The Revds. F. H. Belleisle, J. Tascherean, and J. Langevin; Messrs. Methot, Ross, Durand, Malouin, Legaré, and Robitaille-9.
NAVS.-The Revds. Dr. Cook, P. McMahon,

Phillips, Sirois and Holt.—9.

The votes being equal, the Chairman gave his casting vote in the affirmative.

After some ineffectual discussion with a view to min Tremain, Esq., of Quebec. 2-consideration, the Committee of five was named; In the Cathedral Church of St. James, Toronto, re-consideration, the Committee of five was named : and a Protest was presented signed by 5 members.

THE WEATHER .- After a continuance of uncommonly fine weather for this time of the year, we have had some heavy showers since our last publication, and storm with rain since vesterday,-According to the best accounts respecting the crors, they are generally an average, and the fears which had been entertained respecting the potatoes in this Province have proved groundless.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. Antoine Archange Parent, Antoine Ambroise Parent, and Abraham Joseph, of the city of Quebec, Esquires, to be in the commission of the peace for the District of Quebec .- Joseph Guillaume Barthe, Esqr., a Commissioner to administer oaths, &c., within that part of the Province of Canada, hereto-fore Lower Canada.

Among other changes in the Commissariat Staff we notice that A. C. G. Coxworthy is to be removed from London, (C. W.) to Quebec, vice Millikin, ordered to Ireland, and that A. C. G. Stanton is ordered from Ningara to London, vice Coxworthy.

Port of Quebec. ARRIVED, AMONG OTHERS:

Sept. 24.

Brig Flora, Glenday, 26th July, Liverpool, Harrington & McTavish, general. Southampton, Tuzo, 22nd Aug, St. Thomas, D

Ross, sugar & hides. Ship Eliza Morrison, Leitch, 5th Aug. Liverpool,

Parke & Co salt,

H. M. S. VINDICTIVE sailed this morning (Satur- | Bark St. John, Dick, 29th July, Liverpool, A Gilmour & Co. general. Brig George Ramsay, Smith, 20th July, Cork, LeMesu-

rier & Co. cordage. Mary Allen, Wade, 10th Aug, Liverpool, Baird general, 6 cabin pas. Bark Mersey, Macbeth, Aug. 17, Liverpool, C. Brock-

lesby, do. Ship Ann McLester, McLean, 15th do Liverpool, Gil-

mour & Co, salt. - Derby, Gibson, 5th do. Glasgow, order, general, 4

pas. Brig Milton, Ellis, 5th do. Laverpool, Cuvillier & sons,

do. Ship St Andrew, Wyllie, 20 Aug. Glasgow, A. Shaw, do, 7 pas.

28th. Bark Lady Seaton, Duffill, 5th Aug., London, Symes & Co. general, 16 cabin and 6 steerage pas.

29th. Bark Pearl, Chalmers, 16th Aug., London, Gillespie & Co. general, 9 cabin and 11 steerage pas. Souter Johnny, Little, 14th Aug. Liverpool, Gillespie d' Co., general, 2 cable pas. Brig Safeguard, Smith, 12th Aug., Liverpool, McTavish,

Borthwick & Co. general. Bark Ambrosine, Turner, Liverpool, Aug. 5, Burstall, coals.

Eldon, Gillespie, Newport, 31 July, McKay, do. Favorite, Crawford, Glasgow, 23 Aug., Symes &Co., general, Ship Jane, McLean, Hull, 4 do Pickersgill & Co., coals.

Hornby, Allen, Bristol, 15 do Symes &Co., general. Brig Linden, Atkinson, Chester, 13 do Wilson, coals.
About 50 others, which had not been boarded last

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

evening owing to the easterly gale.

The Brig Niger, McLeod, with a general cargo, and the Eliza. Stubb, with a cargo of salt, cleared at St. John's Newfoundland for Quebec, the former on the 29th August, and the latter on the 5th inst.

The bark Hartland, Hooper, reported as having returned, grounded in the traverse, opposite the the tide left her, fell over on her beam ends, where she remained till the next flood, when she righted, but was badly strained and very leaky. She has been taken over to Mr. Russell's place, at Point Levi, where she will be examined.

The ship St. Andrew, Capt. Wyllie 20th August. and a few packages for Quebec, went ashore on Friday night last, on the Beauport Shoals, where she now lies, on the rocks, in a very bad position.

