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WHOLE NUMBER 195

JOYFUL TIDINGS." O HOW blest the congregation;
Who the gospel know and prize,
Jeyful tidings of salvation
Brought by Jesus from the skies t He is near them,
Knows their wants and hears their cries. drivertical incarett of retailier of

The allest of Burelow Hatcher and the said tha Mantaglian to the Loydestrug not him that and hope he remails in detailed the contract THE SECTION TO BE A SECTION OF difference but uptil a transport beging

In his righteousness exalted, On from strength to strength they go; By ten thousand ills assaulted, Yet preserved from every foe. On to glory Safe they speed through all below.

Rev. H. F. Lyte. M. A

THE ANNUNCIATION OF CHRIST.

The Spirit of God was never so accurate in any description as that, which concerns the incarnation of God. It was fit no circumstance should be omitted in that story, whereon the faith and salva-tion of all the world dependent. We cannot so is concealed. Every particle imports not more certainty, than excellence.

The time is, the sixth month after John's con-

ception, the prime of the spring. Christ was conceived in the spring, born in the solstice. He, in sary consequence of this perversion, the objects conwhom the world received a new life, receives life nected with self make up his narrow world. He in the same season, wherein the world received his has no scope for expansiveness. He contracts first life from him; and he, which stretches out the rather than enlarges. He is shrivelled up in his days of his church and lengthens them to eternity, own shell of selfishness, instead of opening his appears after all the short and dim light of the law, and enlightens the world with his glory.

The messenger is an angel. A man was too mean to carry the news of the conception of God. Never any business was conceived in heaven, that did so an archangel was worthy to bear these tidings; and never any angel received a greater honour, than of this embassage.

It was fit our reparation should answer our fall. An evil angel was the first motioner of the one to Eve, a virgin, then espoused to Adam, in the garden of Eden; a good angel is the first reporter of the other to Mary, a virgin, esponsed to Joseph, in that place, which, as the garden of Galilee, had a

name from flourishing."

No good angel could be the author of our restoration, as that angel was of our rain. But that, which those glorious spirits could not do themselves, they are glad to report as done by the God of spirits. Good news rejoices the bearer. With what joy did this holy angel bring the news of that Saviour, in whom we are redeemed to life, himself established in life and glory!

The first preacher of the gospel was an angel. That office must needs be glorious, that derives itself from such a predecessor. God appointed his

The message is well suited. An angel comes to signification Exalted by God to the conceiving of him that was the God of Strength; to a maid, but espoused; a maid, for the honour of her virginity; espoused, for the honour of marriage. The marriage was in a sort made, not consummate; through the instinct of him, that meant to make her, not an example, but a miracle of women.

In this whole work, God would have nothing ordinary. It was fit, that she should be a married than His own life, oh! does it not bring a mighty virgin, which should be a virgin-mother. He, that obligation with it? It His blood was my ransom, tion, would be the son of the man without man's seed; would be the seed of the woman without man; and amongst all women, of a pure virgin; but must be obvious to every intelligent mind, that, amongst virgins, of the espoused that there might if there be any way in which the Chairman, can wa avoid to account the active work of saving souls, the could say—I have meat to cat that ye know not of My meat is to do the will of Him must be obvious to every intelligent mind, that, that sent me, and to finish His work.c And never amongst virgins, of the espoused, that virginity. If the same God had not been the author of virginity and marriage, he had never countenanc-

ed virginity by marriage. Whither doth this glorious angel come, to find the mother of him that was God, but to obscure Galilee? a part, which even the Jews themselves despised, as forsaken of their privileges; Out of Galilee ariseth no prophet.' Behold, an angel comes to that Galilee, out of which no prophet comes; and the God of prophets and angels descends to be conceived in that Galilee, out of which no prophet ariseth. He, that filleth all places, makes no difference of places. It is the person, which gives honour and privilege to the place, not the place to the person: as the presence of God makes the heaven, the heaven doth not make the honour glorious. No blind corner of Nazareth can hide the blessed Virgin from the angel. The favour of God will find out his children, whithersoever they are withdrawn.

It is the fashion of God, to seek out the most despised, on whom to bestow his honours. We cannot run away, as from the judgments, so not from the mercies of our God. The cottages of Galilee are preferred by God to the famous palaces of Jerusalem. He cares not how homely he converse with his own. Why should we be transported with the outward glory of places, while our God regards it not? We are not of the angel's diet, if we would not rather be with the blessed Virgin at Nazareth, than with the proud dames in the court of Jerusalem. It is a great vanity, to respect any thing above goodness, and to disesteem goodness for any want.

The angel salutes the Virgin; he prays not to her. He salutes her as a saint; he prays not to her as a goddess. For us to salute her as he did, were gross presumption; for neither are we as he was, neither is she as she was. If he, that was a spirit, saluted her that was flesh and blood here on earth, it is not for us, that are flesh and blood, to salute her, which is a gloriours spirit in heaven. For us to pray to her in the angel's salutation, were to abuse the Virgin, the angel, the salutation.

But how gladly do we second the angel in the

priise of her, which was more ours than his! How blessed Mary, he cannot bless thee, he cannot honour [Immanuel's brow. Surely, then, if ever we live for thee too much, that deifies thee not. That, which the angel said of thee, thou hast prophesied of thyself; we believe the angel and thee. All genera-

The Hebrew word netser, from which Nazareth is derived, is by some rendered a flower.

womb all generations are blessed .- Bishop Hall's Contemplations.

THE CHRISTIAN'S OBJECT. To me to live is Christ. Punt. 1. 21.

Now, he it remembered, that this is not the object of the natural man. His widely-different object the Apostle marks in the next chapter-All seek their own, not the things which are Jesus Christ's Int least they seek their own, in preference to the things which are Jesus Christ's; which is virtually as if they never thought about the things which are Jesus Christ's at all. No truth is more demonstrable than this. Self is the man's centre; the idol that he worships; the bane of his happiness. It lives, it reigns, it pervales, in every faculty of his soul. It rules in his understanding, in his affections, and in his will. His understanding is intensely and perseveringly exercised in finding objects for his own gratification. His affections glow in the indulgence of these objects thus furnished to him. much as doubt of this truth, and be saved. No, not the number of the mouth, not the name of the angel, His will is fixed with unvarying decision, to follow up the dictates of self in his understanding, and the desires of self in his affections. And thus man, in his own way and his own spirit, seeks his own, not heart, his desires, and his affections, to embrace the wants of his fellow-creatures.

Now contrast the real object of the man of God, To me to live is Christ. Oh, Brethren! if you have ever felt the grandeur and substance of this much concern the earth, as the conception of the object; if you have ever grasped it in your practical God of heaven in the womb of earth. No less than opprehensions, you will spure every other object as infinitely below you: you will see that this object is worth livin; for, and that nothing is worth half a serious thought besides. None of us liveth to himself for whether we live, we live unto the Lord. b In practical devotedness to this object, we shall lay ourselves out to gather the sheep of Christ that are scattered abroad into His fold, to feed them in the fold, and to lead them onward to the heavenly fold. And kno ving that they are to be gathered amid the scattered parts of this vast world, there we send our hearts, our prayers, our Mission-aries, and with them our Gospel, as God's ap-pointed means of gathering them. In consecrating our hest energies to this work, we feel that we are, so far as in us lies, enlarging the Church of God, and fulfilling His great jurpose respecting it. This is the fruit of our labour; and this done, joyfully do we respond to the welcome cail of our Lord- Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly !'c

We need searcely observe, that this grand That office must needs be glorious, that derives itself from such a predecessor. God appointed his object embraces every particle that belongs angel to be the first preacher; and has since called his preachers, angels.

The message is well suited. An angel comes to The message is well suited. a virgin; Gabriel to Mary; he, that was by signi-fication the Strength of God, to her that was by pied for the Lord, to be traded with on His account. pied for the Lord, to be traded with on His account. They are His property, because hought with His price; and gladly would we recognise our obligation to glorify him with them. d Indeed, Brethren, if you realise what you are, and what has been done for you, you cannot but feel an irresistible con-straint, like a torrent flowing over you, to love Him, and to live to Him, who died for you. The very thought that He loved your salvation better shall not His glory be my interest?

if there be any way, in which the Christian esnecially and directly lives for his Lord, it is when are linked with the glowing devotedness of a selfbe at once a witness and a guardian of her fruitful pecially and directly lives for his Lord, it is when he lives for that work; and for those souls, for which his Lord lived and died, and lives still : it is when he devotes himself to those means, which his Lord has appointed and honoured for the accomplishing of this great end. Look at the honoured man of God, who spoke the words of the text: mark how his Divine Master, at the very moment of his conversion, separated him as a missionary to louched with a live coal from the altar, that in the the heathen-Unto the Gentiles now I send thee, to joyous consciousness of acceptance he spring to his open their eyes, and to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God.c Mark, nion with our Lord, the deeper will be our yearning again, how, shortly after, he was set apart, in a special manner, for this great work : Separate me Barnabas and Saul for the work, whereunto I have called them, f And then look at the record of his Missionary life : how it brought out the most intense power of his thoughts, the warmest glow of his affections, and the most powerful energy of his actions; and all was concentrated in one purpose-None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy. g. I endure all things for the elects' sake. h. Yea, and if I be offered upon the sacrifice and service of your faith, I joy and rejoice with you

Nor can we wonder that there should be a constraining impulse to this great object. Observe how the honour of Him, whom we love above all, is outraged throughout His universe. See how the gods who stand in His place and usurp His honour, are without one moral perfection, and consequently are not even moral beings at all. Truly, how those who framed these gods tramed them in conformity with their own depraved appetites and passions. Hence the visible contrast between their worshippers and ourselves. Conformity with our God is lave and holiness; conformity with their gods is hatred and wickedness. And if this be the picture now of almost three-parts of the world still lying in wickedness, the obligation must be constraining. Brethren, I would ask-Is it not, therefore, an object well worth all that we can give, and all that we can devote to it, to sweep away this dishonous to our Divine Redeemer; to redeem this vast usily do we bless her, whom the angel pronounceth revenue of glory for His name? Why, "every blessed ! How worthily is she honoured of men, soul is a Kingdom !"5 Every ransomed sinner is whom the angel proclaimeth beloved of God! O one of the many crowns, which are to encircle out

> b Rom. xiv. 7, 3, d Cor. vi. 19, 20. a Phil. ii. 21. c Rev. xxii. 20. Acts. xiii. 2. h 2 Tim, ii. 10. c.Acts. xxvi. 17, 18. Acts. xx. 21. i Phil. ii. 17. j Quesnel, or Luke xv. 5, (

of old. How they felt, how their hearts glowed, sive view. If we look at the moral influence, and and mourn over it; just so far as we are ready to —it was delivered extempore, or memoriter—the the civilizing blessing, that belongs to this work, live, and labour, and deny ourselves, for this cause; complainant and the preacher do not agree in their we only stand on the borders of the land. But when we look at sinners converted, souls quickened, souls renewed, souls rejoicing in the life and holiness of God, then we see the prospect, in all its glories, extending throughout eternity.

