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# The BEREAN.

THEY RECEIVED THE WORD WITH ALL READINESS OF MIND, AND SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THOSE THINGS WERE SO.—ACTS XVII. 11.

VOLUME IV.—No. 32.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1847.

[WHOLE NUMBER 188

## THE HARVEST HOME OF 1847.

By the Author of "Proverbial Philosophy."

O nation, Christian nation,  
Lift high the hymn of praise,  
The God of our Salvation  
In love in all his ways;  
He blesseth us, and feedeth  
Every creature of his hand,  
To succour him that needeth,  
And to gladden all the land!

Rejoice, ye happy people,  
And peal the changing chime,  
From every befringed steep,  
In symphony sublime;  
Let cottage and let palace  
Be thankful and rejoice,  
And woods, and hills, and valleys,  
Re-echo the glad voice!

From glen, and plain, and city,  
Let gracious incense rise,  
The Lord of life, in pity,  
Hath heard his creatures' cries;  
And where, in fierce oppression,  
Stalk'd fever, fear and death,  
He pours a triple blessing,  
To fill and fatten earth!

Gaze round in deep emotion:  
The rich and ripened grain  
Is like a golden ocean  
Beclouded upon the plain;  
And we, who late were weepers  
Lest judgment should destroy,  
Now sing, because the reapers  
Are come again with joy!

O praise the hand that giveth  
—And giveth evermore—  
To every soul that liveth,  
Abundance, flowing o'er!  
For every soul He filleth  
With manna from above,  
And over all distilleth  
The unction of His love.

Then gather, Christians, gather  
To praise with heart and voice  
The God Almighty Father,  
Who biddeth you rejoice:  
For he hath turned the sadness  
Of his children into mirth,  
And we will sing with gladness  
The harvest-home of earth!

## ON RECENT SECESSIONS FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

From the recent Charge delivered by the Right Rev. C. T. Longley, D.D., Lord Bishop of Ripon.

Before I conclude my remarks upon the general condition of the Church, you will not, I am sure, expect me to refrain from touching upon the aspect of that movement which has agitated the Church during the last fifteen years, and in which so remarkable a change has taken place since we last met on an occasion like this. It is difficult upon it to be just, because of the opportunity afforded me last autumn, of expressing generally my sentiments thereupon. And in turning our thoughts towards those who have recently quitted the communion of our Church for that of Rome, painful as the retrospect may in some respects, be it is so far consoling to reflect that not one licensed clergyman in this diocese has thus renounced his vows of ordination—and that among the laity belonging to the Church within it, the instances have been so very rare of persons abjuring its principles for those of Rome. As to those misguided persons who have fallen into this grievous error, in passing our judgment upon them, we may well adopt the mild spirit of that eloquent passage of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, wherein he says, "I see it is possible for a man to believe anything he hath a mind to; and this seems to me to have been permitted to improve the vanity of man's imagination, and the confidence of opinion, and make us humble, apt to learn, inquisitive, charitable;" adding afterwards, "It will concern the wisest man alive to be diligent in his search, modest in his sentences—to prejudice no man; to improve his adversaries with meekness, and a spirit conscious of human weakness, and aptness to be abused." It will then, I think, be most becoming in us to view with a spirit of deep compassion the fall of those who have abandoned the communion of that Church which was their own first spiritual home as well as that of their fathers before them. To forsake houses, and lands, and country, brethren and sisters, father and mother, for Christ's sake and the Gospel's is indeed a sacrifice worthy of a Christian's self-devotion; but to see well-meaning, but deluded persons renounce all these, and embrace poverty, with the loss of friends and kindred too, in order to avow allegiance to a Church which not only persists, in spite of centuries of remonstrance, in countenancing idolatry, but has usurped the place of Christ—disparaging his authority, by refusing communion with the Church of God, upon the conditions on which Christ himself instructed his apostles to receive disciples, and by forbidding believers to partake of the Lord's Supper after the manner of our Saviour's original institution—here is, indeed, a spectacle which may well awaken feelings of the truest pity—feelings which will not be mitigated by the anticipation of that disappointment that awaits many of them, when a deeper insight into the system they have embraced shall have revealed the whole truth to them—nor by the testimony which some of them have unhappily given of the baneful influence on their Christian temper that has passed over them since they adopted their new profession. I am well aware that indiscriminate invective will surely recoil upon the head of him who uses it, and will rather discourage than strengthen the soundest cause. But there is a language which truth imperatively demands when we are dealing with the dangerous errors of the Church of Rome—and one cannot but lament that so many in the present day are to be found who, instead of using the language of those stern, masculine, and uncompromising protests that abound in the works not only of Reformers themselves, but also of so many learned Fathers of the English Church subsequently to the age of the Reformation, such as Jewell, Hall, Taylor, and Barrow, Bramhall, and Usher, and Bull, are prone to adopt a spurious liberality—a latitudinarian indifference, under the cloak of charity, which confounds right and wrong, truth and error, puls

for evil and evil for good, and seems to represent it to be a matter of as little moment whether we abide in the Church of our baptism and ordination, or abandon it for the Church of Rome, as whether we quit or remain in a given diocese. I trust, however, that much has been done to check those secessions; and that recent events in this diocese, as elsewhere, will prove how dangerous it is to try how near we can approach forbidden ground without actually transgressing the limits proposed by the Church of England, and how necessary it is to confine ourselves to that line of teaching which she has clearly and expressly pointed out to us. I would hope too, that one event in particular which occurred last year will impress upon you, my Reverend brethren, the importance of complying with an injunction which I addressed to you in a former Charge—and that you will never on any account introduce a clergyman to officiate regularly in your parishes without first offering me the opportunity of inquiring as to character and principles.

It will then be our parts to gather its appropriate instruction from all that has occurred, and to endeavour to impress on the younger members of our Church, and more especially upon our younger clergy, the lessons of warning and of wisdom which they teach. In the first place, let us observe the baneful effect of that idolatry of man which induces weak minds to surrender all those ordinary means of forming a sound judgment which are in mercy abundantly vouchsafed to us, and to yield a blind deference to the dicta of some favoured leader, however distinguished he may be for piety and learning. Such persons do not seem to be aware, that while they are habitually denouncing the principle of private judgment, they are, in fact, acting upon it, to the practical subversion of legitimate authority; for they prefer yielding an implicit obedience to the private judgment of one individual, to accepting the deliberate, public, recognised judgment of their own Church. Nor do they seem to be aware of another inconsistency, into which those who have this Romanizing tendency are apt to fall, that while it is their avowed principle to inculcate a deeper reverence for things sacred, that most sacred of all things, the word of God itself, is usually treated with the greatest disrespect and irreverence. Of this we have a very striking illustration in the celebrated *Essay on Development*. The author professes to investigate Christianity from the records of history, and we should, in the first instance, naturally look for such traces of its character as are to be found either formally or incidentally recorded in the word of God; but this portion of history, the only inspired portion, the only portion which contains truth without any admixture of error, is studiously and disrespectfully passed by. It is difficult to over-rate the importance, to the cause of truth, of the appearance of such a volume at such a period. If, indeed, the Church of Rome requires the avowal of such principles to uphold its pretensions; if the most recent advocate of her system is compelled, in the *Essays on Development*, but that the developing power of the Church may stamp the tenet with falsehood which it held for truth before, without any charge of inconsistency—then, indeed, may we see how rotten must be the foundation which needs such desperate remedies to prop it up; and if I did not most truly believe that there was much more risk, from the perusal of that volume, of a young man becoming a confirmed sceptic, than a Romanist, I would almost recommend it as the best antidote against a Romanizing tendency.

The volume must, at any rate, prove a valuable warning to many, revealing, as it does, and happily, with a startling abruptness, into which those who follow its author will be led, of renouncing entirely all reliance on the written Word of God; and it will be well that our clergy should fortify themselves with those unanswerable arguments against the pretensions and corrupt practices of the Church of Rome which are set forth in the works of those powerful defenders of the Protestant faith whom I have before mentioned. But amidst all the turmoils of the world, and the divisions of the Church, may we, my Reverend brethren, find our comfort in meekly and zealously fulfilling these sacred duties which it has pleased God to lay upon us, and in living to Him who died for us. Let the weight of our responsibilities be felt more than the weight of our dignity, remembering that the pastor's real power consists not in the high assumption of authority, but in the influence which the spirit of love will always gain over the hearts of men; that our province is to lead men in the ways of everlasting life, rather than to force them to courses for which they are not yet prepared; and that if we forget the example of our blessed Lord, who ever dealt so tenderly with the previous habits and preconceived opinions of those who followed him, we are destroying the efficacy of our own ministry, and weakening the influence of the whole body of the Church. Let us rather give full proofs of our ministry in the way that St. Paul exhibited his, by being "in labours more abundant," and being equally zealous for the honour of our heavenly Master, than in nothing we disparage the cause of his Holy Gospel by carelessness, or slothfulness, or worldliness, which will surely lead to a yet more grievous fall.

And withal, let us follow peace with all men; and if controversy there needs must be, let it chiefly consist in a Christian rivalry, as to which shall bear the deepest impress of his heavenly Master's spirit, which shall be the most loving and gentle and easy to be entreated—which the most earnest in his efforts, and the most fervent in his prayers for the souls which are committed to his keeping—which shall win most sinners to their Saviour's service—which shall wear the brightest crown, when he comes who hath declared, "Behold, I come quickly, and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be."

For the BEREAN.

## THE LATE REV. RICHARD ANDERSON.

The late Rev. Richard Anderson was the youngest and only surviving son of Richard Anderson, Esq., of Killisandra, Ireland—a gentleman distinguished by high Christian principles, and who left behind him the favour of a good name. At his decease, the care of his son, then of tender years, devolved on

his mother and two sisters. From extreme fear of moral pollution he was denied under the maternal roof till an advanced period, when of necessity he was sent to a public school at assistance, in order to prepare for the University, and qualify himself for the ministry. This will account for that great simplicity of mind and manner which characterized him. It was at this period that he became known to the writer as a youth of good christian character and spiritual views. Even at that time he had no fear of man, but ever rebuked whatever he saw inconsistent with Christian principles, no matter under what circumstances or how high the rank or station of the transgressor. "In season and out of season" was his motto. As one instance out of many—while he was at the above mentioned school, he was permitted with the other scholars to attend a military review, and, while walling in front of the ranks, he heard a soldier using somprofane expression, and immediately stepping up to him expostulated on his effence against the King of Kings. Some years after in a distant town, a soldier accosted him in the street, and expressed his gratitude for a rebuke conveyed some years before, assuring him that it was so blessed by God as entirely to change his character.

After taking the Bachelors Arts degree in the University of Dublin, he was appointed to the care of Kilmactonus in the Diocese of Lismore, a town in the south of Ireland, where famine and Typhus fever periodically prevailed. During one of these visitations, having expended every shilling he possessed and there being no person of wealth in the parish to apply to, he beset the public coaches (the town being a great thoroughfare) while waiting for relays of horses, and so earnestly, pathetically and successfully pleaded the cause of the suffering poor of his parish, as to enable him to contribute to mitigate to a considerable extent their miseries. And here he remarked that all these were Romanists.