The brig Harvey, Cornforth, from Newport, 3rd They both lie high and dry at low water.

The steamer North America proceeded down to Kamouraska, Monday morning, to bring up the bark Chapman, which touched on the Saguenay Reef, on The steamer Lady Colborne, which left here on

Thursday last, for River do Loup, only returned on Monday morning. On Friday night she met the gale, on her return, off Crane Island, where she came to anchor, but was afterwards obliged to slip cial Distress Fund, and distributed amongst the it, and was dragged over to St. Thomas, where she Clergy of the several denominations, in the follow- let go another, and remained there until Sunday evening.

The hark Acadia, Joss, from London, for Quebec, O put in at Pictou, on the 14th instant, having lost in O a gale off Cape North, on the 9th, when 49 days out 0 her fore-top-mast, top gallant-mast, fore-mast-head,
0 and main-top-gallant mast, besides other damage. The Lady Seaton reports having been in company with a large fleet of ships bound up off the Bay of

O Seven Islands, on the 21st inst. The Steamer N. America returned from below on Tuesday afternoon with the bark Chapman, having And further, that from the residue of the said Spetaken her in tow at the Brandy Pots: passed about cial Distress Fund, the sum of £2500 be loaned to SO vessels between this and the Brandy Pots, bound up, among them Favorite, and others with cargoes,

> Comparative Statement of arrivals and tonnage at this port, up to 26th inst :-

22.2	Vessels.	Tonnage.
26th Sept. 1815		488,201
26th " 1846	1093	429,753
Less this year	203	58,448
EMIGRATION to Sept. 5	26, 1816.	at Ougher

Cabin. Steerage. 31,103 To same period last year,. 24,342 .570

Increase in favour of 1846...

MARRIED. At the Cathedral, by the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Montreal, on the 22nd ult. the Honble. Edward Palmer, M. P., Member of H. M. Executive Council, of Charlotte Town, Prince Edward Island, to Isabella Phoebe, third daughter of Benja-

6,761

on the 14th ult. by the Rev. H. J. Grasett, A. M., the Rev. John George Delhoste McKenzie, Minister of St. Paul's Church, Toronto, to Catharine Eliza, eldest daughter of M. C. Crombie, Esq., Principal of the Toronto Grammar School.

At the same time and place, by the Rev. II. J. Grasett A. M., Thos. Lee, Esq., of the Bank of Montreal, Cobourg, to Clarissa Sophronia, second daughter of M. C. Crombie, Esq.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 29th Sept., 1816. s. d.

,	Beef, per lb	0	4	а	O	-{
۱	Mutton, per lb	0	3	a	.0	6
-	Ditto, per quarter	2	3	a	3	9
r	Lamb, per quarter		6	a	4	. (
1	Potatoes, per bushel,		Ü	a	2	ì
i	Maple Sugar, per 1b		4			
,	Oats per bushel		0		2	1
s	Hay per hundred bundles	25	0 :			ì
1	Straw ditto	17	0	a	22	ì
. :	Fire-wood, per cord	15	0	а	17	1
•	Cheese per lb				0	
	Butter, fresh, per lb	1	0.2	a	ĭ	
- 1	Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb	0	8	•••	ំតំ	1
	Veal, per lb	. 0		a	ň	-1
-	Do., per quarter	i		a	- 5	
	Pork, per lb	Ô		a		į
. 1	Eggs, per dezen,	Ű.	G	a	ň	. :
1	30 71		. · · .			•

ENGLISH MAIL. ETTERS for the above Mail will be received at 1) the Quebeo Post Office, till MONDAY, 12th OCTOBER.—PAID Letters till THREE o'clock, and UN-PAID till FOUR, P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY. N Sunday next, October 4th, (D. V.) a Sermon On Sunday next, October 130, (2) will be preached in this chapel in ENGLISH, in the forenoon, by the Rev. C. H. Williamson, Rector of the French Protestant Episcopal church DU SAINT-SAUVEUR in the city of New-York; after which a collection will be taken up in aid of the will dreach in this chapel, in the evening of that day, at a quarter before seven, in the FRENCH language, on which occasion the service will also be performed in French.

