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THE KINGDOM OF GOD, I say to thee, do thou repent To the first man thou mayest meet In lane, highway, for open street—

That he and we, and all men move Under a canopy of love,
As broad as the blue sky above;

That doubt and trouble, fear and pain, And anguish all are shadows vain, That death itself shall not remain;

That weary desert we may tread, A dreary labyrinth may thread, Through dark ways underground be led; Yet if we will One Guide obey, The dreariest path, the darkest way

Shall issue out in heavenly day ;---And we on divers shores now east, Shall meet, our perilous voyage past, All in our Father's home at last;

And 'ere thou leave him, say thou this, Yet one word more; they only miss The winning of that final bliss,

Who will not count it true that Love, Blessing, not cursing, rules above, And that in it we live and move;

And one thing further, make him know That to believe these things are so, That firm faith never to forego,

Despite of all which seems at strife
With blessing, all with curses rife,
That this is blessing, this is life.
Rev. R. C. Trench, Perpetual Curate of Curdridge.

HOMILY AGAINST PERIL OF IDOLATRY FIRST PART.

In what points the true ornaments of the Church or temple of God do consist and stand, hath been declared in the two last Homilies, treating of the Right Use of the temple or House of God, and of the due Reverence that all true Christian people are bound to give unto the same. The sum whereof is, That the church or house of God is a place anpointed by the Holy Scriptures, where the lively word of God ought to be read, taught and heard, the Lord's holy name called upon by public prayer, hearty thanks given to his Majesty for his infinite and unspeakable benefits bestowed upon us, his holy Sacraments duly and reverently ministered; and that therefore all that be godly indeed ought both with diligence, at times appointed, to repair together to the said church, and there with all reverence to use and behave diemselves before the Lord : and that the said church, thus godly used by the servent of the Lord, in the Lord's true service, for the cffectual presence of God's grace-where with he doth by his holy word and promises endue his people, there present and assembled, to the attainment, as well of commodities worldly necessary for us, as also of all heavenly gifts, and life everlasting—is called by the word of God, as it is indeed, the temple of the Lord, and the house of God; and that therefore the due reverence thereof is stirred up in the hearts of the godly, by the consideration of these true ornaments of the said house of God, and not by any outward ceremonies or costly and glorious deckings of the said house or temple of the Lord. Contrary to the which most manifest doctrine of the Scriptures : and contrary to the usage of the primitive church which was most pure and uncorrupt; and contrary to the sentences and judgments of the most ancient, learned, and godly Doctors of the Church-as hereafter shall appear—the corruption of these latter days hath brought into the church infinite multitudes of images; and the same with other parts of the temple also, have decked with gold and silver, clothed them with silks and precious vestures, fancy-ing untruly that to be the chief decking and adorning of the temple or house of God, and that all people should he the more moved to the due reverence of the same, it all corners thereof were glorious, and glistering with gold and precious stones. Whereas in-deed they by the said images, and such glorious decking of the temple, have nothing at all profited such as were wise and of understanding; but have thereby greatly burt the simple and unwise, occasioning them thereby to commit most horrible idolatry; seeming to worship—and peradventure worshipping indeed—not only the images, but also the matter of them, gold and siver; as that vice is of all others

shipping of images.
Against the which foul abuses and great enormities shall be alledged unto you; first, the authority of God's holy word, as well out of the Old Testament, as of the New. And secondly, the testimonies of the holy and ancient learned Fathers and Doctors, out of their own works and ancient histories ecclesias tical; both that you may at once know their judgments, and withal understand what manner of orna ments were in the temples in the primitive church. in those times which were most pure and sincere Thirdly, the reasons and arguments made for the defence of images or idols, and the outrageous decking of temples and churches with gold, silver, pearl and precious stones, shall be confuted; and so this whole matter concluded. (Eph. v. Colos. iii.)

in the Scriptures peculiarly called idolatry, or wor-

But lest any should take occasion by the way, o doubting by words or names, it is thought good here to note first of all, that although in common speech we use to call the likeness or similitude of men or other things, images, and not idols; yet the Scriptures use the said two words, Idols and Images indifferently for one thing alway. They be words of divers tongues and sounds, but one in sense and signification in the Scriptures. The one is taken of the Greek word elowhov an idol; and the other of the Latin word Imago, an Image; and so both used as English terms in the translating of Scriptures indifferently, according as the Septunginta have in their translation in Greek Flow & and St. Jerome in his translation of the same places in Latin hath Simulachra; in English, Images. And in the New Testament, that which St. John calleth έιδωλον St. Jerome likewise translateth Simulachrum, as in all other like places of Scripture

the production of the production of the

tongues, Greek and Latin, interpreting this place of St. John, Beware of Idols- that is to say, saith words which he useth be Effigies and Imago, that is to say, an image. And therefore it skilleth not, whether in this process we use the one term or the other, or both together, seeing they both—though not in common English speech; yet in Scripture signify one thing; and though some, to blind men's eyes, have heretofore craftily gone about to make them to be taken for words of diverse significations in matters of religion, and have therefore usually named the likeness or similitude of a thing set up amongst the Heathen in their temples, or other places, to be worshipped, an idol; but the like similitude with us, set up in the church, the place of worshipping, they call animage: as though these two words, Idol and Image, in Scripture, did differ in property and sense; which, as is aforesaid, differ only in sound and language, and in meaning be in-deed all one, especially in the Scriptures and matters of religion. And our images also have been, and be, and, if they be publicly suffered in churches and temples, ever will be also worshipped, and so idolatry committed to them; as in the last part of this Homily shall at large be declared and proved. Wherefore our images in temples and churches be indeed none other but idols, as unto the which idolatry hath been, is, and ever will be committed.

[The passages of Scripture quoted in the sequel of this Part of the Homily are taken from Deut. iv. Psalm xevii. exxxv., Is. xlii., xl., Ex. xx., Lev Psaim XCVII. CXXXV., IS. XLII., XL., EX. XX., Lev. XXVI., Deut. v., Psaim CXV., Is. XLIV., Ezek. vi., Numb. xxiii., Deut. vii and xii., 1 Kings xvi., 2 Chron. xiv. xv. xxxi., Rom. xv., 1 John v., 1 Cor. x., Acts x. xiv., Matth. iv., Luke iv.—Some passages from the apocryphal books of Wisdom and Baruch are intermixed with these, all condemning image worshin. image worship.]

### SECOND PART.

You have heard, well-beloved, in the first part of his Homily, the doctrine of the word of God against dols and images, against idolatry and worshipping of images, taken out of the scriptures of the Old Testament and the New, and confirmed by the examples as well of the Apostles as of our Saviour Christ himself. Now, although our Saviour Christ taketh not or needeth not any testimony of men and that which is once confirmed by the certainty of his eternal truth, hath no more need of the confirmation of man's doctrine and writings, than the bright sun at noontide hath need of the light of a little candle, to put away darkness, and to increase his light; yet, for your further content, it shall in this second part be declared -as in the beginning of the first part was promised—that this truth and most ancient learned Doctors, and received in the old primitive church, which was most uncorrupt and pure. And this declaration shall be made out of the said holy Doctors, own writings, and out of the ancient histories ecclesiastical to the same belong-

Tertullian, a most ancient writer and Doctor of the Church, who lived about one hundred and three-score years after the death of our Saviour Christ, both in sundry other places of his work, and specially in his book written against The Manner of Crowning, I and in another little treatise, entitled, Of the Soldier's Crown or Garland, doth most sharply and vehemently write and inveigh against images or idols: and upon St. John's words the First Epistle and fifth chapter, saith thus, † St. John, saith he, deeply considering the matter, saith, My little children, keep yourselves from images or idols. He saith not now, Keep yourselves from idolatry, as it Keen yourselves fr were from the service and worshipping of them; but from the images or idols themselves, that is, from the very shape and likeness of them : for it were an unworthy thing, that the image of the living God should become the image of a dead idol. Do you not think those persons, which place images and idols in churches and temples, yea, shrine them even over the Lord's Table, even as it were of purpose to the worshipping and honouring of them, take good heed either to St. John's counsel, or Tertullian's? For so to place images and idols, is it to keep themselves from them, or else to receive and embrace them?

Clemens, in his book to James, brother of the Lord, § saith; What can be so wicked or so un- ly, that he regarded not whether it were the image thankful, as to receive a benefit of God, and to give of Christ, or of any other saint; but being an image thanks therefore unto stocks and stones? Wherefore awake ye, and understand your health: for God hath need of no man, nor requireth any thing, nor can be hurt in any thing. But we be they which are either holpen or hurt, in that we be thankful to God or unthankful.

Origen, in his book against Celsus, saith thus: Christian men and Jews, when they hear these words of the law, Thou shalt fear the Lord thy God. and shalt not make any image, do not only abhor tho temples, altars, and images of the gods, but, if need be, will rather die than they should defile themselves with any impicty. And shortly after he saith, In the commonwealth of the Jews, the carver of idols and image-maker were cast far off and forbidden, lest they should have any occasion to make images, which might pluck certain foolish persons from God, and turn the eyes of their souls to the contemplation of earthly things. And in another place of the same book, It is not only, saith he, a mad and frantic part to worship images, but also once to dissemble or wink at it. And a man may know God and his only Son, and those which have had such honour given them by God that they be called Gods; but it is not possible that any should by wor-

shipping of images get any knowledge of God.
Athansius, in his book against the Gentiles, hath
these words: Let them tell, I pray you how God
may be known by an image. If it be by the matter of the image, then there needeth no shape or form, saving that God hath appeared in all material creatures, which do testify his glory. Now if they say he is known by the form or fashion, is he not better

· Lib, de corona militis. Lib. contra coronandi morem. I John v. & Lib. v. Ad Jacob. Domini.

usually he doth so translate. And Tertullian, a to be known by the living things themselves, whose may signify "image"; and, made of earth, man pleasant, expressive, and rather intelligent counfashions the images express? For, of surety, the glory of God should be more evidently known, if it were declared by reasonable and living creatures, Tertullian, of the images themselves—the Latin rather than by dead and unmoveable images. Therefore, when ye do carve or paint images, to the end to know God thereby, surely ye do an unworthy and unfit thing. And in another place of the same book he saith, The invention of images came of no good, but of evil; and whatsoever hath an evil beginning can never in any thing be judged good, seeing it is altogether naught. Thus far Athanasius, a very ancient, holy, and learned Bishop and Doctor, who judgeth both the first beginning and the end, and altogether of images or idols to be naught.

Luctantius likewise, an old and learned writer, in his book of the Origin of Error, hath these words: God is above man, and is not placed beneath, but is to be sought in the highest region Wherefore there is no doubt, but that no religion is in that place wheresoever any image is: for if religion stand in godly things, and there is no godliness but in heavenly things, then be images without religion. These be Lactantius's words, who was above thirteen hundred years ago, and within three hundred years after our Saviour Christ.

Cyrillus, an old and holy Doctor, upon the Gospel of St. John hath these words: Many have left the Creator, and have worshipped the creature; neither have they been abashed to say unto a stock, Thou art my Father; and to a stone, Thou begottest me. For many, yea, almost all, alas for sorrow! are fallen unto such folly, that they have given the glory of deity, or godhead, to things without sense or feel-

Epiphanius, Bishop of Salamine, in Cyprus, a very holy and learned man, who lived in Theodosius the Emperor's time, about three hundred and ninety years after our Saviour Christ's ascension, writeth thus to John, Patriarch of Jerusalem: I entered, saith Epiphanius, into a certain church to church door, painted, and having in it the image of member not well whose image it was; therefore when I did see the image of a man hanging in the Church of Christ, contrary to the authority of the Scriptures, I did tear it, and gave counsel to the keepers of that Church, that they should wind a poor man that was dead in the said cloth, and so bury him.

