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

VOLUME IV.—No. 18.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1847.

WHOLE NUMBER 174

HYMN FOR THE PRESENT TIMES. God of mercy, God of pity, From thy dwelling-place on high Rend thing ear to our cutreaty. Hear, O hear thy people cry !

We presume not, Heavenly Father, On our own deserts to plead, Conscious these might justly gather Tenfold vengeance on our head.

Humbled in the dust before thee, Thine omnipotence we own, And confess ourselves unworthy To approach thy sacred Throne,

But we know that Jesus, dying, Once redeemed our guilty race, And, on His deserts relying, Humbly seek thy saving grace. When upon thy chosen nation Plagne for sin of old was laid,

Thou dolst hear their supplication, And the pestilence was stayed. Round our gates the dread avenger Stalks with pestilential breath:
Lord I aven the threatened danger.

Stay, O stay the work of death. Whom thou lovest, thou dost chasten; We have sinn'd, but we repent, And before thy fontstool basten -

Hear us, Father, and relent! Yet to thee, Lord, our condition Better than to us is known; Therefore this our best petition :

Not our will, but THISE be done! [The foregoing was composed in 1832, by a young Lady; and its fitness for insertion in the next here on is submitted to the Reverend Editor of that valuable

periodical, by A Mounses for the Dean.] THE PASSAGE OVER JORDAN.

Now that Israel is brought to the brim of Canaan the cloud is vanished which led them all the way and as soon as they have but crossed Jordan, the manna ceaseth which nourished them all the way: the cloud and manna were for their passage, not for their rest; for the wilderness, not for Canaan. It were as easy for God to work miracles always; but he knows that custom were the way to make them no miracles: he goes by-ways but till he have brought us into the road, and then he refers us to his ordinary proceedings. That Israelite should have been very foolish, that would still have said, 1 will not stir till I see the cloud; I will not eat unless I may have that food of angels." Where-

fore serves the ark, but for their direction? wherefore serves the wheat of Canaan, but for bread So fould is that Christian, that will still depend on expectation of miracles, after the fulness of God's kingdom. If God bear us in his arms when we are children, yet when we are well grown he looks we

should go on our own feet : it is enough that he up-

cloud, doth now go before them in the ark; the same guide in two divers signs of his presence. The cloud was for Moses's, the ark for Joshua's time. The cloud was fit for Moses, the law offered as Christ, but enwrapped in many obscurities: if he were seen in the cloud, he was heard from the cover of the ark. Why was it the ark of the testimony, but because it witnessed both his presence and love? and within it were his word and the law, and his sacrament the manua. Who can wish a better

guide, than the God of heaven, in his work craments? who can know the way into the land of promise so well as he that owns it? and what means can better direct us thither, than those of his insti-

Intion? That ark, which before was as the heart, is now as the head; it was in the midst of Israel, whilst they camped in the desert; now, when the cloud is removed, it is in the front of the army; that, as hefore they depended on it for life, so now they should for direction. It must go before them on the shoulders of the sons of Levi; they must follow it, but within sight, not within breathing: the Levites may not touch the ark, but only the bars; the Israelites may not approach neater than a thousand paces to it. What awful respect doth God require to be given unto the testimonies of his presence! Uzzali paid dear for touching it, the men of Bethshemesh for looking into it : it is a dangerous thing to be too bold with the ordinances of God. Though the Israelites were sanctified, yet they might not come near either ark of the covenant, wherein the law was written. How fearful shall their estate be, that come with unhallowed hearts and hands to the word of the gospel, and the true manna of the evangelical sacrament! As we used to say of the court and of fire, so may we of these divine institutions : We freeze if we be far

him : he calls us to him; yea, he enters into us. Neither was it only for reverence that the ark must be not stumbled at, but waited on afar; but of God. also for convenience both of sight and passage: they wanted it. What a happy prospect hath God all, and in you all." set before us, of Jesus Christ crucified for us, and offered unto us!

off from them; and, if it be more near than besits us,

we burn. Under the law we might look for Christ

have charge to be sanctified; there is a holiness re- to follow, in every minute particular, the same quired, to make us either patients or beholders of track of thinking and acting? the great works of God; how much more, when we should be actors in his sucred services! There is more use of sanctification, when we must present union of faith and practice, of sentiment and feelsomething to God, than when he must do night to ing, does exist amongst real Christians of all deno-

Moses, divides Jordan before Joshua, that they might see the ark no less effectual than the cloud; and the hand of God as present with Joshua to bring them into Canaan, as it was with Moses to bring them into Canaan, as it was with Moses to bring but righteousness, and peace, and joy in the Holy them out of Egypt. The bearers of the ark had Ghost. When these holy characters freely unneed be faithful; they must first set their foot into bosom, their hearts to each other, and discourse to-the streams of Jordan, and believe that it will give gether on experimental and practical subjects, they

way : the same faith that led Peter on the water [must carry them into it. There can be no Christian connected by one common tie-united in one com-without belief in God; but those, that are near to mon cause—and drinking into one and the self-same God in his immediate services, must go before others, spirit.

They do in example.

The waters know their Maker: that Jordan, that flowed with full streams when Christ went into it to be baptized, now gives way, when the same God must pass through it in state; then there was use of his water, now of his sand. I hear no news of any rod to strike the waters; the presence of the ark of the Lord God, the Lord of all the world, is sign grace, to look unto Jesus, the eternal Son of God, as enough to these waves, which now, as if a sinew their only Saviour, whose blood cleanseth them were broken, run back to their issues, and date not from all sin; whose merits, received and applied by so much as wet the feet of the priests that bore it. faith, form their only justifying rightcousness; What ailed thee, O Sea, that thou fleddest, and whose intercession for their prevails with God; thon, Jordan, that then wert driven back? Ye whose promised gift, the Spirit of truth, dwells in mountains, that ye leaped like rams, and ye little their hearts, causing them to cry with fibral love hitis, like lambs? The earth trembled at the pre- and confidence, Abia, Father, sence of the Lord, at the presence of the God of Ja- They all know and feel that they thus become the cob! How observant are all the creatures to the God that made them ! How glorious a God do we serve, whom all the powers of the heavens and elecould have made Jordan like some solid pavement of ciystal, for the Israelites' feet to have trod on; but this work had not been so magnificent. Every strong frost congeals the water in a natural force; but for the river to stand still, and run on heaps, and to be made a liquid wall for the passage of God's people, is for nature to run out of itself, to do honage to her Creator. Now must the Israelites needs think, " How can the Canannites stand out against us, when the seas and rivers give us way ?" what joy did they now trample on the dry channel of Jordan, whilst they might see dry deserts: overcome, the promised land before them, the very waters so glad of them that they ran back to welcome them into Canaan! The passages into our promised land are troublesome and perilous; and even, at last, offer to us the main hinderances of our salvation, which, after all our hopes, threaten to defeat as for what will it avail us to have passed a wilderness, if the waves of Jordan should swallow us But the same hand, that hath made the way hard, hath made it sure; he that both made the wilderness comfortable, will make Jordan dry : he will master all difficulties for us; and those things which we most feated, will be made most sovereign and beneficial to us. O God, as we have trusted thee

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

our glory! Faithful art thou that hast promised, which will also do it - Bishop Hall's Meditations.

We read much in the New Testurent about Christian unity. The strength and beauty of the church consists in the oneness between Christ and his people.

How powerful were the pleadings of our great Advocate for the unity of his redeemed people! · Holy Father, keep through thine own name, those whom that hast given me, that they may be one, as we are; " "that they all may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us a that the world may believe that thou new lump; be all new creatmes in Christ Jesus; hast sent me. And the glery which thou gavest as we are one: I in them, and thou in me, that they may be made perfect in one; and that the world may know that thou hast sent me, and hast loved them, as thou hast loved me."

St. Paul also dwells much on this important subject: "By one Spirit are we all baptized into one body-and have all been made to drink into one spirit." "Be perfect, he of good comfort, he of the patronage of the Bishops of London and Winone mind." "I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that you all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you: but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment." " Now the God of patience and consolation grant you to be like-minded one toward another, according to Christ Jesus; that ye may with one mind and one mouth glorify God, even the Father of our Lord Jesus

Christ." From our Lord's intercessory prayer, we learn that all who are the subjects of grace, are the gift him perishing for lack of knowledge. He felt that the mount of Sinai, when the law was delivered, or the of the Father to the Son; that to such the Son gives he had not in the administration of the power coneternal life; that the beginning of this eternal life is to know the only true God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent; that this knowledge is imported by Jesus Christ through the teaching of the Spirit | wielded according to his own views of what was of truth, the Comforter; that this knowledge is of a sanctifying nature; that it leads to a separation tent supply the defect; and was he to be defrom the world, and a union to each other; that terred by the apprehension of dangers from adopt-these happy souls are kept from the evil that is in ing that which he believed would be productive of

aloof; now, under the gospel, we may come near | the world, and preserved unto eternal glory. Hence, all strife, divisions, and contentions, disfigure the heauty and tarnish the glory of the church

St. Paul sharply reproves the Corinthian church those things that are near us, though they be less, for their want of unity: "Ye are yet carnal: for fill our eyes; neither could so many thousand eyes whereas there is among you envying, and strife, and see the same object on a level, but by distance. It divisions, are yo not carnal, and walk as men?" would not content God, that one Israelite should tell | Whilst to the Ephesian converts he gives this beau- | had been in operation. This great and new and another, " Now the ark goes, now it turns, now it tiful exhortation : " I, therefore, the prisoner of the novel machine had moved on quietly and safely, not stands 30 but he would have every one his own wif- Lord, beseech you that ye walk worthy of the vo- disturbing any of those parochial arrangements ness. What can be so comfortable to a good heart, eation wherewith ye are called, with all lowliness but to behold and feel the evidences of his mercy is the Spirit in the bond of peace. There is one body not contenting themselves with faith; have still your calling; one Lord, one faith, one haptism; one prayed for sight and fruition, and mourned when God and Father of all, who is above all, and through

It may be asked, "Is it possible that all who pro fest to believe in the truths of the Bible, will ever 'Ere God will work a miracle before Israel, they be brought to see every thing in the same light, and

specting the outward forms and modes of church government: "for the kingdom of God is not in word, but in power." "It is not meat and drink, find themselves standing on one common groundmon cause-and drinking into one and the self-same

They all mourn over, and are deeply humbled, on account of the corruption of their nature and the sin of their lives. They all feel the plague of their own hearts, and so grown, being burdened. They themselves. They all know that they are naturally without strength. They are all enabled, through

children of God by faith in Christ Jesus; and enjoying the presence and grace of their neavenly Father through the Son of his lave, they ere all ness in the fear of God.

They all confess how low their highest efforts fall beneath the elevated standard of Gospel holiness; yet, forgetting the things which are behind, they press forward towards those things which are before, and long for that happy period, when, having laid down their bedies of sin and death, they shall shine in the problem of the contract of in spotless purity in the comes above.

With these feelings and impressions, they all coness themselves to be pilgries and strangers upon earth. Their hearts are set upon things above. They sympathize with each other's sorrows, and gladden with each other's joy. They love to bear each other's buildens, and so fulfil the law of Christ.