N. B. Persons who intend to be present in the evening, and who have French Prayer-books, are respectfully requested to bring them.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, FEW Cases German Woollens ex " Perseverance" from Hamburg-consisting of Ladies' and Children's Caps, of Berlin Wool, Children's Dresses and Seville Cloaks, Gentlemen's and Boy's Caps, Children's Stockings, Socks and Gloves, Muffs and Boas of Berlin Wool, Shawls, Pellerines and Comforters, &c. -ALSO-

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

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

8 Barrels Oil. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 22nd Sept. 1846.

SUPERIOR FRESH TEAS. RECEIVED per Brig "Thomas & William," from London, and for sale by the Subscriber,

an assortment of very superior Tea 30 Chests very fine Twankay, 6 do do Gunpowder, Tea. 20 do do Congou. J. W. LEAYCRAFT.

22nd Sept. 1816.

FOR SALE EX "PERSEVERANCE," FROM HAMBURG. .

CERMAN WINDOW GLASS (in half boxes)

of all sizes and double thickness, 150 Demijohns,

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

25th June, 1846.

31st Aug. 1846.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF

THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC. THE next stated Meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD will (D. V.) be held at the National School House, QUEBEC, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of OCTOBER next, at TWO o'clock, P. M. Rectory, St. John's, C. E., W. DAWES,

WANTED.

Secv. Ch. S.

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

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

OST this week-a POCKET BOOK containing 1 three Cheques, namely-for £13 9s. 2d., on the Quebec Branch of the Bank of Montreal, signed C. L. F. Haensel; £15 11s., on the Quebec Bank, signed Jeffery Hale; £1 6s. 0d., on the Quebec Bank, signed Legaré; payment of which has been stopped at the respective Banks: also about 95 dollars in sundry Bank Notes. Any individual who may give information at the office of this. paper, leading to the recovery of the loss, or any part it, will be suitably rewarded.

FOR SALE. 100 HHDS. Bright Muscovado Sugar, 30 Cases White Clayed do. 50 Puncheons Molasses,

Quebec, 4th September, IS46.

30 do. Strong Jamaica Rum, 12 Casks Superior Honey, 50 M. first quality Havana Cigars, 50 M. second do. do. do. 20 Bales best Cuba Tobacco, Cigar

wrappers, &c.
50 Casks Pale Seal Oil,
100 Chests Bohea Tea, 100 Boxes Digby Herring, 100 do. Muscatel Raisins 128 Logs Superior Cuba Mahogany,

15 do do do Cedar. 210 Bundles Palm Leaf, for Hats, 25 Barrels Roasted Coffee, 15 Bags Green 20 Tins Arrowroot.

Fustic, Cocoa Wood, Yellow Wax, Lancewood J. W. LEAYCRAFT.

Mutual Life Assurance.

3rd Septr., 1846.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

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

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

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON. Agent for Canada.

Quebec, August, 1845.

Pouth's Corner.

LEADING CHILDREN TO GOD. A mother, sitting at her work in her parlour, overheard her child, whom an elder sister was dressing, in an adjoining bed-room, say repeatedly, as if in answer to his sister: "No, I don't want to say my prayers, I don't want to say my

prayers." "How many church members in good standing," thought the mother to herself, "often say the same thing, in their hearts, though they conceal even from themselves the feeling."

" Mother," said the child, appearing in a minute or two, at the parlour door; the tone and look implied that it was only his morning salutation.

"Good morning, my child." "I am going to get my breakfast,"

"Stop a minute, I want you to come and see me first."

The mother laid down her work on the next chair as the boy ran towards her. She took him up. He kneeled in her lap, and laid his face down upon her shoulder, his cheek against her ear. The mother rocked her chair slowly backwards and forwards.

" Are you pretty well this morning?" said she, in a kind, gentle tone.

"Yes, mother, I am very well."

"I am glad you are well. I am very well too; and when I waked up this morning and found that I was very well, I thanked God for taking care of me."

66 Did you?" said the boy, in a low tone-half a whisper. He paused after it-conscience was at its work.

"Did you ever feel my pulse?" asked his mother, after a minute of silence, at the same time taking the boy down and setting him in her lap, and placing his fingers on her wrist. " No, but I have felt mine."

"Well, don't you feel mine now-how it

goes beating ?"

"Yes !" said the child. "If it should stop beating, I should die."
"Should you?"

"Yes, and I can't keep it beating."

" Who can?" " God."

A silent pause.