Brethren, I would add, as it regards our own in-terest as Christians, and as members of this Society, no lower results will ever satisfy our expectations. grave with a lie in their right hand ! b And surely We are not content with Churches built for worship ; we are not content even with our own decent and Scriptural ceremonial; we are not content with the work of Scriptural instruction. We want find its sphere in every circle of life. We all deeply not souls moralized but souls quickened. We want need more zeal as Home Missionaries, to pull the really to see our machinery indefinitely enlarged; souls of the ungodly out of the fire, and to provoke but we want the mainspring to be kept in healthful the Lord's people unto love and good works. c Who operation. Christ is the life of the whole system. of us has not his DALLY opportunities of thus living We know that without this spring, without this to Christ? And what else is it but self-delusion, principle, not a soul will ever be saved for elemity; to affect sympathy with our perisbing fellow-sinnot one atom of divine truth will ever be deposited ners abroad, if we are sleeping over the work of in any sinner's heart; not one holy disposition will their conversion and edification at home? ever be formed for the Redeemer's glory. External 3. We would also remark the privilege of work may be done in the land of death. Spiritual IDENTITY WITH OUR SAVIOUR'S OBJECT AND WORK. work can only be wrought from living principles. I rejoice to express my clear and undoubted confidence, that this Society never has accredited, and never will accredit, any servant, or any work that is not grounded on the profound annihilation and grounded on the profound annihilation and the uttermost parts of the earth for Thy possession; d and you know, also, how

of human power, and the Divine honour of the Saviour of the world .- From Sermon preached before the Church Missionary Society, May 3, 1847, by the Rev. C. Bridges, M. A., vicar of Old Newton,

THE CHRISTIAN IN HIS PRIVILEGES.

To me to live is Christ. Putt. 1. 21.

As if the Apostle could say, Christ is the very life of my life, the joy of my very soul; as he says on another occasion - Now we live if ye stand fast in the Lorda—implying not the mere pulse of life, but its springing joy and happiness. And where is there-I put it to every Christian heart-where is there a ray of glory and joy, where a single moment of happiness, unconnected with Christ? What is there that can be compared with the blessed consciousness-My beloved is mine, and I am His ?b Truly our fellowship is with the Father, and with His Son Jesus Christ? c Yes, Brethren, the comforts of Christ are living comforts. There are no comforts like them. There are none beside them. They are really our life, when communion with Him is real personal enjoyment; when we prize His joys above all that constitutes life, and are as fearful of parting with them, as of parting with our very life. We appeal again to Christian experience, and ask, Is there anything that we can lose in this world of vanity, but what will be infinitely compensated in the enjoyment of Him?

And then, one great matter of interest in the privileges of the Christian is, that they are not sentimental inactive indulgence, but principles of energy, of devotedness, of active vigour and service. Our Lord not only realized enjoyment, when He continued all night in prayer to Gol; d but when he was engaged in the active work of saving souls, denying profession. It was when the Church was pleading with her Beloved-Set me as a scal upon Thine Heart, as a scal upon Thine arm-it was then, that the thought of sympathy sprang up - We have a little sister, and she hath no breasts: what shall we do for our sister in the day when she shall be spoken for ? f It was when the prophet's lips were work g. And thus the nearer we live in commufor those that have no breasts of consolation, no

sources of joy and comfort, no life, no hope. See then, here, how the Christian, living in his privileges, is enabled to live, at the same time, in his obligations. In fact, with him obligations and privileges are only convertible terms. Both express the highest happiness, linked with his Divine object, that ever man can know in this world of sin. And now let us mark in detail this character of

privilege, pervading our Missionary work. 1. ORNERVE THE PRACTICAL OPERATION OF THIS WORK, AS PROMOTING THE HEALTHFULNESS AND VIGOUR OF OUR SPIRITUAL CONSTITUTION. I feel bound to declare my deep, and my deepening conviction, that every thing that can give a glow to the heart, expansiveness to the mind, and enlargement to the contemplation, is involved in this blessed work. There is not a single grace but what, more or less, is brought into active exercise. What is the work without prayer? How dare we go to ithow, at least, can we expect a blessing in it-excopt we go to it from our knees? What a stay is faith in the promises of God! What a mighty principle is love to the Saviour! How refreshing is tender sympathy and yearning over our perishing fellow-sinners! How fruitful is self-denial for the Lord! How joyous the frame of looking, longing, waiting for His coming! These graces constitute at once the principles of the Missionary work, and the very life-blood of the true spiritual system. Just therefore in proportion as the stamina of our constitution are in a healthy condition, the Missionary pulse will throb to our very extremities.

2. Then, again, let us mark THE HIGH PRIVI-LEGE OF CONFORMITY TO OUR DIVINE MASTER Where shall we find the picture of a Missionary?

k Ps. xcvi. xcvii. Isa. XXXV. XLIV. 23. LV. 12.

a 1 Thess. iii. 8. b Cant. ii. 16. e John iv. 32, 34, c 1 John i. 3 d Luke vi. 12. g Is. vi, 6-8. f Cant. viii. 6-8.

I tions shall call thee blessed, by the Irnit of whose Him, it is when we live for the concerns of a perish - Where but in Him, whom the Evangelist Jescribes be hoved, are carnest and zealous Churchmen. As ing world. Look, my Biethren, at the men of God - When He saw the multitudes. He was moved with such, they must be anxious to bring the case to the compassion on them, because they fainted, and were judgment of the histor. But they are very commonly how their imaginations were excited, in the pros-pact here set before us! See the prophets of old: they snatched from heaven and earth the most splendid images, to express the glory of the Re-decmer's returning kingdom. k But here it is of great moment to take an accurate and comprehen-tive winds of the service. Compassion on them, decause they fainted, and were subject they sake prophets of old: You know that with Him this was no mere senti-mental excitement. It was that principle of love, which made Him not only feel, but labour, and die, for their precious and perishing souls. Now, Bre-great moment to take an accurate and comprehen-them, just so far as we look at a perishing world, just so far are we conformed to the image of our statement of what was actually said ; and the in-Divine Lord. Yes, if there be a sight of sadness, quiry ends in painfully convincing the intelligent and it is to see a current of immortal beings flowing on-ward to eternity; a world of fellow-sinners groaning in complicated captivity; hving without comfort, Still they have a consolation. They may rest consuch a sight will imbue the Christian heart with if he venture to set forth his own heresy. Happily, constraining pity, and self-denying love. And yet too, there is, in respect to the clergy, a great, and, this spirit, if it be the genuine mind of Christ, will need more zeal as Home Missionaries, to pull the

What is His work at this moment in heaven? You our Redeemer has pledged Himself to this intercession-For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace, and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest, until the rightcousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the sal-vation thereof as a lamp that burneth e His work then now in heaven is, to pray for the heathen world. And what is our work to-night? What has gathered us together from different parts, but to unite in prayers, as "the Lord's remembrancers," to give him no rest, until the grand consummation be accomplished? f Here indeed, Brethren, we are identitled with a work, which engages the highest sympathy in heaven; which fills the bosom, occupies the office, and concentrates the entire interest, of the Son of God Himself. His cause is ours. We are one with our Lord in prayer, in work, in spirit and

4. Once more, let us mark THE JOY OF LOOKING FOR AND HASTENING THE COMING OF THE LORD. This is set before us as the very acme of Christian perfection. g And no marvel. For truly the hope of the Lord's coming is the bright sunshine, that irradiates the cloudy and dark day. And yet the waiting and longing spirit is not, as I conceive, dogmatically speculating on the time; but practically devoting ourselves to the means by which this time is to be hastened.

We have no Scriptural warrant for looking for a new dispensation of miracles; but we have every Scriptural warrant for expecting and pleading for an abundant outpouring of the Spirit upon the dispen-sation of means. To those therefore, we have to ad-

dress ourselves, in faith and joy and hope.

The great object of our Missionary work is to ad vance that purpose of God, which in the consummation-day will be finally completed—the gathering logether of His elect from the four winds. h The means we employ for this grand object are those that were ordained at the commencement, and, as far as we know, were intended to continue to the close of the dispensation-It pleased God by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe. This Gospel of the Kingdom, therefore, as our Lord declares, shall be preached in all the world for a wit-

acss unto all nations; and then shall the end come. Is not this then plainly God's ordained means for hastening the accomplishment of His everlasting purpose? Hence we send our Missionaries, to make ready a people prepared for the Lord k-to do, as the Lord's instruments, the Lord's own work, giving Him all the glory. And it is very blessed to see, beloved Brethren, in the experience of all God's people, that the nearer they come to this consumma tion themselves, the nearer they advance toward eternity, the more deeply momentous, the more full of joy, does this great work appear. The last proyers of David, the son of Jesse, were filled with the desire of his faith- Let the whole earth be filled will His glory; 1-as if in his dying moments he realized the full answer to the Church's prayer, Thy Kingdom come. m From the above Sermon.

SCRIPTURE-READERS.

From the Lord Bishop of Exeter's letter to the Arch denrons of his Diocese, (see last number of the

Let us suppose that a minister of the parish morally certain that one of his Scrinture-readers is teaching heretical or other erroneous doctrine-i thwarting all his own plans for the edification of his people-is, in short, an adversary or a rival, while he is " appointed to give to him increased means of parochial efficiency." Under these circumstances, the clergyman applies to the bishop to remove him. The hishop inquires into the ground of the chargeis brought to the same moral conviction as the ap plicant. What is to be done? What evidence can ne adduced? Is it to be such evidence as is, and ought to be, indispensable, when a clergyman is accused of teaching unsound doctrine? If it be, your Scripture-reader may safely dely all inquiry.

Even in the case of an accused Clergyman the difficulty of proof is enormous. Yet he addresses a congregation assembled in the church-not, like the Scripture-reader, "from house to house." Of his congregation many are intelligent-and some, it may

a Matt. ix. 36.

b Is xLiv, 20. c Jude 23. Heb. x. 24, d Ps. ii 8. e Is. Lxii. 1. f lb. ver 5, 6 g See 1 Cor. i. 7. i 1 Cor. i. 21. h Matt. xxiv. 31. j Matt, xxiv. 14. Ps. Lxxii. k Luke 1. 17.

tented and thankful that in the Book of Common Prayer, which their heretical clergyman must use, they have a sure and standing witness against him, ordinarily, a sufficient antecedent security - in their education, their examination, their oaths, their subscriptions,—that they will not gainsay the doctrine of their Church.

But what of all this can be said with respect to Scripture readers ? They read and comment (for comment they will) " from house to house" to " the most destitute and ignorant of the parishioners." Is it from hearers of this class that you are to seek evidence of the unsoundness of their teacher's doctrine? Why, the ignorance of the hearers is the very condition on which the whole scheme is built. Are these ignorant persons to complain that their teachers do not understand, or do not teach the truin? Are they to be witnesses, if the complaint be made by others? What others are there, who will, or can, be the complainants? What, in short, can be adduced either in the shape of legal evidence-or of formal complaint-which the offending " reader" can be called upon to answer?