As they all believe in the glorious doctrine of the Trinity in Unity, and in the divine and human nature of Jesus Christ, so they unitedly confess themselves to be sinners said by grace through faith in a crucified Redeemer, and ascribe all their salvation, from first to last, to the free, unmerited mercy of God in Christ. Thus, whilst they acknowledge the justice of that sentence which condemns them, as sinners, to everlanting misery, they extol the vastness of that love which so freely saves them from the weath to come. With these hely views of the truth, they can each say from the with the beginning, so will we with the finishing of

My power is lest-the fault is wholly mine ; Yet bid me live-the glery shall be thine,

Now, if every faithful follower of Jesus can subscribe to these cominon points of Christian doctrine and experience, what is it that divides and separates the true family of Christ? Is it not the remaining corruption of our mature, the remaining darkness of our mind, and the subtle enemy of our souls? These are the foes which disturb the peace of the Church, and destroy much of her purity and spiritual pros-

Oh! that the Hoty Spirit may purge away this old leaven of malice and wickedness, and ill us with sincerity and truth; that we may become a kingdom of holiness upon earth, which is criminally impeded in its progress, and maired in its beauty, by the distigaring contentions, strifes, and divisions of those who call themselves the followers of the Lamb. - Christian Retirement.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

THE SCRIPTURE REAPERS' ASSOCIATION, under chester, held its 3rd Annual Meeting on the 28th of May, the Lord Bishop of London in the chair. Receipts £3385. 5. 3. Empenditure £3182. 3. 5. " Now the The Right Rev. Prelate in the chair, after referring to doubts which had been entertained of the regularity, as well as efficiency of the working of such an institution, expressed himself in the following

manner: "He saw thousands and tens of thousands around ferred on him by the Church the means of supplying that spiritual destitution under which they laboured. An instrument was offered to him to be right and proper, which would to a considerable exa great amount of good? He had already said that he considered it an experiment, and he was glad to say that as far as it has hitherto been tried it had not only not failed but had answered all his expectations. He did not mean to say that some difficulties might not even now be suggested; but what he meant to say was this, that no such difficulties had occurred during the three years which the Society which he considered so necessary for the efficiency

mental principle on which the Institution claimed of thirteen or fourteen,—you have given him correct the public support, that the Scripture readers were notions of gaining his own livelihood, which will the public support, that the Scripture readers were a connecting link between the parochial etergy and enable him to pursue his future course as an honest the poorest, the most destitute, and most ignorant of man and a Christian." . the people, and through that instrumentality the clergy found access to those on whom they could not otherwise exert any direct spiritual influence. It was the duty of the Scripture reader not to become an expositor of the doctrines and mysteries of the Scriptures. It was quite true that it was his duty to lay before the prophethe fundamental doctrines these, 147 had been appointed to schools, 23 had of Christianity; but with respect to controversial from various causes withdrawn from the institution. topics the Scripture readers were cantioned to abstain from them, and when any difficulties arose, they were directed to consult their postors on the all are conscious of their utter inability to save subject. He did not at all disparage the duties themselves. They all know that they are naturally which they performed. Those duties were precisely the same in kind, though different in degree, from those performed by the appointed pastors of the Church, and therefore, they were of the highest importance. It was fearful to contemplate the sphitual destitution which still prevailed. When he knew that in two parishes in Westminster there were 50,000 persons and that not more than 2,000 or 2,000 of them ever entered a place of worshipwhen he knew there were ten or twelve clerkymen intrusted with the sphittal care of these thousands --when he knew there were 1,300 heads of families who professed no religion at all, could be close his eyes to the claim of such an Institution as this, ments are willingly subject unto, and glassy take enabled to resist the devil, to crucify the flesh, to which, under proper regulations, cought to alleviate enument measure for Education, it was particularly that nature which he pleases to give them! He renounce the world, and gradually to perfect heli- a val amount of the evils which such a state of requested by the Chairman, that the speakers at this things must produce. The success of this Institution had given him the greatest satisfaction, and he was fully convinced that it might be greatly extended, and ought to be placed on a more permanent

> THE RAUGED School, UNION held its Annual Meeting on the 18th of May, Loan Ashray in the clinic. Receipts during the year 2524. 6. 10. Expenditure £651, 7, 11.-Special fund for the Westminster School of Refuge £857, 3s. The following extract from the Chairman's address will he read with interest:

"Time it is, we have been most egregiously re-

viled for the course we have adopted, and very hard

and biting words have been used against these who

have taken the principal part in the formation and government of these establishments. But it has been by those who, an all occasions, will take the shadow instead of the substance, and who hold to the external fabric rather than the welfare of the inner man; and I am sure that all those whom I address will concur with me in rejoicing that, in despite of all these cavils and objections, we have persevered in the course that we begun, and hat we are able to number now, not hundreds, but thousands. I am happy to say, that nearly live thousand of the most destitute and ragger and ignorant of mankind are now brought within the reach of the Cospel, and it is their fault if they do not profit by the preaching of the great doctrines of salvation. I can only say this, that having lost those two great letters at the end of my name which conferso much dignity and pleasure, —I mean 45 M1.P. 27 (a laugh)—it 1 am allowed to substitute for them the letters "C. R. U.," which mean, "Chairman of the Ragged Union," I think I shall have gained by the exchange, and that the public will be no losers. I am detaining you rather longer than it becomes a chairman to do, but I feel I am new addressing a new audience, shine as lights in the world; and so advance that and revealing to you at this end of the town, things that are perpetrated hourly at the other. hear.) Now our schools are of three characters; we have Sunday-schools, open only on Eundays we have evening schools, open for live evenings in the week; and we have one day-school, that is open during the whole day. Now, the Eunday-schools are the schools with which we originally began and I cannot express too warmly our thanks and our admiration to those good and excellent persons who, with so much liberality and self-denial first instituted those excellent establishments which were the seed of those which now exist, and the seed of those which, by God's blessing, I hope at last will be spread over the length and breadth of the metropolis. Now, I should strongly advise that on every occasion where it is possible, you should institute an evening school, because it is essentially necessary that the children should not only have a certain amount of secular instruction, but that they should also be taught habits of attention and discipline, by periodical attention at school. But if you can go beyond that, and institute such a school as we have in Westminster, to which I must direct your serious attention,—if you can go beyond that, and take children for the whole day, and there train them both by secular and religious teaching, and moreover, institute them in habits of trade and regular callings of Industry, you will have done as much as can be done in the present state of things, towards rolling away from us this frightful reproach (Hear, hear.) I know the difficulty in our way will be the great expense consequent upon these establishments; because, if you keep the children who go to these schools on the premises the whole day, it is absolutely necessary that you should give them some portion of food during the day, because many of them are in such a destitute condition, that it is impossible for them to procute food, or for their parents to leave their avocations to give them the necessary supply. There are many of this wretched and destitute class who, when they rise in the morning, have no knowledge how to gain the day's subas to see the pledges of God's presence and layour t and meckness, with long-suffering, forbearing one of the Established Church, but harmoniously co-To hear of the loving kindness of God is pleasant; another in love; endeavouring to keep the unity of operating with them, and proceeding under the di-ward to the avocations of the day for their daily rection and control, and in full harmony with the | bread, and that is to beg, borrow, or steal; and that unspeakably delectable. Hence the saints of God, and one spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of feelings and wishes of the parochial elergy; be- being the case, if you desire to institute such a cause that was the most important feature in the school as that, you will do little towards the refor system. It was not forced upon any to whom the impation of that class, if they be not trained to habits charge of these countless thousands was intensted of industry. And do not be seared by the remark by the Church; and he was happy to say that, in which has been office made to myself, that we are far the greater unjointy of instances, those of his training these children for tailors and shound kers. Rev. Brethren who had that awful responsibility on It is said, "While you are going to make all these them had gladly availed themselves of the assist- 5,000 children tailors and shoomakers, are you not track of thicking and acting? and so maintained, in all the help and the good which had been anticipality appealment at the same of the Institution, and had derived from it likely to immudate us with a mass of those who are the grand essentials of the Gospel. And a beautiful pated. All the returns had been in the highest decline to train them to habits of industry, in tables of contract. gree suffishetory. They had found the Scripture operation and taste, for the purpose of earning their renders humble; but by no means inefficient, labour - Prefitheod by honest tabour; and if you have trainminations, however they may differ about the terms lers, who had done much which the clergy them - | ed a child to these notions and habits, it matters | ing majority, whereby the principle of receiving the

The same power that divided the Red Sea before and explications of some abstrace doctrines, or re-I selves could not have done. That was the funda- I very little what you have taught him under the age

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN SCHOOL SOCIETY ield its Annual Meeting on the 10th of May, Sa-MURL GURNEY, Esq., in the chair. The Society had 233 students in training during the year; of from various causes withdrawn from the institution, and C4 remained on the books. New schools opened during the year: 146. Six gentlemen had been more or less employed during the year in visiting, inspecting, and reporting upon schools of the Society; and the Committee attached great importance to their labours. It was intended to commence four ranch Normal Schools; one near the centre of the great cutton factories, the second in the heart of the flothing districts, the third in the western, and the last in the eastern counties. Receipts during the Year £14,742. 11. 10. Expenditure £14,463. 19.

A Special Meeting having been called for the express purpose of deciding upon the course to be pursued by the Society with reference to the Gov-Annual Meeting would avoid any strong expression of opinion on the subject which was to be discussed on the day appointed. A little difficulty was felt in carrying out the Chairman's recommendation; the tollowing remarks from the Earl of Chichester, though they came very near the forbidden ground, were heard with repeated signs of approbation :-

"I know that I am not to be permitted to discuss before this Meeting the measure of Her Majesty's Government, which has occupied so much of the attention and thought of the friends of education in this country. But allow me to remind the Meeting that whatever be the merits or demerits of that measure, it must have one effect-it must give a considerable stimulus to the efforts which are now making for diffusing education through the land. I certainly shall rejoice in that effect; but, at the same time, from a good many years' experience, I know so well how little good can be done in our schools, unless the quality of the teaching there he very much improved—be very different to what it has hitherto been,—that I tell you if that measure is to be adopted, and if the effects are to be such as I have ventured to anticipate, it becomes more than ever your duty, as friends to the cause of scriptural and sound education, to support such institutious as this for the purpose of securing pions and efficient teachers. Any man who has carefully watched the history of the schools in connexion with this Society, or of any schools of the same kind, will agree with me in this, that the efficiency of those schools will depend not only upon the intellectual capacity of the leacher, but as much, and, as regards the future conduct and happiness of the pupils, even more upon the moral and religious character of that teacher. It is to him that you must look for exercising that parental influence over the children's minds from which, unbappily, most of them are debarred by the gross ignorance, and I fear I must add, the depravity and the carelessness of a large number of parents in this country. But when you can, under the blessing of God, and by the use of means such as those which are used in the training-school of this Institution, secure good and able men to act as teachers in those schools, you have the best security that human wisdom can devise for training up the children to be useful and Christian members of society. The British and Foreign School Society, I think, claims your support and sympathy especially in this department or its labours; and allow me to remind the Meeting, and in this I know I shall be supported by the gentlemen who serve on the Committee, that it is not merely our duty to contribute to the funds of the training-schools for the purpose of securing efficient teachers, but that it is our duty as private Christians and friends of sound education in this country, that we endeavour to supply those training-schools with promising and efficient pupils. I know there is great difficulty in finding such men. I know that very often those who are best qualified for filling that department in our system of education, are too poor or too friendless to undergo the expense of an education in the training-school; and I know of no persons, therefore, to whom we are so much indebted for the help which they have given to education as those who have benevolently and generously devoted a large portion of their time and of their substance to bring forward deserving young people to be trained as teachers and to pay for their education. 22

The Special Meuring before referred to was held on the 1st of June. A resolution was offered by the Rev. I. Burnet, the purport of which was to confine the Society to the employment of "only those resources by which its operations were so long solely sustained, and the use of which its constituents can universally approve"-by which the Society would have been precluded from availing itself of any share of the Government grant. The Secretary, Mr. Dunn, stated that the Committee had received an immense number of letters from subscribers, in favour of accepting the Government grant. The following amendment was moved by the Right Hon. Dr. Lushington, seconded by Lord Monteagle, and supported by a speech from the Lord Bishop of Norwick :

"That this Meeting, approving the course hitherty adopted by the Committee, in reference to Government aid, and relying on their expressed deermination to maintain the principles and independence of the Society unimpaired, deems it best for the interests of the institution to confide to the discretion of the Committee the acceptance or rejection of any further aid which the Stute may be willing

The amendment was carried by an overwhelm-

aid offered by the new Covernment measure for | Education is adopted by this Society.