"You have a pulse too; which beats in your bosom here, and in your arms, and all over you and I cannot keep it beating, nor can you. Nobody can but God. If he should not take care of

you, who could?"
"I don't know," said the child, with a look of anxiety, and another pause ensued.

"So when I waked this morning, I thought I'd ask God to take care of me. I hope he will take care of me, and all of us."

"Did you ask him to take care of me?"

" No."

" Why not?"

" Because I thought you would ask him your-A long pause ensued. The deeply thoughtful

and almost anxious expression of countenance showed that his heart was reached. "Don't you think you had better ask him for

yourself?"

"Yes," said the boy readily.

He kneeled again in his mother's lap, and uttered in his simple and broken language, a prayer for the protection and blessing of Heaven.—Chr. Guardian. -Ep. Recorder.

THE MOSS AND THE APPLE-TREE.

A violent storm tore up an apple-tree which stood by the side of a rapid rivulet, and threw it with its roots and branches into the water, which carried it along to the sea, and it floated northwards on the mighty billows.

Together with the tree, a covering of moss about the roots of it had thus been committed to the great deep; and the tree, which had groaned amidst the tossings which they had to endure on the voyage, the moss spoke soothingly to the tree, and encouraged it to look forward with hope to the chance of their landing on some hospitable shore, where the tree would rest and nourishment, and where they could enjoy each other's company and converse, with thankful remembrance of their perils and de-

They did land, at last, on the distant shores of Iceland. The inhabitants of that barren country rejoiced to see the fine tree which the waves had brought them; they prepared the best soil they could find, for its reception, and planted it with great care, while of the moss they took not the slightest notice.

As soon as the apple-tree felt its roots again striking forth in all directions through the soil, in search of nourishment, it broke forth in an exulting strain: "I shall be a benefactor to this people. They will repose under my shadow; they will adorn themselves with my blossoms; my fruit shall nourish and refresh them. Men will pay court to me, and I shall not demean myself to hold converse with the grovelling moss which presumed to use fami-liarity with me in the time of trouble."

The poor moss was grieved at this ill return for the tender affection with which it had clung to the tree in its hour of adversity. It spread forth its fibres and shot out leaves in a direction from the tree, and very soon it was seen creeping along the barren soil and the naked rocks, and clothing with pale verdure spots which had seemed given to hopeless sterility. A sick and feeble sheep happened to come near: it began immediately to nibble the newly grown plant, which proved medicine to it; the sheep recovered its appetite, its strength, and fatness. Very soon, sick cattle of other kinds were ibrought to the spot, and were cured by the ra-

complaints of the chest and incipient decline. Soon it became the general favourite, and be- deal better." gan to be used as nourishment by young and | Coarse as this testimony is, every one must old, being esteemed above every other pro- surely see its value. Friendly Visitor. duction of the soil.

In the mean time, the apple-tree had put forth leaves and formed buds, but most of them were bitten by the frost, and fell off before they had time to open. A few were so sheltered as to escape the effects of the first frost, and to arrive at the blooming time; -but when hey opened, the sharp wind tore off the blossoms, and scattered them over the rugged surface. The tree itself was pining under the effects of the severe frosts and storms it had to encounter. When its boastful expectations were disappointed, and all hope of fruit-bear ing was gone, it heard the inhabitants speak of it as a useless stick of wood which might as well be cut down for fuel; while at the same time the praises of the humble but beneficent noss were flowing from the lips of men, wo men, and children. Heart-broken and selfcondemned, the apple-tree shed its green leaves, ceased to receive sap through its roots, and withered away, a warning to vanity and pride; while the Icelandic moss flourishes and blesses the grateful islanders, an encouragement to modest worth, and to humble diligence in well-doing.

THE POTATO.