Having laboured here for three years, he then thought that with his moderate talents he could be more extensively useful in the back woods of Canada; with this feeling he enlisted himself under the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, arrived in Quebec in the year 1833, and was appointed by the Bishop of Montreal, (of whom he ever spoke with the greatest affection and respect) to the care of his late ministrations. For many years he was solicited by his mother and sisters to remove to the Upper Province, in order to be near them, but without effect, excepting a passive acquiescence. His feeling was that, if it was God's will, He would make an opening, but that otherwise he could not conscientiously desert the flock in the wilderness over which Providence had placed him, and a Bishop whom he regarded with filial affection. As he often lamented the apparent fruitlessness of his ministry, this proved the strength of his faith. "O! may those of his late charge who lost his life, not lose his death also! I may a voice, as it were, from his tomb revive the many rebukes, exhortations, and warnings, which he gave this suffering father, witness to the great blessing his mission for Grosse Isle, will speak for itself. "Though Bessy" (his sister who lived with him) "feel alarmed about my visit to Grosse Isle, I do not feel so myself. The path of duty is the path of safety; is one of my favourite maxims; I have always hitherto experienced it so, and trust I shall also on this occasion. Were I rashly and uncalled for to rush into danger, I might then fear punishment for my presumption. Her fears cannot be realized, unless it is the determined will of God, and I trust he has given me grace to submit without murmuring or regret. Oh! what a tranquil state of mind would we always enjoy, if we unreservedly resigned ourselves to His Providence, submitted to all the events it should please Him to bring upon us, and let Him do with us as seemed best to His unerring wisdom, not according to our finite, fallible ideas, since we are incapable of judging what may conduce most to our benefit. It is a source of much greater contentment to me, that I have endured afflictions, trials, and difficulties: they have weaned my mind from this world, and make me rather anxious to depart than to remain. They, as it were, say to us, 'Arise, depart, this is not your rest.' Why should we grieve over separation for a time, in this short uncertain life, when we are privileged to look forward to an inseparable meeting in the regions of bliss? Such reflections reconcile me to our separation. We wish to be together or near each other, but do you imagine it is God's will or wish? If it were, how easily could He effect it! It seems then, it is not. How then can we say the clause 'thy will be done' in the Lord's prayer, or be free from the sinful charge of murmuring against his dispensations? Oh! let us act more consistently, and not only to the saving of our souls, but also to follow the example of Him who exclaimed, 'Not my will but thine be done.' Let us with patience endure all these privations, and, in a few short years, perhaps within one year, we shall be with each other and with the Lord (who has stipulated thus on our behalf) and behold his glory. Tell my dearest mother from me, constantly to keep this in view, meditate on it night and day, and she will find in it a healing balm to close up the wounds of sinful anxieties and fears, as I trust you, my dearest suffering sister, will. My love be with you all in Christ Jesus, is the fervent, earnest prayer of—R. A."

This is a long extract, but it may be of use to some who could value him for his Christian sincerity and zeal. One of the chief trials of his life, to which he refers in the foregoing extract, was the sudden loss of a beloved wife, about a year since. She was indeed a help meet for him. Since her decease he devoted himself more earnestly than ever to his ministry, and declared that henceforth he counted all but loss except the glorification of his Lord and Master. The self devotion of his last act has fully proved this, and has acted as a soothing balm to an aged mother—who, though in her nineteenth year, is in possession of her faculties,—and to his other relatives. As to his orphans—we have the comfortable experience of David: "I have been young, and now am old; yet saw I never the righteous forsaken, nor his seed begging their bread." Lines composed by a child, the niece of the Rev. Richard Anderson, on hearing of his death.

Thou art gone! we will not weep for thee,  
Thy spirit is at rest:  
A martyr to a noble cause,  
Thy home is with the blest.

Thou hast passed away like a morning cloud,  
Like a dream of the silent night,  
Thy lips with holy power endow'd,  
Have preached the words of light.  
On them who once in darkness sat,  
Light from on high hath shined;  
Thou hast preached the words of holy wit  
To the sinner's darken'd mind.  
Some have passed away in peace and joy,  
Thou sawest them depart—  
Bliss pure and bright without alloy,  
Shone on thy faithful heart.  
And now, before the throne of God,  
A spotless spirit thou,  
We bend before the chast'ning rod,  
And meekly bear the blow.

## THE TWO BUSINESSES OF LIFE.

Every man, from the highest to the lowest, has two businesses; the one his own particular profession or calling be it what it will, whether that of a soldier, seaman, farmer, lawyer, mechanic, labourer, &c.—the other his general calling, which he has in common with all his neighbours, namely, the calling of a citizen and a man. The education which fits him for the first of these two businesses, is called professional; that which fits him for the second, is called liberal. But because every man must do this second business, whether he does it well or ill, so people are accustomed to think that it is learnt more easily. A man who has learnt it indifferently seems, notwithstanding, to get through life with tolerable comfort; he may be thought not to be very wise or very agreeable, yet he manages to get married, and to bring up a family, and to mix in society with his friends and neighbours. Whereas, a man who has learnt his other business indifferently, I mean, his particular trade or calling, is in some danger of starving outright. People will not employ an indifferent workman when good ones are to be had in plenty; and, therefore, if he has learnt his business badly, it is likely that he will not be able to practise it at all.

Thus it is that while ignorance of a man's special business is instantly detected, ignorance of his great business as a man and a citizen is scarcely noticed, because there are so many who share in it. Thus we see every one ready to give an opinion about politics, or about religion, or about morals, because it is said these are every man's business. And so they are; and if people would learn them as they do their own particular business, all would do well; but never was the proverb more fulfilled which says, that every man's business is no man's. It is worse indeed than if it were no man's; for now it is every man's business to meddle in, but no man's to learn. This general ignorance does not make itself felt directly,—if it did, it were more likely to be remedied; but the process is long and round about; false notions are entertained and acted upon, prejudices and errors, and distress at last press on the whole community; whilst the same ignorance which produced the mischief now helps to confirm it or to aggravate it, because it hinders them from seeing where the root of the whole evil lay, and sets them upon some vain attempt to correct the consequences, while they never think of curing, because they do not suspect, the cause.

I believe it is generally the case, at least in the agricultural districts, that a boy is taken away from school at fourteen. He is taken away, less than half educated, because his friends want him to enter upon his business in life without any longer delay. That is, the interests of his great business as a man are sacrificed to the interests of his particular business as a farmer or a tradesman. And yet very likely the man who cares so little about political knowledge, is very earnest about political power, and thinks that it is most unjust if he has no share in the election of members of the legislature. I do not blame any one for taking his son from school at an early age when he is actually obliged to do so, but I fear that in too many instances there is no sense entertained of the value of education, beyond its fitting a boy for his own immediate business in life; and until this be altered for the better, I do not see that we are likely to grow much wiser, or that, though political power may pass into different hands, it will be exercised more purely or sensibly than it has been.

But the newspapers—they are cheap and ready instructors in political knowledge, from whom all may, and all are willing to learn. A newspaper writer, addressing a newspaper editor, must not speak disrespectfully of that with which they are themselves concerned; but we know, and every honest man connected with a newspaper would confess also, that our instruction is often worse than useless to him who has never had any other. We suppose that our readers have some knowledge and some principles of their own; and adapt our language to them accordingly. I am afraid that we in many cases suppose this untrue; and the wicked amongst our fraternity make their profit out of their readers' ignorance, by telling them that they are wise. Instruction must be regular and systematic; whereas a newspaper must give the facts of the day or the week,—and if it were to overload these with connected essays upon general principles, it would not be read. Assuredly he who does honestly want to gain knowledge, will not go to a newspaper to look for it.

Real knowledge, like every thing else of the highest value, is not to be obtained so easily. It must be worked for,—studied for,—thought for,—and more than all, it must be prayed for. That education which lays the foundation of such habits, and as far as a boy's early age will allow, gives them their proper exercise.—*Rev. Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, writing to a country newspaper.*

## LOCALITIES OF GOSPEL HISTORY.

We enter here upon a more detailed description of the Holy City, and its remains of antiquity. In doing this, I must request the reader to bear in mind, that for the lapse of more than fifteen centuries, Jerusalem has been the abode not only of mistaken piety, but also of credulous superstition, not unmingled with pious fraud. During the second and third centuries after the Christian era, the city remained under heathen sway; and the Christian Church

existed there, if at all, only by sufferance. But when, in the beginning of the fourth century, Christianity became triumphant in the person of Constantine; and at his instigation, aided by the presence and zeal of his mother Helena, the first great attempt was made in A. D. 326, to fix and beautify the places connected with the crucifixion and resurrection of the Saviour; it then, almost as a matter of course, became a passion among the multitudes of priests and monks, who afterwards resorted to the Holy City, to trace out and assign the site of every event, however trivial or legendary, which could be brought into connection with the Scriptures or with pious tradition. The fourth century appears to have been particularly fruitful in the fixing of these localities, and in the dressing out of the traditions or rather legends, which were attached to them. But the invention of succeeding ages continued to build upon these foundations; until, in the seventh century, the Muhammadan conquest and subsequent oppressions confined the attention of the Church more exclusively to the circumstances of her present distress; and drew off in part the minds of the clergy and monks from the contemplation and embellishment of Scriptural history. Thus the fabric of tradition was left to become fixed and stationary as to its main points; in much the same condition, indeed, in which it has come down to our day. The more fervid zeal of the ages of the crusades, only filled out and completed the fabric in minor particulars.

It must be further borne in mind, that as these localities were assigned, and the traditions respecting them for the most part brought forward, by a credulous and unenlightened zeal, well meant, indeed, but not uninterested; so all the reports and accounts we have of the Holy City and its sacred places, have come to us from the same impure source. The fathers of the Church in Palestine, and their imitators the monks, were themselves for the most part natives of the country. They knew in general little of its topography; and were unacquainted with the Aramaean, the vernacular language of the common people. They have related only what was transmitted to them by their predecessors, some foreigners; or have given opinions of their own, adopted without critical inquiry and usually without much knowledge. The visitors of the Holy Land in the earlier centuries, as well as the crusaders, all went thither in the character of pilgrims; and looked upon Jerusalem and its environs and upon the land, only through the medium of the traditions of the Church. And since the time of the crusades, from the fourteenth century onwards to the present day, all travellers, whether pilgrims or visitors, have usually taken up their abode in Jerusalem in the convents; and have beheld the city only through the eyes of their monastic entertainers. European visitors, in particular, have ever lodged, and still lodge, almost exclusively, in the Latin convent; and the Latin monks have in general been their sole guides.

In this way and from these causes, there has vast mass of tradition, foreign in its source and doubtful in its character; which has flourished luxuriantly and spread itself out widely over the western world. Palestine, the Holy City, and its sacred places, have been again and again portrayed according to the topography of the monks; and according to their own alone. Whether travellers were Catholics or Protestants, has made little difference. All have drawn their information from the great storehouse of the convents; and, with few exceptions, all reported apparently with like faith, though with various fidelity. In looking through the long series of descriptions, which have been given of Jerusalem by the many travellers since the fourteenth century, it is curious to observe, how very slightly the accounts differ in their topographical and traditional details. There are indeed occasional discrepancies in minor points; though very few of the travellers have ventured to depart from the general authority of their monastic guides. Or even if they sometimes venture to call in question the value of this whole mass of tradition; yet they nevertheless report in like manner the stories of the convents; or at least give nothing better in their place.

Whoever has had occasion to look into these matters for himself, will not be slow to admit that the views here expressed are in no degree overcharged. It follows from them, and this is the point to which I would particularly direct the reader's attention,—that all ecclesiastical tradition respecting the ancient places in and around Jerusalem and throughout Palestine, is of NO VALUE, except so far as it is supported by circumstances known to us from the Scriptures or from other contemporary testimony.—*Robinson's Researches in Palestine.*

## RETURN OF QUEEN POMARE TO TAHITI.

Early in February last, the Queen arrived at Eimeo, and had an interview with M. Bruat for the purpose of arranging the terms of her future residence in Tahiti. The particulars, as stated by a missionary, are as follows:— Her Majesty Queen Pomare arrived on this Island in the *John Williams*, on the 4th February, and next day paid us a visit with her family. The youngest child, when weaned, is to be placed under our care and instruction. Her Majesty seemed in good spirits and felt exceedingly anxious for the arrival of M. Bruat. The Commissioner arrived with his staff on the 6th, and at 4½ P. M. had an interview with Pomare. The Queen had sent for me to be present, and I was on the spot on the arrival of the party.