THE LATE DR. CHALMERS.

His Pracerti Drain .- I have only further to ald the following short but most descriptive narrative of his last hours, supplied to me by his family. The fly-leaf, we cannot tell: but the design is "On the evening of last Subbath he went out into evident. Hundreds of persons will hear of the the garden behind the house, and sauntered round it, " Conversion" of 60 Anglican Clergymen, before and then he was overheard by one of the family, hear to whom he passed, in low, but very carnest one makes sufficient inquiry to find out that they necents, saying, Ou, Pather, my heavenly Father. were 60 Clergymen or members of the English It was a season of close and endeared communion Universities. This is one of those arts to which, with his God. He then supped with his family; we are thankful to say, Protestants, in their oppoand, as if he had kept the hightest and most beam ing of that day's smiles for the close, and the fond- sition to Rome, have not had occasion to deest of his ulterances for his own, that supper, to himwelf and all around, was the happiest season of a very bright and happy day. After family prayer, he terired to rest; and it could not have been very long afterwards (not more perhaps, than an hour) when the summons came. In a season of perfect quiet and compose, he had laid timself gently back shall probably insert in our next number. The case upon the pillows, which were so placed as to elevate is quite lamentable enough, without exaggerating him nearly into a sitting posture; just then his heavenly Master came, and called, and he departed. It must have been wholly without a struggle. The expression of the face, as seen in the morning-that the body, so easy that the slightest ruffle of a conflict would have disturbed it; the very lie of the lingers and the hands, known to each familiar eye of these around him as being that into which they naturally fell in the moments of entire repose, all showed that, undisturbed by even the slightest strife with the last enemy, his spirit had moved away, and ascended to its own place of blessedness and glory in the heavens."

Some of his Reflections, found in M.S .-On the 112th Usalm he thus writes :- This is a pre-eminent Psalm. Give mc, O Lord, to delight greatly in thy commandarents, and so that my spiritual or inner heaven may commence and he fiding generosity of their hosts: carried forward here. Let me not be anxiously fearful for my children, but cast this care too, with all confidence, upon God. He will provide. And oh, grant that I may leave them an inheritance in a light shining before men.' On the 113th Psalm, and the 18th verse where we read, Open thou mine eyes, that I may behold wendrous things out of thy law," he has written this characteristic note: This is among the most precious of our scriptural notabilia. On the next verse, I am a stranger in lives were like an incessant the earth, hide not thy commandments from me, he adds: ' Lindeed feel myself a stranger, and have marvellously little sympathy with my fellows. But nide not from me the knowledge of thy will, nor suffer me to hide myself from those of my own flesh.' And then, passing on to the 20th verse, My soul breaketh, for the longing that it hath unto thy judgments at all times, he proceeds to say: '1 have long fixed upon this verse as the most descript-Bible. What straining I have had after a right, understanding of God and his ways; more especially the way of sulvation! Give me greatness, clear-ness, and fulness of understanding, O God! The very last of his writings was a letter, full of overflowing kindness, to the sister he had just visited in England; and it was found in the morning lying by his side. I extract just this one most remarkable sentence from it, - f I never expected, at one time, to see you again in the flesh; but now, I will form no definite prospect of any futurity on this side of the grave. ? ??—From Funeral Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Bruce.

Quarrets .- Don't quarret with a neighbour even though he denies you your just rights. It is better to suffer in peace, than to get angry and mainheels-and this would not have come, nineteen ably with all-men.' Look at that neighbourhood, has said or done that was wrong-and every one looks on his neighbour as an enemy and a scoundrel. We tell you to keep out of a quarrel. Don't permit it to enter a church. It has a long tail, and before you can find its end, the church may be torn in splinters, and scattered to the four winds.

Reader, avoid a quarrel-run from it as from a dispute that will descend to your children, and find no end till the third or fourth generation. We know it is sometimes difficult to move on smoothly with certain characters; but if you never suffer your to the close of life. At least, you can have the natisfaction of knowing that you have done your duty, which, to reflect upon, is no mean comfort .-Portland Tribune.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1847.

. In looking over a catalogue of French books, the other day, we were struck with the title of a work announced in the following words: Convension DE 60 MINISTRES ANGLICANS. The number here stated was startling to us; we wished to ascertain what foundation there is for the assertion that 60 Angliean Clergymen have been, what the book would call, converted; and so we obtained the book. The gill letters on the back of the binding correspond with the announcement in the catalogue; the flyleaf hears the same. We come at last to the titlepage, which stands thus:

CONVERSION

SOIXANTE MINISTRES ANGLICANS Ou membres des Universités anglaises

CINQUANTE PERSONNES DE DISTINCTION AVEC ON N NOTICE EUR MM. NEWMAN, WARD ET CABLEY; JULES CONDON.

lishers' names are Sagnier et Bray, Paris : the work bears date 18:6. To whom to attribute the suppressio veri which lies in the clipped title found in the Catalogue, on the back of the binding, and on

In the body of the work, we find the list of the Percerts, down to Mr. George Burder, making the 35th of the Clergy, and Mr. Henry Bachus, the 24th of the Lay Collegians. A translation of it we it to serve some sinister purpose.

It is likely that we shall find some instructive passages in the work, to be translated and laid beof a calm and dignified placifity—the position of fore our teaders. One of them we have met with on just turning over the leaves as far as the 13th page. After tracing the commencement of the present retrogade movement in England, from the principles of the Reformation to those of the Romish Church, to the inflax of French priests into England during the revolutionary troubles, doing justice Church Education Society 1,890. Scholars 96,815, with great candour to the hospitality extended by the people of England to these refugees from the other side of the Channel, the author thus describes the mode in which these guests rewarded the con-

"These priests profited by the good-will of which they were the objects, to fulfil the functions of apostles, though they bore not that name. In their relations with their protestant hosts, in teaching their bosoms they were received, they let none of those circumstances escape which allowed them to explain their faith and to make their doctrine known. Their gentleness, piety, and exemplary preaching before which prejudice vanished, and error disappeared."

Here is a passage for those Protestants to weigh hefore God, who place children under the tuition of Rovents or Numeries or out of them.) the more infallibly will they profit by every opportunity for instilthose entrusted to them for instruction. According to their principles, they cannot confer a greater benefit upon their youthful charge than by bringing the boy or girl over to the Roman faith; and to lose an epportunity for attaining that object, would, to them, be a sin against God, and a cruelty towards their scholar. Let this matter be rightly viewed, and the conclusions to be drawn are obvious.

The compositor of our respected contemporary, THE LOVALIST, at St. John, N. B., in putting in type an article from our number of 8th inst., has by mistake inserted two letters which alter the meaning of the paragraph penned by us. We are made to tain your ground. There is nothing so much to be say: " As to any prospect of the extensive adoption deprecated as a quarrel. The toothache is nothing of such a work by Christians of various denominato it. We can only compare it to a writat your tions, our opinion is that there would be no more times in twenty, had there not been previously hard probability of their being united in the use of the words and harder thoughts. There can be nothing Liturgy of the Church of England, than of their equal to a quarrel. If we were a preacher, once a agreeing permanently upon offices cast in an entirely year we should preach from the text, 'Live peace- new mould.' Now what we said was, that " there family or church, that is cursed with a quarret, and would be more probability;" and as we are thus led what does it present? A cage of things unclean, to recur to the subject upon which these remarks. Hatred, enry, bickerings, hard words, and base in- bear, we will add just one or two observations to exdestroying peace, joy, and every virtue. And alas! that the testimony which has been borne to the exhow difficult it is to end a quarrel, when it gets into the church or family. We should rather attempt to cellency of our Liturgy, not by members of our on them for the building of new churches, enlargedam the waters of the Penobscot in April. Every Church alone, but by many (such as Robert Hall ment of old ones &c. The correspondence has been one feels right with himself-no matter what he and Adam Clarke) who stand deservedly high in published. the estimation of Non-Episcopalians, and the veneration ordinarily, and not improperly, yielded to that which has the stamp of antiquity upon it, in preference to what is of modern origin and device, justifies an expectation that the Liturgy of the pestilence. Give up a few dollars-an inch or two Church of England would be acquiesced in, and of land, or anything reasonable, rather than have a adopted, by far greater numbers, than a form newly composed, even though the latter were equal in real value to the former. Men would be found nibbling at every corner of the modern liturgy who, to the temper to be juffled, your tongue to be unhang, or ancient one, could with common decency only op-your dander to start up, we think you may weather pose partial objections—its general value has been all difficulties, and remain in peace with every body so severely inquired into and so powerfully attested. so severely inquired into and so powerfully attested. Objections, we readily admit, can be raised, which ought to be neither rudely repelled nor flippantly set aside: but if the time were to come for uniting, by means of a prescribed liturgy, a large body of Christians who now worship under separate modes and usages, we think the venerable Anglican liturgy as the groundwork would receive the suffrages of a much larger number than the form conceived by nodern authors.

We noticed an interesting circumstance connected with the account, not long ago published, of the perilous situation in which the crew and passengers of the Mail-Steamer Tweed passed several days after the disaster which caused the loss of that vessel. While they were on a raft, erected on the reef which they had just reached to save their lives, anxiously looking for deliverance, it was found that "one of the passengers had saved his Bible and Prayer-book bound in one; he was solicited to read prayers, which he did with great solemnity and emotion, and one and all joined in the responses with the greatest fervour." The reading of a few appropriate prayers is mentioned day after day, as the, account proceeds; and now we mean to say that the words of no modern book of prayers would have been joined in with the same unanimity and when we have to deal with the uninstructed poor, reverence as those of our ancient Liturgy—a conand struggling how to live, for the rich to go to clusion which will be concurred in by many who teach then the lesson of conteniment and submis-

temporarily thrown together into one community, as for instance on ship-board during voyages.

Our readers know that we do not join in the wor ship paid to the Book of Common Prayer by some who seem grently disposed to prefer its circulation even to the dissemination of the word of God itself. We consider that to be only part and parcel of the romanizing tendencies which are doing so much mischief among us. But the probabilities of a general concurrence in a prescribed Liturgy seem to us to gather round our ancient form of prayer much rather than round any newly framed formularies-notwithstanding which, we express once more our satisfaction at the relenting towards forms of prayer in the abstract, of which the publication of that work is an indication which drew from us the remarks inserted by our friend the Loyalist.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a Parliamentary paper frem O. P. Gowan, Esq., M. P. P.

THE LONDON HIBERNIAN SOCIETY held its 41st Annual Meeting on the 18th of May last. It had taised, during the year, £4,155. 2. 4. in aid of Church Education in Ireland; and the Church Education Society in Ireland, by itself and its Auxiliattes, had raised £41,630, 3, 54, and the sum of 22,425. 10s. had been comitted by friends in England, for the specific purpose of relieving the most destitute of the teachers during the season of severe distress. Number of schools connected with the comprising 12332 Protestant Dissenters, and 29,691 Roman Catholies.