And afterwards the same Epiphanius, sending another unpainted cloth, for that painted one which he had torn, to the said Patriarch, writeth thus; I pray you, with the elders of that place to receive this cloth, which I have sent by this bearer, and command them that from henceforth no such painted cloths, contrary to our religion, be hanged in the church of Christ. For it becometh your goodness doctrine concerning the forbidding of images, and worshipping of them, taken out of the Holy Scriptures as well of the Old Testament as the New, was believed and taught of the old holy Fathers, and offensive to the people committed to your charge. And this epistle, as worthy to be most ancient learned Declare and received in the rest and offensive the rest and offe read of many, did St. Jerome himself translate into the Latin tongue. And that ye may know that St. Jerome had this holy and learned Bishop Epiphanius in most high estimation, and therefore did translate his Epistle as a writing of authority, hear what a lestimony the said St. Jerome giveth in another place—in his treatise against the errors of John Bishop of Jerusalem-where he hath these words : Thou hast, saith St. Jerome, Pope Epiphanius; f which doth openly in his letters call thee an heretic. Surely thou art not to be preferred before him, neither for age, nor learning, nor godliness of life, nor by the testimony of the whole world. And shortly after in the same treatise saith St. Jerome, Bishop Epiphanius was ever of so great veneration and estimation, that Valens the emperor, who was a great persecutor, did not once touch him. For heretics, being Princes, thought it their shame, if they with my friend Dr. Riach and myself. Tripartite Ecclesiastical History, the ninth book, and forty-eighth chapter, is testified, that Epiphanius being yet alive, did work miracles; and that after his death, devils being expelled at his grave, or tomb, did roar. Thus you see what authority St. Jerome, and that most ancient history, gave unto the holy and learned Bishop Epiphanius, whose judgment of images in churches and temples, then beginning by stealth to creep in, is worthy to be noted.

First, he judgeth it contrary to Christian religion and the authority of the Scriptures, to have any images in Christ's church. Secondly, he rejected not only carved, graven, and molten images, but also painted images out of Christ's church. Thirdwould not suffer it in the church. Fourthly, that he did not only remove it out of the church; but with a vehement zeal tare it in sunder, and exhorted that a corse should be wrapped and buried in it judging it meet for nothing but to rot in the earth following herein the example of the good King Hezekiah, who brake the brazen serpent to pieces, and burned it to ashes, for that idolatry was com-mitted to it. Last of all, that Epiphanius thinketh it the duty of vigilant Bishops to be careful that no images be permitted in the church; for that they be occasion of scruple and offence to the people committed to their charge. Now whereas neither St. Jerome, who did translate the said Epistle, nor the authors of that most ancient History Ecclesiastical Tripartite-who do most highly commend Epiphanius, as is aforesaid-nor any other godly or learned Bishop, at that time or shortly after, have written any thing against Epiphanins's judgment concerning images; it is an evident proof that, in those days, which were about four hundred years after our Saviour Christ, there were no images publicly used and received in the church of Christ; which was then muchbes corrupt and more pure than now

# To be continued.

THE GOSPEL IN SCRIPTURE NAMES. From the beginning God was preaching righteousness; and had been writing his gospel in the very names of Nonh and his progenitors even from the creation. Thus Adam may mean either "red carth" out of which man was made, or, from the Hebrew,

• Lib. ii, c, 16. † All notable Bishops were then called Popes. ‡ Lib. ix. c. 48:

was formed after the image of God: which image we lost in the first Adam, who is of the earth, earthy; and we have it restored in the second earthy; and we have it restored in the second Adam, the Lord from Heaven. Seth, the son of Adam, hath his name, meaning "placed": man made of earth and in the image of God, was placed in Eden by his Maker: but by sin, he placed himself in a wilderness of thorns and briers. And then Enos means "mortal," referring to the deathful state into which man was cast by his fall through sin. Cainan means "miserable", the character of that state of spiritual death, in which man is now that state of spiritual death, in which man is now found. But, Mahalaleel brings into view the Saviour; this name meaning, "the blessed God", or, "God who is worthy of all praise," which the humiliation is expressed in the next name, Jared meaning "he shall descend": he humbled himself to take upon him the form of a servant and to become a Messenger to those who received his message with the utmost despite. This service is expressed in the next name, Enoch, which signifies teaching?. The ministry he fulfilled, until the time of his being offered up, was that of a teacher sent from God. "Never man spake like this man!" and the subject of his teaching to his chosen disciples, related to his death at Jerusalem. And this seems to be the object pointed at by the next name Methuselah, meaning, " He who died shall scad." He died for our sins and rose again for our justification. And then did he who had said, " I am not sent but to the lost sheep of the house of Israel, send forth his Apostles with power on the same blessed errand. Lamech means, " to the afflicted?.....The name Noah describes the character of the message which hath proceeded from Jerusalem through Judea, Samaria, Asia Minor, Greece, and north westward, until, having reached these "isles afar off," it is being spread unto the ends of the carth. It is " rest," or " consolation"pray : I found there a linen cloth hanging in the it is, "comfort ye my people, saith your God." It is an invitation to enter into rest : into the enjoy-Christ, as it were, or of some other saint; for I re- ment of perfect peace, whatever troubles may outwardly abound : to take refuge in that ark which was faintly shadowed forth by the Ark that Noah built. Thus, in the first names of mankind, the ten between Adam and Noah, we have most distinctly written, the great purpose of Jehovah with regard to Israel in particular, and mankind in general. The names together, as given in 1 CHRON. i. 1-4, without the assistance of any interposing word, read thus, Man placed mortal miserable the Blessed God shall descend teaching having died, He shall send to the afflioted rest or consolation .- Wilson's Ancient

### VISIT TO THE PATRIARCH OF THE NES TORIANS.

By Dr. Asahel Grant. (The Nestorians, or the Lost

Tribes.)
Oct. 26.—Started for the patriarch's residence at eight in the morning. Descended to the river and forded it on a horse, the first I had seen since entering the Nestorian country in the mountains. The water was waist deep, and fifty or sixty yards across. We now found a better road than I had seen for a long time before; the rock having been cut away, and regular steps chiselled out in the more precipitous and difficult places, leaving, at intervals, the excavated rock hanging over our heads. It was the regular caravan road from Salmas in Persia to Julamerk. In some places where the path was supported from below by a wall of bad masonry, there was some danger that it might be knocked down in the passage of loaded caravans. But, upon the whole, the road was so far superior to what I had travelled for the past week, that I wondered how the governor of Salmas should have given it such a character as he did, in conversation with my friend De Risch and myself. In his when all on a sudden they held the attention when all on a sudden they held to a terration when all on a sudden they held to a terration when all on a sudden they held to a terration. uld persecute such a notable man. And in the Oriental hyperbole he told us that this part of the road to Julamerk was so frightful to travel, that a fat, spirited horse would, in a single day, suffer so much from terror, that before night he would become as thin as a knife blade. Caution is necessary to avoid meeting with horses in narrow parts of the road; and fatal accidents are said to have happened through neglect in this particular.

The patriarch, having heard of my approach, sent a horse, with some of his own men, to escort me to his dwelling, which stands far up on the mountain side. Our course continued about N. E., till we came in sight of his residence, when we re-crossed the river on our right, at the mouth of a considerable creek which waters the district of Diss. A Koordish castle, the summer residence of Suleiman Bey, the second chief of the Hakary tribes, stands upon an eminence commanding this bridge, from which the mansion of the patriarch is distinctly visible, distant a little more than half a mile. A party of Koords who met us scrutinized me very closely, but offered no molestation. From a distance I could see the patriarch looking out of his chamber window with a small spy-glass, to get a view of his strange visitor from the New World. According to their system of geography, the earth is a vast plain surrounded by the ocean, in which leviathan plays around to keep the water in motion, and prevent its becoming stagnant and putrid; and this leviathan is of such enormous length, that his head follows his tail in the circuit round the earth! That I had crossed the ocean where I must have encountered the monster was a thing almost incredible.

At half past twelve I found myself in the presence of the patriarch of the East, the spiritual head of the Nestorian Church, who gave me a cordial welcome, but without that flow of heartless compliment and extravagant expression of pleasure which is so common in the mouth of a Persian. He said that he had been looking for a visit from some of our mission for a very long time, till he had begun to think we should never arrive; but, now that I had taken such a long and difficult journey to see him, he could not doubt that we would have given him the pleasure of an interview at an earlier day, but for an apprehension of the dangers to which I had alluded as the reason of our long delay. "And now," he added, "you are doubly welcome; my heart is rejoiced that I see your face; and you will make my house your own, and regard me as your elder brother. It is a heavy day for us both. is a happy day for us both. May your journey be blessed."

tenance; while his large flowing robes, his Koordish turban, and his long grey beard give him a patriarchal and venerable aspect, which is heightened by a uniformly dignified demeanour. Were it not for the youthful fire in his eye, and his vigour and activity, I should have thought him nearer fifty than thirty-eight. But his friends assured me that the hoariness of his beard and locks was that of care and not of age. His situation is certainly a difficult and responsible one, since he is, in an important sense, the temporal as well as the spiritual head of his people. To preserve harmony, and set-tle differences between the various tribes of his spirited mountaineers, and with the Koords by whom they are surrounded, is a labour that would tax the Word was, even before He came to redeem us. His wisdom and patience of the greatest statesman; humiliation is expressed in the next name, Jared and I could hardly wonder that the hoar-frost of care was prematurely settling upon his locks. It was quite evident that the patriarch's anxiety extended not less to the temporal than to the spiritual wants of his flock; as his first enquiries related particularly to their political prospects, the move-ments in Turkey, the designs of the European pow-ers with regard to these countries; and why they did not come and break the arm of Mohammedan power, by which many of his people had been so ong oppressed, and for fear of which the main body of them were shut up in their mountain fastnesses.

He is pacific in his disposition, and he carries his rifle in the anticipation of an encounter with the brown bear, the wolf, hyena, or wild boar of their mountains, rather than with the expectation of fighting their enemies the Koords. But, while the latter never enter the central parts of their country, they are sometimes brought into collision with them on their borders, as already noticed. Such had reduring my visit at the patriarch's he was called upon to decide what should be done with two Koords who had been taken by his people from a tribe that had some time before put two Nestorians to death. Blood for blood is still the law; and custom requires that a tribe be held accountable for the conduct of each of its members. Hence it mattered not whether the individuals they had taken were guilty of the murder; it was enough that they belonged to the same tribe, and by right they should die. The patriarch, however, was inclined to mercy, while his people, at the same time, must receive justice. After due deliberation and investigation of the case, the patriarch at length decided that, inasmuch his people had brought the captive Koords into their own houses, they had, in a sense, become their guests, and, consequently, their lives must be spared. But they might accept a ransom from the Koords; and thus the matter was finally settled.

#### THE PILGRIMAGE TO SALETTE. From the French Correspondent of " Evangelical Christendom."

If the priests cannot hope to regain their former influence over the intelligent portion of the nation, they seek to maintain their dominion over the inferior classes of the people, over ignorant peasants. and superstitious women. In order to attain their and superstitious content also miracles, which, being announced and vouched for by the clergy, raise the imagination and inflame the enthusiasm of illiterate persons. Thus, according to the testimony of the Ultramontane party, thousands of wonders have been effected within the last few years, and if this continues, the number of supernatural events will speedily exceed that of natural facts.