The Governor shook hands, first with the Queen, and then with Tapoa, of Borabora, and some of the principal members of the Royal Household. This ceremony being over, he said, "I heard of your Majesty's arrival on the 4th, but indisposition prevented a more early visit." The Queen replied, "I am most happy to see you." A few moments' silence ensued, when M. Bruat said, "I have several important things to say to your Majesty; but I wish to communicate them privately—where can we go?" The reply was, "To the Chapel." Pomare then said, "I wish Uata and Tapoa to go also." This was at once conceded, and the Queen, accompanied by these individuals and two aids-de-camp, with Adam Darling and Samuel Henry as translators, repaired to the Chapel accordingly.

I have since become possessed of the following information, viz. Her Majesty is to receive \$5,000

annually, besides a considerable sum as tents of her land, offices, &c., swelling the amount to about \$8,000. All foreign intercourse with her Majesty is to pass through the Protectorate Government, and all foreigners residing on Tahiti, &c., are to give notice twenty-four hours previous to an interview, and state the nature of that interview. Mr. Alexander Salmon is minister for the Home Department. The interview being finished, the Queen and her attendants came into our large school-house, which will hold about 700 people. It was filled, and there was a dense crowd outside. When quiet was obtained, Tapoa engaged in prayer; after which M. Bruant said, standing, and holding the Queen by her right hand: "A perfect understanding now exists between Queen Pomare and myself, as the Representative of France; and I hereby restore Her Majesty to all her rights and privileges as Queen of Tahiti and Moorea." The hand which was in waiting struck up the French national tone, and a salute of twenty-one guns closed the ceremony.

The Governor and Staff attended service here on 7th February, and went away with the Queen on the 9th. The congregations have been much improved in numbers since the return of the Queen, and we have at present a fair prospect of fresh interest in the schools for the young.

(Writing on the 30th of March, another missionary thus describes the reception of the Queen at Tahiti, and conveys his impressions of the present position and prospects of the mission:—)

I avail myself of the last hour before the mail closes, to give you an idea of our state and prospects since the Queen's return to Tahiti. When she returned she was well received by the French. As soon as the steamer bearing her flag was seen, the *Grampus* "dressed ship," and as she entered the harbour, the French ships-of-war "dressed and saluted with twenty-one guns." The *Grampus* saluted as the Queen passed. When the steamer anchored, the Queen requested Rotea, a deacon of the church who accompanied her, to hold a prayer-meeting in the cabin before landing. The Governor was on board, and many French Officers. After prayer she landed under a royal salute from the steamer, the band playing. The troops formed two lines from the landing place to the Governor's house, between which the Governor himself conducted the Queen. On the steps of the Governor's house stood Madam Bruant, who received Pomare. She resides in her former house, but eats and sleeps at the house of the Governor. All attention is paid her, but she has no real power. Mr. Salmon is Secretary of State for Native Affairs, and Capt. Henry, Director of the same. Pareira, instead of Regent, is Prime Minister, and beyond that change of name no change has taken place.

The Queen is regular in attendance upon divine service: she attends Chapel every Sabbath twice, sometimes three times, and occasionally attends the Bible-class which we hold in the Chapel every morning at sunrise. All her influence is in favour of the Mission. We have reorganized the Church: our number is about fifty members, including a few visitors from the leeward. I believe all these have maintained a Christian character during the war. The congregation is not so large as formerly: we have all the heads of families and respectable people, but have lost the young. Now, however, that the church is reorganized, we hope the members will be active and try to gain them back. If the Government do not persist in regarding the churches as their property, I think affairs will end in our favour; but at present all is confusion—the people are not yet fairly settled. I shall write more fully on these points when we see a little more clearly how we shall stand. The present aspect of this station is encouraging.—Chr. Intelligencer.

### The Beretan.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1871.

We have inserted, in our fourth page, an extract from the recent charge delivered by His Honour, Judge Mondelet, to the Montreal Grand Jury, from which it appears that by this high functionary, intemperance has been found to be the evil which brings before the Court "seven eighths of the unfortunate beings" who become subject to trial, conviction, and afterwards to the deteriorating process of detention in what the Judge calls "our wretched gaol."

Judge Mondelet has used strong and decided language in a matter which affects the best interests of the community. The immediate remedy which he recommends for adoption is the total suppression of licenses to sell spirituous liquors. He says: "There is but one mode of dealing with the difficulty—no license to sell spirituous liquors should be granted to tavern keepers. Taverns, or houses of public entertainment, there must be, for the reception of travellers and others; but it does not follow that because they should be fed, people are to be tempted to indulge in the use of deadly poison! Let the authorities look to this; the evil is a serious one; the necessity for immediate action is obvious, and the responsibility attaching to a weak, wavering, and undecided course must be enormous. Let no one be deterred from doing what is right, on the paltry plea that wise men are temperate, and that the public revenue will be diminished! Whether the revenue be diminished or not, is comparatively of minor importance; but what most concerns the community at large is that order, morality, obedience to the laws, and, therefore, general co-operation to work out good government, do prevail. The rulers and the ruled have an equal interest in such a work."

We not only agree with the learned Judge, that the question of reduction in revenue is of minor importance, but we conceive that it ought not for a moment to delay any measure that the public welfare may demand. In reality, the means existing in the community for raising the revenue needful to defray public expenses would be vastly increased by diminution in the consumption of spirituous liquors; the prevention of that mass of crime which is to be traced to the use of them would reduce the expenditure now absorbed by the very burdensome items of goals and houses of correction; and the pockets of the public would in effect be benefited instead of suffering loss.

The Grand Jury, recently called to act in aid of the Court of Quarter Sessions held in this city, have made a presentation, which touches upon the two points of insufficient prison accommodation and in-

crease of crime from the use of intoxicating drinks. It seems, however, that they differ from the Judge in their conclusion with regard to the licensing of taverns, because they suppose that to be an effectual mode of putting down the illicit traffic carried on by "low tipping houses." We cut the following from their presentation:

"The large number of low tipping houses, and the perfect impunity with which their occupants appear to ply their illicit traffic, is another serious and growing evil with which this community is afflicted, and a most fertile source of demoralization and of crime. Not one case has come under the notice of the Grand Jury, during their labours, reflecting discreditably on the licensed tavern; whilst some of the most serious offences have originated in unlicensed houses. To the facilities afforded by such houses, for the dispensing of intoxicating drinks, is to be attributed, in a great measure, the large number of persons, 659, committed from the 1st of last May to the 25th of October inst., as 'loose, idle, and disorderly.' Were a sufficient force placed at the disposal of the able and indefatigable Chief of Police, Mr. Russell, there is every reason to believe that this nuisance would be speedily suppressed."

According to the views which men may have formed of the needlessness of intoxicating liquors and of the injurious tendency of their use, they will form their opinion of the admissibility of the licensing system in any wise whatever. Conviction seems to have been carried to Judge Mondelet, with reference to spirituous liquor, that no conceivable benefit in prospect can justify the application of law to the regulation of their retail trade. If the use of them (always saving medicinal purposes) is a nuisance, we are not at liberty to regulate it; we must apply ourselves to putting it down.

Our main business, as *Bereans*, is with the application of moral power. We could wish to enlist all classes of the community in one united determination to recognise drink solely as the means of quenching thirst—water will do that most effectually and legitimately. Let all thinking men apply their search to the foundation which exists for the common drinking usages, and it will be discovered that they have no claim to countenance. Drinking to each other's health very frequently proves drinking each other's ruin; and the rationale of having a drinking by means of a succession of toasts on public occasions will not bear investigation. Opportunity for making speeches might surely be furnished by less objectionable methods; so as to let the common just about "after dinner speeches" become obsolete by the abolition of the practice.

We pray that the repeated mention of the subject of temperance by men in high office, like Judge Mondelet, and by bodies of men bearing solemn responsibility, like Grand Jurors, may draw attention more closely to the subject, and strengthen the hands of those engaged in direct efforts to enlist their neighbours on the side of temperance, by bringing them to adopt the most safe and effectual mode of discountenancing drunkenness—TOTAL ABSTINENCE.

**REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION**  
I have to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of this document, with accompanying tables. We learn from it, that the building or repairing of 383 School-houses has been aided by grants, in no case exceeding one half of the estimate, out of the unappropriated balance of the Legislative grant for the years 1842, 3, 4, and 1845: total of grants £13,675 9s. 11d.—The total of Schools under control during the year ending 1st July 1846, was 1830; children attending them, 69,857; money allowed them, £26,097 13s. 3d.

During the last six months of the year 1846, and under the operation of the now existing law, 1211 Schools were under control, attended by 46,325 children, and the half-yearly share allowed to these Schools out of the Legislative grant amounted to £8,618 15s. 8d. The materials are not thus afforded for making a comparison between the year commencing 1st July 1846, and the twelve months preceding it, and between the operation of the old and the existing School Laws; because several Municipalities were known to be waiting for the end of the scholastic year, in order to make them their returns, and to receive their share of the grant for the whole year, which will both increase the number of Schools and Children and much more than double the amount of money to be appropriated out of the Legislative grant.

One part of the report runs thus:—"In 1842, there were only 308 Schools, attended by 1502 children; but at my instance, the Governor General in Council was pleased to allow a share of the Legislative grant to 406 other Schools, attended by 3133 children." &c. There must be some mistake about these figures, which would only give an average of about 4 1/2 children to each of the Schools first mentioned, and of 7 1/2 children to each of the latter. We are only just able to conjecture that one figure has dropped out of each of the numbers of children mentioned, and that the true number was about ten times as much as the document exhibits.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

#### Diocese of Quebec.

THE LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL returned to town on Thursday morning last, accompanied by his private Secretary, the Revd. A. W. Mountain, after an absence of about six weeks; during which time his lordship held confirmations at seven different places, and consecrated a Church at Paspébiac, in the District of Gaspé. From that District, his Lordship proceeded through New Brunswick, spending a few days, including one Sunday, with the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, and among the flock who constituted his first pastoral charge,—and thence, through the United States, to Lennoxville, in the Eastern Townships, where he attended a meeting of the Corporation of Bishop's College, and consecrated the Church. From Lennoxville his Lordship went to Montreal, to a meeting of the Governors of McGill College,—and from Montreal returned to Quebec.—*Mercury of Saturday last.*

AN ORDINATION was held on Monday last, ALL SAINTS' DAY, in the Cathedral Church of this city, when the following Gentlemen were admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons:

- J. J. S. MOUNTAIN, A. B., King's College, Windsor, N. S.; by letters dismissory from the Lord Bishop of Toronto.

JOHN LITTLE, late student of Trinity College, Dublin, who has been appointed one of the Assistant Ministers of Christ Church, Montreal.

The following Deacons were advanced to the Priesthood:

- REV. ARNOLD W. MOUNTAIN, A. B., University College, Oxford, Private Secretary to the Lord Bishop, and Secretary of the Church Society.
  - REV. CHARLES FORM, Missionary at Grenville.
- The Candidates represented by the Rev. Official MACLE, D. D., at the Sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop from 13th Hebrews 7th Verse.

#### INCORPORATE CHURCH SOCIETY.

PAYMENTS to the Treasurer at Quebec, on Account of the INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY, in the month of October, 1871.

Oct. 11 Hall, Gen. Sec. Subscription	£12 10 0
19 Scott, H. S. Annual Subscription	1 5 0
20 Scott, Miss. Ditto	1 5 0
26 Davies, W.H. A. Ditto	1 5 0
29 Collection St. Peter's, Paspébiac	4 10 8
Collection L. Andrews, New Carlisle	1 13 2
Collection "Pere Mission (Rev. R. Shore)	0 17 6
	£23 6 4

Fund for Widows and Orphans of the Clergy.