The Lord Bishop of Cashel foreibly exhibited the fairness of the demand made by the Irish Church Education Society; he quoted the words used by Lord John Russell and by Sir G. Grey in the House of Commons, with reference to the Government measure for education in England, and showed how exactly Her diajesty's Ministers conceded in Enghand all that which the friends of Church Education language to the sons of the great families, in whose asked for in iteland and could not obtain. The following are Sir G. Grey's words, as quoted by the Right hev. Prelate:

. One course would have been to establish entirely a new system of education, disregarding the divisums in the country in on matters of religion, distegarding the schools established in connexion with different denominations, and endeavouring to bring all the children together into one system of educafore God, who place children under the tuition of Ro-tion, by which they could grow up in harmony, man Catholics. The more conscientious, as members prace and good-will. Such a plan would be imof their Church, such futors and governesses (in Con- practicable, It would meet with no control acceptance by any one denomination of Christians or by that House. He agreed with the Hon. Member for Nothingham, that the earnest religious feeling of the ive of my own state and experiences, of any in the ling the errors of their Church into the minds of people of this country would oppose an absolute bur to compared education, because it could only be effected by the exclusion of all teligion."

The perseverance and self-denial with which the Church in Ireland adheres to its demand for scriptural education, and the liberality which has last month an action for stander and defamation of raised upwards of £11,000, in a year towards effect- character was tried before the Lord Chief Justice of ing that object, seem to show that the Established Church in Ireland is not deficient in that "carnest Denis Lane Brashie was plaintiff, and the Rev. religious feeling" which will not be satisfied with Lawrence F. Rennahan, President of Maynooth any plan of education that attempts to produce unity | College, defendant. It was proved that Mr. Brashie, by the exclusion of all religion.

A correspondence has taken place between the Archbishop of Armagh, on the behalf of the Church tablished Church, would have been employed as Education Society for Ireland, and Lord John Russel as Prime Minister, which has resulted in an mingham, if the defendant, to whom the Lord other refusal, on the part of the ministry, to adopt Bishop of Worcester had applied for information, for Protestant Schools in Iteland the very principles had not written a letter to that prelate in which it upon which the ministry found their measure for was insinuated "that Mr. Brashie was a sneeducation in England. Lord John replies to the pended or degraded clergyman, and was not a fi Archbishop, under date 26th of May last, " The revenue of the Established Church in Ireland appears to me sufficient, not only for the support of the beneficed Clergy, but also for the encouragement could read without coming to the conclusion that and maintenance of a scriptural system of education." His Grace the Archbishop, in reply, express- Two R. Catholic Priests were the witnesses called us his regret that His-Lordship should be under on the part of the defendant; and the jury returned such an impression, and reminds him that the income of the parochial Clerry, even if duly received, (which it is not) would not afford to each of them an

THE LONDON CITY Mission held its 12th Annual Meeting on the 6th of May last, Sir E.N. Buxton in the chair. Receipts during the year £13,929. 14. 8], which is £2,213, over the receipts of the previous year; but the expenditure has so much increased at the same time that there is a deficiency of £951. in the funds. It is satisfactory to learn that the number of Missionaries has been increased from 152 to 186; and a gentleman who had contributed between live and six hundred pounds during the year, had promised £1,300. for the next, on certain conditions with regard to the increase of the number of the Missionaries. The two Secretaries had relinquished their pastoral engagements, in order to devote their time undividedly to the work of the Mission, and to give more efficient oversight to its agents, who are, we believe, generally or ex-

clusively laymen.
To the agents of this Association—which is composed of members of the Church of England as well as various other denominations of Christians, belongs the credit of having originated the plan of Ragged Schools now so successfully in operation. The following remarks from the Hon, and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, describes the kind of agency which has in many cases been found so remarkably efficient in its endeavours to reach the most inaccessible portions of the population.

"It is a common belief in this country, that official rank, the rank of a minister of Christ, gives him access to the minds of the uninstructed and the ignorant. To those who have studied the Bible, it may be so; to them, at least, it would not depreciate the message; but I am much mistaken if the application of this maxim to these masses of the poor this city would not be one of the greatest mistakes into which men could fall. I believe that few things render them so little disposed to entertain the message of the Gospel, as the fact, that it is presented by an official person. They think that he is promoting the interests of a class; they think that he is bound up with the success of his doctrine; they think that he is recruiting for his church or his chapel. And there is yet a further point. It is true, that a man who fears God in any position of life may be able to do extensive good; but it is no less true, that

not only laymen, and without official rank in the Church of Christ, but who have themselves wrested with misfortune and been familiar with trial, whose minds have grown hardy in that great school of discipline, and who have felt the consolations of the Gospel in hours as dark as those whom they visit; and when these men, whom they can hardly envy, for they are almost as poor as themselves, essure them that in the Gospel there is peace and happiness, there will be many ready to exclaim, like that poor woman of whom we heard to-day, 'This s too much; I can bear it no longer."

Some confirmation of the Reverend speaker's statement was contained in the information given by the report that the missionaries were listened to in the "refractory wards" of workhouses where it was difficult for them to obtain liberty of access from the magistrates, on the ground that the persons found there would not listen even to Chaplair. A lodging-house for the poor, which the Union had established in Drury-Lane, had been transferred by them to the Society since then expressly formed for the erection of such establishnents, presided over by the Bishop of London. The Union maintained a missionary to the Police, and one to Cabmen. It is painful to Churchmen to be obliged to admit that an advantage is derived by this Umon from its peculiar organization (being independent of any ecclesiastical authority) in the liberty possessed by it to send its agents into parishes situated as described in the following extract: The Missionaries met with very painful illustration of the active and soul-destroying efforts made in some parishes by the ministers of religion, in inculcating what could scarcely be called semipopery, since it much more nearly approximated opery itself; in some of these parishes the misionaties had met with great opposition, and were branded with the worst of names. The Committee ventured to remind the members, that this Society could go into these parts of London, when all Soricties connected with the Church of England must, y their constitution, refrain from giving those peole any instruction."

The Rev. James Rappit, Rector of Horsely down, bore testimony to the value of the labours of one of the missionaries in his own parish, who went forth, day by day, with the grace of God in to the several delusive devices by which some prolessed to improve the population, this speaker said: · Our great dependence for reclaiming our countrymen to happiness and holiness, must be upon an active and faithful ministry, aided by a lay agency, such as happily now might be called forth, owing to the labouts of the pulpit and the extension of Sunday-schools during the last thirty years."

Among the speakers were the Earls of Waldegrave and Ducie, both of whom spoke with approbation of the labours of the Society's missionaries, of which they themselves had personal knowledge.

The converted Priest Enismic, and the Prest-DENT OF MAYNOOFH COLLEGE. - On the 21st of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, in which the Rev. a Roman Catholic Priest, having renounced the errors of the Church of Rome and joined the Es-Assistant Curate by the Rev. Mr. Boole, of Birpended or degraded clergyman, and was not a fit person to be the clergyman of any creed." The stander was not expressed in direct terms, but a letter was written by the defendant which no man such was the impression intended to be conveyed. on the part of the defendant; and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff-damages £25.

Doings AT LITTLEMORE. - Corruption of the Church) have, in conjunction Williams and others, established a printing press in Mr. Newman's late monastery at Littlemore, near Oxford, and propose to publish, as soon as subscribers' names sufficient are received, a new translation of the New Testament Scriptures, with their own commentary. When it is recollected that the Pope of Rome has commissioned the late occupant of the monastery to complete a new translation of the Latin Vulgate, with power to associate with him, in the work, competent parties, it does strike us that there may be a connection between these parties; we are sure there might be and ought to be.—Church & State Gazette.

THE LATE DR. ARNOLD, Master of Rugby School .- Her Majesty has signified her intention of hestowing an annual prize of a gold medal upon Rughy School, to show her respect for the character and memory of the late Master.

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA .- The Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWES, D. D., of New Orleans, has been elected President of this institution, by the Board of Visitors. [The appointment recently declined by the Assistant Bishop of Virginia.]

Domestic Shaveny considered as a Scriptural Intitution, in a correspondence between the Rev. Richard Fuller, of Beauport, S. C., and the Rev. Francis Wayland, of Providence, R. I., 5th edition. Lewis Colby & Co., New York. Gould & Co., Boston .- We are highly gratified in finding on editorial notice of this work in the Boston Christian Witness, in the course of which we read that " the conviction, that slavery is wrong, utterly wrong, under whatever aspect it may be viewed, has taken such a firm hold upon the moral and religious feelings of the citizens of the free States, that no power on earth can so dislodge this impression, as to lull them into that state of indifference, which, a few years ago, was indulged in by the people of the North."
We subjoin a larger extract from the same notice:-"The correspondence between Drs. Fuller and Wayland is one of the ablest discussions of this question, which we have ever seen. The South has brought forth her champion, and it is but justice to say that he has maintained his high reputation, and has done ample instice to the cause which he has esponsed. The slave interest, in this country, cannot well expect to see their cause committed to abler hands.

" On the other side, the Rev. Dr. Wayland has clusion which will be concurred in by many who teach them the lesson of contentment and submis- brought the masterly powers of one of the strongest | State Invenite Reform School," and the external bave had experience from attempts at uniting for sion, is to teach them that which, from such instruc- and best disciplined minds in this or in any other appearance of the buildings is as little that of a

Who Mr. Gondon is, we do not know,; the pub- | the purpose of joint devotion mixed companies, lors, they can hardly be expected to receive. But | country, to the discussion of the question. Whether let those go to the doors of that population, who are domestic slavery is sanctioned by the Scriptures, It is hardly necessary to say, that he has placed this matter in a light which cannot buil to convince all candid minds, who look at the subject as Christian men should, unbiassed by prejudice, interest, or self will, that the word of God does not sanction the right of man to enslave and make property of the hody and soul of his fellow man.

" As these letters are bound together in one volnme, it is to be hoped that both sides will be carefully read, both at the North and South. If so, we have no doubt that the cause of truth and Christian charity will be advanced, and under the blessing of God, the time hastened, when all men shall not only be 'born free,' but live free, and die free."

ROMAN CATHOLIC EXCOMMUNICATIONS IN PRUS-SIA .- The Archbishop of Breslau has been put under arrest in his own palace for a month, for having given publicity to the sentence of excommunicahan pronounced by him upon Prince Germain de Hatzfeld, a measure contrary to the laws of the country, without the special authorization of the Government. The Prince seems to be a worthless character who married a woman divorced from her husband, then obtained a divorce from her again, and got married to another woman by a Lutheran Clergyman. But he stood in high favour with the Court of Rome, down to the last act, having been the head of the Roman Catholic aristocracy of the province, and obtained great privileges and immuni-ties for the Clergy of his Church, in return for the sanction which had been given to his first marriage.

ECCLESIASTICAL. Diocese of Quebec.

The Rev. Charles Rollit came to fown from Grosse Iste on Tuesday, indisposed, but it is hoped he will escape an attack from the prevailing sickness by the timely precautions taken against it.

The Clergymen who have been before reported as having suffered are now rapidly improving.

Bisnophic or Norwich .- The Gazette of Friday, June 11, contains an Order in Council, directing that from and after the next avoidance of the sen of Norwich, the Bishop succeeding thereto shall pay his heart, in simplicity of spirit and singleness of to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners 5001, a-year aye, seeking to glorify his Master. After alluding it appearing from a new return that the income of the see exceeds the average annual income of 4,5001. determined by the Commissioners to be " suitable to the circumstances thereof." The same order abolishes certain peculiar and exempt jurisdictions in the same diocese.