The celebrated naval hero, Sir Francis Drake. some 250 years ago, sent some specimens of this fruit from America to a friend of his in England, giving his opinion that it would be well worth while to cultivate this plant, the fruit of which made a very pleasant and nourishng dish. The gentleman valued the present nighly, had the roots planted in his garden, and took very great care of them, so that they grew to perfection, and produced abundance of the green apples on the stalks, which very naturally seemed quite ripe, the proprietor of the garden invited some of his hest friends to come and partake of the treat which the navigator had provided for them. The potato-apples were stewed, and roasted; and there were all sorts in your youth if you pray to him-it you pray might be discovered by the guests. They set to, and tried every possible way-pepper, salt, ginger, sugar, oil, vinegar—but nothing made but as green ears of corn. Then, dear children the dish catable; and after having looked at each let me give you a word of exhortation: Oh other's wry mouths for a good long while, they all gave it up for a bad job: some laughed, and some were vexed, and the master of the entertainment made many apologies, complain-

Sir Francis Drake had played him. When his guests had retired, the gentleman ordered his gardener to pull up that vexatious American weed, and throw it away as being of no use whatever. It was done, and the next he saw the stalks lying at the gardener's tleman's nose. He called the gardener, and learned that they had been found at the roots of God. of the American plants which he had pulled to try whether they could be of any use; that what would become of them.

save every one of these precious roots. At the humble leaslet at its foot, began to be glad of earliest day possible, he invited his disappointed its company now in the time of trouble. Many a guests again, without any express promise of a time, when the spreading branches ached and rare treat, lest he should frighten them away; but when they were all seated at table, and the dish of roasted potatoes was produced, he explained to them the cause of their former disdo not obtrude themselves to public gaze, he had found a treasure, and invited them to partake of it. They fell to, then, and discussed with right good-will the merits of the steaming root, and they unanimously agreed in commending its virtues, and resolving upon measures for its extensive cultivation.

TESTIMONY TO THE WORTH OF MISSIONS. Some people may imagine that the testimony of missionaries as to the success of the Gospel abroad is partial, and such as should be received with caution; let us now, however, look to a different quarter for evidence on this "are they killing and cating one another there?"

many a one found relief, if not recovery, from and the Sunday is as well kept." and he added, with another dreadful oath, "aye, and a great

THE JEWISH ADVOCATE,

Published by the London Society for pro moting Christianity among the Jews.-This periodical is full of interesting and valuable information. The volume for 1845 contains a very good account of the Talmud, Mishna, &c. &c., a thrilling narrative of a young Jewess of Tangiers, who preferred being put to death, to renouncing her religion and living a life of infamy in a Moorish Harem.

From the introductory address to the young,

the following passages are extracted:—
"You will find in your Bibles—(and to them this little work will constantly refer you)—that God has great things yet in store for his ancient people; that the days shall come when he will restore them, and when they shall look on him whom they have pierced, and mourn for having pierced him-when Jerusalem shall have been rebuilt, and her King, once rejected shall be welcomed by her sons who shall shout Blessed is he that cometh in the name of the Lord!' Then shall be the period of the earth's full blessedness, and her rightful Lord, 'The King of the Jews,' be King over all the earth." Extract from Dr. Marsh's address to the

Hebrew Children under the Society's care-"You know that, on a memorable occasion when Jesus was entering Jerusalem, children cried, 'Hosannah to the Son of David!'

' Nor did their zeal offend him, But as he rode along, He bade them still attend Him, Well pleased to hear their song : Hosannah to Jesus our King.

"Dear children, he is still pleased with that song; sure I am, he smiles upon you, if the song of your hearts be 'Hosannah to Jesus our were thought to be the fruit that Sir Francis King!' and it is our prayer that he may lift had so much recommended. When they up the light of his countenance upon you, and that you may sing Hosannah in time, and Halelujah in eternity!

Let me advert to a ceremony under the provided for them. The petato-apples were Levitical dispensation. Green cars of corn served up, dressed in various ways, boiled, were as acceptable to God as the ripe fruit. Yes, of spices to make experiments with, so that the for his Spirit-if you devote yourselves to his most relishing mode of eating the foreign fruit service—if your heart be with him :--young as you are, he will be well pleased, and you shall be as fruits acceptable to him, though you are but as green ears of corn. Then, dear children. spend not your time and strength in vanity, While I would have those who have the opportunity, and whom no higher duty prevents, read and make themselves wise as to the history of this present world, and look into science, and that musical entertainments are added to the learn something of the wonderful works of God in the world of nature, yet remember, my dear young friends, all must be sanctified by a diligent reading of the Holy Scriptures. For it is true religion which sanctifies all other attaintime the proprietor walked about his garden, ments, qualifications, and circumstances. It is true religion, I repeat, and nothing else, that door; but on the ashes of a fire in front of the can constitute you—as rational, accountable, house he perceived some black balls roasting, immortal, and responsible beings-really happy which he did not know what to make of. He in this world, and prepare you for happiness in put his foot upon one of them, and it burst the next. Dear children and young friends, open, showed a heautiful white mealy inside, let it be your object, therefore, with such know and sent up a most inviting steam into the gen- ledge to imbibe such a spirit and cultivate such a practice, as that you may be useful members asked what balls those were? Upon which he of society, and valuable members of the Church