Oct. 1 Ingall, Lieut. 62nd Regt.	£3 0 0
Donation Kingsley, per Rev. J. Butle	1 0 0
7 Ditto Mebourne, Rev. J. E. F. Simpson	3 3 7 1/2
11 Ditto Sabbooke, per G. F. Bowen, Esq.	3 2 7
12 Ditto Stratton, Rev. H. Hazard	2 1 6 1/2
13 Ditto Pointe Levi, Rev. J. Terrance	4 10 4
14 Ditto Three Rivers, per Rev. S. S. Woolf	25 10 3
Donation per ditto	3 0 0
	£10 3 0
Collection at Eaton, Rev. J. Taylor	1 0 0
Ditto at Riv. Rev. J. Kemp	0 12 6
21 Ditto New Liverpool, Rev. J. Terrance	5 2 4
20 Ditto Lennoxville, Rev. L. Donahue	6 6 3
30 Ditto Bedford, Rev. J. Jones	1 15 0
	£10 4 5

T. TRIGGE, Treasurer Inc. Church Society.

#### DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Toronto, took place on Wednesday the 29th ult. This is the Church erected by the munificence of a benefactor who withheld his name in transmitting his liberal offering through the Bishop of Ripon: it is entirely appropriated to free sittings, and the Rev. H. Scadding, appointed Minister. Sixteen Clergymen were present at the solemnity, and the Lord Bishop of the Diocese preached on Luke iv. 16—20. The Holy Communion was afterwards administered, the offerings at which amounted to £15, besides the sum of £50, which was presented on the occasion at the express desire of the unknown donor to whom the Church is indebted for this building. The site, it will be recollected, was given by the Hon. John Simcoe Macaulay.

#### GENERAL CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

(Continued from last number.)—The proceedings of this body on the sixth day of the session, Tuesday October 12, included the presentation of documents connected with the election of the Right Rev. Jackson Kemper, D.D., who has hitherto occupied the extensive field of the North Western Territory as Missionary Bishop, to the Episcopal see of the newly organized Diocese of Wisconsin. It may here be remarked that though the American Canons do not allow of a Diocesan Bishop's being translated from one Diocese to another, they admit of a Missionary Bishop's being elected to the charge of a Diocese, as in the case now mentioned. The consent of the House of Deputies was given, as soon as it had been ascertained that Bishop Kemper had accepted the call to the Episcopate of Wisconsin, which was part of the extensive field over which he had for many years itinerated, encouraging and superintending Missionary labours.

On Wednesday the 13th of October (seventh day of the session) some discussion took place on the propriety of fixing an earlier period of the year for the future meetings of the General Convention. This was urged on the ground that the Church had so much extended in the South and the West of the United States that the convenience of members from those parts called for consideration—a matter which there had been no occasion to take into account during the former history of the Church. The question was referred to the Standing Committee on the state of the Church—that body including members out of every Diocese, and therefore best qualified to arrive at an equitable decision on the subject.—The question respecting substitutes of Deputies, which had been discussed on Monday, was brought on again by a resolution offered by the Rev. Dr. Bowman, of Pennsylvania, in these terms:—"Resolved, that it be made known to the several Dioceses, that it is proposed to alter at the next General Convention the second article of the Constitution, so that members shall be required to be elected either by their Conventions or in such manner as the Conventions may prescribe, without delegating the power of choice to any other person or persons." Some reluctance to renew a discussion which it was thought had been brought to a termination was manifested by the House, and eventually the resolution was laid on the table.—The Committee on Election of Bishops submitted certain facts which had been communicated to them, touching the need there was of an Assistant Bishop for Illinois: they proposed that their report be laid on the table to be taken up at the pleasure of the House, and that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. A motion that debate be carried on the distinct understanding that debate on the subject was only postponed, not strangled.

On the eighth day of the session, Dr. Bowman's resolution respecting substitutes for Delegates was referred to a Committee.—It was proposed

that it be referred to the Committee on Canons to enquire into the expediency of framing a Canon on discipline founded on St. Paul's injunction to Titus—"A man that is a heretic, after the first and second admonition, reject;"—joined with some provision respecting witnesses on ecclesiastical trials:—was laid on the table.—Debate on the Illinois Election was further postponed. Adjournment early, for the purpose of allowing the Committees to prepare their reports for submission to the House.

On Friday the 15th of October (ninth day of the session) the joint Committee to whom had been referred the New York resolutions and also the memorial from the suspended Bishop R. T. Onderdonk, presented a report in which they recommended the adoption of the following Canons, informing the Convention that they abstained from recommending any thing on which they could not agree with entire unanimity.

Proposed Canon "No. 1. Of the remission or modification of judicial sentences by the House of Bishops.—The House of Bishops may at a triennial or a special meeting altogether remit and terminate any judicial sentence which may have been imposed or shall hereafter be imposed by the Bishops or any of them, acting as a judicial tribunal, or modify the same so far as to designate a precise period of time or other specific contingency, on the occurrence of which such sentence shall utterly cease and be of no further force or effect; provided that no such remission shall be made except at a meeting of the House of Bishops, during the session of some General Convention, or at a meeting of the House of Bishops convened after three months' notice of the time, place and object of the meeting, given personally to each Bishop or left at his usual place of abode; and provided further that nothing in this canon shall be understood to repeal or alter the provisions of canon xxxix. of 1832.

"No. 2. Of the penalty of suspension. When hereafter the penalty of suspension is inflicted on a Bishop, priest or deacon of this Church, the sentence shall specify on what terms or at what time said penalty shall cease.

"No. 3. Of the performance of Episcopal duties in vacant dioceses or in a diocese the Bishop of which is under disability. § 1. Any Bishop, assistant Bishop, or missionary Bishop may, on the invitation of the convention or standing committee of any diocese where there is no Bishop or where the Bishop is for the time under a disability to perform Episcopal duties by reason of a judicial sentence, or from any other cause, visit and perform Episcopal offices in that diocese or any part thereof; and this invitation may be temporary or it may at any time be revoked.

"§ 2. A diocese without a Bishop, or of which the Bishop is for the time under a disability by reason of a judicial sentence or from any other cause, may by its convention be placed under the full Episcopal charge and authority of the Bishop of another diocese or of a Missionary Bishop, who shall by that act be authorized to perform all the duties and offices of the Bishop of the diocese so vacant, or having the Bishop disabled, until in the case of a vacant diocese a Bishop be elected; or in the other case the sentence be revoked, &c.

"§ 3. No diocese thus placed under the full charge and authority of the Bishop of another Diocese, or of a Missionary Bishop, shall invite a second Bishop to perform any Episcopal duty or exercise authority, till its connexion with the first Bishop has expired or is revoked.

"§ 4. Canon III. of 1833 is hereby repealed." The report was signed by Bishop Rowland, on the part of the Committee of Bishops, and by Dr. Jarvis on the part of that of Deputies. The joint Committee expressed their belief, that the adoption of these Canons "will prevent the recurrence of difficulties similar to those which are now experienced, and that they will also afford to the parties now asking for relief, a remedy more full and more satisfactory than may be hoped or expected in the first instance."

Judge Chambers, of Maryland, by whom the report was read, offered upon it some extended remarks explanatory of the practical effect of the proposed Canons, should the Convention adopt them. In conclusion he moved that the report be laid on the table to be called up next Monday, and that in the meantime it be printed for the use of members. After a few remarks from other members, and an announcement from Lay-Deputy Williams of Virginia, that he would propose substitute Canons for those proposed by the joint Committee, Judge Chambers' motion was carried. Mr. Williams then moved, and it was carried, that his proposition also be printed, and that it be considered at the same time with the other. The following are the Canons proposed by him:

"Canon prescribing the manner in which a Bishop suspended for an unlimited time may be restored.—A Bishop of this Church who has been suspended for an unlimited time may be restored by the House of Bishops, a majority consenting thereto; but before he shall have authority to exercise jurisdiction in any Diocese over which he had jurisdiction before he was suspended, he shall produce to the house of Bishop a certificate signed by a constitutional majority of the clerical and lay delegates composing the Convention of the Diocese, to the following effect:—"We whose names are underwritten, request the House of Bishops to restore to the exercise of the duties of Bishop of this Diocese, A. B. who has been suspended for an unlimited time, and we do testify in the presence of Almighty God that said A. B. is not, so far as we are informed, justly liable to evil report, either for error in religion or for viciousness in life, and that we do not know nor believe that any impediment exists which should prevent his said restoration, and that we do in our conscience believe him to be of such soundness in the faith and of such virtuous and pure manners and godly conversation, that he is apt and meet to exercise the office of a Bishop, to the honour of God and the edifying of his Church, and to be a wholesome example of the flock of Christ." But if the Convention of the said diocese, during the said suspension, shall have chosen a Bishop who has been consecrated and hath jurisdiction over the said diocese, then the restored Bishop shall not have jurisdiction over it.

"Canon as to the effect of the unlimited suspension of a Bishop. Whereas doubts exist as to the effect of a sentence suspending a Bishop for an unlimited time, for remedy thereof, be enacted, that when any Bishop of this church having jurisdiction over a diocese, hath been or shall be suspended for an unlimited time, it shall be lawful for the Convention of the diocese, over which he had jurisdiction, to choose a Bishop in the same way and to have the same jurisdiction as if the suspended bishop had resigned his jurisdiction."

The resolution of the Bishops, making Philadelphia the next place of meeting, was taken up for consideration, and a long discussion ensued, in the course of which Baltimore and Cincinnati were proposed instead of Philadelphia; and eventually the proposal that the next triennial General Convention meet at Cincinnati was carried by a very

large majority. We anticipate so far as to mention here, that the concurrence of the House of Bishops, to whom this decision of the House of Deputies was immediately conveyed by message, was signified on the Tuesday following.

The question respecting the election of an Assistant Bishop of Illinois chiefly occupied the House on Saturday and Monday, being the tenth and eleventh days of the session. On motion that the House proceed to sign the testimonials for the consecration of the Assistant Bishop elect, the Rev. G. D. Giddinge, of Illinois, objected on the ground, first, that in point of fact the Convention of the Diocese had never yet expressed an opinion as to the ability or disability of the Bishop, to perform the duties of his office, and secondly that there had never been an election of an Assistant Bishop by the Convention. In support of the assertions implied in his objection, he entered into details of the manner in which this affair had been conducted at two successive meetings of the Diocesan Convention, the most striking portions of which were these, that it was the Bishop that requested an Assistant; that when the Convention, in accordance with his wish, resolved to proceed to make an election, the Bishop nominated the Rev. Mr. Britton, whom he recommended highly, suggesting that the election should be proceeded with immediately, and remarking that in case the Clergyman named by him were not elected, he would not bring the matter up again in his lifetime. The Convention concurred with the Bishop's nomination of the Rev. Mr. Britton as Assistant Bishop, but it could hardly be said that there had been an election, when the Convention had not a choice of individuals.

The statement made by Mr. Giddinge was, in its essential features, confirmed by the Rev. Mr. Kelley who, however, did not arrive at the same conclusion with him. He alleged the perfect regularity of the documents of an election, bearing, amongst the rest, Mr. Giddinge's own signature, it having been agreed, when once a majority in the Diocesan Convention had confirmed the Bishop's nomination of Mr. Britton, that opposition should be waived, and all should sign the papers. The fact of the Bishop's making a nomination was treated by Mr. Kelley as only the natural expression of a desire for an Assistant who would cordially co-operate with him in his plans for the good of the Diocese. He admitted, however, that the Bishop had expressed himself to the effect that "if they did not elect Mr. Britton, he did not wish them to elect any one else." Mr. Kelley spoke strongly of the Bishop's inability, from age and infirmities, to perform his episcopal functions; and finally expressed his persuasion that the General Convention would not carry its prerogative so far as to withhold its sanction from the measure which had thus been brought before it for confirmation.

