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STAY THY WEEPING.

Established in the Annual Control

cop not, thou downcast child of sadness, Although thy path seem lone and drear; Lift up thine eye and see with gladness Thy Saviour ever near.

Weep not, although hope's fairest flowers For thee have blossomed but to die; There's sunshine in the dreamest hours,
When Jesu's smile is nigh

Weep not, though earthly friendships prove (Changeful and false, an empty mann; Thy Saviour's free, unbounded love Will always be the same.

Weep not, though friends beloved are gone From this cold world, so sad and diear; Thou never caust be left alone— No 1 Christ is always near

Weep not, because stern death's rude hand Has snatched away those forms so dear ; Thou shalt with them in glory stand.

When Jents shall appear.

While yet a pilgrun here below; Let Christ to there be all in all,

Then eare than needst not know

والمسامل والمراوا والمراوا والمواوية والمراوية والمراوية والمراوية والمراوية والمراوية والمراوية والمراوية

THE LATE REV. WILLIAM THOMPSON A SERMON

by the Rev. Chartes Basenovt, A. M. RECTOR OF ST. Joun's, preached in raisity enement, camestieville. on the morning of Sanday the 25th of June, 1818. PSALM REAVIL ST.

" Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

How little did we thinks when we follow ed to the grave our beloved friend and brother of St. John's, that we cloud! so soon be called to perform the same mourns ful duty at Christieville! How litt's dadthe make the form our hearts, the observation of the meek and lowly alexand to the solidation of his friends to commit is not a Father's hand? Though you follows of the meek and lowly alexand the particulars to paper, may not yet be able fully to realize it, is Hence the not the doing of fulfatt. Wisdom? The perfect and upright man is one polyect of recruiting the health of his family not God but re-colled the blessing lent, you words for our meditation, because of their adaptation to the character of our deceased friend. He was in the Scriptural sense of the term, a perfect man; and upright, and his end was in the highest degree peaceful. May God give us grace so to prous by his example that we may be sharers of his hoppiness!

We shall endeavour

1. to unfold the meaning of the text, and II. to apply it to the case before us.

I. The whole scope of the Psalar is to portray the different estate of the wicked and of the godly, and to show that, however evil-doers may prosper for a time, real and abiding peace is the portion of those only who are the faithful servants of God. "I have seen," says the Psalmist in the verses immediately preceding the text, never ending happiness. Hence the ex-hortation "MARK" that is, diligently consider and follow "the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that It is evident that by the man is peace." terms perfect and upright it is not designed to convey any idea of a sinless perfection. The Psalmist does not intend to direct at tention to a man upon earth who has never. during a protracted religious career, been betrayed into sin, or who is conscious of no sinful short-comings and infirmities in the discharge of duty-since none such could be found. Job is described as a man perfeet and upright, one that feared God and eschewed cvil," and yet it might not be said of him that he had attained to a sinless 'va perfection. What was his language to the Almighty from whom "no thought can be withholden ?"-" I have heard of thee by the hearing of the ear; but now mine eye seeth thee; wherefore I abhor myself, and repaint in dust and ashes."-Noah who walked with God, was subject to ain and infirmity. Abraham possessed an extraordinary faith, David was the man after God's own heart. Peter one of the chosen disciples, Paul the great apostle of the Gentiles ; -yet none of these were in the strictest seenso perfect in the sight of God. No-then only when death has been swallowed up in victory, then only when the flesh is wholly subdued to the Spirit, when in another and better world we are for over removed from sin and temptation, when corruption shall have put on incorruption—this mortal shall have put on precions blood of Christ, and sanctified

urun 1900 kan dalah bermalah bermentak dalah bermentak dalah bermentak dalah bermentak dalah bermentak dalah b Bermentak dalah bermentak dalah bermentak dalah bermentak dalah bermentak dalah bermentak dalah bermentak dalah

perfect man, and behold the upright:"that is

surrender of the heart to God. Through the corruption of our own hearts, coupled one walking in his uprightness." with the temptations of evil spirits; we have, since the fall, been in a state of bondage. We are born in sin, and the ruling principle of the unconverted heart is evil. We the devil; these hold entire sway over our perverted wills and affections. The perfeet man and the upright is one who has, through the assistance of divine grace, become sensible of this soul-destroying thraldoen. He has seen that he was in the road den of sin to be exceedingly grievous, He has repented ; he has renounced sin ; he has asked, with all the carnestness of one who felt himself to be on the verge of perdition, "What must I do to be saved"? ournt offerings, with calves of a year old ! Will the Lord be pleased with thousands of sign, the fruit of my body, for the sin of my soul?" And he has seen the vanity of my this blood of Christ only, could an atonoment e made for sing first, by a Divine Saviour alone, could a perfect rightcours as be an Thist Indiaman, wrought out, Pointed to Jesus as the Lamb H: was blessed in we anticipate the stroke which has litting at comboil all self-rightcon-mass, and given to much to be regretted that no record has our congregations together to-day! from Carlst all the glory of salvation. "Mark been kept of his early history. He more and afflicted, brethren, upon whom they the perfect man," once the slave of Satan, then once spoke of his life as having been blow has fallen most heavily, we symplet new the servant of Christ; once pulled up once of thrilling interest; but never yielded