" No," we shall be told, " the scheme contemplates nothing so unreasonable—so manifestly absurd. The hishop is not to be fettered by any of the trammels which restrain him in his dealings with the suspected clergy. He may revoke his license summarily, and without assigning any cause."

"And not the hishop only, but the clergymen who has nominated the reader, ' may (No 5), suspend him from the exercise of his functions' at any ime, simply 'giving notice to the hishon,' without stating any reason, or even that any reason exists. Nay, more than this, there is an express rule (No 6), That no Scripture-reader shall be continued in any parish or district, against the will of the officiating minister.

" Surely," it will be said " here is facility enough for displacing an unfaithful or suspected reader."

I freely admit it. It is impossible for paper to do more. But lew among us have lived to man's estate without having learned (if we have learned anything) that mankind are not to be governed by pa-

per.
There is a power, known by the name of " public opinion?' there is an application of paper itself, in the form of what is commonly called "the periodical press"-which is incalculably stronger than all other paper powers, ever devised by the most ingenious deviser of schemes and powers and securities, for making the employment of dangerous machinery (such as I hold Scripture-readers pre-eminently to be) safe and casy.

Now, let us imagine a case of " an officiating minister" choosing at his own will and pleasure, to say that such a man, who has been Scripture-reader in his parish for several years—licensed by the hishop—paid by an Association of Lords and gentlemen-shall read in his parish no longer. Or, let us make a more probable supposition, that the minister too wary t tlies to the hishop—tells him why he thinks the man mischievous or dangerous, but adds, "I cannot publickly produce my evidence : it is not of a nature to be publickly dealt with-I must trust to your Lordship's good sense and known faithfulness to the Church that you will relieve me from this grievous infliction." The hishop's good serse and even faithfulness to the Church, would probably make him answer thus: - " My dear Sir, I am very sorry for your case-it is a very hard one. But I fear, that if I deal with it only with the strong hand of power (and no other will reach it), I shall do much more harm than good-I shall only make a martyr, with all the glory, and none of the pains of marty rdom. The man will stay, and 'read,' or probably, he will then stay and preach, in spite of you and me. It is very true, that we should be quite right in summarily dismissing him; but, somehow or other, the world has grown so unreasonable as to require to see that we are right. This, you say, cannot be shown. I advise you therefore, to make the hest of a had business— go home, and think twice before you again nominate to me a Scripture-reader."

Meanwhile, the heretical, or schismatical functionary revels in the title of "an office-bearer" of the Church licensed by the bishop, to be "a guide of the blind, a light of them which are in darkness, an instructor of the foolish, a teacher of babes in Christ, which hath the form of knowledge and of the truth in the law" and in the Gosnel!

COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY.

Memorandum of the proceedings at a meeting held for the purpose of forming an Association in con-nection with the above Society. On Tuesday evening, the 16th November, at Halifor, N. S.

Mr. CAVIE RICHARDSON, the agent of this Society, having been appointed by the Parent Committee to reside at Prince Edward Island, and henceforth to confine his services to that Island-a Corresponding Committee has been nominated for this Province composed of the following gentlemen, viz.: Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Chairman; Rev. Dr. Twining, Capt. N. T. Hill, William Pryor, jr., James G. A. Creigh-ton, John W. Ritchie, William Silver, H. Ince, Secretary; T. A. Brown, Assistant Secretary, to whom are confided the affairs and operations of the Society in this Province.

At the request of the Corresponding Committee, a

number of the friends of the Colonial Church Society met at the Acadian School Room, on the evening of the 15th instant, to form an Association Auxiliary to that Society. On motion of the Hon. M. B. Alm Matt. vi. 10. | mon, the Rev. Mr. Uniacke was called to the chair,

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to open the proceedings of the evening with prayer. proceedings. The Chairman next addressed the meeting at some Mr. REICHER said he thought the very name and length, and expressed his warm and undiminished object of the Society must commend it to every in London. He referred to the principles and constitution of the Society, and expressed his firm conviction that it was in the putest sense, a Church Inlated to impart histing benefits to the poor and destitute julibitants of this Province. He referred to number of schools now in operation and the Catechisis employed. He said that the Society had spont in this Colony for the last eight years between four and five hundred pounds, per annum, -- and urg ed upon the gentlemen present the duty of forming an association to carry out the good work already begon under the valuable services of Mr. Richardson. He alluded to Mr. Alexander, the Catrolist on the Fastern shore, Mr. Payne, at Douglas, Mr. Villiers, at Pugwash, and Mr. Wilson at the 3 mile house, and hore testimony to the piety and devoted concluded with an earnest appeal in behalf of the Institution.

Dr. Twining then moved the following Resolution:

6 That this meeting fully recognizes the duty incumbent on the members of the Church of England to employ all suitable means for alleviating the spiri- manifested in all the deliberations of the evening. tual wants of their fellow creatures, and hails, with thankfulness to the Great Hend of the Church, the institution and operations of the Colonial Church nor and request him to become Patron of the Institu-Society, in the objects and regulations of which Society this meeting cordially concurs."

This Resolution was seconded by the Hon. M. B. Armon-and supported with ability by both these gentlemen-who declared their firm attachment to the principles and constitution of the society, and appealed with much earnestness to all present to unite in carrying out the objects of the institution. Dr. Twining referred to the once destitute but now altered condition of the eastern shore, and ascribed the good done to the exertions of the Colonial Church Society and trusted that the day was not far distant when the missionaries which the parent committee proposed to send would find full and free admission among us, and the destitute portions of the land hear the glad sound of the Gospel message. Mr. Almon alluded in a feeling manner to the many privileges they were enjoying as Churchmen in the City, and hoped an exertion would be made to extend the blessing to others. He spoke of the " harvest being white and the labourers few," and considered the Colonial Church Society destined to be extensively useful in this Province, and so far from interfering with the Diocesan Church Society, he believed that it would, on the contrary, stir up the zeal of its members and promote the best interests of the Church.

The second Resolution was moved by Samuel P. follows :--

ff That an association be now formed, and entitled The Halifax Association in aid of the Colonial Church Society; and that the following be its Of-

ficers and Rules:
"President—Hon. II. H. Cogswell, LL. D.
Vice Presidents—Hon. M. B. Almon, and S. P. Fairbanks, Esq.

Treasurer-Edward Binney, Esq.

Secretary-Wm. Howe, Esq.
Committee-Dep. Com. Gen. Robinson, Major
Myers, James G. A. Creighton, J. B. Uniacke, Dr. Hoffman, A. M. Uniacke, Wm. Prvor, jr., J. Merkel, Alex. Fraser, E. F. Stewart, Capt. Hill, Thos. B. Akins, Nepean Clarke, T. Brown, P. Lynch, P. C. Hill, Dr. Dewolfe, H. Ince, John W. Ritchie, Dr. Morris, Edw. Binney, Jos. Milward, Adam Fife, John Silver, Dr. Almon, J. M. Chambellain, W. C. Silver, Win. Howe: Fredk Passow, W. A. McAgy, J. Withrow, W. Dunbar, R. Fremain, Jr., C. H. Belcher, Lewis H. Jacobs, Thos. Ritchie, Wm. II. Tapp; and all Clergymen of the Church of England who are Members of the Society.

"1. Annual Subscribers of Ten Shillings or upthe continuance of their subscriptions. Benefactors authorities to speak in such a paper of permitting

the Parent Society, and will have the same privileges as if they subscribed direct to the Parent Society.

"3. The objects of this Association shall be to

call forth the zeal of Christians in general, and especially of Members of the Church of England, in support of the Colonial Church Society; to promote its objects and proceedings; to procure collections, subscriptions, and other contributions, and to give the Corresponding Committee information respecting any places coming under the notice of the Association where destitution prevails, either as regards pastoral superintendence or the education of

the young.
44. The whole of the funds obtained by the Association, after deducting incidental expenses, shall be remitted to the Parent Society. 5. A General Meeting of the Association shall

be held annually on such day as shall be fixed by the Committee, when a report of the proceedings shall be read, and an account of receipts and disbursements presented duly audited, and the Officers of the Association chosen for the ensuing year.

all times re-eligible to their respective offices. Al Officers of the Association shall be Members of the Church of England."

Mr. FAIRBANKS, in moving the foregoing ac-knowledged that he had for some time entertained serious scruples respecting the society; but having had an opportunity of conversing with several of its friends, and reading its rules and constitution, he had now come fully prepared to support it to the utmost of his ability. He lamented the absence of the Bishop of the Diocese and the Archdeacon, but was gratified to hear that His Lordship had licensed several of the Catechists, and sincerely hoped he would see his way clear to co-operate with them in the good work, and trusted that the society would have full admission into the Diocese .- Mr. CREIGHron, in seconding the resolution, heatily, concurred in the sentiments expressed by Mr. Fairbanks.

The President, Vice Presidents, and Committee of the Association were then named as above, and the foregoing Rules for the Government of the Institution submitted, approved and adopted.

The third resolution, moved by J. W. Ritchie,

Esq., seconded by A.M. Unlacke, Esq., is as

who after a brief explanation of the object for which | for earnest exertions, and for continued prayer the meeting had been called requested Dr. Twining that the Spirit of God may rest abundantly upon its

attachment to the Colonial Church Society, with christian, and especially to the members of our own which he had been associated since 1838 - when he communion. When he saw such names on the first became a quainted with the Parent Committee parent committee men of picty, rank, and fortune is eminent for their distinction in the religious world as they were for their sound attachment to the principles and government of the Church, he felt stitution, composed of Churchman only, and calcu- constrained to give the society his cordial support and ho ped that the exertions of the parent committe. would be met by a corresponding feeling throughout the good which had already been done, and the this Province. He concluded with an earnest appeal to all present to unite in prayer to Almighty God for a blessing upon the undertaking, without which their best exertions would prove fruitless.

P. Lysen, Jr., Esq., regretted that he had not ar-rived at the meeting in time to second the resolution moved by Mr. Ritchie, as he had intended, but expressed his admiration of the Institution, and his willingness to support it by every means in his power, and trusted that as this was the beginning-the initiation, as it were, of the Colonial Church Society in this community—it would continue to go on in character of those employed in the Society, and creasing till every destitute spot in the Province was supplied with a pious teacher and a faithful and exemplary catechist.

The meeting was addressed during the evening by Mr. Silver, A. M. UNIACKE, Mr. INCE, and several others. The utmost harmony and unity prevailed, and a spirit of piety and love to the Saviour was At the suggestion of the Hon. M. B. Almon, a Deputation was appointed to wait upon the Governor and request him to become Patron of the Institudeacon, and solicit their approval and support of the Halifax Association of the Coloniai Church Society. The names of the deputation are as follow:-Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Hon. M. B. Almon, S. P. Fairbanks, A. M. Uniacke, and J. W. Ritchie

Esqts.

A subscription list was immediately opened, and the Rev. Mr. UNIACKE closed the proceedings of the evening with prayer. Halifax, Nov. 18th, 1847.

R. F. UNIACKE, Chairman. WILLIAM Howe, Secretary .- Halifax Morn. Post.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1847.