> Diecese or Frenuncions .- On the 8th inst. the Lord Bishop of Fredericton consecrated the New Church at Dipper Harbour, Parish of Lancaster, by the name of St. Thomas. His Lordship was necompanied on the occasion by the Rev. J. W. Disbrow, A. M. Rector of Loch Lomond, and the Rev. T. W. Robertson officiating Minister of the Parish of Lancaster, who is describing of great praise for his exections in getting three Churches erected in the Parish, which but a short time since was without a Minister of the Established Church .- St . John N. B. Courier.

> Discret of Onio.—The Rev. John T. Brooke, D. D., has resigned the Rectoship of Christ Church, Cincinnati, for the purpose of assuming the Rectorthip of Harcourt Parish, Gambier, in connection with the professorship of Pastoral Divinity in the Theological Seminary of the Diocese.

> The celebrated American statesman, HENRY CLAY, was baptized, together with one of his daughters-inlaw and her four children, on the 22nd of June, by the Rev. Edward F. Berkley, Rector of Christ Church, Lexington, Kentucky. It was expected that he would be confirmed on the third Sunday in this month. A statement has been published by a Baptist periodical, that Mr. Clay " united with the Enecopal Church, but demanded immersion," and that he was baptized in a beautiful pond on his estate. This is an error. He was baptized in his own parlour on his country-seat, Ashland. Our renders acquainted with religious matters in the United States will know that it is no unusual thing there, for men in the most respectable walks of life to remain unconnected with any Church by baptism, as Mr. Clay did, even to an advanced age. We have great pleasure in copying the following remark which winds up an account given of the occurrence by a correspondent at Lexington:

> " One of the prominent sins of the present day is, that the great men of our country, as a body, although, it may be, for the most part, speculative believers in Christianity, are, nevertheless, not regard-ful of religion, and of God. Let them review their ground-let them look at the tremendous influence they wield in behalf of irreligion and of evil; and consider the mighty power they might exert for re-ligion and for good. Let them fix their eyes upon the practical testimony to the truth and value of Christianity, given by the giant in intellect, whose name stands at the head of this paper, and, go and do likewise."

> > To the Editor of the Berean.

While all must admit the necessity of places of punishment for those who violate the laws, it will probably be allowed with equal readiness, that the object of legal punishment and restraint is not so much to inflict pain on the criminal as to protect the community and to procure the reformation of the offender. That such a consummation is not likely to take place in Quebec and the Province generally, is but too well known by those who have the slightest acquaintance with the interior regulations and arrangement of our jails. The lamentable fact that youthful offenders, when committed, are exposed to intimate contact with experienced and hardened criminals, has been too often adverted to in the presentments of our Grand Juries to remain a matter of doubt or uncertainty: the boy who goes to jail for some slight offence comes out an expert pick-pocket or daring burglar, and thus the very object of punishment is defeated.

The loregoing temarks, Mr. Editor, surgest themselves to me while introducing to you a most excellent institution lately established in the State of Massachusetts; the object of which is the prevention of crime by the reformation of Juvenile offenders. In the year 1846, the Legislature of that State appointed commissioners for the erection of a State Manual Labour School; and from the interesting report of these gentlemen, which the kindness of a friend has furnished me with, I purpose to give some little intelligence of the nature and

character of the new catablishment. The object being, as much as possible, to avoid the name and appearance of a place of confinement, and yet to provide for the detention of those who need restraint, the establishment is named "Tho prison as is consistent with entire security from es- | Perry, on the 14th of June. There is some talk of | would not comprise the whole of the N. A. Provinces | authorities there; and it must be hoped now that no cape. They are adapted for the accommodation of 300 hoys, and the necessary officers and attendants : it being thought unadvisable to admit girls into the same institution; the whole of whom are under constant supervision, usefully employed, and instructed. The age at which they are received is not confined to any particular period, though, as a general rule, none over 16 years of age are admitted, and the time of remaining at the School is left discretionary with the Managers or Trustees, who, it is supposed, will be better able to judge of the improcement which has been effected, and whether the rafety of society and the well-being of the boy will

be promoted by his leaving the School.

The power of committing to the School is left to Judges and Magistrates; the Trustees reserving to themselves the right of rejecting or dismissing any who, they think, will be injurious to the other in-mates without benefitting themselves. The Institu-tion is situated in the village of Westborough, on the banks of a pond of clear, pure water, 30 feet deep and covering 173 acres in extent, which affords an abundance of water for purposes of cleanliness as well as for other requirements: the grounds attached to the farm are 180 acres in extent, and its healthful and retired situation, away from any large towns, together with other advantages, give every facility for promoting the benevolent objects of its designers. The expense of this Institution is not named: but the Commissioners acknowledge with much thankfulness the liberality of an anonymous donor, who gave ten thousand dollars towards this undertaking, in the success of which he felt a deep interest; and promised to make another donation of the same amount, provided the State give a similar sum, and the Commissioners thought both these sums might be usefully employed for the School.

I have already trespassed on your space, and will therefore conclude by quoting a paragraph from the

"The appropriation required for the buildings may seem large. Let the people of Massachusetts, however, be satisfied that a project of benevolence. which can be constitutionally supported, is approved by their legislators, and will be conducted with judicious economy, and they are ever ready to sametion and pay for it. Of the many and valuable institutions sustained, in whole or in part, from the public treasury, we may safely say that none is of more importance, or holds a more intimate connection with the future prosperity and moral integrity of the community, than one which promises to take neglected, wayward, wandering, idle and visious warrant for the Simcoe election was inegular, and boys, with perverse minds and corrupted hearts, and the whole proceeding void. Notwithstanding this to cleanse and purify and reform them, and thus send them forth, in the erectness of manhood, and the beauty of virtue, educated and prepared to be industrious, useful and virtuous citizens."

Commending the above remarks and the interesting subject which has elicited them, to the attentive consideration of all who have the well-being of society at heart, I remain, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant.

Quenec, July, 1847.

Montney, High School -The Annual Exhibition and Distribution of Prizes took place on Thursday the 15th instant. His Excellency the Governor General was present, as were also the Hon. P. Mc Gill, Hon. J. Ferrier, and a large number of other gentlemen interested in the success of the institution. The Hon. Attorney General Badgley presided, and opened the proceedings by some appropriate remarks on the value and importance of education. The Rev. the Rector read the report, from which it appeared that the number of pupils during the session has been 230, but the number on the foil of the school, at the present time, is considerably larger There are several valuable remarks in the report, some of which we purpose inserting in our next

The list of prizes distributed occupies a column and a half in the Courier. His Excellency the Governor addressed the assembly, and the pupils specially, in a speech which was received with load expressions of satisfaction. After an address from the Rev. H. Wilkes, and thanks returned by the Rector for the allusion which had been made to the valuable services rendered by him and the other masters, the meeting separated.

for the purpose intended ;-- W. B. B.

* PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Messis. Henry Walker, No. 105 to 156; R. M. Harrison, No. 157 to 203; Wm. Drum, No. 157 to 203; Thomas Curry, No. 105 to 156; C. Hoffman, No. 157 to 208; S. Dallimore, No. 157 to 208; M. G. Mountain, No. 105 to 156; Hon. Hv. Black, No. 157 to 208; Mrs. Col. Ord, No. 139 to 190; Mrs. Stott, No. 157 to 203; Mrs. Alex. Gillespie. 2 copies, No. 157 to 208; The Lord Bishop of Mantreal, No. 157 to 208.

Local and Political Entelligence.

MAJOR GENERAL SIR GEORGE POLLOCK, G.C.B. -The Court of Directors of the East India Company have granted to this officer a pension of £1000 per annum, in consideration of his eminent services in India, especially while commanding the forces during the second invasion of Affghanistan.

Nova Scotia, previously to his appointment to the of £5,189 3s. 5d., the amount accrued from Surgovernment of the Island of Ceylon, to which he plus Postage in Canada during the period of two proceeded in 1840, and returned only a few months ago. The Colonelcy of the 72nd Highlanders be-

ago. The Coloneley of the 72nd rightanders of comes vacant by his death.

The Sarah Sands steamship, having set out on another trip outwards, was obliged to put back Legislature. A Petition we chinery. She arrived at New York on Monday the 19th instant, in 20 days from Cork.
L'Union, the first of the French Steamers which

Captain Hosken merely commands her on her voyage out. The naturalization laws of the United States proclude his further command of her.

negotiations for peace; the American Generals do not seem to feel themselves strong enough, after all the reduction to which their force has been subject, to march upon the Capital. There are unofficial reports, however, of an advance on the part of Gen. Scott with the force under his command, from Puebla

We hear that harvest operations have commenced in several parts of the Province to the west of us, and notwithstanding the fears formerly entertained of a failure in the crops, that the yield will be abundant .- Torento Colonist.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT .-- An address has been carried against only 2 dissentient voices praying for the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and for the epeal, or at least a modification of the Navigation Laws, so far as this Province is concerned .- The Select Committee on the improvement of the navi-gation of Lake St. Peter have recommended the abandonment of the work towards making an artificial channel, upon which £70,000 have been spent already, considering that £400,000 would be inadequate to complete that undertaking .- Upon motion iv Alr. Lafontaine, it was resolved, with only d dissentient voices, that the Law Clerk of the House of Assembly be directed to translate the Confume de Paris, with annotations; pointing out what parts of the law had been affected by subsequent legislation .- On motion of Mr. Christie, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the state of the Offices of he House, and the mode in which the several flicers thereof have fulfilled their duties, particularly during the past Rocess.—The proposed grant of £590 to Bishop's College has been reduced to £250.-Bills for increasing Stock of Onebec Bank and for the relief of sufferers by the Quebec tires were passed .- School-Bill for Lower Canada, read 2nd time, and committed.—The bills for dividing the endowment of King's College, Toronto, are postponed .- The validity of Mr. Robinson's election or Simede has been referred to a committee, who eported unfavourably, on the ground that the writ or the election had sheen issued by the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, upon a warrant igned by two members of the House, under the moression that the office of Speaker was then vacant; but the House having since decided that the Speaker's chair was not vacated by Sir A. M. Nah when he received the appointment of Adjutant General of Militra which he never accepted, the Report by the Committee, the House, by a vote of 31 against 52, adopted an amendment very ably supported by Mr. Ogle P. Gowan, to the effect that although there was irregularity in the proceedings, yet as no injury was done to the Electors of the County of Sime oe, it did not vacate his seat.

An early propogation was looked for; perhaps it may take place before we send this to press.

DESPATOR FROM EARL GREY .- We have placed on our fourth page the larger portion of a document which proposes measures of the greatest interest to the British Provinces in North America. The suggestion off ted by the Secretary of State, that a meeting of persons from the different Provinces should be provided for, empewered to devise a plan or uniting the whole of them in one Customs Union, leads him to observe further that the funclons of such a body " need not be confined to the single subject" just named. Among other subjects which require the co-operation of the different Pro-vinces with each other, the Post Office occupies a prominent place. Earl Citey says :

3 From the various despatches and other documents enumerated in the margin, Your Lardship will learn how extreme and in fact insuperable is the difficulty of placing the affairs of the Post Office in the British portion of that Continent, on my secure and convenient fasting without the aid of some central body competent to arbitrate between the various Provinces, and to establish regulations extending over, and throughout them all, I especially refer to the Roport of the Post-Master General to the Lords Commissioners of the Treaary dated on the 18th of August last, and to the letter which on the 10th of September last communicated to this Department the views of their had only 47 sick, and 34 deaths.