happiness hereafter, he can fulfil the apost ways, and to become an exemplary Christolic injunction, and " rejoice always." tian. And—so wonderful is the working

other."

the wicked in great power, and spreading for from making him inattentive to the care Missionary at large by the Church-Postaral-himself like a green buy-tree. Yet be of his lawful business or profession, propassed away, and lo, he was not: yea, I vides the strongest incentives to diligence. gence and success. Salsequently, his sought him, but he could not be found." "Scest thou a man diagent in his business? efforts were directed more especially to How significant and how true! To those he shall stand before kings, he shall not Griffintown, but he become instrumental who understand not the secret dealings of stand before mean mon." In the Old Tes. also in commencing the formation of a new God with his people, it is often a matter of tranent he is told : " Whatsoever thy hand congregation in the Quebec Saburbs, since surprise that they are depressed, while findeth to do, do it with thy might; hown as that of St. Thomas's Church worldly men are exalted. But the exaltation of the wicked is short, while the description in the short of the wicked is short, while the description is the short of the wicked is short, while the description is the short of the wicked is short, while the description is the short of the wicked is short, while the description is the short of the wicked is short, while the description is the short of the wicked is short, while the description is the short of the wicked is short, while the description is the short of the wicked is short, while the description is the short of the wicked is short. pression of the goody is but the preparation and inactive in all matters but those of a for endless joy. The righteous only are directly religious character; but in every worthy of imitation; for their portion is lawful enterprise he engages with spirit and cornestness, only being careful that all pected to live and tabour until Gol should things be made subservient to the great end take him to his rest. Ready, however, to of life. He seeks first the kingdom of God do his part in every service of love, wheand his righteousness.

5. And lastly, the perfect and upright man is ever watchful for the approach of Diocesan in the enterprize which proved death. He lives as it were with one foot fatal to his life. It was his desire that he already in the grave. His light is kept might be the first Clergyman to proceed to trimmed and burning, ready for the arrival Grosse Isle for a season this year, as he was of his master. His life is one of repent-expecting his only surviving child by an ance and faith; daily, hourly, is aperally arrival, and wished to be at home to plication made by him to Christ for pardon, continually is he drawing fresh that he would visit the island with less dansupplies of grace from the heavenly fountain. He walks with God in a life of pray- of the immigration. But the disease fixed er, examination, study of the Scriptures, upon him as its victim, in spite of every use of the ordinances of religion, and offices precaution. Adequate arrangements had of charity and love; whilst in temporal things he is careful that his house shall the Clergy, so that he suffered greatly from ever be in order; knowing neither the day nor the hour when the Son of man may come, he exerts diligence that he may leave behind him no ground of reproach against the cause he had esponsed.

Such is the character described in the text: not sinlessly perfect, but entirely devoted to God in his life and in his death, Now what is the injunction given in the text? That we should " mark him." Such an one, wherever he is found, dear brothren, is to be attentively marked. We are to consider him as a bright example of Christian character we are to imitate him. He is precious in the sight of God-" Hast thou considered my servant Job; that there is none like him in all the earth?" He is destined to shine as a star immortality will the soul, washed in the in the firmament of heaven. We are to take encouragement from his end-"The by the power of the Holy Ghost, dwell for end of that man is reace,"... He is at peace ever in a setato of sinless perfection. In within himself, at peace with God and man.

1. The man who has made an unqualified hope in his death." "He shall enter into peace : they shall rest in their beds, each

Such a character, most emphatically. was our dear friend and brother whose loss is so deeply felt by us all. And we are here to day, that, to the ordinary worship are the slaves of the world, the flesh, and of the sanctuary, we may add the grateful the devil; these hold entire sway over our recollection of what he was in the service or God : " Mark the perfect man"-this was the second head proposed for our discourse; an application of the text to the case of our

departed friend.
11. The Rev Wifizem Thompson was born which leads to death. He has felt the bur- in England in the year 1798, as is ascertained from a passport found among his papers, making bing at his decease, fifty years of age. He was, if I am correctly informed. one of nine brothers who, with the excepperdition, "What must I do so so so so so.