In accordance with the intention expressed in our last number, we have inserted, in the present, the extract from the Lord Bishop of Exeter's letter in which he describes the difficulties to be anticipated Fairbanks, Esq., Treasurer of the Province, and in the event of a Scripture-Reader's proving unseconded by Jas. G. A. Creighton, Esq., and is as worthy to bear any longer the office to which he worthy to bear any longer the office to which he shall have been licensed by the Bishop.

In all probability, most of our readers will arrive at the conclusion that in such cases it is a cause of satisfection that the party was tried in the office of Scripture-Reader first, before he was entrusted with the higher responsibilities of the ministry, in which case the difficulty of removing him even when his unfitness or unfaithfulness are no longer doub'ful, would only be so much the greater.

But so far as the Bishop's license increases the difficulty in the case of a Scripture-Reader, we are strongly inclined to adopt the Bishop of Exeter's view, though not by any means the wording by which he states it in the following passage :

" It is perhaps true that twenty-four bishops may lawfully state, in one united declaration, what it is the separate intention of every one of the twentyfour to do within the sphere of his own special du-tics, and to recommend to their several clergy respectively to do-namely, to invite the co-operaion of such of their lay-parishioners as shall be willing to work with them in giving increased wards shall be Members of the Association during means of parochial efficiency; but for those high of Ten Pounds or upwards at one time shall be life what they cannot forbid, and of strictly forbid-ding only that, which the laws both of Church and Annual Reports and other occasional publications of reader's (if a communicant in the Church of England') preaching either in houses or elsewhere, appears to me a very trifling, and, if trifling, a not very harmless expedient, considering the quarter from which it proceeds, and the wants which it is intended to satisfy. For these reasons, were there no other, I should deem it contrary to my duty to join in so questionable a measure."

> Remembering, how satisfactorily the Pastoral Aid Society has laboured for a number of years, enabling parochial Clergymen who wished for Lay assistance to engage and remunerate the same, involving their Diocesans in none of the responsibility arising from that part of their proceedings, we do not see, we must confess, why "well" was not "fet alone." and the Pastoral Aid Society more extensively this city."
>
> SIR PETER LAURIE said, the Committee had reencouraged in its efforts, instead of instituting a new movement. When, however, the Scripture-Reader comes to be looked upon as a candidate for the ministry, then it seems every way appropriate that he should be taken under the immediate cognizance, and continue his labours under the express authority, of the Bishon.

Our number of this day contains an account of the formation of an Auxiliary, in Nova Scotia, to a Society formed in the mother-country which has supplied some destitute stations in that Diocese with Catechists, and is likely, through the support now pledged to it by a number of influential Churchmen in Nova Scotia, to increase its labours in that part of Her Majesty's dominions. The express sanction 2nd of November, a meeting was held at Birmingof the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia is not at present ham, attended by a numerous assemblage of influextended to that effort; yet we do not see how ential inhabitants, for the purpose of considering His Lordship could feel otherwise than well pleased the propriety of presenting a testimonial of respect to to see an altempt made, under the responsibility of Headmastership of the Free Grammar School, which a respectable body of Churchmen, at the re- office he has held for the last nine year, and from moval of distitution to which he himself has no which he is called by his nomination to the newly means of applying a remedy. It is in something the Lord Bishop of Worcester addressed the meeting like this mode that the Church Missionary Society took its rise which, at the time when Bishops were as yet reluctant to join a movement which it was cupy, as "a man of true liberality," and moving man to undertake it, the first year's stipend has thought might possibly prove unsuccessful, received the following resolution:

| been placed, as mentioned in the extracts, at the Follows:— 100 the Colonial Church suggestion of the Colonial Church Society appears to be well calculated to promote the Sprittual welfare of British subjects resident in the Colonial Church Society in Nova the Colonies, and in foreign countries, and calls of the Colonial Church Society in Nova as a man of true metality,—and moving man to undertake it, the first year's supend has the following resolution:

(That, as a decided proof of the respect, esteem, the following resolution:

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(That, as a decided proof of the respect, esteem, that it may receive interest.)

(That the Institution of the Colonial Church Society, and honour, which it is our wish and desire to testify towards the Rev. James Prince Lee, we ear the Colonies, and in foreign countries, and calls of the Colonial Church Society in Nova needly hope that on the present occasion the inhabi-

ward, and your proceedings will be viewed with candour. ?

The University question seems now to be approaching a settlement by the united desire existing n vatious quarters, to have it arranged in such a way as to allow of a religious character being given to the College or Colleges which the King's College property is to support, and at the same time to obviate the objection founded upon the preponderance of one religious body over others in the government of the institution.

If, then, there is to be a division of the properly, nd various Colleges, under the austices of the different religious bodies, are to afford that higher education to the youth of the Province which when completed, is to be testified to by the students' obbe done to prevent these degrees from becoming as worthless as those are become which are conferred by a great proportion of the Colleges on this continent? If every separate College must pursue its own course hoped that the students from all of them would be subjected to examination by one body, unconnected with any one of the Colleges, with a view to their which has been adopted in the mother-country; and if our Provincial Colleges are not to sink down to the level of what in Europe would be called decent Grammar Schools, something should be done rivalry-of the students from all of them, for the degrees which the Board of Examiners should have to bestow. The disposition to prostitute College and instructive—and the meeting was on the whole honours has already shown itself in Canada; and if very satisfactory in its results.—A larger attendance there are to be such honours at all, it ought to be who have character enough to deserve that they be entrusted with the responsibility of conferring the different speakers: provided that they should be conferred by those them upon none but the worthy.

In the 31th line of the leading article in our last number, for-many a Clergyman-read-many Clergymen.

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL, ST. ROCH'S SUBURBS .-We request the kind attention of our readers to the following notice which has been handed to us for insertion:

"The regular meetings of the Working department of the Church of England "VISITING AND objects of the Association are invited to assist.

"Donations, in money or clothing, will also be juvenile community at large.—Morning Chronicle thankfully received by the Committee of Management-in the schoolroom on the above mentioned occasions, or at Mr. Brown's flour-store, next to St.

We learn that the aid of friends who may be able and willing to join the working members on the day pecified would be acceptable; it would give us pleasure to forward donations of money to the Committee of Management; and we can hardly doubt but there are many individuals or families who could spare articles of clothing sufficiently serviceable to make very acceptable donations to that Association. It will gratify us to learn that the parties who have taken in hand this charitable work-so urgently needed at the severe season of the year now commencing-meet with encouragement from those whose circumstances enable them

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE.—At a meeting of the Court of Aldermen in the city of London, held on medy this, three of the Districts have each been the 8th ult., the following report was brought in divided into two parts, thus making in all eleven and read:—" In obedience to an order of this Hon- Districts, which are as follows: ourable Court of the 8th day of June last, to consider The Upper Ottawa D. A. St. Francis D. A. the Report of the inspectors of weights and measures | The Lower Ottawa D. A. Three Rivers D. A. for the last year, we, your Committee for General Purposes, do certify that we proceeded therein and directed the inspectors to visit their districts upon Richelieu D. A. some Sunday, and report their observations as con-nected with Sunday trading, and having subsequently received a Report from them thereon, we have annexed the same to this our Report, and having procured copies of the Minutes of evidence taken before a Committee of the House of Commons ciety. When the systematic course therein pre-on the subject of Sunday trading, which have also scribed shall be uniformly adopted in all the Districts been furnished to the several members of this Honourable Court, we considered the subject, and are of and conducive to the advancement and prosperity of opinion it is not expedient for the inspectors to exercise the duties of their office upon Sunday within

commended that the inspectors should not be directed to inspect the weights and measures of tradespeople on Sunday, because to employ the inspectors in such a manner would be sanctioning Sunday trading by the authority of the Court of Aldermen .-He would tell the poor, however, for their government, that the shopkeepers who traded on Sundays were the grossest of all impostors with whom they could come in contact.

Alderman Copeland owned that there were difficulties to be contended with in the matter of Sunday trading. He was not for preventing the poor from getting necessaries on Sunday morning, but he wished that the trading should cease at nine o'clock. The Report was agreed to .- The Record, Nov. 11th.

THE BISHOP ELECT OF MANCHESTER .- On the the Rev. James Prince Lee, on his retiring from the in favour of the object, dwelling upon the Bishop Elect's great qualification for the office he is to oc-

Scotia may look for from their Diocesan : "Go for- | tants of this town and neighbourhood, who value | will be remitted, in conformity with the 15th Arand wish to uphold in a public man high character, founded upon Christian principles, firm integrity, undeviating truthfulness, elevated morality, and consistency, unalloyed by bigotry either in politics or religion, will, without hesitation or delay, unite with us in subscribing to a fund which shall provide the Rev. Gentleman with a service of plate as a testimonial of regard, alike gratifying to him and worthy of presentation by his friends,?

Among the speakers was also the Rev. Dr. Raphael, Jewish Ralbi, whose address we find con-densed into the following somewhat debateable form: "When church, chapel, and synagogue, all united in favour of one individual, he must be a man whom the Supreme King of Kings would delight to honour. He hailed it as a sign of the times when a Jew Rabbi and a Protestant Bishop of the Established Church were found united in offering their meed of honour to a Christian clergyman."

THE NINETEENIN CENTURY.-The Emperor taining what are called degrees - will not something having been informed that a young officer had joined a religious sect which is considered heterodox, issued the following decree :- " Seeing it results from the inquiry made by the Count Marshal of Volgeda, that Frederic Schucheaky, gentleman, sub-lieutenant of the battalion of infantry garrisoned in that of study and instruction, lest religious differences town, has been guilty of the crime of abjuring the should disturb harmony, it might at all events be Apostolic Roman Catholic religion, wherein he was Molokas, a sect which has separated itself from our orthodox Church, I ordain that he shall be deprived of all his rights of nobility, and that he shall serve obtaining, or being refused, degrees. It is a plan as a private soldier in the armies of the Caucasus for the rest of his life .- Given at St. Petersburgh, Oct. 12.-NICHOLAS.

TEMPERANCE MEETING .- Thursday evening last the Quebec Total Abstinence Society held a public to secure a periodical competition—we do not say meeting of the Juvenile Branch of the Association,

in the Hall of the House of Assembly.

There was a good assemblage of children as well as grown persons .- The addresses were interesting would doubtless have been present, but for several other meetings of a religious character being held

1st Resolution,-That the principle of Total Ab stinence from all intoxicating drinks is as essential for the safety and preservation of the young as of

those of maturer years.

2nd Resolution,—That abundant evidence is afforded by the Police reports of this and other places of the prevalence of intemperance amongst youthful persons, and that this vice may therefore he regarded as the fruitful source of a large amount of that immorality and licentiousness so prevalent in almost every community, by which so many fair and hopeful prospects are blighted, and so much misery and wretchedness produced,

3rd Resolution,-That it is of incalculable impor CLOTHING ASSOCIATION FOR THE CHAPELRY OF Sr. tance to direct at an early age the attention of chil-Peter," take place in the school room underneath dren to the subject of Total Abstinence, and enlist the Chapel, on the Wednesday of each week, at 2 their sympathies in its behalf, as well with a view o'clock, P. M., when all persons interested in the to the benefit likely to be produced in their own families, as to the influence they may exert on the

ECCLESIASTICAL . Diotest of Queber. Incorporated Church Society.