I do not recollect whether or not I have told you, hen all on a sudden they beheld a strange lady. with beaming countenance, splendid apparel, and majestic mien. This lady approached the two shepherds with a gracious smile, and gave them a very long discourse upon the duty of going to mass and confession, of fasting on a Friday, of raciting litanies, and of obeying in all things the authority of the curé.

There was nothing extraordinary in that, say you: But listen to the sequel. This lady who thus passed her time in conversing with the shepherds, was not a mere mortal; it was the Virgin Mary, who had deigned to descend to earth. The Virgin Mary, say you again; but where is the proof of it? These little shepherds, poor children of ten or twelve years of age, may they not have mistaken a lady unknown to them, who may have happened to traverse these mountains, for the Virgin? Has the Virgin distinctive features by which she may be immediately distinguished from all other persons of her sex? Beware what you say : see how the miracle has been proved. The Virgin Mary left the print of her foot upon a stone. It is evident that an ordinary lady, in walking, would not make a deep and permanent impression upon a rock : it is, therefore, a supernatural being, it is the holy Virgin and she only, who can have imprinted the mark of her foot upon this Mountain of Dauphiny.

Perhaps your incredulity is not yet satisfied. You reply that it is very difficult to prove that a few lines, more or less indistinct upon a piece of rock, indicate the footstep of a woman. You add, that there are in nature singular resemblances. But I need hardly say, that I do not undertake to answer all your objections. The miracle is certified by the priests; it has been duly registered in the columns of the Ultramontane journals; and all the Popish seminaries echo with the cry, that a great and supernatural event has happened in connection with

the Romish Church. Now, in the month of September, in the present year, sixty thousand pilgrims (aye, sixty thousand!) have been to Solette (the name of the place where the Virgin appeared to the little shepherds) to celebrate the anniversary of this memorable event. The procession was headed by priests. Mass was celebrated, and the sacrament administered. All these pilgrims sung hymns in honour of Mary- Moreover, as there is a spring near the stone on which the Virgin left her footprint, these good people rushed in crowds to drink a few drops of this wonderful water. They believe that it was an infallible pana-The patriarch is thirty-eight years of age, above cea for all the maladies of soul and body! The cures, the middle stature, well proportioned, with a under these circumstances, reaped a rich harvest.

• 1, John v,

# WILBERFORCE ON THE MAYNOOTH

GRANT. On one important occasion of a different kind took an active part, opposing the increased grant vhich ministers designed to give to the Roman Catholic College at Maynooth. Popery, he was convinced, was the true bane of Ireland, and he leemed it nothing less than infatuation to take any teps for its encouragement. This opinion he fearessly asserted. "I am not," he said, "one of hose men who entertain the large and liberal views in religious subjects, insisted on with so much energy by the honorable gentlemen on the other side; I am not so much like a certain ruler, of whom it has upon a late occasion been so happily said, that he was an honorary member of all reli-It was much to the credit of the government that this open opposition in no degree diminshed their zeal for Abolition ; and four days afterwards, when Lord Howick proposed to him that he declaration concerning justice and humanity should be omitted from the preamble of the Bill, he idded, "In this, however, and in every thing else connected with this question, I should wish to be guided as far as possible by your opinion. The whole merit of this great victory is yours, and in contributing my humble assistance, I should be most inwilling to set up my judgment in contradiction to yours, upon a matter on which you have so much netter a right, and are so much better qualified, to lecide."—Life, by his sons.

THE PROTESTANTS IN SALZBURG (city in Austria cordering upon Bavaria.)—Although no Protestant congregation at present exists, in this ancient city, yet the materials to form one are certainly to be ound there. The resident Protestants are ecclesiistically incorporated at present with those in Atersee, whither they are accustomed to resort to communion. But a most deep and solemn impresion appears to have been made on the public mind, by the celebration, in the spring of 1846, of the holy sucharist, according to the Lutheran ritual, by the Salzburg Protestants. This resumption of their long beyant spiritual rights, was effected at the instigaion of several respectable Protestants (chiefly Engish), and the interesting service took place in a sall of what had once been an archiepiscopal paace. There are some circumstances connected with this event, which are too strikingly illustrative f God's retributive providence, not to deserve no-

In the early part of the eighteenth century, there xisted (for historical documents evidence) a large 'rotestant population in the Salzburg Archiepisco-Against these a fierce persecution arose, nder the rule of Archbishop Leopold Antonius Ba-on de Firmian, which, during eight years, from 731 to 1739, forced above 30,000 Protestants to xile themselves for ever from their native land. 'his completed the archbishop's success. From nat period, city and archiepiscopate have slumered on (under the poppy-distilling sceptre of Ausia), in an almost dreamless Roman Catholic repose. hich has, in latter years, been still more guarde gainst interruption by their being confided to the ild superintendence of a prince-primate, who, by naffected niety and active benevolence. combined ith a dignified condescension and insinuating maners, seems specially fitted not only to confirm the avering in his own communion, but to attract

hers to join it. But contrast seems destined to be an unfailing naracteristic of Salzburg. In ancient times, the at of pomp-loving, spiritual princes holding their risdiction direct from the empire-the small, but auteous, territory was full of lordly castles, magficent parks, and all other appliances of rank and lendour; yet now, it is stripped of all outward ory, save that of which no hostile hand can rob it -viz., the indestructible charms of its incomparle scenery! Nor does Salzburg's present contrast ore with its former self, than the persecuting Arch-shop Firmian, whom we still behold in existing retraits, burley in bulk and stolld in look, surroundby tasteless pomp and revelling alike in sensual easures and the exercise of tyrannous power, does ith his youthful successor, the present Archbishop ardinal Prince von Schwarzenberg, whose simple stes, grave, quiet dignity, and serious piety, give mirable proof that years are not requisite to insure suitable discharge of high and onerous responsi-

But the list of contrasts is not yet ended. The est splendid of Archbishop Firmian's palaces, lashly adorned with many-coloured marbles, costly intings and rich gildings, and on which, to mark s preference, he bestowed the name of Leopold's rone \* (Anglice, crown), what is it now become common tavern! The fortunate head-waiter of a ell-frequented hotel, in Salzburg, has contrived to trehase the long disused, though gorgeous build-g! In the festively devoted hall of audience, g! In the festively devoted that of the weshing of e adjoining chapel is devoted to the washing of ates and rinsing of glasses! And in the most agnificent of all the apartments, on whose walls e archiepiscopal worldling is doubly portrayed,ce in all the pride of princely power, surrounded incense-burning Genii, and again in the knightly velry of a hunting party,—and in which, doubtless, my a haughty noble has bent low before the preic tyrant's frown, and many a court beauty simred beneath his approving smile,-where, perhaps, ), plans of persecution may have been cogitated or wering brows bent on the suspected heretic-that ry hall became, undesignedly, (by men at least), e place of assemblage for the Protestants, who, as e have said, met together last year, for the first ne, after a lapse of more than a century, publicly celebrate the Lord's Supper in unity and peace. escoed smiles with which he is made to gaze down admiring guests, would ever maintain " the me unaltered mien" towards professors of princies be so cordially hated ! Sic transit gloria mun-The clergyman, who presided on this interestg and memorable occasion, was Paster Overbeck, Attersee, a distant relative of the well-known et of that name, and of the equally celebrated inter, some of whose works now adorn the cathe-al of his native city Liibeck.—Correspondent of vangelical Christendom.

The gentleman to whom the Editors of Ev. Chr. e indebted for the above, travelled through a part Austria and visited the reformed Churches, in the immer of 1846, "with a view to investigate and, if psible, ameliorate the condition of Protestant breiren, whose privations are at once so great and so the known; and a nearer acquaintance with whom as created so deep an interest that he is desirous of ilisting the sympathics of British Christians in their shalf.

. Psalm xlix. 11.

# The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1848.

The following letter reached us too late, last week, to be made use of in our number of the 20th. We readily now insert it.

" Having been unable to answer the following self-suggested question, I should be glad to be allowed to submit it to your judgement. Why is the exhibition or use, in our churches, of pictorial repre-Why is the exsentations of the events of religion, so dreaded and abhorred as it is by many amongst us?

" It will not be denied, that a picture conveys to the mind of all men, but more especially to the mind of the uninstructed, intelligence, of almost every kind, more readily and vividly, than can a written account, though admirably composed, or an oral address, though most eloquently spoken; and many (amongst whom I may fitly instance the late Revd. Dr. Chalmers) have borne witness to the advantage derived in the study of the Bible, from the use of pictures even by those who are well instructed and thus infinitely more susceptible of impression from books, than the more ignorant to whom reading is comparatively a rare exercise.

Now, as the services of our church, important to all as a means of instruction, are especially so to the uneducated part of our Congregations, does it not seem unwise to exclude at these services the use of what is the most powerful, if not the only efficient, mode of appeal to that class of our fellow

"I am aware that by some, the seemingly fatal objection, that the use of pictures is one of the errors of Popery, will at once be advanced; but this does not meet the question. I am aware that pictures and images are powerful instruments in the hands of the Romish preacher, for the propagation of the idolatrous saint worship, and other impure doctrines of his Church ; but I would no more on that account shun the use of such instruments for good purposes, on the part of Protestantism, than I would the use of books, or of stated church service, which Romanism turns to her account, quite as much as she does pictures. " Fas est ab hoste doceri," is a wise and honest maxim, and the Christian who has divine command to practise the wisdom of the serpent conjointly with the gentleness of the dove, will not, 1 doubt, be justified in the abandonment of a lawful weapon in this struggle to establish truth, merely because he has seen it used with fatal effect in the advancement of error: they who have been called to be stewards over the Lord's Household, will scarcely be justified in the refusal to convey food in the appropriate vessels, to any part of that Household, merely because these vessels might also be used to carry Poison.

" Yours respectfully,

19th January 1848. 4

If the objection which our Correspondent anticipates came founded simply upon the fact that the use of pictures is one of the " practices" of the Roman Church, it would not carry with it any weight until it is made out whether such practice constitutes an error. But if it is once admitted, as A LAYMAN puts the objection, " that the use of pictures is one of the errors of Popery," then the objection is really fatal; because " errors" are clearly to be avoided, notwithstanding that incidentally they may let in some effect which, through some other guidance, is turned to a beneficial use.

For instance, a careless person may have his attention arrested by the sight of a beautiful representation of an event in Scripture history, on the walls or in the window of a place of worship. He is led to open the Bible, which our Protestant freedom has placed within his reach, and reads the narrative which furnished the subject of the pictorial representation. The Spirit of God touches his heart. and the study of the word becomes an engagement of his faculties awakened to the concerns of eternity. He prays, he reads, he meditates, be examines himself, and the result is his conversion to God. His gazing at the picture is an incident in the occurrence, but is not proved a benefit. An individual once sprained his foot at a ball, and in the weariness of his confinement he took up a Bible which he found within his reach, to seek for a passage of which he had some recollection, about Jacob's being lamed: he read the account of the patriarch's wrestling with the angel, and his attention was arrested. The event turned out the same as just described, and by the same connection of links to bring on the blessed result. But the ball is not proved a benefit by that.

Has our Correspondent ever taken the opportunity, which is open to him around us, of investigating the state of religious attainment among that part of the population in whose religious worship large use is made of pictures, compared with the same among the population who most rigorously exclude the same? Are the more ignorant Roman Catholics any better acquainted with Scripture events, and any more deeply impressed with sound religious truth, than Protestants on a corresponding elevation of intellectual attainment?