"Oh prize your Bibles! Pray to God for his up: the man had thought it was a pity not Spirit, and we will offer the same petition for ourselves. Then we may all hope to meet in made him put a few into the hot ashes, and see that general assembly where there will be one hat would become of them.

| grand Hallelujah! Hallelujah! for the Lord |
| When the gentleman had tasted the inside of God omnipotent reigneth! Glory, honour, the roasted ball, he gave immediate orders to praise, and power, be unto the Lamb for ever."

MR. BURRITT, THE SELF-TAUGHT LINGUIST.

The following is from a letter written 8 years ago by Dr. Nelson respecting an individual who is now in England, exciting a good deal of interest by the extraordinary attainments at which appointment, which was that he had examined he has arrived under exceedingly unfavourable that only which was on the surface and which circumstances: also by the part he taken circumstances; also by the part he takes be welcomed, where its roots again would find gave him nothing but vexation; but having in the promotion of temperance. How much now discovered the hidden properties which might be expected from those more favourably might be expected from those more favourably situated, if they were equally economical of time, and persevering in the pursuit, of valuable acquirements !-- "In the Summer of 1838, Governor Everett, of Massachusetts, in an address to an association of mechanics in Boston, took occasion to mention that a blacksmith of that State had, by his unaided industry, made himself acquainted with fifty languages. In July, of the following year, I was passing through Worcester, the place of his present residence, and gratified my curiosity by calling to see him. Like any other son of Vulcan, Mr. Burritt was at his anvil. I introduced myself to him, observing that I had read, with great pleasure and head. The Rev. Stewart Hannah, whilst unfeigned astonishment, an account of him, by travelling from Portsmouth to London on one the Governor of his State, which had induced of the coaches, in the summer of 1838, was me to take the liberty of paying him a visit. annoyed by a blustering, swearing tar, just He very modestly replied, that the Governor landed from his ship. Having rebuked him had done him more than justice. It was true, for swearing, he then entered into conversation he said, that he could read about fifty langua-"Where have you been, my man?" | ges, but he had not studied them all, asked Mr. H. "Better ask where I have not critically. Yankee curiosity had induced him been," answered the sailor. "Have you been to look at the Latin grammar; he became inat New Zealand?" "Yes," was the reply. terested in it, persevered, and finally acquired a "What kind of people are they there?" thorough knowledge of that language. He then "What kind of people are they there?" Infoogn knowledge of that language. He then studied as to consider that nappliness may be "Maked savages," said the tar. "Well, and studied Greek, with equal care. A perfect acwind that no union but an unsought one is at all dewas the answer. "Were you at the Bay of him to read with facility the Italian, the French, Islands?" "Yes, sure; the carpenter painted the Spanish, and Portuguese. The Russian, to the Spanish and Portuguese. The Russian, to an incident in life, which, if it come at all, must the ship's stern there." "Well," said Mr. H., which he was devoting his 'old moments', he is a fair change of every research being the shape of every research being the shape of every research being the same of the sam said, was the most difficult he had undertaken.

previous to his apprenticeship, had been very slender.

"Mr Burritt removed from a village near Martford, in Connecticut, where he was born and where he learned his trade, to Worcester, to enjoy the benefit of an antiquarian library, stored with rare books to which the trustees gave him daily access. 'Yes, sir, said he, I now have the key to that library, (showing it, as if it were the most precious jewel, the real key to knowledge,) and there I go, every day, and study, eight hours; I work, eight hours; and the other eight I am obliged to devote to animal comfort and repose."

"The stage drove up, and I most reluctantly left him, exacting, however, a promise that he would write me some account of himself, -of his past and present studies."

> THE LATE REV. HENRY VENN. From Memoirs.