In the course of the discussion which ensued, it was seriously questioned whether the Convention had any right to go behind the authenticated documents, and act upon statements contradicted by the signatures of those who made them, actually affixed to the testimonials before the House. On the other hand, it was argued that the Bishop's age and disability were matters which had to be inquired into, being insufficiently described in the testimonials; and other matters bearing upon the question came up with equal propriety in the course of the enquiry. Undue influence had been exercised, and the election seemed to have been effected under something like a threat; members declared that, as long as such an uncertainty was hanging over the matter, they could not affix their signatures to the required testimonials to be sent up to the House of Bishops for its concurrence. The discussion was continued till 3 o'clock on Monday, and on Tuesday a motion was ordered to prepare the canonical testimonials required to be signed by the House of Deputies, and that the House be called upon by Dioceses to sign the same. This motion being put, 11 Clerical and 7 Lay-votes were in favour, but 16 Clerical and 10 Lay-votes against it. Thus the House refused to confirm the election of an Assistant Bishop for Illinois.

The House of Deputies received a message from the House of Bishops on the report of the Committee to whom had been referred the New York resolutions; it was read, and some discussion arose which terminated the business of that day.

We have once more to break off, our exchanges from New York and Philadelphia, which we expect to bring us accounts of the close of the proceedings, not having as yet arrived, at the time we are writing.

#### To the Editor of the Beretan.

Sir,—A difference of opinion having arisen (between two readers of your paper,) as to how the word "BEREAN" ought to be pronounced, I take the liberty of referring the question to you, feeling convinced, that with your accustomed kindness you will elucidate the subject now under discussion. One of the disputants places the accent on the first, the other on the second syllable.

C. L.

[The second syllable is as long as can be; the full spelling of the word from which it is derived according to the original, would be Beroia, which has come to be contracted into the Latin Beroa, and lastly into the English form Berea, as we find it in Acts xvii. 10.—EDITH.]

KING'S COLLEGE, TORONTO.—The examinations for Scholarships connected with this University were closed last month, and the following were the successful candidates:

1. Evans (University.)
2. Armour (University.)
3. Palmer (Wellington District.)
4. Barbour (Upper Canada College.)
5. Hutton (Victoria District.)

THE LATE DR. RACEY.—A meeting of the medical profession was held this day, at the Albion Hotel, Dr. Painchaud in the chair. Dr. Sewell, was requested to act as Secretary.

The following resolutions were proposed and passed unanimously:—

Moved by Dr. Sewell, seconded by Dr. Fremont, That the medical faculty of Quebec, having performed the last rites over the remains of their deceased Brother, John Racey, M. D., cannot separate without expressing the deep regret they feel at his death, and the high opinion they entertain of his moral worth and professional attainments. Moved by Dr. Douglas, seconded by Dr. Landry, That this meeting would express their admiration of the untiring zeal, unwearied assiduity, and extreme kindness with which the late Dr. Racey fulfilled his gratuitous and arduous duties, as well in the hospital of this city as in private practice, during the prevalence of the disease which has now added him to its already numerous victims. Moved by Dr. Robitaille, seconded by Dr. Jack, son, That out of respect for the memory of the deceased,

of the faculty do wear the customary mourning for a period of six weeks.  
Moved by Dr. Russell, seconded by Dr. Morris, that the chairman and acting secretary of this meeting do convey to the widow and parents of the deceased, an expression of the deep sympathy felt by the medical faculty, in their present painful bereavement—and that they do at the same time enclose a copy of the resolutions now adopted.  
J. A. SEWELL, M. D.  
Secretary.  
Quebec, 23rd Oct. 1817.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Messrs. Geo. Hall, Montreal, No. 118 to 199; C. Poston, Jun., No. 183 to 208; Men's Library, R. B. No. 188 to 211.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Received J. D. J. W. M.; H. J. G.  
S. B. A. & Co. will proceed to their destination this day.

**Local and Political Intelligence.**

**THE CHOLERA.**—This dreadful scourge is again making its appearance in different parts of Europe and Asia. Its approach is creating alarm with those who have watched its progress from the plains of Scinde towards Western Europe. About eighteen months since it ravaged the banks of the Indus with frightful severity, inflicting serious loss upon the British troops at Kurrachee and Hyderabad. About the same time it spread in Afghanistan from thence into Persia, which it traversed from east to west, spreading to the northward into Tartary, and southward into Turkish Kurdistan, and the pashalic of Bagdad. Early in the present year it made its appearance to the west of the Caucasian mountains, and committed great ravages in the Russian army acting against the Circassians; and we just now learn of its reappearance in Europe, having broken out at Taganrog, Mariupolis, and other ports on the westerly shore of the Sea of Azof, Simolensk, Riga, Tiflis, Karis Kontais, and Trobizond. Great alarm is felt at Warsaw, where the authorities were preparing hospitals. On board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer Sultan, Captain Brooks, on his late voyage from Trebizond to Constantinople, several cases had broken out, in consequence of which she had been ordered by the health authorities at the latter port, to Prince's Island to ride out her quarantine of ten days. The Tiger will therefore be despatched to Malta in her stead, to carry home the India (bulky) mails and passengers. As in its former progress towards Europe, in the years 1810 and 1811, the general course of the pestilence has been nearly the north-west; and it seems, so far, to have travelled at about the same rate as on that occasion. In 1811, it made its appearance on the shores of the Baltic (at Riga, Danzig, and Memel) in the month of May, at Vienna and Berlin in August at Hamburg in October, and reached England in the beginning of November.  
We regret to state that the accounts from Berlin and Frankfurt announce the rapid approach of the Cholera in Poland.

**THE CHICKEN** steam ferry-boat, which used to ply at half-penny fares on the river Thames short distances along the metropolis, caused dreadful loss of life and injury by an explosion of her boiler in the month before last, which brought on a Coroner's inquest, terminating in a verdict of manslaughter against the Engineer who had the regulation of the boat, and who exposed the crowds of persons constantly availing themselves of this cheap mode of conveyance to the awful danger which he must have known his mode of working the boat to involve.

**NEW BRUNSWICK.**—The last arrivals from the sister Province bring accounts of a deliberate murder committed at Madawaska by an old and infirm man of the name of Welch, by shooting Douglas Balloch, a young man who accompanied the Deputy Sheriff in the execution of a search-warrant obtained from a magistrate by the owner of some oxen which Welch was improperly detaining.

**WOODSTOCK.**—The present peaceable state of Woodstock has led to the withdrawal of the troops from that village.—St John, N. B., Localist.

**POST OFFICE.**—It appears from the following extract from a despatch addressed by the Governor General to the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, under date August 25, 1817, that we may hope measures will be matured for the early transfer of the British North America Post Office to the Colonial authorities: "You will observe, from the tenor of the document herewith enclosed, that Her Majesty's Ministers are prepared to surrender to the Provincial authorities the control of the Post-Office Department, as soon as, by concert between the several Legislatures, arrangements shall be matured for securing to British North America the advantages of an efficient and uniform Post-Office system."

"With a view to the more speedy attainment of an object to which the inhabitants of these Provinces attach much importance, it appears to me to be desirable that one or two Members of each of the Executive Councils of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island, should meet at Montreal, where the subject may be fully discussed, and a plan matured for submission to the several Legislatures at their next Session."  
"Should it be in the power of Your Excellency, and of the Lieutenant-Governors of New Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island, to act on this suggestion, I shall be prepared to appoint one or two Commissioners on behalf of the Council of Canada, to confer with those from the other Provinces on the arrival of the latter in this place."  
The Montreal Courier says: "We understand that three new offices have been recently created, and persons appointed to them by the Postmaster-General at home. The situations we allude to are 'Surveyors Clerks,' whose emoluments, we are told, will amount to between £100 and £500 a year. Two of the offices are to be filled by gentlemen from England, the other by a son of the Deputy Postmaster-General here."

**GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.**—The ceremony of "breaking ground" on entering upon this great and promising undertaking took place at the thriving Western Metropolis of London, on Saturday the 23d ulto. Shops and places of business generally were closed at noon, a procession was formed at the Court House and walked to the spot selected for the purpose, where a wide space had been cleared, and stands erected for the accommodation of the guests and spectators. The number present has been estimated at from 3500 to 5000. The Hon. J. H. GORDON opened the proceedings by an address in which he contrasted the present state and prospects of the country with those of former days. Colonel TALBOT, the founder of the district, then took the spade and cut the first sods, amidst the cheers of the people and the thundering of artillery.

After several other addresses, the procession was formed again and walked back to town, where it broke up. In the course of a speech made at a large public dinner given in the evening of the same day, Sir Allan McNab stated the encouraging fact that £250,000 stock were held in England by good constituents, and able to pay up the money, and who had actually paid five per cent. on their shares, that is the sum of £12,500. He expressed his conviction that no Government could stand which would not support this Railroad, and he had no hesitation in saying they must do it. Making reference to the time, twenty years ago, when he and a party forced their way through from Hamilton to London to open a court, on which occasion it was with difficulty they procured a shed, the property of the Hon. J. H. Goodhue, to make their headquarters, the speaker remarked upon the astonishing change apparent at this early day, to those who viewed the splendid edifices erected in the town of London.

**INQUEST AT KINGSTON.**—An inquest was held on Monday 25th ult. in the Penitentiary, upon the body of one of the convicts who, in a state of insanity, had committed suicide. The name of the deceased man was John Murphy. Towards the latter end of August symptom of insanity were exhibited, an attempt having been made by him to stab his keeper with a shoemaker's knife. He was confined to his cell, and the case reported to the government, but strange to say, the Warden's representation was unanswered, and the man suffered to remain in that state! This is another instance to show the neglect by the Executive of this great and important public institution.

We do not know whether in the investigation the Coroner felt himself called upon to trace the cause of insanity, but this, it seems to us, is a matter of too much interest to be entirely overlooked. It is a question intimately connected with that of the operation of the penitentiary system. The suitableness or the contrary of that system can only be traced in the aggregation of facts showing its effects, physically and morally, upon those subjected to its influence, and cases such as that now reported strike us as affording legitimate occasions for instituting inquiries which may in their result add to the general store of knowledge upon the interesting question of prison discipline.—Chron. & News.

**COMMUTATION OF SENTENCE.**—The Sheriff received this morning a commutation from the Seat of Government, informing him that His Excellency the Governor General had been pleased to commute the sentence of death passed upon Timothy Burke and Mary Burke at the last Assizes to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for life.—Chron. & News, 30th Oct.

**THE LATE MURDER IN GREEKTOWN.**—The Coroner's Jury on the body of Roberts have returned a verdict of Wilful Murder against James Carroll, a brickmaker, who is stated to have made a confession of his having committed the crime, to Alderman Pully, in private, but afterwards denied all knowledge of the murder.

**FREE TRADE IN BRAD.**—Old things seem to be becoming new. The judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench, confirming the decision of a Justice of the Peace referred to in an extract from the Mercury, it appears, is to be published. The Ordinance of 1777, in so far as at least as regards the assize of bread, we believe was repealed by act of the Provincial Parliament more than twenty years ago; at least it was so understood by the Magistrates, who discontinued the assize; since which time, the Bakers have been left to the exercise of "free trade" in common with Butchers and other tradesmen, furnishing necessary and indispensable articles, which as difficult to be furnished in families as bread. In London the assize, from an experience of its abuses, had been abolished before it was done away with in Quebec and Montreal.