But, in truth, pictorial representations are extensively used by Protestants for purposes of instruction under circumstances where the danger of a perverted use of the picture for idolatrous worship is clearly excluded. A LAYMAN may probably find Scripture prints in most of our Infant Schools, used for the purposes which he correctly describes of conveying intelligence to the mind more vividly through the eye than it would be imparted by the teacher's oral address alone, which accompanies the exhibition of the picture. Exception, it is true, has been taken even to this use of pictures, but we do not think it has produced any extensive reffect; at all events, our Correspondent's letter is not de-

signed to meet that class of objection. The introduction of pictures in churches, where Christians assemble for the purpose of worship, is a totally different thing. For the purpose of conveying intelligence, what amount of that, we may ask, is obtained by the one, two or even more, if it were, pictures fixed in any particular place of wor- Chronicle vouches for, that Dean Mercwether him-

the preaching which make up our public worhas no immediate connection with the Scripturelesson or the preacher's discourse?

But as to the power of an appeal to the uneducated part of our congregations, the picture will " by the Dean and Chapter" with the decanal zeal have none that does not more safely accompany the appended. It seems to us most likely that, as by faithful preaching of the Gospel; and God forbid the mode thus pursued the Crown will not be officithat our Correspondent should entertain so despond- ally apprized of any adverse votes having been giving a view of the means of improvement ordered in | en in the election by the Dean and Chapter, it will our Church as to suppose that pictures, which the not be thought needful to institute proceedings Church repudiates, are " the only efficient mode of against the two whose votes were unfavourable to appeal" to any part of our congregations.

The Editor, as a Clergyman of the Church, feels best satisfied in laying before his readers her own authoritative language on this subject. If the LAYMAN, not being bound by vows of the same solemnity as that with which our ordination-service is surrounded, feels that he must look upon the matter as quite an open one for him to investigate, as if the Church had pronounced nothing upon it, let him go to the New Testament and, commencing at the obviously pertinent passage, Rom. x, 17: "Faith cometh by hearing," let him examine whether any similar promise is given to looking at paintings. He will find every promise given to the Christian ministry in its endeavours rather to raise the understanding and affections above things seen; and if eventually he compares, with his own discoveries in this investigation, the result of the investigation instituted, and experience gathered, by our Reformers, as found in the " Homily against Peril of Idolatry," he will be led to admire, and to be thankful for, the wisdom and grace which was given to those men whom God raised up, after a long time of darkness and ignorance, to clear away abuses and hold high the torch of Gospel-light in the days of our Sixth Edward and Queen Elizabeth.

We have more than once quoted that Homily. In the present number we commence publishing larger extracts from it. Our readers will find, on the first page, the introduction to the first part of the Homily, as far as the commencement of a protracted quotation of Scripture passages condemning imageworship. We have not thought it needful to do more than indicate the chapters in which those passages are found, for we do not suppose that among our readers there is any difference of opinion as to been virtually repealed by two subsequent proceedthe iniquity of worshipping images. The second part enters upon the question of the lawfulness of New Theological Statute of 1842, which placed me, either sculptures or pictures of our Saviour or of Saints in places of worship; and now we beseech any Churchman, who wishes to know his duty in that respect, to read what the Homily says about of every measure, the Board of heads of houses and the course pursued by Bishop Epiphanius on finding "a linen cloth hanging in the church-door, painted, and having in it the image of Christ, as it were, or of some other saint." If that "notable man" could come and see the image of Christ in the window of any modern place of worship-he could not, it is true, order the keepers of that church to "wind a poor man that is dead in the said" glass window, "and so bury him;" but he would hit upon some mode, we may be persuaded, not less effectual, of marking his disapprobation, removing the offence, and stopping the openings by which such things may be found "by stealth to creep in."

There are Churchmen who will peril the principles of the Reformation for the sake of architectural taste or artistical fancy: we do not charge every one of them with encouraging a certain kind of taste from a hidden hostility to the principles of the Reformation; but it is found that the warnings of our Church in her Homilies are nothing to them, whatever profession they may make of veneration for Church principles. To us, on the other hand, who have never obtruded profession of this kind, the Homilies are a great treasure. They are the work of men fallible, but deeply experienced, thoroughly truthful, and intensely in earnest. Even if their judgement with regard to pictures in churches did not so perfectly fall in as it does with ours, we should abide by it, for there could be no principle to require us to deviate. We think our Correspondent, who writes with kindness and an evident desire to secure what may promote the cause of truth, will be glad to have the Homily-which he as a Layman probably never before met withbrought under his notice; and its decided language will have a weight with him which we do not expect nor wish should attach to our own sentiments.

Dr. HAMPDEN's elevation to the Episcopate had considerably advanced towards completion, when the last advices from England were despatched. The Dean of Hereford, Dr. Merewether, had indeed addressed a representation to Her Majesty, and expressed his intention, not to comply with the royal recommendation in the congé d'élire, by a letter to Lord John Russell; to which that nobleman returned the following answer, dated Woburn Abbey, De-

"Sir,—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 22nd inst., in which you intimate to me your intention of violating the law.—I have the ho-

" The Very Rev. the Dean of Hereford." The moral force which would attach to the hazardous course thus resolved upon by the Dean, if his determination could be looked upon as the fruit of a self-sacrificing zeal for the interests of the Church (considered as suffering from that state of the law which gives to the Crown virtually the appointment of Bishops) has been destroyed by the disclosure of the fact which the London Morning the multitude of others remain un-represented? Hereford; so that he would have thought the exer- Whereupon it was

And how much intelligence, on the other hand, may cise of the royal prerogative and the discretion of be lost by diverting the attention of hearers from the Her Majesty's Prime Minister perfectly unexceptiprayers, the praises, the Scripture-reading, and onable if the choice had fallen upon him, instead of Dr. Hampden. The Dean eventually voted against ship, to gaze at the painted representation of that that Clergyman, finding one Canon to vote with particular event which in the great majority of cases him; but there being fourteen votes adopting the nomination of Dr. Hampden, the election was completed and the usual documents were furnished in the prescribed form, professing to certify the election the appointment.

In the mean time, Dr. Hampden addressed a long letter to Lord John Russell, solemnly disclaiming those errors which have been imputed to him, and not denying that, " from unskilfulness in the use of words," he may " have given rise to misapprehension." On the most vital subjects of our faith he makes the following declaration:

"What is most afflicting is, that I am accused of detracting from [our Saviour's] glory and the infinite merits of his blessed atonement. He knows, however, that I have not done so. I am solaces and strengthened with this thought. I most solemnly deny the scandalous imputation. As an honest man, I say, I do not, and never did for one moment, in thought or word, hold or maintain any other doctrine respecting our Lord's most holy person and His blessed Work of Redemption, than that which is plainly set forth from Scripture in the Articles and Formularies of our Church. I hold too, and have ever held most firmly, the full doctrine of the Holy Trinity, as stated on the same authority in the same document of the Church."

With reference to the opposition founded upon the University proceedings against him, he says thus: " I must notice, before I conclude, the hollow pretence of those who are resting their objections to me on the statute of the University passed in 1836.

"I think it will be found, that some of those who are urging this point were the most active instruments themselves in carrying that illegal measure. Men are naturally unwilling to acknowledge their wrong. More is the honour due to those excellent persons who have not wished that day of excitement to be remembered against me, but would now gladly erase the record of it. But it is distressing to see that there are others who would fall back on their own wrong, and would take a false advantage from it to justify themselves to themselves and to the public.

"That statute, however, I would observe, has ings in the University; in the first place, by the as Regius Professor, at the head of a newly constituted Board of Theological Examiners; and then in the same year, by the just act of the chief authorities of the University, with whom rests the initiative proctors, who unanimously proposed a form of statute for rescinding it. So far, then, as the chief responsible body of the University is concerned, 1 am relieved of the burden of that statute; though the Tractarian party succeeded, with a very reduced majority, however, in throwing out the measure in Convocation. And is not the history of that statute perfectly understood? How can any venture to put it forward now, when by such an act they are implicating themselves with the theology and the spirit of its chief promoters? Every one knows that the editors of the Tracts, and others following in their wake, were the great instruments in the work of calumny on which it was founded. A pamphlet full of gross misrepresentation of my writings, the production of Mr. Newman, was circulated through the country. And the calumnies thus spread abroad concurred with the great political excitement of the times in obtaining a majority against me; not, however, even then, until after a repulse on the first assault by the firm and spirited intervention of the proctors. How, then, can any wish to sympathize or identify themselves with the chief actors of that day? Where is Mr. Newman ciation, and that the requisite notice thereot, signed now, let me ask, the principal mover then? What by such members now present as may be disposed are the rest doing—his old associates whom he has to sign the same, be forthwith published in the are the rest doing—his old associates whom he has left—but training others to imbibe the spirit of their newspapers.

1. That the Capital Stock of this Associated the spirit of their newspapers.

1. That the Capital Stock of this Associated the spirit of their newspapers. throughout ?"

The most decisive piece of intelligence we meet with in the papers which we have had time to look over, is the fact that the Bishop of Oxford, after giving his official sanction, as Dr. Hampden's Diocesan, to the institution of proceedings against him in the Court of Arches, has withdrawn that sanction, and expresses, in a letter addressed to the mium as the Directors may direct. Bishop elect under date of December 28, what His Lordship calls

explanation of what you personally believe on the points of suspicion, and what you intended as your meaning, as may well suffice to quiet all just alarm at your consecration to the office of Bishop."

This admission is the more remarkable, as it was offered subsequently to Dr. Hampden's declining (guided by legal advice) further correspondence with the Bishop on the subject; and as the Bishop states that he has just read through Dr Hampden's Bampton Lectures with the express view of now forming his judgment upon them. We suppose the matter is thus set at rest; and, though individual Bishops will decline—as the Bishop of Rochester has declared in the House of Lords that he will -heing parties to Dr. Hampden's elevation, there are others who have no hesitation on the subject and who will give effect to the appointment by their offices in the solemn act of consecration.

> ECCLESIASTICAL. Morres of Quebec. INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

Megantic District Association. A Meeting of this Association was held on Wednesday the 12th instant, at Point Levi.—Divine Service had been previously performed in the Church, and a Sermon preached by the Rev. A.T. WILLTEN, of Leeds, Secretary of the Association ship, representing so many Scripture events, while self was an applicant for the vacant Bishopric of the last Annual Meeting was read by the Secretary.

Moved by Mr. Charman, seconded by Mr. SMYTH, and Resolved That the Report just read be received and adopt-

Moved by Mr. Patton, seconded by Mr. Ami-

taux, and Resolved That this Alecting desires to express its thankfulness to the Giver of all good for whatever measure of success has attended the efforts made in the cause of the Society within the District during the

Moved by Rev. W. King, seconded by Mr. Til-LEV, and Resolved

That this Meeting desires to record its deep sense of the loss which it has pleased Almighty Gon that the District Association should be called upon to sustain, in the removal by death of the late Chairman,

the Rev. R. Anderson.
Moved by Rev. A. W. Mountain, seconded by Mr. JENKINS, and Resolved

That this Meeting desires to recognize the claim which the Society has upon all the members of the Church within the Diocese for continued and increased exertion in its behalf.

The attendance, both at Divine Service and at the Meeting, was numerous and respectable, and a great interest was evinced in the proceedings of the

day.
The Meeting was closed with the benediction from the Chairman.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY .- The gross amount collected at this Chapet on Sunday last, for the relief of the poor of our communion, together with an additional contribution sent by one of the congregation on the following day, was £10 16 5.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO has addressed a circular to the Clergy and Laity of his Diocese, proposing Septuagesima Sunday (20th of next month) for the next of the four Annual Collections provided for by the constitution of the Church Society, the amount to go in aid of the Fund for the support of Missions. " Ten Clergymen are present actively employed in the different Districts of the Diocese, and receive an allowance from this Fund, besides an Interpreter, and Catechist,-creating an annual charge upon it of £464. 2s. 11d.; whilst it is in contemplation, as soon as the Clergymen can be furnished after the next general Ordination, to increase the number of Travelling Missionaries, and thus to augment the demand upon this Fund.