The fifth annual report of this Society has just peen published—some delay having unavoidably resulted from the lamented decease of both the Secretary and Assistant Secretary-the late Rev. W. Dawes, and Lieut. Lloyd, R. N., both of them of

Our number of July 15, contained a summary of the state of the Funds, and some interesting extracts from the report, furnished by our brother, the late Secretary; we subjoin a few particulars from the

publication now before us.

District Associations:-" During the past year an alteration has been made in the distribution of the Diocese into Districts.

" Much inconvenience was found in the working of some of the District Branches, owing to their territorial extent, and the consequent distance at which some of the Clergy resided from the usual places of the meetings of the Committees. To re-

Beauharnois D. A. Mascouche D. A. Port Neuf D. A. Megantic D. A. Gaspé D. A. Missisquoi D. A.

It is trusted that this sub-division of some of the more extended Districts will facilitate them in governing the Associations strictly in conformity with the provisions of the General By-Laws of the Soit is believed that it will be found more convenient, the Society and its Branches. That this may be soon attained, the subject is again commended to the early and kind attention of the officers of the District Associations."

To a detailed statement of receipts at Montreal amounting to a total of £403. 10. 10., the report subjoins the following remarks upon the sources from which this income has been derived.

"It will be seen by the foregoing statement, that the congregation of Trinity Chapet have taken upon themselves the maintenance of a Travelling Missionary, in addition to Annual Subscriptions for the general objects of the Society. In thus devising liberal things, we may trust they will stand, and be prospered from on High.

"The Minister, in officially communicating this information, says- We have lodged in the Savings Bank, ready to be paid, when required, into the hands of your Treasurer, £135, being £125 for one year's stipend for the Missionary, and £10 given as a donation towards the purchase of a horse for his use. I must add that one kind friend has given a sleigh, and another a new saddle and bridle.

"He adds, The sum of £12 has been placed in my hands by some friends of Israel's descendants, to be paid to the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews, for the benefit of the Institution at Liverpool; also, £1 for the Church Missionary Society, and £1 for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

the Bishop to derive his maintenance from this source, from the difficulty of finding a suitable clergy-

ticle of the General By-Laws of this Society.

"It will be perceived that no collection was made in Christ church on Quinquagesima Sunday, for the Society, as on former years. This arose from the large amount which the congregation has been engaged in paying to the Minister of St. Anne's Chapel, connected with the Parish Church, and which was partly met by a collection made in the Church, soon after Quinquagesima Sunday. On this account, with the sanction of the Bishop, the Quinquagesima Sermon for the Society was dispensed with. But his Lordship having been enabled to make some permanent provision for that Chapelry from the Clergy Reserve Fund, the same diminution of receipts from Christ Church will not be likely again to occur.

"The sermon at St. Thomas, was also dispensed with, on account of the financial difficulties of the Chapel. But this Chapel also has received aid from the Clergy Reserve Fund, and will, therefore, it is hoped, exhibit no blank in the Report of next year."

We add to these extracts the concluding paragraphs of the report.

"There is one feature in this report, which may have been observed, as it proceeded—the absence of any allusion to grants of lands towards the endowment of Parishes. From the comparatively small value of land at the present time, and the abundant evidence we possess of great ultimate advantages resulting to the Church from the possession of landed estate, it is a matter both of surprise and regret that we have to record so few donations of land. Were the subjectfully explained, and the prospective benefits to the Church made known to those of our people who are proprietors of land, that by the gift of a portion of land, of but little present value to them, they may be perpetuating the ministrations of the Church, and laying up in store blessings for generations to come, they would not surely withhold

"How small a thing it doubtless appeared in the eyes of our forefathers, to set apart a little, perhaps forest, land for the services of the Church; but for how many ages has that small gift caused the Church-going Bell to sound, and the hamlet to smile when a Sabbath appeared. We would fain urge upon all to emulate in this particular, in this young land of our adoption, the deeds of our fathers. Did many contribute but a few acres, the aggregate might amount to an endowment, and under God, would prove a perpetual blessing to the land.

"But we would conclude, as we began, by commending to the grateful consideration of all who long to be instrumental in advancing the Redeemer's cause on earth, that there are promises - Divino promises, rich and abundant, -that cannot fail, and that may well encourage activity and energy in the sacred cause. May the Spirit from on High be poured out upon our Church and land! then shall we not be barren or unfruitful in the work of the Lord. May II- smile upon the labours of this Society, then shall we see an abundant increase."

Parish or Quenic .- To-morrow, being the eve of the festival of the Nativity, divine service will be held in the CHAPLE OF THE HOLY TRINITY, to commence at the usual hour of one quarter to seven in the evening.

On Christmas Day, divine service will be pertormed in the morning in the different places of worship connected with the Church of England; also in the CATHEDRAL at the usual hour in the afternoon, and both in ALL SAINTS' CHAPEL and in the temporary Chapel in the Bunying Ground, at seven o'clock in the evening.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO. His Lordship the Bishop of the Diocese has apminted the Reverend DANIEL MURPHY, Travelling Missionary in the Victoria District.

The Rev. Renert Carcony Cox. Travelling Missionary in the Prince Enward District, begs hat letters and papers for him may be addressed to Wellington .- Church.

Diocese or Fardenickton.-At a general meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, held in London on the 2nd of Novemper, it was agreed, pursuant to notice given at the last Meeting, that £800, be granted towards the cathedral of Fredericton. It was also agreed that £300, of this sum be paid fit for the preformance of Divine service, and the remaining £500, upon the completion of the works reported by the Bishop of the Diocese to be now in

Diocese or Gibraltan .- A fund has been established under the sanction of the Archbishop of Cauterbury and the Bishop of London, for the following purposes :- To assist in providing chaplains and churches or chapels wherever they are required for the English congregations, under the superintendence of the Bishop; to assist in the formation and support of schools for the children both of the English and of the native population, wherever the establishment of such schools may be practicable and desirable; and generally for such objects connected with the religious instruction of English residents and others as may be undertaken under the immediate superintendence and control of the bishop of the diocese.

KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA.—At a meeting of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, held in London on the 2nd ulto., this institution was brought under its notice by extracts read from letters written by the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, conveying the intelligence that the alumni of the College had unanimously resolved, at a meeting lately held in Halifax, to raise the sum of £2,000. to be applied towards the support of the College, so long as it shall continue to maintain its connexion with the Church.

The Standing Committee, having taken the subject into their consideration, give notice that, at the General Meeting of the Society on the 7th of December, they will propose to the Board as follows: That the sum of £1,000 be granted towards King's College, Windsor; this sum to be paid as soon as the above mentioned .62,000. shall have been contributed ; and also that a further grant of £1,000. be voted to be paid as soon as an additional amount of £2,000. shall have been raised by the friends of the College : it being a condition of these grants that, before the sums voted by the Society are paid, all the regulations for the future government of the College shall have been submitted to his Grace the President of the Society, who is the Visitor of the College, and shall have been approved by him." the review of the little was the

The Agent for the Admir Henard acknow ledges the receipt of Fifteen Shillings from LADY CALUWELL, being half from herself and half from a Friend, for the ACHILL Mission. The Cold Started

Quebec, December 16, 1817.

The undersigned, begs to acknowledge, with Atlantic. It is claimed by the government of thanks, the receipt of one pound ten shillings from Mrs. Willoughby of Montreal, for the Acutal The same journal adds that communications from Mission. C. Π. GATES. Quebec, 22d Decr. 1847.

NATIONAL School .- The usual dinner given to the children at this season is to take place on

Wednesday of next week, at 2 o'clock. PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Rev. H. Hotham, No. 105 to 208; Mis. Atty. Gen. Ogden, No. 157 to

MR. THOMAS JONES, No. 1, Erte Street, is collecting Agent for the Beream for Montreal and neighbourhood

Local and Political Antelligence.

DISTRESS IN ENGLAND.—The reports from the manufacturing districts are still of a sid character. The working of short time, and the entire stoppage of many mills, continue, with but little alteration. The number of cotton mills in Lancashire is 920, employing 170,000 hands. 200 mills are now entirely closed, while the number of hands in full work is only about 48,000; on short time, 87,000; and the number unemployed is 35,000. In Man-chester alone, the number unemployed is now 12,000. Their distress is represented as very

To these immense numbers of unemployed men must be added other thousands lingering about un-finished and suspended railway works. Their condition altogether is most distressing, and is attracting general attention. That something must be immediately done for the relief of these unemployed and starving thousands, is generally admitted.

CHOLERA .- Reports respecting the appearance of this disease at Falmouth have been officially contradicted. There has been one or more cases of that disease in Paris, but no reason appears for supposing them to have been caused by importation or to belong to an epidemic.

TAPPING A LEADEN HORSE. - For some time back It has been observed that the statue of George 11., at the end of the parade, has been in an inclining position, with an evident tendency to fall over. Accordingly it was deemed desirable to examine into its condition, when, in consequence of some of the lead on which it rested having corroded, it was considered necessary to place an iron bar under it to prop it up. When performing the operation it was ascertained that the interior of the horse had become quite full of water, which had gradually oozed through a small hole behind the saddle, the weight of which greatly encangered the safety of the statue, and it became apparent that the process of tapping should be undergone to remove the water. Accordingly preparations are making for that purpose, and in a few days we may expect to see the leaden horse of the statue of George II. operated upon for a dropsy. As soon as this is completed, if is in contemplation to brouze the statue, and make it more ornamental to that part of the city, than it has he in heretofore.— Cork Southern Reporter.

The fish curers of the North of Scotland, grudging

the commission, and disapproving the conduct of their consignees in Stettin, a great European herring mart, are taking steps for the establishment of a house of business in that port, to be carired on by a salaried manager at the joint expense of the Scottish

CAPABILITY OF LUNATICS.—At Crichton, in the neighbourhood of Dumfries, there is a lunatic asylum, in which a periodical is printed and published, and which is said to have contained some excellent pieces of portry. The work of the compositor, and he press-work are done by inmates of the asyluin; the articles are written by inmates; and the editor

timself is an induste.
VALUE OF THE WIND.—A landowner, lately claimed compensation from one of the East Anglian railway companies, on the ground that two windmills belonging to him, the nearest of which was 150 yards from the railway, would be deprived of a portion of their motive power, by an embankment 18 feet high. The demand was submitted to arbitration, and the claimant was awarded £1,000 for loss

DEVENTORT, Oct. 24. A Casemated Battery, on an extensive scale, is about to be erected on the ordnance grounds at

Eastern King, in the parish of East Stonehouse, better known as the Long-room-Hill. Tenders for the completion of the work will be delivered in a few days and the whole is to be executed within twenty months. The battery will occupy a prominent position, and will contain accommodation for a co pany of artillery .- The half-yearly inspection of the 14th Regiment took place on Saturday, on the parade-ground at Mount Wise, by Major-Gen. Hon. H. Murray - Decomport, Oct. 24.