Lordships on that report. "You will thence perceive how willing Her To Connespondents: Received A. J. K; A Majesty's Government are to ablicate the powers of the Post-Alaster General in British North America in favour of any competent local author Your Lordship will also perceive that the efeation of any such authority by the separate act of any one Province, or by separate and unconnected acts of the several Provinces, is virtually impossible. We have no solicitude to retain any control over the details and management of this service, but the reverse. A body of the kind I have already described, representing and acting for all the Provinces, might make an arrangement for the future, which would relieve the Post-Moster General of this inappropriate function. Without such aid I do not see how he could be exempted from the duty to which from inevitable and insuperable causes his Department must always be unequal."

The close of the despatch refers to the Halifax and Quebec Railroad, and points out the desirableness of referring the arrangement of the needful co-operation for that work also to the same central body, representing the different Provinces and act-

ing for them in council. Another despatch from Earl Grey, dated 25th June, Lieut. General Sir Collis Campella. K. C. B., died on the 13th ulto., at the age of 70. He was Lieut. Governor and Commander of the Forces in thorized the Post Master General to cause the sure thorized the Post Master General to cause the sure thorized the Post Master General to cause the sure thorized the Post Master General to cause the sure thorized the Post Master General to cause the sure thorized the Post Master General to cause the sure thorized the Post Master General to cause the sure thorized the Post Master General to cause the sure thorized the Post Master General to cause the sure thorized the Post Master General to cause the sure thorized the Post Master General to cause the sure thorized the Post Master General to cause the sure thorized the Post Master General to cause the sure that the post Master General the pos may be applied to the Public Service of the Colony in such a manner as shall be directed by the local

A Petition was in course of signature at Montreal having for its object to move the Government to the immediate adoption of a reduced and uniform rate of postage. The petition mentions that the present the United States, had a passage of 15 days from Havre to New York.

Captain Hosken.—A new steam-ship, called the Guadalquivir, is intended ultimately to be despatch—in form of the would not be materially increased by the captain form of the would not be materially increased by the captain form of the would not be materially increased by the captain form of the would not be materially increased by the captain form of the would not be materially increased by the captain form of the would not be materially increased by the captain form of the would not be materially increased by the captain form of the would not be materially increased by the captain form of the would not be materially increased by the captain form of the work of ed from Liverpool for New York, about the 20th of adoption of that measure. It must be borne in mind July. She will be taken out by Captain Hosken, a to justify this assumption, that the principal item of circumstance that will be regarded by many persons expense in the management of the Pest Office is not with gratification, since, whatever opinion may be the conveyance of the mails according to the bulk which the letter bags may occupy or the weight confidence is placed in him for the singular success they may carry; but the salaries and office expenses, of his previous career. The Guadalquivir is in-and as the duties of the officers would be greatly tended to run between New York and Havannah. simplified by the adoption of the uniform rate of the Legislative buildings as a temporary Fever postage, it is reasonably assumed that the principal items of expense would not be increased, though the had deputed their Secretary, Mr. Glackemeyer, to amount of letters passing through the office became apply at the seat of government for the use of the

contiguous to each other.

Con. Promin Young is said to have tendered his resignation of the office of Adjutant General of Militia. The reason assigned is, that orders have come out for him to make his election between the two offices lately held by him : the above in the Militia, or that of Assistant Adjutant General to the regular Forces, as he could not be permitted to hold both at the same time. He has preferred holding his apnointment in connection with the regular Forces.

LOSS OF LACE ON SURDAY LAST .- A melancholy accident occurred at Lathine, on Sunday afternoon, of which we have yet but imperfect details. Mr. John Clarke, a gentleman in the establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, went out with three friends in a canoe, with the intention of crossing to Caughoawaga. When some distance from the Caughnawaga. shore, the cause, (by some mismanagement or carelessness) upset, and all were plunged into the water. Mr. Clarke's three companions were saved by persons who put off from shore, but from what we have heard, Mr. Clarke's death was owing to his attempt to swim ashere, and to divest himself of a portion of his clothing, in doing which, his legs got entangled, and he sank, while his companions were supporting themselves by the vessel. The body was recovered the same evening, and an inquest held .- Montreal Gazette.

MONTHEAL.-The large and valuable Soan and Candle Pactory belonging to Mr. Matthewson, in Geiffintown, was totally destroyed by fire on Wed-nesday of last week, between 11 and 12 o'clock at

MONTREAL EMIGRANT HOSPITAL SHEDS, JULY 25. Men...... 740 19 Children..... 223 7 Tetal...... 30

Number of deaths, during the six days from the 20th to the 26th inst: 187.

Tital number of immigrants arrived at the Port Montreal from the 19th to the 25th July, both lays inclusive, 2,7:0.

Total number forwarded at Government expense, during the same time, 1,773.

QUARANTINE STATION. The news from Grosse Isle received since our last does not furnish anything of particular interest; it we except the death of Dr. Pinet, who has been interred on the island ;it having been found impossible to remove him to his friends hear Montreal. We learn that doctors Stewart and Vivian are

complaining. There had not been any arrivals at the island since that of the Luclid, which had a few cases of

small-pox on board. Contracts have been entered into by Mr. Cas-grain, one of the Commissioners of the Board of Works, for the construction, on the island, of sheds for the accommodation of 3,500 persons; 1,000 convalescent.

The sickness at the station is rather on the increase than the contrary.

The following statement shows the progressive mortality at Grosse Isle-in the Hospital, Sheds, and Tents-from the commencement of the season to the date of the last return: viz. the 17th instant,

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Moreury.

Number of Sick on the evening of the 22nd 2.020. The one comfortable intelligence to give, is that the latest arrivals contained a less proportion of sick than the earlier ones. Six vessels enumerated in yesterday's Chronicle, bringing 2050 passengers,

The measures above mentioned seem to be taken in accordance with the intention of Government, as announced by Mr. Solicitor General Cameron, in the House of Assembly. He had been down to Grosse Isle for the purpose of examining the state of things, and had left orders with Dr. Douglas by which there will not be such a large influx into Montreal at one time. He said that the Quarantine was to be more strict; no emigrant was to be allowed to leave before he had been 20 days on the island & shown no symptoms of disease, or seven days after the last case of fever among the ship's company; every precaution too, will be used to have all clothes, beds and bedding perfectly cleansed by boiling, and after that had been done, he believed that there was no danger of infection.

RETURN of sick in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, Quebec, from 20th to the 27th July,

Descript Remain- Since To- Dist Died. Re-Children. 29 19 48 Total... 864 257 1121 185 83 853 (Signed,) Jons B. Selley, A. H. S.

Dr. Painchaud, jr., the House Surgeon, had to be removed to his father's on Tuesday morning, and is now suffering under the prevailing disease.

In consequence of the crowded state of the Marine and Emigrant Hospital, the Commissioners signified last week to the City Council, that they can receive no more of the citizens who, till that time, had been admitted-the Commissioners considering themselves bound in the first instance to provide for Mariners and Emigrants, the sick from which two classes are now sufficiently numerous to occupy all the room that the establishment, including the slieds now erected will afford. It excited great surprise that the City Council, after having had this communication laid before them, at their meeting last Friday, adjourned without taking any measure to provide for the accommodation of inhabitants of the city who may be taken with the prevailing disease and who, if they remain in their close and ill-ventilated residences, with the healthy in unavoidable contact with them, cannot fail to convert the city itself nearly into one Fever Hospital. A respectable Meeting of citizens was held on Monday afternoon at the Exchange, at which an application was resolved upon for leave to occupy Mexico.—The American papers convey intelli-however, from the above despatch of the Colonial lar purpose; that gentleman returned from Montreal Colors that capture of Tobasco, by Commodora Office, that no change would be sanctioned that yesterday with a favourable answer from the

impediment will delay the arrangements for the immediate recention of those nationts, not admissible to the Marine Hospital, whose number is daily in-

The City Council adopted, at their meeting last Friday, a By-Law, containing 13 clauses, designed as measures for the preservation of Public Health.

Accident.-We are informed that a young man named Vien, an apprentice with Mr. Lemoine, was killed yesterday, on board the steam ferry-boat, through having imprudently gotte too close to an uncovered wheel on the deck, which being suddenly reversed, struck him on the head, and caused his instant death .- Morning Chronicle

Fran.-The alarm was given early this morning between 2 and 3 o'clock, and it was discovered that the premises occupied by Mr. Bogue, Grocer, adjoining Messrs. Cary's, were on fire. The perfect absence of any wind, and the plentiful supply of water from the well on the old market-place were favourable to the success of the exertions promptly used for arresting the progress of the flames, but the premises on which they broke out were completely destroyed and, it is to be feared, scarcely any thing was saved. The house adjoining, on the one side, occupied by Mr. Higginbotham, shoemaker, was saved, but the removal of furniture and goods must have been attended with considerable damage and loss. Messts. Cary's establishment suffered some damage, but no such as to interrupt its usual business. These two houses were protected by those important means of security against the spread of fire, the coupe-feu, or break-walls extending above the roof. It has been reported that a man dropped down dead from exhaustion, but we have been told that it was only a sween and he soon came to himself.

We are glad to learn that our city bakers have at length decided on reducing the price of bread. Commencing this morning, the four Ib. white loaf will be Sd. ; and the 6 lb. brown loaf, 10d .- M. Chron.

Supperso News - Arrived among others Schr. Seaboat, Vigneault, Halifax, McKay and

Cassels, molasses and honey.
Brig Vibilia, Robinson, Liverpool, Pickersgill. Tibbits & Co., general cargo. Brig Bravo, Avitt, Newcastle, Moore, Grainger

& Co., general cargo. Schr. True Friend, Godier, Halifax, Gillespie & Co., sugar, 2 passengers.

PASSENGER VESSELS. Erin's Queen, From Liverpool 517 passengers Jassic, Cork 349 Friendship, Dublin Ann, Donegal 105 Cork 132 Avon. Cork 452 Mary, Sligo 151 Numa, Sligo Asia, Cork 409 Heroine Aberdeen Alex. Stewart, Limerick 103

Leontine, Bremen 326 ".
H. M. Troopship Apollo, sailed last Thursday morning for Portsmouth.

BIRTH.

At Elmsley Villa, on the 13th instant, the wife o the Hon. HENRY SHERWOOD, M. P. P.; of a son On Sunday last, Mrs. M. G. Mountain, of a son

MARRIED.

At Bellevue, near London, C. W., on the 6th instant, by the Rev. B. Cronyn, A. M. Rector of London, James Shenry, Jr., Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to Eliza Emma, second daughter of Thomas H. Barn, Esq., of Bellevue.

DIED.

At Hedley Lodge, (Quebec,) on Saturday evening, 21th instant, Anthony Hunt, infant son of H. Anderson, Esq., aged 7 months and 13 days.

On the 20th instant, at the Lake of Two Mountains, J. G. M'Tavish, Esq., Resident officer of the

Hon. Hudson's Bay Company.

At Bytown, on Monday, the 19th instant, Susan, the beloved wife of John Le Barron, Esquire, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 60th Regt. of Foot, aged 60 years.

OUTEEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, the 27th July, 1817.

Deci 16, 19,	•	-4		v	v
Mutton, per lb	0	3	a	0	6
Ditto, per quarter	2	3	a	. 3	9
Lamb, per quarter	1	6	a	4	-0
Potatoes, per bushel	4	6	\boldsymbol{a}	5	0
Maple Sugar, per lb	0	4	a	0	5
Oats per bushel	3	U	α	2	6
Hay per hundred bundles	25	0	a	35	0
Straw ditto	17	0	a	22	6
Fire-wood per cord	10	U	a	12	6
Cheese per lb	. 0	44	a	0	5
Butter, fresh, per lb	1	0 -	a.	1	3
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb	0	8	a	0	10
Yeal, per lb	0	5	α	0	6
Do., per quarter	1	6	α	5	0
Pork, per lb	0	5	a	()	7
Eggs, per dozen	O	8	a	, 0	9

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

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

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

BAZAAR.