"To meet the sum for which the Society is actually pledged for the present year, it appears from a statement furnished by the Secretary and Treasurer, that £179 13s. 5d. will be required,—and this without taking into account the increase of Missionaries as proposed; and which it is most desirable to sup-

QUEBEC PROTESTANT CEMETERY ASSOCIATION .-We have much pleasure in copying the following from the Morning Chronicle:

A meeting was held this day, at the residence of Dr. James Douglas, to take into consideration the expediency of establishing a Protestant Cemetery in the vicinity of Quebec; at which the following gentlemen were present :-

The Mayor of Quebec, Dr. Douglas, H. Jessopp, Esq., A. J. Maxham, Esq. J. Hale, Esq., R. Cassels, Esq., John Gilmour, Esq., John Musson, Esq., Noah Freer, Esq., C. Wurtele, Esq., H. W. Welch, Esq., Dr. Macdiarmid, T. H. Oliver, Esq., W. S. Henderson, Esq. r. Morrin, H. S. Scott, Esq. The Mayor having been called to the Chair, and Dr. Morrin,

Mr. Scott requested to act as Secretary, the following Resolutions were adopted :-1st .- That existing circumstances render it highly desirable that a Protestant Cometery should be es-

tablished in the vicinity of this City.
2nd.—That this meeting do therefore now resolve itself into a Joint Stock Association, under the title of "The Quebec Protestant Cemetery Association, and that all persons shall be members of the said Association, who may become Shareholders in the

undertaking, according to the Rules thereof. 3rd .- That a l'etition be in due time addressed to Legislature for an Act to Incorporate this

tion be divided into 1,000 Shares of £5, each Share entitling to one vote, and that Subscription Books be immediately opened, and remain open at the Exchange and at the Quebec Library Association, until 1st March next, with power to the Directors to extend the period, if they see fit, to 1st June : until that date no person being allowed to take more than 10 Shares, and after the said 1st March next, Shares unsubscribed for, if any, be disposed of at such pro-

5th .- That the profits of the Association, after defraying all suitable expenses for managing and beautifying the Cometery, shall be appropriatedfirst, Towards paying dividends, not exceeding 8 per cent, per annum, on the Stock paid up by the shareholders, and then towards such objects as may be provided for by the rules of the Association.

6th .- That a Committee of seven members, three forming a quorum, be appointed to carry into effect the foregoing Resolutions, and to draft a Constitution, reporting to a meeting of the Subscribers, to be called by them by advertisement, as soon as they may be ready to report; and that this meeting do now proceed to ballot for the said Committee.

The following gentlemen were then elected to prepare a Constitution, &c., to be submitted at an adjourned meeting:

Dr. Douglas, the Mayor of Quebec, J. Hale, John Gilmour, H. S. Scott, John Musson, T. H. Oliver,

Esqrs. A Subscription List being opened, a number of Shares were subscribed for. After which the meet-

ing adjourned. Quebec, 20th January, 1848. We are thankful to find this urgently required

remedy to the serious evil of an over-crowded burying-ground in the heart of a thickly-peopled suburb to this city now taken in hand by a body of gentlemen whose vigour and judgment give promise of a prompt movement, and as good a selection of locality as circumstances may admit of, together with taste and convenience in all the subsequent arrangements connected with the carrying on of the establishment. Our eye has just fallen upon a pas-The Meeting was opened with prayer by the Chairman, the Rev. J. Torrance, after which a Report of the proceedings of the Association since sensations of the visitor there, compared with what sensations of the visitor there, compared with what is experienced in other receptacles for the dead ;

"Here, instead of placing the dead where they are likely to spread mischief among the living, their resting place is made to form a garden [Gottesacker -God's acre] where you find yourself surrounded by foliage and blossoms, nature breathing her soothing influences, and God addressing you by the charms of nature, his work, to remind you of a return of that which for a season fades and decays; so that if you have seed deposited in the ground you are trending, you mourn not as if it had perished, but look for its joyful resurrection."

The new enterprise seems to commend itself so strongly to the public mind that the stock, as we are informed, is getting rapidly taken up by parties of influence and weight in the community.

THE TREASURER OF THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS MILITARY ASYLUM begs to acknowledge the re-ceipt of the following sums towards the funds of that

 tiarity:
 0rd, Lieut. Col., R. E.
 £1 0 0

 Ord, Mrs.
 0 10 0

 Allen, W.
 0 5 1

 Fletcher, J.
 0 10 0

RECEIVED PAYMENT .- Messrs. George Hall, No. 157 to 208; Jeffery Hale, No. 157 to 208; Rich. Hale, No. 184 to 235; J. G. LeCronier, No. 177 to 208; Col. Wolff, No. 224 to 275; Major Temple, No. 200 to 251.

To Connespondents.—Received J. R;—Mrs. N; —J. II, just in time on Thursday;—A. T. W, the same;—G. G;—W. W. W.

### Nocal and Political Entelligence.

The arrival of the Cambria at New York was reentioned in a Postscript to our last number. The letters, by express from Halifax, reached this on the day of our publication; the newspaper bags arrived on Sunday morning. We collect information from various sources.

Hen Masesty is expected to add another link to the family-chain about the middle of March next. Commercial affairs were in a state of comparative quietude. The Bank of France had reduced the rate of interest to 4 per cent. The Bank of Eng-

land had gone as low as 5 per cent. A few failures are reported from different commercial cities in the United Kingdam. The advance in the price of flour was elight. Flour at Liverpool 31s. Corn

37s. Meal 16 to 17s.

Mr. Anstey's bill called Romar. Catholic Relief
Bill had passed the second reading: 168 for; 136 Lord John Russell's bill for removing against Jewish Disabilities passed its first reading by a majority of 253 against 186 .- Lord Morpeth gave notice of a bill for promoting the public health. Parliament had adjourned for a good long vacation, till the 3rd of next month. Lord John Russell has stated that he is in frequent correspondence with the Duke of Wellington on the subject of England's

Rational Defences.
The money-order Cepartment of the Post Office throughout the United Lingdom has been placed under the central of Mr. Rowland Hill. We believe that Mr. Hill contemplates introducing several ucedful reforms into this department of the public

THE EMNBURGH REVIEW .- The correspondent of the Daily News writes :- The Edinburgh Heriew has now only a nominal connection with Edinburgh. On the insolvency of Messrs. Constable and Co. in 1826, it became the property of Messrs. Longman and Co.; and on the death, in the begin-ning of the present year, of Mr. Macvey Napier, the editorship was transferred to lingland; and in future the printing is to go thither also. The new editor is understood to be Dr. Empson, professor of law in Hertford College, and son-in-law of Lord

IRELAND.

Jeffry.

At no former period has the social state of this unfortunate country been so appalling. Murders, threatening notices, robberies, crimes and outrages the order of the day Added to all this is the extreme destitution of a large number of the poorer classes. It is most painful to be obliged to record, in every publication, the details of such sanguinary and barbarous deeds. Nevertheless, it is a duty that we owe to our readers. The short period that has clapsed since the despatch of the last mail furnishes melancholy proof of the disturbed condition of the south and western provincas. A Dublin paper of the 23rd, in referring to this subject, says :- "We deeply grieve to state that further accounts of insubordination have been received since our last, and from districts heretofore comparatively free from agrarian crime. We have repeatedly stated it as our opinion that the parties engaged in the perpetration of the frightful outrages that disgrace the country are, in almost all cases, idle vagabonds, altogether regardless of the sufferings of the poor, but who take advantage of the prevailing destitution to organise secret confederacies. Up to this time, we have not heard of a single case where persons really distressed have been concerned in this system of atrocious crime. Some of the best landlords in the country have become obnoxious to those miscreants, and threatening notices have been served upon them.

repressing the crime and outrage which prevails. Accordingly, a meeting of the Privy Council was held at Dublin Castle on the 24th ult., when a proclamation was issued, declaring the act to be in force from and after the 29th December, in the following districts :- The county of Limerick ; the county of Tipperary; the baronies of Bunratty, Tulla, Islands, Inchiquin, and Clonderlaw, in county Clare; the baronies of Glenahiry and Upperthird, in the County Waterford; the baronies of Clonlish, Ballibrit, Eglish, and Garryenstle, in King's County; the baronies of Athlone, Ballindobir Rescommen, Ballymoe, Boyle, and the parishes bir, Roscommon, Ballymoe, Boyle, and the parishes of Crieve, Kilcamsey, and Kilcola, in the barony of Frenchpark, county Roscommon; the baronies of Leitrim, Mohill, and Carrigallen, county Leitrim; the baronies of Clonmahon, Tullybunes, and Upper Loughtee, county Cavan; and the baronies of Longford, Granard, and Ardagh, county Longtord. The principal effect of this measure will be, to prevent persons in those districts carrying arms without license, after the 29th December. We have no doubt that in those districts where the possession of arms indiscriminately, even in divellings, is consi-dered dangerous to the public peace, the powers of the act for calling in arms will be made use ofand then no person will be allowed to have arms, evan in his dwelling house, without licence. The stipendiary magistrates will be flie parties empowered to a line licence. gred to give licenses. -

The Government, armed with the new Coercion

Bill, have resolved to act with the utmost rigour in

the subject of the affairs of Switzerland. The King is against any interference, while M. Guizot is anxious to join Austria in making a demand on the Vorort to reinstate the Governments of the cantons of the Sonderbund as they stood previous to the com- hypocrisy by the Emir. mencement of the war.

LA BELLE FRANCE.—The liberty which Mr. L. J. Papineau admires :- The illustrious exile, Prince Czattoriski, invited about 150 guests to celebrate Christmas at Paris. They consisted of some of the principal public writers in France and England, and of many distinguished Polish and Prussian noblemen with their wives. As the prince's private hotel was not so spacious as the palatial halls of his ancestors, the banquet was arranged to take place on the 23rd Novr., at a restaurant. An hour before the dinner was served up, M. Guizot issued an or-der to the Prefect of Police to prohibit the banquet, and the guests as they assembled were sent back to their homes.

SWITZERLAND. On Saturday 11th ult., as has already been noticed, the Diet passed a decree in-flicting on Neufchatel a fine of 300,000fr. for its failure in supplying its military contingent for the late war, and the deputy of that principality signified the submission of his constituents to this decree. So ends the war of the Sonderbund. The French mus-kets and cannon supplied from the arsenals of Louis-Philip to the "Vorort of the League," are now in the hands of the Federal Government, for the destruction of which they were given.

The President of the Diet informed that body on Saturday, that Sir Stratford Canning had declared to him that England, animated by the most friendly spirit towards Switzerland, would oppose any intervention by other powers, considering that Swit- steamer Washington from Southampton. She also zerland now enjoyed perfect tranquillity, and that, had suffered greatly during the severe weather, and

contrary to the reports which he had read, every indication of internal dissension had disappeared.

The fine to be exacted from Neufchatel is to be appropriated to the benefit of the widows and

ABOLITION OF THE CENSORSHIP IN BAVARIA .- A oyful sensation was created in Munich on the evening of the 16th ult., by the unexpected announcement that the King of Bavaria, of his own free will, had decreed that from the 1st of January, \$18, the censorship of the press, as regards the in-

ternal affairs of the Kingdom, was to be abolished-Austria.—The Austrian Cabinet appears determined to interfere by force in the internal affairs of active progression, and that an instalment of 5 per Switzerland.—The official article published in the cent. has been called in, with a view of forthwith Austrian Observer of the 17th ult., amounts nearly to a declaration of war, and has produced an imnease sensation.