ITALY.—The people of Piedmont manifest the greatest enthusiasm at the reforms recently made by the King in the administration of the state. His Majesty's journey from Turin to Genoa was like one

continued triumph.

Letters from Rome of the 28th ult. state as follows :- " There is no doubt now that the Cardinal Secretary of State has sent in his resignation, and Pius IX. has seemingly accepted it. Different cardinals are spoken of as his successor. Cardinal Baluffi is the favourite candidate. The Papal Nuncio at the Court of the Tuileries, Monsignor Fornari, is also mentioned. The appointment of M. Savelli to the post of Governor of Rome has not given satisfaction, as he is a man of weak character.

BUFFALO, Dec. 21st, 81, P. M.
RAULROAD DISASTER.—The cars which left this city this morning, for Niagara Falls, ran off the track when they had proceeded only about 45 miles on their way. One car, containing about 45 pas-sengers, fell from an embankment some 12 feet high, and striking upon its top, was wholly destroyed. Of the passengers, one was killed, and 15 others wounded, some of them very seriously. One of these latter was Judge Porter, an aged man, and an old resident at Niagara Falls.—Morning Chroni-

United States:-General Taylor arrived, from Mexico, at New Orleans, on the 3rd instant, and was received with demonstrations of the highest respect and affection.

Ex-CHANGELLOR KENT, of New York, one of the most distinguished Jurists in America, died on the 18th instant, from general debility, at the age of

The New York Herald of the 13th instant, mentions the occupation of St. Juan de Nicaragua on these steamers will touch at Halifax, thus giving to behalf of the British government. This town is the British Provinces the advantage of the same frequent communication that Roston and New York situated at the mouth of the river of Nicaragua, frequent communication that Boston and New York which flows from the lake of that name, into the will enjoy.

the government of Central America have been will be prepared to act, and present the matter to gues' Asylum.—Monday's Morn. Chronicle.

Congress in a short time.' No reason is assigned From an Advertisement in the papers sin for this movement.

Horning Affain .- Abraham Tagg, a Sergeant of the XXth Regiment, received his trial before the Supreme Court yesterday, for an assault committed in August last, upon a young woman, with an intent to main and disfigure. The offence was clearly proved, and the Jury found the prisoner guilty. When the verdict was brought in he guilty. When the verdict was violation handed a letter to a Non-commissioned Officer near and inflicted two terrible wounds upon his throat. Several medical gentlemen were promptly on the spot, and having dressed his wounds, expressed hopes that they would not prove fatal. They, however, considered the case doubtful.—Morning Post, Halifax. Dec. 3.

RAPID TRAVELLING .- Mr. Caldwell, mail conractor, who arrived in town on Thursday morning last with the letter portion of the Express Mail from Halifax, drove his stage from the Bend of Petticodiac to this City, a distance of one hundred miles, in nine hours and three quarters, including five stoppages-once for supper.-The time actually occupied in driving was a little over eight hours, being at the rate of twelve miles an hour! This, considering the state of the roads, is one of the greatest feats of the kind that has ever been performed in this Province, and says much for the quality of Mr. Caldwell's horses, and his determination to perform his part of the service expeditiously .- St. John N. B. Courier, Dec. 11.

H. M. Troopship Belletsle, 74, in which Col. Walker, R. A., and lady took their passage from Quebec arrived at Plymonth on the 7th of November, after a fourteen days' passage from Halifax.

PORTLAND, N. B .- Another outrage was committed on the 2nd instant—three of the Police were stabled by a man who was noisy and insolent and created a disturbance, and whom they were taking to the station-house. One of the wounded men died of the injuries received. The principal actor in the murder has made his escape; several of the persons who aided and abetted were taken into

SEIZURE OF A MONTREAL EXPRESS AT BUR-LINGTON .- In order to have the benefit of a somewhat later conveyance of letters to reach the Mail Steamer at Boston, a Private Express was dispatched from Montreal subsequently to the departure of the mail via Quebec for Halifax, to proceed by Highgate and Burlington to Boston and mail the letters there. The United States Post Muster General having heard of this intended accommodation, gave instructions to the PostMaster at Montpelier, to watch the arrival of the Express, and have the person, in charge of the same arrested and safely held for trial, on the charge of infraction of Post Office regulations. This has been done, notwithstanding the postage for the letters conveyed by the Express was tendered to the PostMaster at Highgate; and thus the writers of those letters are put to the great inconvenience and risk arising from the detention of their letters-to gratify the spite of the American government. The instructions are drawn up in the style lately remarked upon by us; we give the introduction :

" Sir,-The course pursued by the British Government in persisting to cause all matter conveyed to their shores in the U. S. line of Mail Steamers to be charged with double postage, notwithstanding our carnest but friendly remonstrances, and in a spirit so very different from the liberal provision which we had made for conveying their mails over our routes between the Mother Country and her Provinces on this continent, has, as you are aware, compelled us to avail ourselves of the privilege mutually reserved in the late postal arrangements between the two countries, to terminate the arrangements."

What would people in England think of the head of a great department addressing to his subordinate such a newspaper article by way of complaint of what a foreign government has been doing! Our neighbours cannot possibly be aware how mean their government comes to look, when it resorts to such arts to stir up evil passion in the populace for whose reading such papers while professing to be official

instruction to a public officer—are drawn up.

From the Montreal Gazette we learn that the Express agent arrived in Montreal on Saturday last, with the whole of the letters, &c., which had been entrusted to his charge. The American government, however, did not release him, until the very heavy bail, \$2,000, had been exacted for his appearance on the 24th May next.

QUEBEC ELECTION.—Four candidates were known, at the beginning of the week, to desire the honour of representing the city of Quebec in the Provincial Parliament: Messrs. Aylwin, Chabot, Ryland, and James Dean. The latter gentleman had been fixed upon by the commercial interest as a fit person to represent the city : but he withdrew on Tuesday morning; Mr. Ryland appeared in the Parliament buildings, but withdrew from the field after addressing the electors. Messrs. AyLWIN and CHABOT being the only candidates then remaining, were, therefore, by the returning officer, Archibald Campbell, Esq., declared "duly elected."

SEVERE ACCIDENT .- A labourer in the employ of the Gas Works Company, Andrew Henderson by name, was severely injured on Tuesday morning by the fall of a wall, outside Palace Gate. The injuries are not considered dangerous.

Some of the debentures in favour of the sufferers by the fires at Quebec in the year 1845, have come down from Montreal; they are regular engagements from the Provincial Government to pay to the sufferers the amount loaned to each; which are payable to bearer, in twelve years from the first December instant, hearing interest at six per cent, payable half-yearly.—Communicated.—Mercury.

Our readers will be gratified to learn that the

English mail conveyance twice a month will not be interrupted this winter; the contractors having obtained leave to despatch one of their steamers from Liverpool on the 18th of this month, by which, on its return voyage at the commencement of January, our mail will be taken up at Halifax as usual. On the 1st of January, and on the 29th of the same, a mail steamer will leave Liverpool for New York, to call at Halifax on her voyage out and home; which, together with the steamer from Liverpool to Boston as usual, will complete the twice-a-month communication : this will continue till May, when the communication will commence four times a month, till December again. On each voyage out and home, these steamers will touch at Halifax, thus giving to

At the meeting of the City Council on Friday vening last, an extract from the will of the late Dr. Fargues was communicated, in which he bequeaths the sum of £6,000 cy, for the establishaddressed to the American government "which ment of a Poor-House in Quebec, to be called Far-

From an Advertisement in the papers since Dr. F's death, it appears likely that the will above mentioned will be contested.

FIRE DEDENTURES .- The commissioners for loans to the sufferers by the Quebec fires have received from government 100 debentures, alphabetically arranged, and extending to the letter C. inclusive, igned by the new Receiver General, Mr. Bruneau. We find, by an advertisement in Tuesday's Mercury, that the Quebec Provident Bank will make loans, to a limited amount, on such debentures. Persons who have inquired at the Bank are informed, we are told, that the Bank is willing to advance 50 per cent upon the value of the Debentures, at 6 per cent interest per annum for the period of six months; the borrower to have the right of repaying the loan and claiming his Debenture, at any time previous to the end of the 6 months, paying interest for the time he has enjoyed the loan; the Bank to have the right of selling the Debenture on the borrower's account, at the expiration of the six months, if the loan should not be repaid. This cannot fail to be a great accommodation to such holders of Debentures as could not immediately dispose of them otherwise than at a great loss, while, within the six months, they may expect to be able to raise money upon them upon favourable terms.

THE WEATHER has now set in cold, and a moderate fall of snow on Sunday has put the winterroads in good order for sleighing. The thermometer is reported to have been as low as 10 below zero, in the night.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL. The Hon. John A. Macdonald, to be Commissioner of Crown Lands, in place of the Hon. D. B. 'apineau, resigned.

The Hon. François Pierre Bruneau, to be Receiver General of Canada, in the place of the Hon. John A. Macdonald, appointed Commissioner of

Crown Lands.
The Hon. F. Pierre Bruneau, to be Member of Her Majesty's Executive Council of the Province of Canada. JOSEPH EDOUARD TURCOTTE, Esq., to be Solicitor

General for that part of the Province formerly Lower Canada. JOSEPH E. TURCOTTE, Esq., to be a Queen's Counsel in that part of the Province formerly Lower

OGLE R. GOWAN, Esq., to be Supervisor of Tolls on the St. Lawrence Canals, west of Lachine. George B. Hall, of Peterborough, to be Judge of

he Colborne District Court in the place of Burrage Y. Mc Kyes, Esquire, deceased.

James Macpherson Lemoine, to be Revenue Inspector in and for the District of Quebec.

P. S .- At the time of going to press, the Telegraph gave no account of the arrival at Boston of the Mail-steamer Hibernia.

BIRTHS. On the 18th instant, the lady of John Burnovens, Esq., of a son. At Moutreal, on the 8th inst., MRS. CASTLE,

(City Bank,) of a son. MARRIED.

On the 15th instant, at Christ Church, Montreal, CHARLES WALCOT, Esq., Commissariat Steff, to FANNY, eldest daughter of the Rev. W. AGAR ADAMSON, A. B., T. C. D., Chaplain to the Honorable the Legislative Council of Canada.

Last Thursday evening, at the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. E. W. Sewell, Mr. Thomas Andrews, to Jane, second daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Wilds, all of this city.

DIED. Suddenly, on Friday morning, the 17th Dec., at is residence in this city, aged 78 years and ten months, the Honble WILLIAM SMITH, formerly Clerk of the Legislative Council of this Province, and Member of the Executive Council; author of a Mistory of Canada. The deceased was son of the late Chief Justice Smith, and brother in-law of the late Chief Justice Sewell.

At Toronto, on the 5th instant, Mrs. MUTER wife of Major Muter, Royal Can. Rifles. On the 20th instant, MARGARET ANN, aged 13 years and 8 months, eldest daughter of Mr. John

GRACE, St. John Street. At Nicolet, C. E., on the 6th instant, Eliza,

youngest daughter of the Rev. HENRY BURGESS, aged 2 weeks. On the 12th instant, Lieut. Col. SELWYN, Royal

Engineers, aged 54 years. He had but very recently arrived in this Province, from the Cape of

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office,

Initiax.) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on SATURDAY the 25th December.