There is a natural contest between the buyer and the seller, to which even Magistrates may not always be indifferent. When the public authority does not interfere, the contest generally terminates in establishing a fair price. All combinations to raise price, are indictable by the English Criminal Law, in force in this country.  
The freedom of buying and selling was one of the greatest advantages brought to this country by the British Government. Under the French Government they had gone the length of fixing the price of agricultural produce, sending into the country to take it, and there was a regulation prohibiting any body from buying or selling in the markets till certain parties could be conveniently provided for.

The absolute freedom of buying and selling is indispensable for the enjoyment, by every one, of the fruit of his labour. Deception and swindling are provided against, by law; and in countries where the laws are just, and well and judiciously executed, they are respected.—Quebec Gazette.

The November Term of the Court of Appeal opened yesterday (Tuesday). The Judges presents were—the Hon. Sir James Stuart, Chief Justice, the Hon. Messrs. Panet, Bowen and Bedard. The Montreal Judges did not arrive till yesterday afternoon, the steamer having been detained by fog. Mr. Justice Gairdner, from the district of St. Francis, has been in town since last week.—Morn. Chron.

**RESISTANCE AGAINST THE LAW.**—The party which went out last week to St. Joseph La Beauce, supported by a military detachment, to apprehend the persons who had violently resisted the Sheriff and officers in the execution of their duty, returned to town without having effected their object; being unable to find the offenders, who are said to have taken refuge in the woods.  
**DISSOLUTION OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT** is spoken of in the papers—to take place in a month or two.  
**THE CONVICTS** at the late Court of Quarter Sessions were eleven, mostly larceny, sentenced to different periods of imprisonment; one assault; one for resisting a Justice of the Peace in the execution of his duty; one for uttering counterfeit coin—3 years Penitentiary.  
**THE WEATHER** has become wet, and the streets and roads are in a very bad state for crossing and travelling. The arrival of the mail-steamer has been much delayed; the Western mail, due yesterday, has not arrived at the Post Office at the time we are writing.  
**HIS EXCELLENCY SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN**, Commander of the Forces, arrived in town with his Aides-de-Camp on Tuesday, to inspect the troops in garrison.

**APPOINTMENT.**—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Joseph Cary, Esq., Deputy Inspector General of Public Accounts, to receive all Moneys and Effects of Emigrants who are sick, or who have died at the different Emigrant Hospitals in the Province.

The *Lord Ashburton*, from Liverpool, arrived at Grosse Isle on Saturday, bringing a general cargo, and a number of passengers, which was 477 when she sailed from her port. She lost upwards of a hundred of the emigrants, and several of her crew on the passage, and had more than fifty sick when she arrived. The steamer *Alliance* went down for the passengers, to take them up to Montreal: several deaths took place on board of her before she had passed this port.

When the period is taken into consideration at which these unfortunate beings embarked at Liverpool, it is unaccountable how such a transaction could take place: what notion of human life have those who were parties to their embarkation—after all the accounts which have been sent home of the disastrous results of the earlier shipments this year—to arrive here just at the setting in of winter, even if the lives of the whole had been spared, of which there could hardly be entertained a reasonable expectation, by those acquainted with the description of emigrants that they were. It must be hoped that the extravagance of the transaction will be brought to bear upon the minds of the home authorities, to induce them to adopt measures which shall prevent the recurrence of cases which seem to be equalled only by those heart-rending details of the nature of "the middle passage" which bore so strongly upon the minds of Britons as to allow of no further delay to the abolition of the slave-trade.  
Two more passenger-vessels are to arrive.

**SHIPPING NEWS.**—Arrived among others.  
Sch. St. Croix, Bernier, Halifax, sugar and rum, 5 passengers.  
Sch. St. Andrew, Bellefontaine, Arichat, H. J. Noval & Co. fish.  
—Mary, Wyman, Halifax, James Leslie & Co., Montreal, sugar, molasses, rum, &c. 1 passenger.  
—Calla, Scoville, Halifax, Gibb, Lane & Co. molasses, oil, &c.  
—Antelope, McDonald, Shelburn, McKay & Cassels; fish and oil.  
Brig. Planet, Elliott, Porto Rico, Gillespie & Co. sugar.  
Bark Montezuma, Little, Liverpool, Gillespie & Co., general cargo, 4 passengers.  
Sch. Antais, McKay, Sydney, McKay and Cassels, coal.—11 passengers from the wreck of the Maria, of Galway.  
Sch. St. Roch, Blais, from Halifax, for Montreal, with a cargo of sugar.  
Bark Lady Saxon, Spence, London, general cargo, 3 passengers.  
—Springhill, Gunn, Ardrossan, coals, 2 passengers.  
Ship Lord Ashburton, Bell, Liverpool, E. & J. E. Oliver, iron, &c., 477 passengers.

**EDUCATION.**  
A GRADUATE, who teaches in one of the Institutions of this City, can devote a few hours every afternoon to give instructions in the Classics, Mathematics, French, or any of the general branches of an English Education, to those young persons who may feel desirous to study.  
References are kindly permitted to R. H., or M. C. at the Office of this Paper.  
Quebec, 4th November, 1817.

**FOR SALE.**  
50 KEYS Prime New Upper Canada BUTTER by the Subscriber.  
J. W. LEAYCRAFT.  
Quebec, 7th October, 1817.

MR. EDGAR, having been appointed Second Master of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in connexion with Bishop's College, Lennoxville, has procured a large and convenient house adjacent to the School premises, for the purpose of receiving as boarders such of the pupils as may be entrusted to his care.  
Mr. Edgar is kindly permitted to refer to the Rev. L. DOUGLAS, Lennoxville, the Rev. I. HELLMUTH, Sherbrooke, and to Lieut. Col. MORRIS, Ascot.  
Lennoxville, 22nd Sept. 1817.

**MARRIED.**  
At Halifax, on the 26th ult., at Saint Paul's Church, by the Rev. Dr. Twining, Chaplain to the Garrison, GEORGE MONTAGU ODELL, Esq., M. D., son of the late Hon. W. F. Odell, of Fredericton, N. B., to Elizabeth Ludlow, daughter of D. L. ROBINSON, Esq., and niece to Deputy Commissary General Robinson.  
On the 27th ult. at Simonsville, Quebec, by the Rev. Thomas GALT, Esq., of Toronto, Barrister, to FRANCES LOUISA, youngest daughter of JAMES M. PERKINS, Esq., R. N.

**DIED.**  
Last Tuesday, MARGARET TOWN, aged 13 months, infant daughter of ALEXANDER ROBERTSON, Esq., at St. Andrew's, Argenteuil, on the 21st ult., after a protracted illness, at the age of 36. Jouis PERRY, Esq., M. D., second son of the Hon. George PERRY, late one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Montreal.  
On the 21st ult., the Hon. THOMAS NICOLESON JERRARD, Collector of Her Majesty's Customs at the Port of Halifax, in his 65th year.  
At Frampton, on the 27th ult. Caroline Dalkin, wife of Mr. J. C. Nolan.

**QUEBEC MARKETS.**  
Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, the 2nd Nov., 1817.

	s. d.	s. d.
Beef, per lb. ....	0 4	0 6
Mutton, per lb. ....	0 3	0 6
Ditto, per quarter ....	2 3	3 9
Lamb, per quarter ....	1 6	4 0
Potatoes, per bushel ....	2 0	2 6
Maple Sugar, per lb. ....	0 4	0 5
Oats per bushel ....	0 2	0 6
Hay per hundred bundles ....	25 0	35 0
Straw ditto ....	17 0	22 6
Fire-wood per cord ....	10 0	14 6
Cheese per lb. ....	0 4 1/2	0 5
Butter, fresh, per lb. ....	1 0	1 3
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb. ....	0 8	0 10
Veal, per lb. ....	0 5	0 6
Do., per quarter ....	1 6	5 0
Pork, per lb. ....	0 5	0 7
Eggs, per dozen ....	0 10	1 0

**POST-OFFICE NOTICE.**  
THE next mail for ENGLAND (via Boston) will be closed at the Quebec Post-office, on THURSDAY the 11th November.  
PAID letters will be received to THREE o'clock; and unpaid to FOUR o'clock, afternoon.  
Post-office, Quebec.  
1st November, 1817.

**NOTICE.**—All persons having in their custody or possession any MONIES, GOODS, CHATELS, or EFFECTS heretofore belonging to DECEASED Emigrants or now belonging to SICK Emigrants, are hereby required, without loss of time, TO DELIVER THE SAME to the undersigned, who has, by Order of His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council, dated the 25th day of October last, been duly empowered to receive such Monies, Goods, Chattels, and Effects.  
JOS. CARY,  
Deputy Inspector General.  
Montreal, 26th October, 1817.  
NOTE.—The Publishers of Newspapers throughout the Province will please insert the foregoing Notice three times in their respective Papers. Those published in French will insert it in that language.

**QUEBEC BANK.**  
NOTICE is hereby given that a Semi-Annual Dividend of THREE per cent. has been this day declared upon the amount of the Capital Stock, and the same will be payable at the Bank on or after the 1st December next.  
The transfer book will be closed on the 15th November till the 1st December.  
By order of the Board.  
NORMAN FREER, Cashier.  
Quebec, 4th November. 1817.

**NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH.**  
TO BUILDERS.  
TENDERS will be received, by the undersigned, until TWO o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, for the execution of the undermentioned Works, at the proposed NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH, in this City, as follows:—  
Masons' and Bricklayers' Work.  
Carpenters' Work of the Roof, Ceilings, Galleries and Floors, with the requisite Iron-Work—together with the Window-Frames and Sashes.  
Tinning of the Roof.  
Glazing and Painting Windows.  
Separate Tenders must be delivered for each department of Work, respectively, and approved security will be required for the due performance of the Contracts; but the Trustees do not pledge themselves to accept the lowest Tenders, but reserve to themselves the right of selection.  
Plans and Specifications, embracing every particular, will be ready for inspection on MONDAY next, the 8th instant.  
EDWARD STAVELEY,  
ARCHITECT,  
No. 6, Parloir Street, adjoining the Ursuline Convent.  
Quebec, 4th Nov. 1817.

**EDUCATION.**  
A GRADUATE, who teaches in one of the Institutions of this City, can devote a few hours every afternoon to give instructions in the Classics, Mathematics, French, or any of the general branches of an English Education, to those young persons who may feel desirous to study.  
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Lennoxville, 22nd Sept. 1817.

**JOHN MICHAEL PFEIFFER,**  
FROM GERMANY,  
Musical Instrument Maker,  
TUNER OF PIANOS, &c.,  
Having recently established his complete set of Tools and Apparatus, is able to solicit public patronage with just ground of confidence that he will give satisfaction in the MAKING, REPAIRING, and TUNING OF PIANOS and other Musical Instruments.  
Orders intended for him, left at Mr. Mott's, St. Angèle Street, will be promptly attended to.  
Quebec, 21st Sept., 1817.

**FOR SALE.**  
THREE SHARES in Bishop's College, Lennoxville—the property of a Clergyman deceased. Inquire, if by letter, Post Paid, of the Rev. W. BOYD, Lachine.

**FOR SALE.**  
6 CASES GERMAN WOOLLENS.  
C. & W. WURTELE,  
St. Paul Street.  
Quebec, 14th Sept. 1817.

**VESSEL FOR SALE.**  
THE fine fast-sailing Brig PLANEY, coppered and copper-fastened, carries 1400 Barrels, daily expected from Porto Rico.  
Apply to  
J. W. LEAYCRAFT.  
28th October, 1817.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:**  
6 CASES ASSORTED CROCKERY-VICES, &c., &c.  
C. & W. WURTELE,  
St. Paul Street.  
Quebec, 28th October, 1817.

**ARROWROOT.**  
FRESH BERMUDA ARROWROOT, in Boxes.  
West India do. in Tins,  
For Sale by  
J. W. LEAYCRAFT.  
28th October, 1817.