BAZAAR will be held, (D. V.,) on WED-NESDAY and THURSDAY, the 1st and 2nd of SEPTEMBER next, by the Ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, on the heights of Pointe Levic, for the purpose of aiding in the erection of a NEW CHURCH in that place. The following Ladies have been appointed a managing Committee, by whom contributions will be thank fully received. Such as are kindly disposed to assist, are requested to send their contributions not later than the 26th of August, with the price affixed to each article.

MRS. H. N. PATTON, MRS. D'ARCY, Mas. Tippirs. MISS M. CHAPMAN, MRS. JENKINS, Miss Mackenzie, Mus. Robents, MRS. TORRANCE. Quebec, 8th July, 1847.

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

FOR SALE. 3 CASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ex Robert & Isabella, from Hamburgh.
C. & W. WURTELE, Si. Paul Street.

8th July, 1847.

NOW LANDING, FOR SALE BY THE SUB-SCRIBERS. Dry. Rad and With Dry, Red and White Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, assorted dry colours Rose Pink, Chrome Yellow, Turkey Umber Paints in Oil, assorted colours,
Black Lead, Putty and Window Glass.
C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

3rd June, 1847.

RECEIVING FOR SALE.

BEST and Common English BAR IRON, Tin and Canada Plates, Boiler Plates, Sheathing and Braziers' Copper, Camp Ovens, Bake Pans, and Sugar Keitles, Sheet Lend and Patent Shot, Blister and Cast Steel, Smith's Bellows and Anvils, Spades and Shovels, Chain Cables and Anchors. C. & W. WURTELE.

St. Paul Street.

10th June, 1847.

FOR SALE.

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

8th July, 1847.

FOR SALE, 400 BARRELS FLOUR—inspected fine—Port Hope Mills. J. W. LEAYORAFT.

Quebec, 21st June, 1847.

FOR SALE. CILIVE Oil in Pipes and Quarters.

WELCH & DAVIES. Quebec, 24th June, 1847.

ICE.

ARTIES desirous of having londelivered every morning at their residences or offices, will please eave their names with the subscribers, at as early a date as possible. The quantity supplied will be about 10 lbs. per day, at Six Dollars the season. Confectioners, Hotel Keepers, Ships and Steam-

ers may also be supplied. To ensure a sufficient quantity throughout the

summer, the number of subscribers will be limited.
J. MUSSON & Co. Quebec, 6th May, 1847.

NOTICE.

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

R. PENISTON.

October, 1816.

NOTICE.

RS. WHEATLEY respectfully intimates to her friends and the public, that she has received a small but choice assortment of BOOKS AND TOYS, which she is now prepared to dispose of on reasonable terms, at her shop in St. STAN-ISLAS STREET, next door to the Rev. Mr. Sewell's Chapel.

Quebec, June 10th, 1847.

India Wharf,

THE ESTATE OF A. McNIDER, BANK-RUPT.

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

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

HENRY W. WELCH. Quebec, 21th June, 1817.

COALS! COALS!!

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

No. 36, St. Paul Street. Quebec, June, 21st 1847.

J. W. LEAYCRAFT.

6

FOR SALE,

150 HHDS. 50 half tierces } Very bright Muscovade 200 Barrels 5 Puncheons Lime Juice.

100 Bags superior Jamaica Coffee. 5 Tons Lignumvita.

do. Logwood. 6 do. Fustic. 10 Barrels Fine Honey.

10 Bags Pimento. Tins Arrow-root, and other articles. landing from the Brigt. Thomas, and Schr. Joseph Howe, from Cuba.

Quebec, 24th June, 1847. REED & MEAKINS,

Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT. NO. 12, PALACE STREET.

HENRY KNIGHT

DEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to use every care and attention to ensure a continuance of their support.
H. KNIGHT also invites an inspection of his
Stock of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c. &c., having just received, per "Lany Sharon," from London, a General Assortment of those articles, all of the very hest quality and latest Fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at Moderate Prices. Quebec, June 10th, 1847.

Pouth's Corner.

THE ORPHAN'S BEST TREASURE.

Two little boys, decently clothed, the oldest appearing about 13, and the younger 11, called at the lodging-house for vagrants in Wairington, for a night's lodging; the keeper of the house very properly took them to the vagrants' office to be examined, and, if proper objects, to be relieved. It appears that but a few weeks had clapsed since these poor little wanderers had resided with their parents in London. The typhus fever, however, in one day carried off both father and mother, leaving the orphans in a wide world, without home and without friends. Immediately after the last tribute had been paid to their parents' memory, having an uncle in Liverpool, they resolved, poor and destitute as they were, to go and throw themselves upon his protection. Tired, therefore, and faint, they arrived in Warrington on their way. Two hundles contained their little all. In the younger boy's pocket was found, nearly covered, and varefully preserved, a Bible. The keeper of the lodging-house, addressing the little boy, said, "You have neither money nor meat, will you sell me this Bible? It will give you 5s. for it.? "No evolutional to it." "No, exclaimed he (the tears rolling down his youthful cheeks), "I'll starve first." To try him still further, 6s, were offered for the Bible. "No," said he, " for it has been my support all the way from London. Hungry and weary, often have I sat down by the way-side to read my B.ble and have found refreshment from it." He was then asked, "What will you do when you get to Liverpool, should your unch, refuse to take you in? The reply may excite a blush in many young Christians. "My Bible tells me," said he, " when my father and nother forsake me, the Lord will take me up.". The next morning these refreshed little wanderers rose carly, dressed thomselves, and set out for the town of Liverpool .- Preston Pilot.

GOD'S MESSAGE.

TO FOUR CLASSES OF PERSONS WHO GO TO THE RACES (Being the Scriptures appended to the Tract printed in our last number. under the heading " The Sweepstakes."

I. To those who go from a mere love of pleasure, without considering the consequences -"lovers of pleasure more than lovers of God " 2 Tim. iii. J.

Phil. 111. 18, 19. For many walk, of whom I have told you often, and now tell you even weeping, that they are the enemies of the cross of Christ: whose end is destruction, whose God is their belly, and whose glory is in their gifts shall live. -xx. 21. An inheritance may

shame, who mind earthly things.

1 John 11. 15, 16. Love not the world. neither the things that are in the world. any man love the world, the love of the Father ings: but he that maketh haste to be rich shall is not in him. For all that is in the world, the lust of the flesh, and the just of the eyes, and the pride of life, is not of the Father, but is of the world.

1 Par. iv. 3-5. For the time past of our life may suffice us to have wrought the will of the Gentiles, when we walked in lasciviousness, lusts, excess of wine, revellings, banquetings. and abominable idolatries: Wherein they think it strange that ye run not with them to the same excess of riot, speaking evil of you: Who shall give account to him that is ready to judge the quick and the dead.

GAL. v. 21. Envyings, murders, drunkenness, revellings, and such like: of the which I tell you before, as I have also told you in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God.

Rom. 1. 32. Who knowing the judgment of God, that they which commit such things are worthy of death, not only do the same, but

have pleasure in them that do them.

Prov. v. 14. I was almost in all evil in the midst of the congregation and assembly .vi. 27, 28. Can a man take fire in his bosom, and his clothes not be burned? Can one go upon hot coals, and his feet not be burned! xiii. 20. He that walketh with wise men shall be wise; but a companion of fools shall be destroyed .- xiv. 9. Fools make a mock at sin : but among the righteous there is favour. xx. 1. Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise .- xxi. 17. He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man; he that loveth wine and oil shall not be rich.—xxii. 3. A prudent man foreseeth the evil, and hideth himself: but the simple pass on, and are punished. - xxiv. 1, 2. Be not thou envious against evil men, neither desire to be with them. For their heart studieth destruction, and their lins talk of mischief .- 1 Con. xv. 33. Be not deceived: evil communications corrupt good manners. [Consider also Prov. 1. 10-19; ii, 11-22; xxxiii, 29—35.]

#5.11: To those who go with decided intentions of sin-gamblers drunkards -- fornicators -swearers, &c.

2 Peren n. 12-14. But these, as natural brute beasts, made to be taken and destroyed, speak evil of the things that they understand not; and shall utterly perish in their own, corruption; And shall receive the reward of unrighteousness; as they that count it pleasure to riot in the day time. Spots they are and rung the bell. Not many days after, this was blemishes, sporting themselves with their repeated; and so continued to be, from time to cease from sin; beguiling unstable souls: an heart they have, exercised with covetous practices; cursed children-

tery, they break out, and blood toucheth blood. Therefore shall the land mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein shall languish; with the beasts of the field, and with the fowls of heaven; yea, the fishes of the sea also shall | vant who was so mysteriously called, and she

Lie taken away come, I shall not find you such as I would, and | She therefore directed the servant to put the cat | enjoy. At present each of these Colonies has its | branches of the several Legislatures, or Com- us may be agreed upon.

moster out texts of the

wraths, strifes, backbitings, whisperings, swel-

lings, tumults. GAL. v. 19-21. Now the works of the flesh are manifest, which are these; Adultery, fornication, uncleanness, lasciviousness, idolatry, witcheraft, hatred, variance, emulations, wrath, strife, seditions, heresies, envyings, murders, drunkeness, revellings, and such like: of the which I tell you before, as I have often told you in time past, that they which do such things shall not inherit the kingdom of God.

DECT. XXI. 20, 21. And they shall say unto the elders of this city, This our son is stubborn and rebellious, he will not obey our voice; he is a glutton, and a drunkard. And all the men of his city shall stone him with stones, that he die; so shalt thou put evil away from among you; and all Israel shall hear and fear.—xxix. 19, 20. And it come to pass, when he heareth the words of this curse, that he bless himself in his heart, saying, I shall have peace, though I walk in the imagination of mine heart, to add drunkenness to thirst: The Lord will not spare him, but then the anger of the Lord and his jealousy shall smoke against that man, and all the curses that are written in this book shall lie upon him, and the Lord shall blot out his name from under

NAMEM I. 10. For while they be folden logether as thorns, and while they are dranken as drunkards, they shall be devoured as stubble fully dry. [Consider also Epil. v. 3--7.]

III. To those who make a gain of the sins of their neighbours, and so help people to hell

for the sake of a little money.

JAS. v. 3. Your gold and silver is cankered; and the rust of them shall be a witness against you, and shall cat your flesh at it were fire. Ye have heaped treasure together for the last days.

LUKE XII. 15. And he said unto them, Take heed, and beware of covetousness; for as a professor and an author. His chief writings a man's life consisteth not in the abundance of the things which he possesseth.

I Tim. vi. 9, 10. But they that will be rich fall into temptation and a snare, and into many foolish and hurtful lusts, which drown from the faith, and pierced themselves through with many sorrows.

Prov. xv. 27. He that is greedy of gain troubleth his own house; but he that hateth be gotten hastily at the beginning; but the end thereof shall not be blessed .- xxviii, 20 ---22. A faithful man shall abound with blessnot be innocent. To have respect of persons is

not good: for a piece of bread that man will transgress. He that hasteth to be rich nath an evil eye, and considereth not that poverty shall come upon him. Hab. u. 9. Woe to him that coveteth an

evil covetousness to his house, that he may set his nest on high, that he may be delivered from the power of evil-

EZEKIEL XIII, 19. And will ye pollute me among my people for handfuls of barley and for pieces of bread, to stay the souls that should not

IV. To those who would not knowingly encourage wickedness, and who only need be warned.

PSALM 1. 1. Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat

mischief: but a man of understanding hath are the ways of death.