PAID letters will be received to FOUR o'clock; and inpaid to FIVE o'clock, afternoon.

LETTERS dropped into the night-box, on the evening of the 25th, will be forwarded.

Post-Office, Quebec,

December 18th, 1847.

EVENINGSALE.
PLATED WARE AND FANCY ARTICLES.

BY AUCTION will be sold, on MONDAY and TUESDAY Evening next, the 27th & 28th inst. at the Rooms of the Subscriber, Palace Street. Variety of Plated Ware and Fancy Articles,

consisting of Branches, and other Candlesticks, Cruet Stands, Salvers, Liquor Frames, Fruit Baskets, Toast Racks, Butter Coolers, Snuffers, & Stands, a German Silver Tea Set, Ivory handled Knives & Forks, Buck do., Papier mache Work Roxes, Dressing Cases, Envelope do., Inkstands, Work Tables, Tea Trays, Rose Wood Work Boxes, various sizes, Rosewood, Mahogany & Victoria Desks, Ladies? & Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Silver Pencil Cases, Penknives, Snuff Boxes, Cards, Chessmen, Dominoes, Back-gammon Boards, Cigar Cases, Wax Dolls, Hair, Tooth, Nail & Clothes Brushes, Fancy Note Paper, Envelopes, Family Stationary, Foolscap & Letter Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Pencils, Three Cases of States, assorted sizes. And a variety of

other articles.
100 doz. of very Superior Golden Sherry, & 14 casks of Scotch Ale, in Quarts & Pints, belonging to a Bankrupt Estate, which will be sold without the least reserve.

Sale each Evening, at SEVEN o'clock.

Conditions—Cash.

B. COLE, A. & B.

Quebec, 22nd Decr., 1847.

BISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE THE Council of Bisnor's College brg to announce to the public that LENT TERM commences upon FRIDAY, the 21st JANUARY, 1848. Candidates for MATRICULATION are requested to

present themselves on that day to the Principal for examination, and to give him immediate notice of their intention of so doing.

Quebec, 21st, Dec., 1847.

FOR SALE, At the Book-Store of G. STANLEY, 4, St. Anne St., (early next week,) SERMON

Preached on the occasion of the death of Mr. Micali Mason,
By the Rev. R. V. Rogens, Minister of St. James Church, Kingston. (Printed from the BEREAN of Decr. 16, 1847.) Price 3d. each.

VISITING CARDS, In Comper Plate or Letter Press PRINTED on short notice and on moderate terms, at the Bookstore of WM. STANLEY, 22, St. John Street. Quebec, 20th Dec., 1817.

FOR SALE, RIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR, B Yara Tohaceo, for making Cigars, Lance Wood Spars, for Carriage Shafts. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 8th Decr., 1847.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Bstablisbed, 21st August, 1847.

FOR THE THREE-FOLD PURPOSE of making the knowledge and practice of Life Assurance, in its various branches, general amongst all classes in British North America; of affording to all residents therein the opportunity of availing themselves of these important benefits at the lowest cost compatible with sufety;

of relaining within this Province the accumulations thus made, to the equal benefit of our country and the assured.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN T. BRONDGEEST, VICE PRESIDENT.

The Hon. Geo. S. Boulton, 3 John Davidson. Richard O. Duggan. The Hon. Adam Fergusson, Daniel C. Gunn, John O. Hatt. Archibald Kerr, Samuel Kerr, William P. McLaren,

Sir Allan N. MacNab, Nehemiah Merritt, Miles O'Reilly, James Osborne, Richard P. Street, E. Cartwright Thomas, George S. Tiffany, John Wetenhall,

RASKERS—THE BANK OF MONTREAL. SECRETARY,—T. M. SIMONS. SOLICITOR,—G. W. BURTON.

AGENTS AT QUEBEC, WELCH & DAVIES.

MEDICAL REFEREE, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

Office, No. 3, St. James Street, Quebec.

Premiums to Insure £100 upon a Single Life.

			Marine Marine Street, or other Designation of the last			
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The Premiums FOR LIFE may be paid in quarterly The Fremums FOR LIFE may be paid in quarterly or half-yearly instalments, with the understanding, that should death occur in any year before the payment of all the instalments, those remaining unpaid shall be deducted from the policy.

Example.-A person aged 26 next birth-day, can, by the payment of £1 11s.1d., secure the sum of £100, should be die within the year.

By an annual payment of £1 12s. 7d. he can secure the same sum should his death occur in Seven years.

By an annual payment of £1.159. 8d. he caninsure the same sum at his death, whenever it may happen.

By the increased yearly payment, of £2 4s he can secure the same sum at his death, whenever it may happen, and participate in all the profits of this branch of the Company's husiness.

Policies will be granted upon a single life at the above rates, for any sum from £50 to £1000. The lives of Females will be insured at one year

below actual age.

All policies will be payable within three mouths after proof of death is lodged with the Secretary. The travelling and residence limits are very

The Medical Fee for examination will in all cases he paid by the Company, and no entrance fee or stamp duty will be required.

At any time he has the option of discontinuing the payment of the premium, by which means the Policy becomes void. But policies taken out FOR LIFE become of immediate value, and the Company pledge themselves to purchase them, if required, after a duration of five years.

Again; should the Assured be desirons at any

time of discontinuing the payment of the Annual Premium, the Company will grant him a Policy payable at death, (without any further claim for Premiums) for a sum which will equitably represent the value at his past payments, deferred until

In addition to the preceding Tables, the Com pany is prepared to grant Policies to meet any particular case which may occur, either upon Joint Lives or Survivorships, upon two or more Lives; or Deferred or Temporary Assurances for any desired term. As also ANNUITIES, whether immediate, deferred, reversionary, or certain; or Expow-MENTS.

To the intended Assurer, who may feel disposed to make an absolute Contract with the Company, (being interested neither in its profits nor risks) this Company offers a scale of premiums from 10 to 15 per centum below the rates of the generality of British offices-an important reduction in an annually recurring payment.

TABLE OF IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES, For every £100 invested with the Company.

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Example. A gentleman aged 55, depositing £1000 with the Company, will receive a Deed, guaranteeing to him a payment of £96 12 6 for every year he may survive; or, for a trifling reduction in the amount, he may receive the same either halfyearly or quarterly.

Forms of Application, together with any additi-onal information, can be obtained by application at the Office of

WELCH & DAVIES.

AGENTS FOR QUEBEC.

No. 3, St. JAMES STREET.

NEW BOOKS.

JUST RECEIVED PER "ELIZA HALL" From Liverpool on the 12th inst., AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOK-STORE OF

CHLEERT STANLEY, No. 4, St. Anne Street.

CATALOGUES are now ready, and may be had at the Shop. Quebec, 18th Nov., 1847.

W. LECHEMINANT,

No. 4, Fabrique Street.

FFERS FOR SALE the following articles, all warranted of the very best quality, viz:—
Superior Porpoise Oil, Sperm, Olive and Salad Oils; Sperm, Adamantine, Wax Wick and Tallow Candles; Castille and Toilet Soaps.

Smoked Hams, Dried Bacon, Smoked Bacon, Fresh Lobsters, and Salmon in tins; and a variety of Preserved Meats, hermetically sealed.

Spanish Grapes, Lemons, Prunes, Raisins, Almonds, Apples of various kinds, &c. &c.
Quebec, 7th Dec., 1847.

Quebec Provident and Savings Bank:

(ABSTRACT.) Aug. 31—Balance at the credit of Depositors £20,410 3 9
Deposited from Sept. 1st to Nov.

30th inclusive £20,951 10 1 Withdrawn in the

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MORNING HYMN. The morning bright, With rosy light, sure that waked me from my sleep; Father, I own, Thy love alone Thy little one doth keep.

All through the day Loumbly pray, Be thou my guard and guide; My sins forgive, And let me live, Blest Jesus, near thy side.

Omake thy rest Within my breast, Great Spirit of all grace; Make me like thee, Then shall I be Prepared to see thy face.

Episcopal Recorder.

"SHE HATH DONE WHAT SHE COULD;" "She hath done what she could;" said the Saviour, of one whose devotion to him led her to the tomb of her crucified Lord, to watch for his resurrection. Young Christian, can that be said of you? "She hath done what she could?"? Oh, how full of encouragement is the simple story of Mary's love, especially to the female disciple of the Saviour.

There lived in a poor hut, a girl of sixteen. The only means of instruction ever enjoyed by her, did not exceed six months; but her mind was awakened by an ardent desire for knowledge. After she had learned by heart the few books within her reach, she took the Bible, and though she had seldom heard the Gospel preached, yet the Spirit of God inspired her with wonder, as she read the story of a Saviour's love. Her wonder was changed to penitence: she was humbled; she sought pardon; and with a sense of forgiveness came the inquiry, what she, a poor ignorant child, could do for her Saviour She thought of her brothers; she read to them over and over again the lessons she had learned from the Bible. She had heard of Sabbath Schools, and with a determination to establish one among the few neighbours in her vicinity. she persuaded her father to lend his kitchen for a school-room. When the Sabbath came, twenty poor ignorant children filled her room. Soon her school increased; old men and middle aged came, and the youthful teacher was happy; yet with a trembling heart she persevered.

Years passed; and in place of scores, hundreds gathered in that school cach returning Sabbath, and it is now in the midst of a flourishing village. A neat church stands by the side of the old kitchen, and the songs of Zion echo from its walls; and the voice of the Gospel minister is heard from its pulpit on the Lord's day. That teacher sleeps ! She has gone to receive the blessed commendation—" She hath done what she could."

Yes, she has ceased from her labours; but mark the sequel. A brother who listened to the first lessons of holiness that trembled on her lips, is preparing for the Christian ministry; others are devoted, useful Christians; and one of the scholars is already on missionary ground. Verily, "She hath done what she could."

To every young Christian, we should say "Go and do likewise." But do you ask what can you do? Look around you. Are your brothers and sisters better for your example? Are your companions looking to you for a pattern of holiness; or, are you a stumbling block over which they will plunge into the abodes of the lost? Say, is your heart steeped in the love of Christ? Is it burning with a missionary spirit? You can be a missionary even where you are: in your own town, in your own neighbourhood; for there are those all around you who seldom hear the sound of the Gospel. Seek them out; bring them to Christ. Thus you may bear fruit to the glory of God: and of you too it may be said, " She hath done what she could."-The Teacher's Visitor.

DIALOGUE BETWEEN TWO HEATHENS. Socrates .- To me it appears best to be patient. It is necessary to wait till you learn how you ought to act towards the gods, and towards men.

Alcibiades .- When, O Socrates, shall that time be? and who shall instruct me? for most willingly would I see this person, who he is.

Socrates .- He is one who cares for you; but, as Homer represents Minerva, as taking away darkness from the eyes of Diomedes, that he might distinguish a god from man : so it is necessary that he should first take away the darkness from your mind; and then bring near those things by which you shall know good and evil

Alcibiades .- Let him take away the darkness, or any other thing, if he will; for whoever this man is, I am prepared to refuse none of the things which he commands, if I shall be made better .- Platonis A!cibiades. ii.