The Archduchess Maria Louisa, widow of the rmperor Napoleon, and Duchess of Parma and Placentia,
peror Napoleon, and Duchess of Parma and Placentia,
The Act of Incorporation of this Company was By her death the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalia, devolve upon the abdicated Duke of Luca, who has thus been speedily restored to sovereign

Progress of the Turks in Civilisation - A Vinna lotter states that on the 14th, in the Great Itall of the University of that city, five young Purks, who had been students of the medical school at Galata Serai, near Constantinople, after having maintained several theses in Latin, with a bearing and spirit which called forth repeated applause, were admitted to the degree of Doctor in Medicine It appears that the Sultan had sent an autograph letter to the Emperor, requesting him to admit those five Turkish physicians to the rank of Doctor of the University of Vienna, with which request he has not hesitated to comply.

and a number of his followers have surrendered to the British forces on the simple condition that their ives shall be spared, and that, as far as he and his tribe are concerned, the war may be considered to have terminated. Driven into the recesses of the Amatola mountains, it appears this chief found himself and his warriors totally discomforted, and running short of provisions; and, on receiving supplies from his opponents, he determined to lay down his rims and capitulate at discretion. Pato, the other eader of the turbulent aborigines, was yet in the field, but expectations were entertained that he would speedily be brought to terms. The surrender of Sandilla was regarded as favourably concluding the present campaign, the weather in Cassreland having broken, which would have rendered the progress of the troops across the swollen rivers a natter of some difficulty and inconvenience.—Eur.  $Times_*$ 

The Graham's Town Journal, of Wednesday,

Oct. 20, gives the following particulars: "The position taken by the Gaika chief since the resumption of hostilities is situated in the deepest recesses of the Amatola, the centre being a stream, the Kassir name of which signifies the Wolf River. This tract of country is described to us as being par-ticularly suited to Kaffir warfare. It is studded with large isolated masses of rock, the intermediate ground being strewn thickly with low scrubby bushes. The whole range is quite secure against the approach of horsemen, but forms capital ground for the movement of riflemen. The plan of operations adopted by the commander of the forces, namely, sending out strong detachments in light marching order, maintaining a strong camp with supplies in the in:mediate vicinity of the scene of action, seems to have baffled the enemy, and to have driven him to extremity. Sandilla, abandoned by Umhala and other subordinate chiefs, found himself a mere fugitive, and, despite of the impracticable character of the country, soon discovered that he was exposed continually to the balls of the practised shots who were then scouring the fastnesses in which he had sought concealment. So closely did he find himself beset, that for twenty-four hours, we are informed, he dared not kenture from his hiding place, a high mass of rock surrounded by bush, to obtain even a draught of water. At length, perceiving that his situation became every hour more perilous, he resolved to surrender himself."

REQUIAR MAILS TO THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA.—Arrangements have been made for making up mails at the General Post Office for the west const of Africa, on the evening of the last day of every month. The mails will be conveyed by her

In addition to this, a special commission has been Majesty's ships, which will call at Madeira and THE ELECTIONS have terminated, and the followissued, appointing Chief Justice Blackburne, and Sierra Leone. When the last day of the month Chief Baron Pigott, to try the prisoners now confined happens on a Sunday, the mail will be made up the in the jails of Limerick, Clare, and Tipperary. The commission will open in Limerick, on the 3rd of January, and the Attorney-General and Solicitor-General are to conduct the prosecutions on the part of the crown.

Twelve persons implicated in the murder of the Conduct Armon.—The steam-frigate Labrador, which reached Conduct the prosecutions of the west coast, if directed by her Majesty's ship."—European Times.

Nourth Armon.—The steam-frigate Labrador, which reached Conduct the from Algiers.

Rev. Mr. Lelyd, have been captured, and lodged in the county Roscommon jail.—Eur. Times.

France.—It is said that a serious difference of opinion exists between the King and M. Guizot on the submission to the Emperor of Morocco, and that the different columns of French troops stationed along the frontier had been ordered to return to their respective quarters. Some of these letters,

The Arabs of Tripoli are in revolt. At Gherean and at Gebel they rose en musse against the Turks, and killed the governor of Gebel, Ahmed Effendi, and above a hundred of his people. They rose against him on account of the tyranny exercised by

Mexico.—There are reports, and also contradictions of them, that General Scott is re-called from the seat of war, and that General Butler was to succeed him; also that Gen. Worth is to be released from the arrest under which Gen. Scott placed him, and to resume his command as Major General.

HALIPAX IS THE HARBOUR !- It is with great pleasure that we find the advantageous situation of Halifax obtaining repeated involuntary testimony. On the 13th instant, the French Steamer Missouri, from Havre on the 23rd, for New York, put into Halifax for coals, having experienced continued storm and tempest for two weeks, and being in danwretched state; a complete re-organization will have to take place.

On the 16th instant, the inhabitants of Halifax were surprised to see another steamer making for their harbour. This proved to be the American had to put into Halifax to repair damages and take in coal.

GASPE.—We are happy to hear that the Deputy orphans of those who fell in the late war. The deputies of the majority have resolved to devote to the same purpose, the salaries due to them for the last four months.

OASPIG.—We are nappy to meat that the property of the nappy that prove highly advantageous to the Mercantile Community; and from the well known character of the courier, Archibald Kerr, (an old public servant,) we may depend on regularity in the arrival and departure of our mails .- Gaspe Gazette.

> THE TORONTO DRY DOCK COMPANY .- It gives us pleasure to notice that the above Company is in cent. has been called in, with a view of forthwith commencing operations. As the permanent establishment among us of such a Company cannot fail to advance the interests of the city, it is no more than

> obtained last Session of Parliament, the Capital to be £10,000, but it is intended at the next Session to apply to extend the Capital to £40,000. More than one-half of the present Capital is already subscribed for, and the remainder, no doubt, will be speedily taken up.

The Company is preparing to go into active operation in the several branches of its intended business, that is to say, ship-building in all its branches -steam-engine and boiler-making-mill-wrighting -foundry, &c., &c. - Toronto Herald.

MONTREAL.-A meeting of the united Irish and Scotch Relief Committee was held yesterday at the office of the Montreal Insurance Company. The Rev. W. A. Adamson presided. The treasurer's report exhibited an unappropriated balance of CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have Cape of Good Hope papers to the end of October. The latest and most important news from the frontier is, that Sandilla ritable Committee of the St. Andrew's Society, for ritable Committee of the St. Andrew's Society, for the relief of the Scotch emigrants; and the remainder in the hands of several gentlemen, for the relief

of the Irish emigrants.—Morn. Chronicle.
We are glad to be able to state that Mr. Leeming continues to improve, and that the fear of dangerous consequences is fast passing away. In the account we gave in our last of the dastardly attack, we omitted to mention the fact, that, wounded as he was, Mr. Leeming pursued his assailant, and never stop-ped until he had come up with him—at that time in the hands of McCarty. This is an instance of English bull-dog resolution seldom equalled.— Transcript.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.-At a Special Meeting of the City Council, held last Friday, Wm. Bennett, Esquire, was elected City Treasurer, by

the following vote: For the motion-Messrs. Lloyd, McLeod, Maguire, O'Brien, Doran, Hall, McGie, Connolly, Gillespie, Dean, Wilson, Robitaille, Rousseau, Plamondon, (14.)

Against it-Messrs. Belleau, Rheaume, Tourangeau, Tessier, (4).

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE. The Court closed on the 19th instant. One conriction for assault on a bailiff in the due execution of his office; 8 days' imprisonment and £5 fine. One conviction for embezzlement & one for larceny the same person; 4 months and 2 months' imprison-ment at hard labour. Two convictions for larceny, of another person; 15 days and 15 days' imprisonment at hard labour. Two other convictions for larceny.

RATHER EARLY TO RENEW .- The British ship India recently arrived at New York from Liverpool, with passengers, lost her captain and 39 of the emigrants on the voyage out. - Mercury.

Members returned to serve in the ensuing parliament, besides those mentioned in our last 4 numbers.

Bonaventure .... Cuthbert,

Beauharnois .... De Witt,

Berinier. ..... Armstrong,

Dundas Crysler, Gaspó Christie, Haldimand Thompson, Huntingdon .... Sauvageau, Kent (County) ... Cameron, Prince Edward ... Stevenson St. Hyacinthe ... Dr. Bouthillier, Three Rivers .... No return, Vercheres....Leslie, York (2nd Riding) Morrison Yamaska ..... Fourquin dit Leveillée. ing summary is given of the result :

Conservative......30 members. Doubtful ..... 2 do.

84 members.

From Three Rivers no return has been made, on account of the violence used during the election. our country friends may probably calculate that it will not be before the 7th of the month.

THE WEATHER, which was cold on Friday, has been moderate mostly since; this morning at 8, the Thermometer was 26 ° above zero. Some snow this week has put the roads in a very good state.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL :-J. J. C. Abbort, Esq., to be a Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor, and Proctor in all Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in Lower Canada.

Two English LAW-MAKERS DECORATED BY THE POPE .- The representative of the Pope and court of Rome in the House of Commons is Mr. Chisholm Anstey, M. P. for Youghal, an English Roman Catholic barrister, created by the present Pontiff a Knight of the order of St. Gregory the Great. The Earl of Shrewsbury represents the Papal court in the House of Lords, and received the same decoration from Pius the 9th.

DIED.

At Brockville, C. W., on the 10th instant, a few jours after giving birth to a still-born child, JULIA MARIA CUTHBERT, youngest daughter of the Hon. James Cuthbert, Seignior of Berthier, Canada East, and wife of Simeon Henry Stuart, Esq., of the Royal Canadian Rifles, eldest son of Sir Simeon Stuart, Baronet, of Marvel Hall, Hampshire, England.

At St. Johns, C. E., on the 17th instant, Elizabeth Ann, only daughter of Benjamin Runland, Esq., aged 18 months and 8 days.

On the 19th inst., at his house, in Panet Street, Montreal, the Honourable James Ruid, late Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in the seventyninth year of his age. He filled the judicial office of one of the Judges of that Court, for a period of thirty-three years; fifteen of which, he presided as Chief Justice.

On Sunday morning the 26th ulto., at Sandon Hall, Staffordshire, the Right Hon, the Earl of Har-

### QUEBEC MARKETS

Corrected by the Clerk of the Market up to Tues-day, the 25th Jan., 1848.

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TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made on behalf of the Undersigned and their Associates, at the NEXT SESSION of the Legislature, for an Act to incorporate a JOINT STOCK COMPANY, to establish and manage a PROTESTANT CEMETERY, in the vicinity of this City, under the name of THE QUEBEC PROTESTANT CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

JOHN GILMOUR, DR. MACDIARMID, THOMAS H. OLIVER, J. MUSSON, NOAH FREER JEFFERY HALE, R. CASSELS, W. S. HENDERSON, CHRISTIAN WURTELE, H. LEMESURIER, A. JNO. MAXHAM, JOHN BONNER, W. PETRY, HENRY W. WELCH, HENRY S. SCOTT. Quebec, 21st January, 1848.

THE HOUSE and premises in the Upper Town Market Place, facing the per Town Market Place, racing in Butchers' Shambles, at present occupied by Stables and outhuildings. Possession will be given on the first of May. Apply to the undersigned. GEORGE ALFORD, GEORGE POZER.

u

Quebec, 19th January, 1848.