**REED & MEAKINS,**  
Cabinet Makers,  
ST. DENIS STREET,  
MONTREAL.  
A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE,  
IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS.  
Inquire of the Rev. C. L. HAENSEL,  
No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

**FOR SALE, ex CORSAIR.**  
THIRTY BASKETS BEST ENGLISH CHEESE.  
C. & W. WURTELE.  
Quebec, 19th Aug. 1817. St. Paul Street.

**FOR SALE.**  
LIVE Oil in Pipes and Quarters.  
WELCH & DAVIES.  
Quebec, 21th June, 1817.

**FOR SALE.**  
THAT pleasantly situated House in St. Anne Street, at present occupied by Mr. BUNNET—with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to  
ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P.,  
St. Peter Street.  
Quebec, 27th January, 1817.

**FOR SALE.**  
3 CASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.  
Robert & Isabella, from Hamburg.  
C. & W. WURTELE,  
St. Paul Street.  
8th July, 1817.

**FOR SALE.**  
PIANO FORTE. Apply to  
C. & W. WURTELE,  
St. Paul Street.  
8th July, 1817.

**NOTICE.**  
THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.  
R. PENISTON,  
Agent.  
India Wharf,  
October, 1816.

**FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.**  
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.  
The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c., having just received per "DOUGLAS," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate charges.  
H. KNIGHT,  
12, Palace Street.  
Quebec, 13th Oct., 1817.

**COALS! COALS!!**  
FOR SALE—NEWCASTLE AND SUNDERLAND GRATE and in S. NUT COALS.  
Apply to  
H. H. PORTER,  
No. 36, St. Paul Street.  
Quebec, June 21st 1817.

**RUCKSHIRE AND CORSAIR.**  
100 (3 Gall. Demijohns, Window Glass, assorted sizes, Galvanized Sheet-Iron, Sheet-Zinc, Tin and Canada Plates, Best and Common Bar-Iron, Boiler Plates, Chain Cables and Anchors.  
—ALSO—  
25,000 best Fire Bricks.  
C. & W. WURTELE,  
St. Paul Street.  
Quebec, 19th August, 1817.

**FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM, To be Let or Sold,**  
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS, Midway between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a genteel Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery, Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Collarage, Bath and Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach-House and very complete Outbuildings.  
The FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land—100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—1 1/2 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 2 1/2 from Bishop's College.  
Terms easy—price moderate.  
The above offers many advantages to a purchaser (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay.  
Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esquire, Sherbrooke.

**Mutual Life Assurance.**  
SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,  
HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW  
THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles.  
It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles.  
For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to  
R. M. HARRISON,  
Agent for Canada.  
Quebec, August, 1815.

Booth's Corner.

THE CANAL BOY.

Having taken a great deal of pains to learn the histories of boys on the Erie Canal, and having found many of them deeply interesting, I will relate one, (that of an orphan,) as it was told to me by one who knew all the particulars. It was the more interesting to me, as I was myself acquainted with the individual.

A lad, a driver, was taken sick, but continued to drive until he could hardly sit on his horse. In starting the boat out of a lock one day, being very weak, he fell from his horse, struck his head against a stone, cut a hole in his head, and became senseless. The brutal captain took him up, threw him into an old board shanty beside the lock, put his other boy on the horse, and drove along.

There was no one who saw him but the lock-tender, and he was "of the same piece" with the captain. The boy was in so bad a condition that he did not know anything for some time. At length his senses returned, but he could not speak, if to save his life. He seemed to be completely palsied, and could not move any more than a dead person.

At length a man came along, and seeing him lying in the shanty, said, "Here is a boy with his head all cut open. Who is he?" The lock-tender answered, that he was the wickedest boy on the canal.

"What are you going to do with him?" asked the man.

"Let him die," replied the lock-tender. I wish he was dead."

The boy heard the answers, but he could not speak. Several other questions were asked, and like answers given.

The boy thought he must die there, for it was a very hot day in July, and the boards were off the west side of the shanty, so that, when the sun was about two hours high it shone full in his face. He thought, if he had been in possession of the whole world, he would have given it freely for a half pint of water; but he could not speak and he made up his mind that he must die.

Just at dusk a "good Samaritan" came along, and asked, "What boy is this? He looks as though he were dead." The lock-tender made the same reply as on former occasions. Said the man, "I don't know but he is dead, but if he is alive I shall try to save him." He turned the lad over, and upon examination found him yet living. He then told his own boy, who was with him, to run home, and bring his one horse wagon with a bed in it. He took the boy home with him, washed his wounds, and procured a physician; but it was four days before he could speak. After a while, as he grew better, the man asked if it was true that he was the worst boy on the canal. He began to cry, and said he supposed he was; but he had constantly been treated like a slave for five years, which was the time he had been on the canal. He had never had a kind word spoken to him; he was an orphan, and had no one to take his part; had been cheated out of his wages, and he did lie, steal,

The man told him he might be a man if he would only behave correctly, and advised him, when he got well, to hire himself out to some one who would pay him, lay up his wages, and go to school in the winter, when navigation would be closed. He soon told the man that he had made up his mind to do as he had advised him. He went back upon the canal, hired out to a good captain, became a good boy, laid up his money, went to school in the winter, and continued this course for five years. By this time he had an excellent business education, was appointed to the office of captain of a boat in a line on the canal, became very much respected, and obtained a good property.—Christian Mirror.

As the man who saved this poor boy's life is called a "good Samaritan," it must be supposed, though the story does not mention it, that he was a disciple of the Saviour; and in that case, no doubt, he gave the boy the proper advice how he must learn to "behave correctly" and to keep out of the evil ways which had brought him into so much wretchedness. We take it for granted that the "good Samaritan" was a man who kept up family-prayer, read the Bible, honoured the Lord's day and public worship, and trained his children in the way of godliness. So, then, the boy may have understood that, to "behave correctly" means doing one's duty to God as well as to man: that will include prayer to God, faith in his Son, the study of his holy will, and longing for heaven. Thus, as the boy grew up to be a man, he had a possession, better than what is commonly meant by "good property"; a treasure out of which no captain on the canal could cheat him, because it was in the Saviour's keeping.—EDITOR BEREAN.

NATHANIEL ATTARRA,

A Student in the Church Missionary Society's Institution, Fourah Bay, Sierra Leone.

Nathaniel Attarra was the only son of Mr. John Attarra, who has been, for many years, Native Catechist at the village of Wellington. After receiving an elementary education at the village Schools, he was admitted, at an earlier age than usual, into the Fourah-Bay Institution. His conduct during his residence there was uniformly satisfactory, and he was one of the youths selected to come over to England for further education: when he was, after a very short illness, removed to a better country, on the 11th of January last. The Rev. E. Jones, the Principal of the Institution, in his Report for the Quarter ending March, observes—

"While mourning this sad removal, I cannot but see in it evidence of his ripeness and meetness for the heavenly inheritance. On the morning of the 7th of January, observing him look rather indisposed—he had been absent a day and a half from his classes—I advised him to go home to Wellington for a day or two, and to return on the 9th." It appears that he

was scarcely equal to the journey, about seven miles, as, when he reached home, he was in a burning fever. On the morning of the 11th he was no more. I was on my way to see him, little suspecting the sad result, when a messenger met me with the melancholy intelligence of his death. The news took us all by surprise, as even his poor father, until the preceding evening, had no evil anticipations. Little can be said of his last moments, as delirium ensued, and he was unable to say much. What he did say was in accordance with his previous character; and he has left us with every reason to feel assured that he was at peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ."

A more particular account of his last days is furnished in the simple and touching Journal of his father. He writes—

"Jan. 7, 1847—I endeavoured to prepare my mind for the Evening Service, but felt very unsettled. Several texts came into my mind, but I could not settle upon either of them. At last I was led to speak to my hearers upon the subject of trials, Rom. v. 1—5. I knew not at the time why I was led to choose such a subject; but when I returned home the meaning was, in a measure, explained to me, for I found my dear son had come from Fourah Bay sick. Upon my asking him what was the matter, he replied, that, not feeling well, the Principal had given him leave to come home until Saturday, and he was to call upon the doctor on his way home. After waiting some time at Kiskey, however, he was obliged to leave without seeing him. Mr. J. C. Taylor, the Schoolmaster at Kiskey, kindly walked home with him, as he was quite unable to come by himself. He was burning with fever when I took hold of his hand; but I thought that he would be better in the morning. We had no rest throughout the night, he was so hot with fever."

"Jan. 8.—Early this morning I sent a letter to the doctor for medicine, but the bearer brought it back again, stating there was no one to give him the medicine. My dear son continued very hot with fever, and I knew not what to do. I tried to comfort myself against sorrow; but my heart was faint in me. I thought of the words of the Apostle, Rom. viii. 28. I read and prayed with my dear child during the day, and waited anxiously to see him better. In the afternoon he wished to speak with me. He began by saying, 'Father, you know it has been said that I am going to be sent to England.' I immediately said, 'My dear child, do not talk: it will only make you worse.' He left off. I thought I could see that he wished to proceed. If I had known that his end was drawing so near, I would have let him speak. During the night he was very restless, and burning with fever."

"On the next day Mr. Attarra himself made a fruitless journey to Kiskey for medicine. He continues—

"When I reached home, my dear son was much hotter, and his tongue was very much swollen. I prayed with him, and spoke to him about the salvation of his soul. I found, by perceiving any fear of death, I felt satisfied, and my mind was a little relieved. I waited patiently for the fever to abate. During the night the fever still got hotter. I was very much distressed. I looked for peace, but no good came; and for a time of health, and behold trouble!"

"Jan. 10, 1847: Lord's day.—My dear boy began to get ligh-headed. I watched him with double care. During the evening he wished to speak to me. He placed his arms round my neck, in order to bring my face to his lips, that he might say something to me; but I could not understand what he was saying. He used every effort to make me understand his meaning; but his poor tongue filled his mouth, so that I could not. At midnight I felt his hands. I could not feel his pulse beating. At this I was greatly distressed in mind. I was completely at a loss how I should act. I prayed with my dear boy, and I feel sure that he understood what I was saying; for, after this, he occasionally, during the night, endeavoured to talk with me in the manner I have described above."

"Jan. 11.—As I was supporting my dear son this morning, his happy spirit took its flight to the mansions of everlasting felicity, where he is for ever free from sorrow, and beyond the reach of temptation, where the weary be at rest, and where the inhabitant shall not say I am sick. Oh, what a blessed state! Oh, what a happy prospect! Even a short time before he breathed his last he tried to sing 'Glory.' No other words could be distinctly heard but 'Glory.' Oh, Heavenly Father! may it please Thee to prepare us all for that bright world on high, where all tears shall be for ever wiped off from the mourner's cheek, and where all shall be able to know what we are ignorant of now."

In the midst of his distress Mr. Attarra has not omitted to record the kindness of the Manager of Wellington and his wife, in endeavouring to relieve the sufferings of his poor son. Two or three other notices of the bereavement occur in Mr. Attarra's Journal—

"Jan. 16.—The Fourah-Bay boys came here this evening, on purpose to be near to attend the Service of the Church here in the morning. I looked at them, and could not but deeply feel my loss."

"Jan. 25.—Our late beloved son's things were brought to us to-day. Ah! our feelings at the sight of these things were great. He was as dear to me as Jacob's Joseph. I had fondly looked to him as the prop of my declining days, and the helper of my family when my head shall be laid low; and, above all, I had hoped he would be a witness on earth for God. But it has pleased the Lord to remove him from us. Well, though it was not our privilege to see him thus engaged by our Divine Master, yet he being dead yet speaketh."

"Feb. 2.—My dear wife was deeply depressed in mind, and far from well in body to-day. I took my Bible, and read to her the following portions of God's Word—Ps. xliii. 5; Lam. iii. 31—33, and 37; Heb. xii. 5—11; and Rom. viii. 28. I then related to her the sufferings of Job, of the three Jews who were cast into the fire, of Daniel in the Lion's den, and of the Apostle John. I endeavoured to make a few remarks, and I am happy to say she was comforted."