PHYSICAL TRUTH TURNED TO SPIRITUAL USE. How often have we been disgusted in looking upon the red and green colouring matter of some pond or ditch, and regarded it as a nuisance. This view was, like many others in which we indulge, far from truth. Instead of being what our imagination misrepresented to us, it was a world of beautiful and useful creatures performing unseen the great purpose of God, and actually conferring benefits on us who were regarding them in a wrong light. The remembrance of the errors of ignorance ought to humble us ; and while nature is daily opening the treasures of her hidden marvels. we ought to learn that revelation can unfold greater marvels still, to rebuke our trust in feed ble sense, and quicken our faith. It is hoped that the remarks in this chapter on the fungi and insects that may be regarded as the congenera of those it was the chief object to des-

to the good of the agricultural reader, by God's board appeared to be ignorant of its existence. | good grounds. The general impression here from all blessing, in more ways than in pointing out Whether such ignorance involved a culpable certain mundance evils and their remedies. It neglect, will probably be a matter for future inis desired that they may beget in his mind vestigation. The ship was again hauled off the many considerations to which, perchance, he stand, and, believing she had sufficient offing, a may heretofore have been a stranger. Les- course was steered in relation to the supposed sons of piety are not only written in the gospel; position of the Old Head, which, under the cirbut those lessons we find there, are enforced cumstances, was considered to be the correct one. by a right knowledge of nature. The natural They kept on in this course, until a quarter to and moral perfections of God are in perfect ten o'clock, when the land was signalled immeunison; and we may be certain, that as science diately a-head, and orders were promptly given to advances in Christian lands, its discoveries will bring her round; but the fremendous surl which help to close the lips of the sceptic, and the beat upon the rocks issued a sterner command, true light brightening at the same time, "wis-dom and knowledge" will indeed become both A brief moment only ensued, and one terrific the "stability of our times, and the strength of crash followed, which instantly consigned numour salvation."

In order, however, that this happy result may accrue, it is necessary not merely that we half an hour there were not two planks together, should view nature in the great and the small, with admiration of the power and wisdom of the Creator, but that we should see physical truth through a spiritual medium. Ages past, the heathen poet could say of the great Supreme Cause, "In him we live, and move, and have our being.' In the same manner we may

say now with our own—
Hail, Source of Being! Universal Soul Of heaven and earth! Essential Presence, hail! To thee I hend the knee; to thee my thoughts Continual climb; who, with a master hand, Hast the great whole into perfection touched. By thee the various vegetative tribes, Wrapt in a filmy net, and clad with leaves. Draw the live ether, and imbibe the dew. By thee dispersed into congenial soils, Stands each attractive plant, and sucks, and swell-The juicy tide; a twining mass of tubes. At thy command the vernal sun awakes The torpid sap, detruded to the root By wintry winds; that now in fluent dance. And lively fermentation, mounting, spreads All this innumerous coloured scene of things."

This is all true, and beautifully expressed : but more is required. And as the present mixed state of the world is unquestionably declared in Scripture to be due to the fall of its principal inhabitant, so every thing natural, to be time, arrived at two miserable huts, the only huprofitably regarded, must be referred more or man tenements on the island. Here they less to the moral condition of man in this world. We shall then find nature and religion helpful to each other. The religion of Christ in the channel between the village of Skull and is the only rectifier of that which is wrong in Cape Clear Island, and lying about four miles gies, strengthens man's faith in religion. Our Lord himself in his ministry taught much by natural similitudes, and has hereby left his servants a pattern they should more largely follow. If the thorn, and the brier, and the various impediments to the earth's bringing forth the needful sustenance for man, have succeeded the curse, then it is but reasonable that our studies of these disorders of the original beauty of creation should be made with the aid of revelation. It is true that the gospel was not designed to teach us physical science, but it was intended to explain and rectify our condition. and to unfold to us the relation wherein we stand to God, both for time and eternity. But considering that the effects of this our state prevail a'l overnature, and will be the ultimate cause of the destruction of the world, it is quite clear that the Scriptures, though not teachers of science, must be regulators of those who

pursue it aright. "The wisdom of the world." arising out of the mere exercise of our rational ficulties, is plainly asserted to be "foolishness with God." -Edwin Sidney, on Blights of the Wheat, published by the Rel. Tract Soc.

WRECK OF THE STEPHEN WHITNEY, NEW

YORK PACKETSHIP. The last English Mail brought the melancholy tidings of the loss of the above splendid vessel, and 91 lives, including Captain Popham. The following particulars are taken from the European Times, commencing with the protest drawn up nised, was nowhere to be seen. In the words of by the mate of the vessel for presentation to the one of the officers, it appeared as if the ship had owners, which briefly and fully narrates the par- been ground in a mill, or as if a number of ticulars of the painful event :-

"On the 8th of October last past, the ship Stephen Whitney' left the port of New York, bound for Liverpool. Nothing material occurred on the passage until Wednesday, the 10th day of November, inst., on which day, on or about two o'clock in the afternoon, the ship was hove to, and soundings were had in fifty fathoms. The weather was particularly thick and the wind blowing very hard. The ship was under double reefed topsails-at 6 o'clock, p. m., the wind increasing, the sails were close reefed; at 8 o'clock, p. m., made the land very close to the ship After clearing off from the land, saw a fixed white light, which, on consulting with the cap-tain, I took for the light on the Old Head of Kinsale, hauled off the ship on the starboard tack, heading south east by south, at nine o'clock. Considering we had sufficient offing, steered the channel course, east by south, and at a quarter to ten the land was made a-head, the helm was put a-port; and on coming round, owing to the heavy sea then running, the ship went ashore. In a few minutes, out of one hundred and ten human beings, passengers and crew, ninety one perished, among whom were the captain and the second mate. The persons who were saved lost all their property, and were left nearly naked. Every exertion was made, but owing to the wild cliff on which the vessel struck, and the darkness of the night, it was impossible to make any effort to save any part of the ship or cargo."

This document was signed by the mate, two of the crew, and John Limerick, Esq., a local

magistrate. A reporter from one of the Cork papers visited the scene of the shipwreck, and thus describes. what took place preparatory to the inelancholy occurrence: "To this fatal error, which supposed the light on Rock Island, near Crook haven, to be that of the Old Head, the disasfrous results that ensued would appear to be, in a considerable degree, attributable. The light unconsciously.—Our readers know very well that their on Rock Island, as I have been informed, has accommodations, and the style of living on board, had scribe, will give an increased interest to the been but very recently erected; and, from all been much complained of, especially by the second class details before given. They may tend also that I could ascertain, the responsible persons on passengers, and there is every reason to believe upon

bers to eternity. This single encounter stove in the entire side of the vessel; and in less than nor a singe article, of any description that could afford the means of escape to either passenger or sailor. Unlike the greater number of those disastrous occurrences, where a respite of even a few hours affords the unhappy sufferers some means or probability of escape, the victims on this occasion were hurled into destruction without a moment's thought or preparation. In less than ten minutes, out of one hundred and ten human beings, full of life and hope, enjoying the glad anticipation of meeting friends, relatives, and homes, ninety-one had ceased to exist. Through the mercy of Providence, eighteen individuals were rescued from the destruction which overwhelmed their associates-and, in many instances, their escape was effected with little assistance from their own strength or activity. Such was the suddenness of the calamity-such the fearful havor which a few minutes created - that almost all on board were stupified with horror and amazement, and rendered totally inactive by the appailing catastrophe. The survivors, bruised and naked, without either shoe or stocking, jacket or waistcoat, scrambled up the rock, which overhung the sea to the height of nearly sixty feet, and, ofter searching about for some learned for the first time that they had struck on inside the Cape. The two families who reside upon the Island were totally ignorant of the melancholy circumstance, until the distressed and worn-out mariners entered their wretched cabins for the purpose of craving shelter for the night."

The same writer adds ---"To give you even an imperfect idea of the suddenness of the occurrence and its results, I may mention one circumstance, which I learned from the mate, who appeared to lie a respectable and highly-intelligent seaman. At half-past nine o'clock, on Wednesday night, he was chief officer of the Stephen Whitney, entrusted with a responsible position, and in command of an efficient crew; at ten o'clock he was shivering, almost naked, over a few sods of turl in a wretched cabin, with the few miserable men who had escaped. As he himself expressed it, it was a change so sudden, so unexpected, and so calamitous, that he found it totally impossible to realise it.

"It may be proper to mention here that the point on which the ill-fated vessel was driven ashore, is one of the most dangerous on the entire coast-the rock rises perpendicularly to the height of over fifty feet and at all seasons of the year the swell is terrific. On the day after the wreck occurred, the Government vessel Badger passed through the channel for the purpose of ascertaining whether it was possible to save any part of the wreek or cargo; but the slightest portion, by which she could be recogcarpenters had been employed for the mere purpose of chipping her into fragments of some three or four feet in length.

"A most affecting incident characterised the rescue of one of the passengers. Patrick Paterson, who is a boy about thirteen years old, was accompanied by his father. On the night of the wreck all his anxiety appeared to be directed to the rescue of his father. On reaching the rock, and finding his father was not there, he rushed towards the water for the purpose of putting an end to his existence, as he said it was useless for him to live after his father; but he was with difficulty prevented from putting his purpose into

execution. [We could wish to put a better interpretation upon the affecting incident last mentioned; the boy may have had a vain hope of doing something towards his father's rescue, and he was ready to die in the attempt. It is horrifying, rather than affecting, to attribute to him the design of destroying the existence which God had just been so mercifully preserving.— Editor B.J

THE FRENCH STEAMERS.—We have had several of these steamships in this port; whither they have come per force of circumstances, to partake of the benefits of our situation as a house of call between Europe and the United States. They were good looking vessels to the eye as regards strength and model—but apparently dirty and ill-conditioned, and rough in their fittings. Quite a be ordered. contrast was exhibited in all the particulars of neatness. management, and order, between them and the beauties of the Cunard line, of which Great Britain may justly, be proud. As to subordination on board, so far as we saw of one in port, that appeared to be out of the question. Officers and men were on a perfect footing of equality, and a constant jabler of conversation going on between all parties, strange enough to Englishmen who generally are not aware that a Frenchman's tongue wags

these circumstances, was, that these vessels must be a

dead loss to the Company. We find some further information with regard to them in the latest New York papers. A meeting of French citizens had been held at Delinonico's hotel, New York, to investigate the complaints of mismanagement. It

transpired that these steamers, were formerly men of war, which had been given to the Company by the French government for the purposes of the experiment. It also transpired that the French government had a real connection with the steamships, though in what way did not appear .- From the proceedings it might be go thered that the Company were sick of the enterprise and wished to be relieved of it. Louis Philippe, to rival England in Ocean Steamships, must find a CUNARD to conduct the arrangements and embody his conceptions, and a Narren to furnish their machinery, when he may succeed in so far as it is possible for France to match Great Britain upon the Atlantic .- Hel far Times.

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f this paper. Quebec, 4th November, 1847.

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THE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage.

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