WANTS A SITUATION. A S resident or daily GOVERNESS, a young person, a Protestant, competent to teach in all branches of an English education, including plain and fancy needle-work, and who can produce high-respectable testimonials from England.

For particulars apply at the Publisher's.

WANTED

SITUATION, as a servant, or to acquire a A trade, and to make himself generally useful, a young man, lately from Ireland, a member of the Church of England, who has been accustomed to gardening, farming, taking care of a horse, and partly house-work; and can keep a simple account.

For particulars, apply at the Publisher's. Quebec, 30th December, 1847.

FOR SALE. THREE SHARES in Bishop's College; Lennoxville:—the property of a Clorgyman deceased. Inquire, if by letter, Post Paid, of the Rev. W. Bonn, Lachine.

A BUILDING LUT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUDURDS. Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL, No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. . Established, 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN T. BRONDGEEST, VICE PRESIDENT. BUTTON & SADLEIR, Solicitors.

G. O'REILLY & W. G. DICKINSON.

THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assu-RANCE UPON LIVES and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life ; to grant or purchase Annuilies or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowmenis.

In addition to the various advantages offered by other Companies, the Directors of this Company are enabled, from the investment of the Premiums in the Province at a rate of compound interest much beyond that which can be obtained in Britain, to promise a most material reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annuities whether immediate or deferred, for any sum of money invested with them. They can also point to the local position of the Company as of peculiar importance to intending Assurers, as it enables such Assurers to exercise control over the Company, and facilitates the acceptance of healthy risks, as well as the prompt settlement of claims.

Assurances can be effected either with or withour participation in the profits of the Company; the premiums may be paid in half yearly or quarterly instalments; and the HALF CREDIT SYSTEM having been adopted by the Board, credit will be given for one half of the first seven premiums, secured upon the Policy alone.

Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole Term

Λge.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.
15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 55 60	1 13 1 1 17 4 2 2 9 2 9 3 2 16 7 3 6 2 3 17 1 4 13 1 5 17 8 7 10 10	1 6 5 1 9 11 1 14 7 2 0 2 2 6 4 2 14 8 3 4 0 3 17 11 4 19 11 6 9 11	1 17 6 2 2 6 2 9 2 2 17 6 3 7 4 4 1 4 5 3 4 6 13 2

The above rates, For Life without Participation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found be Lower than the similar tables of any other office at present offering to assure in Canada, while the assured with participation will share in threefourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business.
Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Applica-

tion, and any further information respecting the system of the Company or the practice of Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents.
Agents and Medical Officers already appointed :

Į		
	Brantford	William Muirhead James Cameron Robert M. Boucher
	London	Dr. James Hamilton. George Scott, Dr. Alex. Anderson.
		Frederick A. Willson Dr. S. C. Sewell David Buchan
	Port Sarnia	Malcolm Cameron Welch and Davies Lachlan Bell
	Toronto	Edmund Bradburne
	Woodstock	

By order of the Board. THOMAS M. SIMONS, Secretary, Hamilton.

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

WELCH & DAVIES, AGENTS FOR QUEBEC.

No. 3, St. JAMES STREET.

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

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE, VALUABLE and extensive assortment of

GROCERIES, viz. :--Teas,-Fine Old Hyson; Imperial; Southong and Young Hyson; Gunpowder Tea, of very superior quality, in small boxes. Sir Hans Sloane's, Dunn's Soluble, and Clark's

Am. Sweet Chocolates. Mocha and Janiaica Coffee. Grapes-very fine Raisins in layers. Zante Currants, Lemons, Apples. Prunes in jars,&c., &c. 50 Demijohns of English Gin. 76 do Hollands. 200 dozens Fine Old Rum, 32 years old, Scotch Wiskey in bottles, 11 do. Pale do. do. do.

Copenhagen Cherry Cordial, Maraschino, Curacoa, &c. Preserved Lobsters, Mackarel, and Salmon. Westphalia Hams.

Cheese: North Wiltshire, Double Glocester, and Cheshire.

Sardines in Oil, &c. English Sperm Candles, long fours.
do do short sixas.
Beimont do do

do. do. Carriage Wax do. Sperm and Olive Cil. With a large assortment of Pickles, Mustard JOHN BRADFORD

Quebec, 1st Decr. 1847. 2m.

COALS! COALS!! POR SALE -NEWCASTLE AND SUNDER ERLAND GRATE and d: s: NUT COALS. Apply to

H. H. PORTER,

No. 36, St. Paul Street.

Quebec. June 21st 1847.

# Pouth's Corner.

THE CITY OF NUREMBERG. We had crossed the little river Rednitz, and my children were keeping a sharp look-out, until one of them cried out: "There it is! There it is!" upon which we all joined in chorus: "There is Nuremberg!" and so it was: the spires of St. Sebald's church and St. Lawrence's, the cupola of the German House which was intended for a place of worship by the German Knights, but was never finished, and the old castle with its several towers of various forms were presenting themselves to our view; and if they could talk, they would have told us that 'they have seen more strange and wonderful things than ever were written in books concerning the ancient city we were about to visit. But the thoughts of my little folks were not at this time occupied with the events of days long gone by: Nuremberg had its principal attraction for them from the manufacture of children's toys which is going on in that industrious city: for, what little German boy or girl does not know that it is Nuremberg chiefly that furnishes the paint-boxes, leaden soldiers, Noah's arks, ducke and fishes with magnetic hooks and harpoons, and other important articles with which the tables are spread on Christmas Eve in every family which can afford to bestow presents on the children at that scason-not to forget the ginger-bread and peppernuts which acquired their renown all over Germany at a period when the country around Nuremberg was as it were the honey-garden of the great Empire, and the produce of other bee-hives

could not compare with what came into that city. My little boy and girl had never seen so large a city as Nuremberg which, indeed, is larger than what its present inhabitants find quite necessary. There was a time when 4000 children were baptized in that city in one year-which supposes a population of 100,000 people. That was before Vasco de Gama had found the way by sea round the Cape of Good Hope. Goods from India had in those days to be conveyed over land to the eastern shore of the Mediterranean, and thence to the sea-ports of Venice and Genoa, from which great quantities of them were forwarded to the merchants of Nuremberg and Augsburg as convenient central stores for Germany. But when goods from the east came to be shipped to Lisbon, then Genoa and Venice lost the most profitable part of their trade, and other cities of Germany came in for a share of that business which Nuremberg had previously kept to itself; and this city now contains only about 40,000 in. habitants with plenty of house-room for them to occupy. They are very eager, however, to open new sources of employment, so as to maintain a larger number of people: a canal and railways certainly promise an increase of business, and we may wish them as many inhabitants as London or Paris contain, if only the new comers could and would all maintain themselves by their own work. But if thousands in large cities have to be supported by alms, and thousands make out their living by stealing and cheating, which they cannot so well do amongst a smaller population, it remains to be questioned whether one ough to be much in a hurry to see cities increase in population as Paris and London have done, and as Nuremberg may perhaps do yet.

My children did not think of these things onwards, onwards, as if they were only just start. ing for their day's journey; they had forgotten their fatigue, certainly, in their eagerness to find themselves in the streets of Nuremberg. But they had time to remember their fatigue again, before they got there; because it is a long way yet, after you get sight of its towers, before you actually enter the streets of it. You have to pass through the village of Schweinau, which is become almost a suburb of the city itself; you then cross a bridge of which the Emperor Charles the tions. Nine incarnations have taken place, the had become withered. At a Mela [idol-feast] Great may have had some distant idea, a thousand years ago, for he formed a plan for just such a canal as has recently been completed, and over which this bridge has been built. This Ludwig-Canal has received its name from the present king of Bavaria. It unites the Danube with the Maine, and so completes water-communication from the Black Sea to the North Sea: by which means it may come to pass that goods travel once more from Asia, via Nurem-

berg, to the north of Germany. If my little boy and girl had not been so eager to hasten on into Nuremberg itself, they might have spent some time on the bridge, wondering at all the strange sights to be seen there. A fleet of boats, every one of which carries more goods than a dozen of wagons: cranes to hoist the packages for loading and unloading; rows of casks, chests, bags, and times. barrels; a number of people-labourers, carters, boatmen, captains, clerks, and merchants -moving in endless confusion, as it seems at first, yet in perfect order, as you find out by and by; above all the adjoining lock of the ca-nal itself, which at one time raises, at another solved, and the whole had become one mass of nal itself, which at one time raises, at another lowers the boat with or without its cargo: all puddle. The gods therefore took the sorpent this was perfectly new to my children, but they looked for greater wonders yet, in the city itself. The real suburb Gostenhof even would of the sea. Vishnoo, having crept into the not have detained them, though we had to mass, supported the mountain, and thus they ter did, for he had just been fastening the us, on its way to Bamberg. It is a serious thought, that one stone on the rail might pos. sibly overturn the whole train and cause the destruction of a multitude of lives; but it is a

the choice of hotels to stay at, you have illus- so during an eclipse. The reason for this is knowledging Gon; lest, in practice, it should betrious personages competing with heavenly bodies, and again with wild beasts: Emperors, Suns, Lions, Bears, Moons, and Grand-Dukes. My youngsters took a fancy to the Crown-Prince, and we found ourselves very well taken care of, sitting at table in uncommon style, that is, in front of the house where you can see the throng of people passing and re-passing through the Hospital-Gate while you are munching your sausages and rolls. The stream of passengers was chiefly going in one direction when we sat down, because the railway-bell announced that the train for Furth was very near starting.

When we had satisfied the appetite which our day's walk had given us, and our table was cleared, an elderly gentleman of cheerful aspect drew near and, taking a seat at it, entered into a conversation which soon proved him to have an accurate knowledge of everything connected with the city. His grey hair gave evidence that he was old enough to have been a grown man before Nuremberg lost the distinction of being one of the Free Imperial Cities. It sovereigns, our new acquaintance might have been one of the "Wisdoms" of Nuremberghigh sounding title was politely accorded by the less distinguished citizens. At all accords the less distinguished citizens. At all events he made himself exceedingly agreeable and use. ful to myself and children, by the varied information which he communicated, kindly adapting it to the tastes and capacities of my young

"It is an ancient city," said he, "this Nuremberg, and has obtained a nobler distinction by popular same than Ulm which used to be talked of for its money; Augsburg, renowned for its pomp; and Strasburg, celebrated for its artillery. From ancient times we hear of Nuremberg wit, and at this time it can hardly be said to have lost its character. Though it was extravagant praise that the Dominican Prior, Rosenbluth, in the year 1417, expressed in wretched poetry: "Truth took its rise in thee!" yet when real truth, of which this Do-minican seems to have had little knowledge, began to be preached by the Wittemberg monk, remberg received it with open arms; and in the the whole way with their body. The way in some seventy years after, the citizens of Nuyear 1521, a long paper full of bitter truth did go forth from this city to Rome, where they had not been accustomed to get such ware from that quarter. I mean the hundred grievances submitted to the Pope by the diet of the German Empire, in that year held at Nuremberg. It was such a pill as the Pope did not know how to swallow, and so we do not know of any good that it did to him; but it did good to the citizens here. Two years later, the Nurembergers went for the last time in the idolatrous procession of Corpus Christi; in 1824 the last exhibition of the Sacra took place, for the Gospel was by this time freely preached, the Lord's Supper was administered according to the Saviour's institution, and people's eyes were opened to see the impostures which had been practised upon them, and their sense was sharpened to despise the fooleries in which they had been led to take part under the cloak of religion."