We add the testimony of some of the Missionaries to Attarra's general habits and character. The Rev. N. Denton writes, in a Letter dated Jan. 14—

"We are sorry to have to communicate to you the death of Mr. Attarra's son, who for nearly six years past has been a student in the Fourah-Bay Institution, and whose piety, superior natural abilities, and attainments, had won him the affectionate respect of all who knew him, and filled our minds with pleasing hopes of a future career of usefulness in the Missionary work among his heathen countrymen. It is indeed a mysterious providence that has thus early removed a youth of so much promise; but it doubtless teaches us, what in this Mission has been an oft-repeated lesson, not to attach an undue importance to human agency."—Church Missionary Record.

SYMPATHY OF BIRDS.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, a week or two since, remarked an unusual collection of brown thrushes in a thicket contiguous to his residence. His attention having been drawn toward them, for several successive days, by their loud cries and eccentric movements, he was at length induced to investigate more closely the cause of this unwonted congress of his feathered tenants, and ascertain, if possible, the cause of their excitement. Upon examining the thicket, he discovered a female thrush suspended by one wing to a limb. Near by was her nest, containing several half-grown birds. From the attendant circumstances, he immediately concluded that the maternal bird must have become entangled before the progress of incubation was completed, and that some kindly-hearted neighbour had supplied her place in hatching and brooding her callow offspring. He withdrew a few rods, and the committee of relief immediately resumed the self-imposed duty of administering "aid and comfort," in the form of worms and other insects, alternating between the mother and her young,—she, meanwhile, cheering them on to their labour of love with the peculiar note which first led to the discovery of her situation. Having watched this exhibition of charity for about half an hour, our informant relieved the mother bird. She immediately flew to her nest, expressing her gratitude by her sweetest notes. Her charitable friends, their "occupation now being gone," as the police reports have it, dispersed to their respective places of abode, singing, as they went, a song of joy.

The above statement may be relied on in every particular.—New Haven Herald.

A CANADIAN JUDGE ON INTEMPERANCE.

From Judge Mondet's Charge to the Montreal Grand Jury, October 21st, 1847.

Session after session comes in regular order, the routine of business is gone through, indictments are heaped, trials follow in rapid succession, and then convictions, sentences, and punishments more or less stringent, and what is the result? The result, Gentlemen! a repetition of the same scenes, the return, oftentimes, of the same delinquents, at the Bar of this Court, and the appearance thereof of others whose faults are to be traced to the main, chief, and, most certainly, prime cause of the numberless crimes which are increasing to an alarming extent. The most superficial observation suffices to convince any one that intemperance has, for years past, brought before this Court seven-eighths of the unfortunate beings who are, thus, lost to society. Intemperance is both effect and cause; hence the duty of every one of us is, to inquire into the causes of those disastrous effects, and to guard against the consequences resulting from that most debasing and enervating vice, when it acts as a cause. Grand Jurors have, on a former occasion, been reminded of the reform which is loudly called for. They have been told, and it is becoming to repeat, that the evil springs from the innumerable places of resort in this city, where people are allowed to indulge in their propensities for the use of spirituous liquors. The number of licensed taverns is considerable; that of houses of an inferior degree, hardly admitting of description, is frightfully large. Need you be told that the evil immediately resulting from such a state of things is incalculable? Need you be reminded that the worst of consequences may be apprehended from such a crying evil? It is but too well known that there was no exaggeration in the assertion made on a former occasion, this time twelve months, that to those dens of immorality, of revelry, and debauchery, are to be traced the midnight disturbances, the affrays, the tumults and frightful scenes which occasionally occur. In those low and disorderly houses, every temptation is offered to the profligate, as well as to the unguarded. There, Gentlemen, many, too many, have entered into their career of vice and folly; and from thence, imperceptibly, progressed therein, until, becoming deaf to their own interest, and careless to every honourable feeling, they have boldly plunged into the abyss. In those disgraceful receptacles of abandoned characters, are daily expended the fruits of hard labour; the earnings destined for and necessary to a virtuous and industrious wife and mother, and to helpless children.

A WIFE AND MOTHER, SPEAKING ON TEMPERANCE.—We entered one day a cottage in the suburbs of Coik; a young woman was

knitting stockings at the door. It was as neat and comfortable as any in the most prosperous district of England. We tell her brief story in her own words, as nearly as we can recall them. "My husband is a wheelwright, and always earned his guinea a-week; he was a good workman, but the love for drink was strong in him, and it was not often he brought me home more than five shillings out of his one pound on a Saturday night, and it broke my heart to see the poor children too ragged to send to school, to say nothing of the starved look they had out of the little I could give them. Well, God be praised, he took the pledge, and the next Saturday he laid twenty-one shillings upon the chair you sit upon. Oh! didn't I give thanks upon my bended knees that night? Still I was fearful it would not last, and I spent no more than the five shillings I used to, saying to myself, may be the money will be more wanted than it is now. Well, the next week he brought me the same, and the next, and the next, until eight weeks had passed; and, glory to God! there was no change for the bad in my husband; and all the while he never asked me why there was nothing better for him out of his earnings, so I felt there was no fear for him, and the ninth week when he came home to me I had this table brought and these six chairs, one for myself, four for the children, and one for himself; and I was dressed in a new gown, and the children all had new clothes and shoes and stockings, and upon his chair I put a bran new suit, and upon his plate I put the bill and receipt for them all, just the eight sixteen shillings, the cost that I'd saved out of his wages, not knowing what might happen, and that always went for drink. And he cried, good lady and good gentleman, he cried like a baby, but 'twas with thanks to God; and now where's the healthier man than my husband in the whole county of Cork, or a happier wife than myself, or decenter or better fed children than our own?"—Mrs. Hall on Ireland.

SENTENCING TO SCHOOL.—The following is an extract from a "Report of the Overseers of the Poor of the City of New Bedford," made last April. The Report is signed by "William A. Gordon, Chairman." The suggestion it contains is most important. Cities and States will be compelled to act upon this matter. The longer they delay, the more it will cost them. It is poor policy, and poor religion, too, when a house is on fire, to wait till God shall send rain to extinguish the flames. When we are inside of the house, and cannot get out, to wait thus is madness. In regard to all social vices and crimes, the world is our home; and we must arrest them, or perish by them.—Editor of Common School Journal.

The overseers cannot refrain from adverting to the great evil in this Alms-house, as it is in all Alms-houses, (an irremediable one without great expense)—the association of the young with adults whose conversation and example are highly pernicious to them. It is very evident that this ought not to be. And the overseers, in the establishment of a COVENTRY FARM, OR MANUAL LABOUR SCHOOL, for boys, at some point easy of access from the various sections of the county, where they may be supported and educated amid proper influences, and saved from a life of vice, which is the almost certain result of their exposure at the Alms-house. We have reason to believe that, were the enterprise once started upon a proper foundation, it would receive the support of the several towns in the county. The school would be soon filled. It would, in our opinion, prove antagonistic to Alms-houses and houses of correction, and in that way, to say the least of it, would prove money-saving to the community. The Legislature has, during its past session, established a Manual Labor School for boys, who may come under the cognizance of the court,—a school, instead of prison, to which boys of a certain age may be sentenced. But acting upon the old adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," we would recommend admitting them to the county institutions at an earlier period, and before they shall have attained to the degree of criminality which constitutes their claim to the privileges of the State Institution."

TRAINING FOR HARDNESS.—THE EARL OF DALHOUSIE, on the occasion of a public dinner given him at Edinburgh, previously to his leaving the country to undertake the duty of Governor General of India, made a speech in which occurs the following passage:—

"It is not so long ago but that the youngest of you may remember, that it was in the city of Edinburgh that my friends opened my political career. Not to flatter you, I cannot in my conscience say that you proved the tenderness of masters. I must acknowledge that fairly spread as that cradle was you rocked it somewhat roughly; although at the time, believe me, gentlemen, you never did any man a better turn. I recollect when an old East Lothian voter, at whose door I stopped one morning—and a cold bitter morning it was—when setting out to canvass that county, said to me, 'A stout heart, my Lord, to a steep brace.' If at any time of my career I have shown a stout heart, it was you of the city of Edinburgh—you who cordially supported me, and you, also, who cordially opposed me—who first taught me how to make use of that stoutness. I, indeed, believe, that if you had accepted me without a contest as your representative, I would, in all probability, have turned out a spoiled child, and fit to be trained for nothing but a carpet knight. Your treatment of me was, however, widely different; for you began by giving me an undeniable and unmistakable thrashing; and by giving me the wholesome advice, 'as soon as I could to thrash somebody else. You sent me into the world hardy and rough, and ready to fight anybody, until I find myself in the position in which I am now proud to stand. I have never ceased to acknowledge, and I will never cease to do so, that whatever may have been my success in public life, the foundation of that success was truly and deeply

laid in the contested election for the city of Edinburgh."

"We cannot say that we approve of the advice given to this nobleman when he had been thrashed, to give a thrashing to somebody else, as soon as he could; nor must it be supposed that he derived pleasure from another's defeat; he only means to express the gratification he obtained from successful exertion, after the failure of his earlier enterprise which taught him to know his deficiencies, to appreciate another's advantages, and to resolve upon giving to his own powers the most effectual exercise possible. One man succeeds in his pursuit because he finds that another succeeds better in it than he; a man of Lord Dalhousie's mind sticks to that pursuit the more tenaciously, because he wishes to use his powers to the utmost advantage practicable. WHAT MAN HAS DONE, MAN CAN DO.—EDITOR.]

ETIQUETTE AT THE PRUSSIAN COURT.—

There is something unnatural in those formal which interpose like a screen between a royal couple. The King disliked restraint, and would not submit to the forms of courtly etiquette; with his satirical gravity he broke through them: the Queen, with her bounding spirits, leapt over them: both, according to their different dispositions, exhibiting the same unity of thought, confidence, and affection. The Oberhofmeisterin, the Countess Von Vosz, whose duty, by virtue of her position in the household, was to carry out all the ceremonials of royalty, was in despair at this disregard of rules. She delighted in the forms of etiquette herself, and was of opinion that every good thing must be surrounded by a protecting barrier in order to preserve it from desecration; and she constantly instanced the example of the French court as a proof of the evils arising from the neglect of good old rules. Without the formula of etiquette, according to her ideas, there could be no distinction or dignity, and everything must degenerate into confusion, and all respect become annihilated.—The crown prince had a peculiarly dry and humourous manner of teasing the countess, without allowing her to guess what he was aiming at; and on these occasions his features assumed a serio-comic expression that was very pleasing. "Well, then," he said one day to the countess, "I will yield to custom; and, in order to give you a proof, I beg of you, countess, to be kind enough to announce me, and to ask if I may have the honour of speaking with my consort, her royal highness the crown princess. I wish you to present my compliments to her, and hope she will be graciously pleased to receive them." The countess was enchanted with the idea of the courtly etiquette becoming established, and prepared to execute her commission with all due ceremony; and having arrived full of the importance of her mission, not doubting that a favourable reply would also be entrusted to her as the medium of the negotiation for an audience, she entered the royal apartment; and there, to her great amazement, she beheld the crown prince, who had arrived long before her, laughing heartily with the crown princess as they were walking hand-in-hand up and down the saloon. The prince, in a peal of merriment, cried out, "Look you now, my good Vosz, my wife and I can see and speak with each other unannounced whenever we choose; and this is as it should be, according to all good Christian usages. But you are a charming Oberhofmeisterin, and for the future you shall be called 'Dame d'Etiquette.'"—Memoirs of Queen Louisa.

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