Prov. xxvi. 18, 19. As a mad man who Am not I in sport?
1 Cor. v. 6. Your glorying is not good.

Know ye not that a little leaven leaveneth the whole lump?

EPH. v. 11. And have no fellowship with the unfruitful works of darkness, but rather reprove them.

1 THESS. v. 22. Abstain from all appear. ance of evil. [Consider also Prov. iv. 14-17.]

A CUNNING CAT. -- We hardly think that cats the good stories. Having told a dog story lately, we will offset it by a cat story, to day, which may be relied on as substantially true.

fine cat that was a great favorite and was much petted by them. Puss was allowed to spend much of her time in the patlour, and was always uneasy when shut out. One day the parlour door opened and the servant entered and inquired if anything was wanted, as the bell was rung. The mistress replied that she had not rung the bell. Not many days after, this was own; deceivings while they feast with you; time, to the no small surprise and bewilderment Having eyes full of adultery, and that cannot of all concerned. The bell would ring, the servant would enter the parlour, but no one would know anything of the matter. Here was a mystery which no one could solve. Was Hosea 1v. 2, 3. By swearing, and lying, the house haunted? was witch time come again? and killing, and stealing, and committing adult. At length the lady of the house resolved on discovering the kell thread and a factoring above. the house haunted? was witch time come again? covering the beli ringer; and a fortunate observation finally led to the detection of the rogue. The lady had remarked on more than one occasion that Puss had come into the room with the serbegan to suspect that her pet cat had some connection with this unaccountable bell ringing.

Carrie of the Court of the State of

that I shall be found unto you such as yo | out of the room and to watch her movements. would not: lest there be debates, enyyings, It was not long before the parlour bell rang, as usual, and on running to the only place where the wires of the bell came within reach of the cat there was Miss Puss at work with her claws on the bell wires, by pulling which she had discovered she could call the servant, and thus get access to her favorite lounge, the parlour carpet. Boston Traveller.

> A Question for Intideas. -One pleasing task, in which I have been engaged for the last few months, has been the teaching the wife of one of the Converts to read. She has come to me very diligently for instruction, and is now nearly able to read the Scriptures for herself. She is one who, by modesty, simplicity, and teachableness of disposition, adorns the doctrine which she professes. Both she and her husband walk in the fear of the Lord, and are examples of Christian character and conduct to their heathen countrymen. I heard, the other day, an anecdote of the husband which seems to illustrate how the Lord giveth understanding unto the simple. One of the Beathen told him he had read, in a newspaper, that a certain colchrated Englishman, Mr. Tom Paine, had proved Christianity to be false. "Indeed!" answered the convert; " what religion did he prove to be true?" This was more than his untagonist come answer. - Mrs. Farrar, of the Church Missionary Society : Naswack, Western India.

THE LATE PROPESSOR VINEE, OF LAUSANNE Alexander Vinct was born June 17th 1797, at Langenbe, in the Canton de Vand, He was editeated in the Aeademy or University of his native city. In the year 1819; before the usual or legal period for the termination of his studies, he was invited to Pasle, and there appointed to be professor of the French language and hierature. About the same time he was ordained to the holy ministry of the Gospel. He soon acquired a great reputation at Bash, both at this time were, a Memoir on Liberty of Worslop, a Skeleli of French Literature, Religious Discourses, Polonical Tracts on a Law passed in 1824, theonorming Sectaries, and during the latter part of the time, since 1830, numerous men in destruction and perdation. For the articles in the Someur, of literary and religious love of money is the root of all evil: which criticism. In 1837 he reactionly quitted Baste, while some coveted after, they have erred and remmed to Lausanne, to accept the chair of sacred eloquence and practical Theology in the University where he received his education. He returned, as the Courby Suisse remarks, " in all the brilliance of his reputation, in all the vigour of his mental powers, but suffering in body, as he had done during his whole life? 1840, when the separation of the Free Church took place, he resigned this office, from a motive of conscience, and was appointed to another, less directly religious, the professorship of French literature. When, however, the Academy was organized afresh, and the party then in power, winse usurpations had brought on the late se cession, made communion with the actual Establishment a condition of holding any office his connexion with it ceased. Since the beginning of last winter, his health, which had al ways been feeble, visibly declined. He struggled, however, with his sufferings, and still pursued his ordinary engagements; and even rose from his sick bed to give instruction to the Ecole Sudie, and to save the souls alive that should not pericure des Jennes Filles, and to the young live, by your lying to my people that hear your men, whose studies he continued to direct, after his dismissal from the University. When he could no longer leave his bed, he continued to write for the Semeur, and other religious journals. He died, as he had lived, in the service of his Lord, and his exertions ceased only when his body refused any longer to serve the unwearied activity of his spirit. The last lecture which he gave before his illness, was on those Prov. x. 23. It is as sport to a fool to do words of the Saviour- "I have glorified thee on earth; I have finished the work thou gavest me wisdom.-xiv. 12. There is a way which to do: and now, O Father, glorify thou me scemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof with thine own self." "The seriousness," remarks one of his friends, "the elevation, the humility with which he expounded these words, casteth firebrands, arrows, and death, so is the the fervour with which, at the close, he prayed man that deceiveth his neighbour, and saith, to God that they might be fulfilled in him and in all his hearers, seemed almost like a presentiment that he was near the end of his course, and that God was about to take him away from the presence of evil. His last words on the bed of death, were, "O God, have mercy upon me. His funeral took place on Thursday, May 6th. His body had been removed from Clarens, where he died, to Chatelard, and a great number of his friends followed him to the grave. His pupils claimed the honour of being the bearers, and sang at his tomb a hymn of sorrow receive their due. The dogs run off with most of and hope. M. Monod then made a short address; a pupil further uttered a last adicu to the mortal dust, and soid to the happy spirit, "Thanks, we shall meet again:" and then all retired once more to their homes, their hearts The family of Capt. W-, of Salem, had a full of deep emotion,"--Rev. T. R. Birks, M. A., Rector of Kelshall.

> PROPOSED BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN CUS-Toms' Union.—In a despatch from Earl Grey to the Governor General, dated December 31, 1846, His Lordship, after referring to the commercial changes which have recently received the sanction of the British Parliament, expresses his persuasion that the Colonial Legis. latures will gladly avail themselves of the power conferred upon them, by statutes 8 & 9 Victoria c. 94, by repealing the differential duties hitherto imposed upon Imports into the Colonies from Foreign countries, for the purpose of favouring the British producer. He then opens the following scheme for the formation of a "Zoll-Verein" for these Provinces:

"I assume, therefore, that these duties will be speedily put an end to; but it does not appear to me, that this is, by any means, the whole of me, that this is, by any menus, the whole of powered to represent and set for the different ton; above ten lines at per line with the whether and set of per line are lines at per line and what is required in order to give to the Commerce Provinces should be appointed—whether and per line each subsequent insertion. of British America all the facilities it ought to they should be Committees from the two

them, the trade between one Province and another being burthened by duties like that be-

them only by a narrow strait; it is obvious that this state of things must be attended with very great inconvenience. While different rates of duty are levied upon the same articles in Provinces thus bordering upon and closely connected with each other, and while one Province imposes daties upon the produce of another, it is obvious that a considerable expense must be incurred in maintaining inter-Colonial Lines of Custom-Houses, that much encouragement must be given to smuggling, -and what is of still more importance, that great difficulties must be thrown in the way of the mutual intercourse of Provinces so well fitted by nature for carrying on with each other an active and beneficial commerce. The correspondence recorded in this office proves this to be not merely a speculative inconvenience, but one which has been practically, and very seriously felt; nor can any reasonable doubt be entertained, that if the duties levied in the different Provinces of British America could be assimilated, if the establishments for collecting them could be consolidated, and the not produce of the duties, after defraying the cost of collection, then divided upon some equitable principle, and placed at the disposal of the several Legislatures, the result would tained in this country for their supposed advantage. Your Lord hip will not fail to perceive recting the Rules, that the whole Dithat the original idea of the policy I have now best of the Society, by holding Policies of Insursurgested is derived from the German Customs ance for Life with it, of more than three years? very important particulars the circumstances of Noblemen and tlentlemen who appear as Directors the German States, which formed this Union, of the Society, have practically approved of its were altogether unlike those of the British North principles. American Provinces; and that, therefore, what was done in the one case forms no precedent for the other; but still the example of Germany proves that there is no insuperable difficulty in offeeting on arrangement by which not merely different Provinces of the same Empire, but a large number of Independent States may combine togetheir for the purpose of establishing a common system of Custom House danies, and dividing the revenue which these duties produce. And further, this example also proves that in space of no inconsiderable faults in the mode of effects ing such an arrangement, and above all the great one of having adopted a scale of duties far higher than is consistent with sound commercial and financial views, this Union is admitted to have exercised a highly beneficial influence upon the trade and industry of the States which belong to it. Information with respect to this remarkable & . ; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach House institution will not therefore be without its value and very complete Outbrildings. to Your Lordship, and I have accordingly the honour of transmitting to you with this Despotch,

ew years ago laid before Parliament by Her | Majesty's command. "I do not anticipate that the intelligent in habitants of British America will differ from me as to the advantages which would arise from

a copy of a Report upon the subject which was a

the adoption of such a measure. "They will readily purceive that by moder ate duties upon Imports thus levied, the revenue required for the public service in the several Provinces, might be raised at less cost for colfection, and with infinitely less of obstruction to commercial enterprize, than by the existing system: and I am convinced that they will fully appreciate the importance, at this particufar time, of giving such a stimulus to industry and to trade. But though the importance of the object to be effected will no doubt be universally recognised, I fear that there will be much practical difficulty in accomplishing it.

Such a change can only be carried into operation by the authority of the Provincial Legislatures, since that of the Imperial Parliament could not be made use of for this purpose, without an amount of interference with matters of purely internal concern in the several Provinces, which would be utterly inconsistent with the principles upon which they are now governed. But to obtain the concurrence of four separate Legislatures in passing a law involving the arrangement of many details upon which no doubt great diversities of opinion will arise, and upon which a complete agreement of these different authorities would be indispensable for the success of the measure, seems hardly to be looked for. Even though persons should be appointed by each Province to meet and consider the arrangements it would be proper to make, and should agree upon a Report containing a draft of a bill which should be recommended to the several Legislatures, it seems to me rather to be hoped than expected that they would all concur in passing such a bill without amendment; and unless they did so, the whole labour which had been incurred would be fruitless.

"In considering how this difficulty may be surmounted, it has occurred to me that the best course which could be adopted would be for the different Legislatures to pass Acts recognizing the principle of consolidating their Custom House Establishments, but which, instead of entering into details as to the arrangements to be for that purpose adopted, should give, by anticipation, the force of law to such arrangements as might be agreed upon by persons empowered to act for them in that behalf.

"I purposely avoid expressing any opinion as to the manner in which the persons empowered to represent and set for the different

distinct establishment of Officers for levying missioners named in the Acts which would require to be passed, since these are questions upon which, if the suggestion I have made tween countries entirely unconnected with each should be entertained by the Legislatures, they other. From their geographical position, rela- are more able to form a judgment than myself; tively to each other, Canada, New Branswick and but I think it right to point out that in what-Nova Scotia being divided only by arbitrary, ever manner they may be appointed, the repre-and in some points still unsettled lines of boundary, sentatives of the several Provinces should meet sentatives of the several Province's should meet and Prince Edward Island being separate from together at Montreal, where their deliberations could be conducted with the benefit of Your Lordship's advice and assistance, and that it would be indispensable to provide in the Acts from which they would derive their authority, that no arrangements to which they might agree should come into force without the previous confirmation of Her Majesty in Council."

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