The children were evidently anxious to know what those Sacra were of which our acquaintance was speaking, and he, with an approving smile, proceeded to explain the matter .- [Subject furnished by Barth's Jugendblætter.] To be continued.

HINDOO IDOLATRY.

they say, is to have ten tenth is still to come.

The first, is that of the fish, Machchhantar (from Machchh, "fish," and antar, "incarnation"). A mighty giant had stolen the Ve- women: as they had only two, they began to das, and hid them in a hole at the bottom of bargain with him. He repeated his demand; and the sea. Upon this Vishnoo took the form of the women, being unable to comply with it, and a fish, and fetched the Vedas from among the unwilling to borrow, were ordered to sell some of rocks.

I suppose, the ocean of oblivion or forgetfulness; and, by having them compiled, they were what I will do!" He trembled, went a few drawn out of that ocean, and saved for future steps backwards, and then ran away.

The second is the Katchantar, or the incarnation of the Tortoise. Vishnoo wished to have Amrit, or the water of life, and this should be extracted from the world. Besides this, Bastos, and wound it round the mountain Mandar, which they had placed in the middle cross the railway there; but the way-mas- began, in Hindoostani fashion, to churn the sea: the gods standing on one side and the barrier to stop the passage, until the train of demons on the other. They churned on until cars should pass by. Soon the engine made they had procured the water of life and other itself heard, its cloudy column became visible, precious things and till the mass was separated and presently the long train of cars rolled by and they had obtained butter and butter milk —or land and sea.

The other incarnations are equally absure.

destruction of a multitude of lives; but it is a consoling reflection again, that the stone can not be there if God will not let it, without whom never sparrow falls to the ground; nor one hair of our head shall perish.

We entered the city of Nuremberg at last, and I gave my children their choice, where to take up our quarters, in the "Crown-Prince," or in the "Moonshine," both of which offer or in the "Renarcs at all times meritorious, is especially of well to keep in view the privilege of thus ac
The Hindoos have also different ways, each sect its own; but it is a geet its own; but alas! like the Mahometans, is that of entreating a blessing on their "necessary food!" No one can doubt this, who remembers the repeated mention, by the Evangelists, of the fact, that he "gave thanks," before distinct the case they look for tidings, either through Russia or by the Isthmus of Panama, in February next. He had provisions enough, of the fact, that he "gave thanks," before distinct the case they look for tidings, either through Russia or by the Isthmus of Panama, to the Brahmins, and going on pilgrimage, are among the chief. Benarcs is one of the principal to the Brahmins, and going on pilgrimage, are all go astray! Bathing in the Ganges, giving to the Ganges water of the fact, that he "gave thanks," before distance in the Arctic Sea, if he had penetrated so far multitude.

At the same time, however, that a sense of duty binds them to the custom, Christians would as to make his stay a third winter expedient.—

Alteneum. The Hindoos have also different ways, each

as follows—When the gods churned the sea, and had obtained the water of life, Vishnoo desired to give it to the gods; but to the demons Madera, or intoxicating drink. One of the Rakhshas, or demons, however, by the name of Rahoo, observed the deceit, and, taking the form of a god, scated himself be-tween the sun and the moon. Vishnoo, supposing him to be a real god, gave him the Amrit, or the water of life. The sun called out, "Vishnoo, what are you doing?" and the moon stopped his arm. Vishnoo perceiving his error, took his chakkar and cut off the Rakhsha's head, but it was too late: he had drunk of the Amrit and had become immortal But in revenge he now pursues the sun and moon, and whenever he can catch either he en-deavours to swallow them. The sun is too hot: he therefore only bites it; in consequence of which we have only partial eclipses of the sun: but the moon he frequently swallows altogether; from hence the total eclipses of it. But fortunately his body is cut off: he thereseemed not impossible that in the year 1806, fore cannot keep the moon. Yet whilst she is when the German Empire was dissolved, and passing through his terrible teeth and throat the Imperial cities became subject to different the people in her suffer much. But if the Hindoos bathe in the Ganges, and give liberally to the Brahmins, the state of those poor people in

But some of the people are not satisfied with hese modes of obtaining salvation. They feel that they require something more. They deire a righteousness valid before God; but not knowing Him, they also know not the rightcousness necessary in order to be able to appear before Him. The rightcourners which they endeavour to establish is founded on selfsufficiency, wrought out by self-confidence, and has for its end self-exaltation; for they wish to be worshipped as half gods here, and to become gods hereafter. For this end they undergo astonishing self-torture. Some go on pilgrimage for hundreds of miles, having nothing to live upon but what they obtain from others by begging, or in other ways. They live upon the coarsest grain. I have seen some men come to Benares from the distance of about four hundred miles, who had measured which they proceed is this-they throw themselves lengthways on the ground, make a mark with their hands where the head reaches to rise again, put their toes into that mark, and throw themselves again on the ground, and so they proceed on their way. Others hold one they proceed on their way. Others hold one or both of their arms on high, till they wither and they are unable to move them. I once asked a man how he had been able to endure it at first. He replied, that no one would or could endure it without taking measures before hand. If any one has determined upon becoming a Fakeer, he calls his friends and disciples together, and acquaints them with his resolution. He then utters a fearful curse upon every one that wishes to dissuade him from it, or that wishes to relieve him hereafter. He is then tied to a pole in the position in which he wishes to stand or be. Once tied, he may pray, or beg, or curse, but is not relieved; nor will they interfere to prevent him from perishng. In 1839 I saw a man at Allahabad who had suspended himself on a tree with his head downwards. I wondered how he could live. But I watched him for three days, and found him always in the same position. Another stood near him on one leg, the other leg having be-come withered. A third had tied himself to a pole in a most painful and awkward position. At Mirzapore I saw a man who had kept his arms in an inverted position, till bot in Shoopoor, near Benares, I saw a Fakeer begging, with a knife in his hand, crooked at the point. He demanded three rupees of three their clothes. Seeing that they would not do so, I never heard any meaning attached to this he gave himself a cut with the knife. I stood story: but I believe that it is intended to ex- behind him, and having been taught, by expeplain the origin of the Vedas. As the Vedas, rience, that speaking to these men is of no use, before they were compiled, existed in oral tra- I seized him from behind and gave him a shake, ditions, there was great danger of their being and that not a very gentle one. He turned forgotten. The Sagar, or ocean, therefore, round, and seeing me he said, "Oh! they like from which Vishnoo fetched the Vedas, means, to give me money." "Yes," I replied, "I saw it. Instantly depart hence, or you shall see

> steps backwards, and then ran away. When returning home I mentioned this circumstance to my Moonshi, and he told me the following story. "A number of years ago, one of those Fakeers requested five rupees from a merchant of Benares. He was refused. Upon toria Land will be resumed by Sir John Richthis he gave himself a cut, and asked fifty. This ardson in the summer of 1849, if necessary. sum being likewise refused, he gave himself another cut and asked five hundred. When this demand was refused he gave himself a cut in the face, and asked five thousand; and upon the refusal of this sum he cut his throat. The blood was spilt upon the board of the merchant's shop, and the house was ruined."-Recollections of a Missionary. Rev. C. B. Leupolt.

THE IMPORTANCE OF TABLE-DEVOTION. It must be the desire of all true Christians, to imitate in their daily conduct that gracious Lord, who has left us an example, that we should follow his steps." One particular, in which it is equally a duty and a privilege so to imitate Him,

come little more than a custom.

It will probably be allowed, that the manner of performing any duty requires poculiar care, when it is one of very frequent recurrence: We are so constituted, that the repetition of an act is very likely (not to say certain) to diminish our sense of its importance. Consequently, the Christian will feel that he has peculiar need to be on his guard, in the case now under consideration, against formality, and want of due reverence, To avoid those evils, and to cherish a fervent, believing, and devout spirit, should be his great object. If this be attained, it is comparatively indifferent, whether he use a well-chosen form or trust to the resources of his own mind.

There are, however, some minor points, an error in which tends, considerably to lessen the benefit, which might otherwise be derived from this exercise. Some good men use so low a tone of voice, that it is exceedingly difficult to catch one word of what is uttered. St. Paul's question slightly altered, might be addressed to such a brother: " How shall any one say Amen, at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest?' Others, for want of due discretion, commence before silence has been obtained; thus presenting a great obstacle to the ear, and a still greater to the heart, which desires to be affected by the car.

The length of the exercise must be left to the judgement of the person officiating. But, as a general rule, the suggestion may be allowed, that it should neither be so long as justly to cause weariness in any one present, nor so short, as not to afford time for the heart to be really warmed with a sense of the Divine presence. The latter error, as far as the writer's observation extends, is much more common; and the loss thereby sustained, has often been deeply lamented,

J. R. S. L. Suffolk, 9th Dec. 1847.

EXPEDITIONS IN SEARCH OF SIR J. FRANK-LIN'S PARTY.

We were the first to announce, a few weeks ago, that government purposed taking immediate steps to send out expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin and his party, and have since been earnest in pressing, on the plea of the public anxiety, that nothing might be omitted or postponed which the real circumstances of the case demanded. We are now enabled to present our readers with the following particulars, which proceed from the highest official authority. Three expeditions will be sent to the Arctic regions:-One will be despatched in the course of a few days to Behring's Straits; the second will sail early in the ensuing spring to Baffin's Bay, and will be under the command of Sir James Ross; and the third will consist of an overland expedition, to be placed under the direction of Sir John Richardson.

The boats with their crews of twenty men, belonging to the last named expedition, went out to Hudson's Bay during the late summer; and intelligence of their safe arrival at York Factory, and departure for the interior, has reached this country. They were to winter at Cumberland-house, or at Saskatchewan River; and as soon as the navigation opens in the spring are to resume their voyage to the Mackenzie River. Sir John Richardson, and another officer, will leave England in March next, for Canada; and by travelling in light canoes by the usual route of the fur-traders to the north-west, they hope to overtake the boats in July, and with them to reach the Arctic Sea in the beginning of August, with an ample supply of nutritious and solid food. The intention of this party is to track the coast to the east-ward of the Mackenzie River, to communicate with the various Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land-100 cleartribes of Esquimaux, in expectation of gleaning ed; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a some tidings of the discovery ships, to examine high state of cultivation—1; miles from the terminus Wellaston Land, and trace, as far as practicable, of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 21 any inlets that may lead to the north; to erect land-marks on various head-lands, with written communications buried underneath, and when the season closes to repair to winter quarters at Great Bear Lake, by the Copper Mine River. The boat parties to be sent out from the vessel which is to winter within Behring's Straits, together with parties over the ice in the spring will, it is hoped, fully explore the sea to the westward of the Mackenzie; and, as one of Sir James Ross's ships is to be stationed in Lancaster Sound at the north end of North Somer. set, parties sent out from thence, both to the northward and southward, will explore that neighbourhood. Another of Sir James' ships will push on to Banks Land, and in like manner send out exploring parties in every direction; the one sent southwards having the prospect of intersecting Sir J. Richardson's route, and, if thought expedient, of communicating with him by the Copper Mine River. The search of the coast and of Wollaston and Vic-

Notwithstanding that the Admiralty have judged it prudent to make the preparations for these extensive researches, we are gratified at being informed that most of the officers who, from having acquaintance with the navigation of the arctic seas and the intentions of Sir John Franklin, are qualified to judge in the matter, continue to hope that Sir John Franklin has succeeded in passing Behring's Straits. Had his vessels been nipped in the ice, or stopped in Lancaster Sound, he would, we are assured, have returned to England about this time; and as he has not done so, they consider it probable that he had succeeded in getting so well to the westward the first year that he has been enabled to clear Behring's Straits this October passing Behring's Straits next summer such

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