An instance occurs to me here of the effect and success of his preaching, which deserves to be recorded. A club, chiefly composed of Socinians, in a neighbouring market town, having heard much censure and ridicule bestowed upon his preaching, sent two of their body whom they considered the ablest to detect absurdity, and the most witty to expose it, to hear this strange preacher, and to furnish matter of merriment for the next meeting. They accordingly went; but could not but be struck when they entered the church, to see the mul titude that was assembled together, to observe the devotion of their behaviour, and to witness their anxiety to attend the worship of God. When Mr. Venn ascended the reading-desk, he addressed his flock, as usual, with a solemnity and dignity which showed him to be deeply in terested in the work in which he was engaged the earnestness of his preaching, and the solemn appeals he made to the conscience, deeply impressed them, so that one of them observed as they left the church, "Surely God is in this place! there is no matter for laughter here! This gentleman immediately called upon Mr Venn, told him who he was, and the purpose for which he had come, and carnestly begged his forgiveness and his prayers. He requested Mr. Venn to visit him without delay, and left the Socinian congregation; and, from that time to the hour of his death, became one of Mr. Venn's most faithful and affectionate friends.

BRUTALIZING EFFECT OF HABITS OF DRUNKexxess.—In a report of the Rev. Mr. Clay, chaplain to the Preston House of Correction, presented at the October sessions, 1830, he says, that "places are licensed-if not for the purpose, certainly with the effect-of tempting the labourer and artisan into excess and ruin. other allurements of the public-house. Isaw on one of these bills an announcement that 'A fight for the week's brass'was to be represented!' A contest between a starving mother and a bru tal father-for the means of a family's sustenance on one side, and of selfish profligacy on the other-vulgarly dramatised, and made the song of the drunkards!" Another fact is given on the same authority :- "I. W. had been in the receipt of 26s, weekly for fourteen years, up to within a fortnight of the time of his committal. I asked him what he had sayed. Nothing.' 'How much would you now be worth, if you had put into the savings' bank all that you have spent in liquor?' Why, I believe, about £100!' And thus," adds the writer, "it is with thousands. I know not whether my assertion may be received as a truism or a paradox, but I venture to say, that there are none who so little know the value of money as those who most frequently suffer from the want of it."

Women, it should be remembered, are often chargeable with intemperance; they crowd the gin-shop in even greater numbers than the other sex. How many evils might be traced to this source! To mention only one fact :- A dirty female, with a child clinging to her rags, was about to enter such a place, when the child, referring to the money in her mother's hand, exclaimed, "O mother, mother, do give it me; you have no right to spend it; it is my sister's!" What was the reply? "I must have it; I have not tasted gin for six hours!"

How to Write for Newspapers,-1. Do not begin until you have something to write 2. Write plain; dot your i's; cross about. your t's; point sentences; begin with capitals. 3. Be sure to stop when you have done, 4. Write only on one side of the sheet. 5. Read it over, abridge and correct it, until you get it into the shortest space possible. 6. When you find that you have written a paragraph which you think beautiful, do not fail to strike it out. 7. Try to do with as little underlining as possible; the printer composes the underlined words in Italies, and you confess the weakness of your style, if the printer must give it force by a peculiar type. 8. Write outside of your contribution: POSTAGE PAID.

MATRIMONY .--- Since the customs of Society have awarded to man the privilege of making the first advance towards matrimony, it is the safest and happiest way for woman to leave the matter entirely in his hands. She should be so educated as to consider that happiness may be is a fair chance of every woman's being married "Why, man," said the sailor, with evident in-dignation at the question, "don't you know pearance. He informed me, that he was but that the missionaries are there?" "Well, and twenty-seven years of age; (to which statebrought to the spot, and were cured by the rapidly increasing moss. Man himself began to
try, the healing power of this modest guest, and

"Why, the natives are as well
try, the healing power of this modest guest, and clothed as any of us, and have as good food,

"Why, the natives are as well
to consider the development of their own intellectual and moral natures as the great busitellectual and moral natures as the great business of life, and to view matrimony as a good,

only when it comes unsought, and marked by such a fitness of things, inward and outward, as shows it to be one of the appointments of God, they will fully enjoy their years of single life, free from all anxiety about being established, and will generally be the first sought in marriage by the wiser and good of the other sex; whereas those who are brought up to think the great business of life is to get married, and who spend their lives in plans and maneuvres to bring it about, are the very ones who remain single, or, what is worse, make unhappy matches,-From the Gleanings of a Wan-

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