He has inquired, in the huguage of the prophet Micah, "Wherewith shall I come lars concerning his early life. He was for some time a Midshipman in the English and how myself before for some time a Midshipman in the English and the sound the passed through exciting scenes. For instance, he was an officer on board the Beamsonnon when rems, or with ten thousands of rivers of oil? Buomaparte was carried as an exile to Sissial I give my first born for my transgress Releast "This day, so many years ago," he said in substance to a friend, "was I coasting off the mouth of the Chesapeake. such offering. He has learned that, through their a messenger of war, but now by the grace of God, a messenger of peace." a number of years he had the command of

He was blessed in his marriage with a of God, the cravified Sections of the world, pleas and excellent la ly, whose remains he has exclaimed in entire confidence," my he in the cherch-yard in Montreal, along Lord and my God !" " Lord, I believe, with those of three of their children, and-bob then more antelled." Yes, he has cost ther having died abroad, one only being apply all proud, vain thoughts, he has dies left, the surviver of his parents. It is

whose happiness is found in religion. His ly, he was detained, during the winter, at a for a senson? Let me be seech you, there mind is now at rest, for he has discovered in flown in the south of France. One even-fore, that, instead of indulging mayading desire Christine Saxinor and Friend that he him he passed with an English family, grief, you will the rather endeavour to pro. I needs. The course which he is now pursuing a probably in religious exercises, for he was in fit by this thing dispensation. Let us, is one of deliberate chaire. In his micon, consequence waited on with the request now that your beloved Pastor is removed, exerted state he had many masters; they that he would consent to conduct a religious hear the voice of God saying of him, in were difficult to please, and his mind was, service during his stay at the place, which the text: "Mark the perfect man, and in their service, like the troubled sea, was destitute of a Protestant place of wor behold the unright: for the end of that But now he copys a comparative calm. Ship. Not less than fifty persons attended man is peaced: I have selected these Enough, it is true, occurs to teach him that the most new which he instituted with seasons. Enough, it is true, occurs to teach him that the meetings which he instituted, with great he still lives in an imperiect state, and that profit, we doubt not, to their souls. It was the evil principle is not yet wholly cradicat- here that an English gentleman of loose, But with the support of religion now, infidel principles, was, through his instruand the prospect of eternal and unalloyed mentality, brought to see the error of his

tolic bijunction, and "frejoice always." | tian. And +so wonderful is the working ... The perfect and upright man is, third- of Providence !-it was through the agency ly, one whose life shows the surcertly of his raid influence of this same individual our devotion to Christ. The testimony of these deceased friend was introduced to the pamost intimately acquainted with him, is troping of a religious Society in England, that he walks with Jesus. The principle of and was sent out to Canada, where he has love to God is seen in lively and vigorous, since laboured so successfully in the cause expreise in his daily walk and conversation, of his Devine Master. He came with letters whilst his devotion to his fellow creatures to the Rev. Mark Willoughby, by whom he extorts even from an enemy the confession: was introduced to the Bishop of the Diolordained to the work of the ministry. In 4. Such an one as the text describes is, this new character, his first field of labour fourthly, devoted to his calling. Religion, was Montreal, where he was employed as a over which he presided with ability and

success, for three years.

In the year 1845 he exchanged this last sphere of labour for the Incumbercy of Trinity Church, Christieville, where he exther within or without the limits of his own congregation, he offered his services to his receive him. It might have been hoped ger and more comfort than at a later stage not yet been made for the convenience of that early period in the season which ought to have afforded him an advantage. On Sunday the 4th day of June, after performing three public services, he retired early to bed. About 10 o'clock he was seized with violent shiverings, and other symptoms of the disease. Yet was he enabled to contime the discharge of his duty during his appointed time. The Helt the island on Thursday of the same week, and on Friday he arrived at St. John's, so feeble that he required a vehicle to his own residence. where he immediately retired to the couch from which he was never to rise. The most skilful and assiduous medical treatment was employed, but in vain, to arrest the

Too much cannot be said in gratitude for the devotion to this case, and professional skill, manifested by Dr. Within, the resident physician at by the power of the Holy Ghost, dwell for end of that man is peace. It is at peace with God and man. St. John's. An expression of heart-felt acknown within himself, at peace with God and man. It is at peace with God and man. It is the terms are relative: "Mark the Ho falls asleep in Jesus. How striking the which they rendered their aid on the occasion.

contrast: "the wicked is driven away in | progress of the disease. His shattered con- | ber, I do not fear dying - and then remark- | Redemption in the fulness of its blessings; stitution sunk almost without resistance. Prayer was offered, without ceasing, unto God; but Infinite Wisdom had better things in store for our dear friend, and he was taken to his rest at precisely ten minutes before 12 o'clock on Thursday night, the 15th day of the present month,

And now, brethren, without asking how the disease which proved so fatal was contracted, let us remember that this trial of our faith and patience has been permitted for some wise end. Let us bow-submissively to the will of God; and let us ask sembled to witness the dying struggle. Not a wherefore he is contending with us! It sound, scarcely a breath was heard, so gently may be that we have not sufficiently prized and so sweetly did his soul pass into the hands by his teaching. Same in this congregation are still unconverted-example and precept have been vain. Oh, let us consider him even now, with profit to our souls!

How full the surrender which he had mide of himself to God ! How simply and patirely did he rost upon the merits of the atoming blood of Christ I How fully did be neknowledge the Divine power and agency of the Hely Spirit who had preserved him from immunerable snares and pitfulls, and coulded him to find peace in religion. And vet, there are some here who have not made this ourrender. Why are you de-laying this important duty? Are you waitby God's time? In so doing, do you not sharge the Almighty with sin? He commands you to repent now—to believe on Cleast now. The Holy Spirit whispers now ! Will the ever strive !-will the Saviour continue to knock at the door of your hearts oh, let our beloved friend, though dead, sucak o you this day, by his example, and lot the memory of his post instructions percuade you

to delay no longer. Mark how happy he was as a religiou man. Did you over see him sinking under offiction? "Weep not for me," he said to one at his bedside; "you do but hurt me, and death is only gain." He felt as keenly as others the less of friends, but the hope of amortality took away the gloom of death, and enasted liver to rejoice, even in tribulaon. There was nothing repulsive in the cast of his religion. Who but the Christian can be happy; and, with the believer's pros-

pect before him, who can be miserable? And now did not his life show the sincerity of his devotion to Christ! Ah, brethren, battle? and if men's hurt is healed slightly, ye are the winceses! Though subject to and human depravity is regarded as partial, like infirmities with other men, was he not rather than universal, and the malignity of one whose whole character had, through the grace of God, undergone a blessed transfor- little, and thus men full to be driven to apply mation? Any inconsistencies into which he may have been betrayed, when discovered ing need, how can we wonder that they only y him, were mourned over with deep humiliation. On, tell me, was he not in every tion, and their inability then to apply a re-place and under every circumstance a foll medy? No; from the pulpit, and from ower of Christ? "Mark him," then, in house to house, there must be only one unihis particular: let your religion be part and form tale told, one cry re-echoed from the parcel of yourselves, not at any time to be mouth of God-- Thou hast destroyed thyet aside. Let all take knowledge of you self, but in me is thy help." It is not that

Ob, let those who have been blessed by his cate every thing that is lovely and of good ministry bear witness: -they are not few report, both towards. God and man. But who, through his instrumentality, are now leavery on to perfection those who in heaven; —but there are those still sojourning upon earth to whom he was the messenger of spiritual life,—let them here people need, in the first instance, the comminuter. Was he not instant in neason, numication of a spiritual existence. Every out of season?" How many death-heds faculty is spiritually paralyzed—the whole have been cheered by his presence; how many had their wants relieved ; how many who were afflicted have through him obmined comfort! Dear brothren, ye are the witnesses :-- Oh imitate his example, man, in his natural state, is dead in tresas well as remember his word of exhortation! May God's ministering servants who remain-may those baptized for the baid, who shall preach the everlasting Gospel, tread in the footsteps of our dear departd friend ! Lord, raise up men after thine own heart, and make us more patient, more them, "Jesus Christ maketh three whole-

devoted in seeking to save lost souls ! And finally, dear brothren, "Mark" how watchful was our dear friend for the approach of death. Each morning he rose, with the resolution of living that day, as if it were his last. Hach night he retired with a mind prepared for the approach of the last visitor. He lived a life of prayer—as he walked, as he conversed, as he laboured, it was all with an eye to beaven where his affections were placed. A more spiritually minded man, amon the whole, I never knew. I remember the impression first made upon ed, and poor, and blind, and naked, that they my mind-never did I enjoy an interview with him from which I did not earry away a heavenly savour. I saw him, when first rising from affliction: he had buried a wife and three children; yet how composed, how resigned, how submissive to the will of God! Oh, dear friends, what an example have you—have we all—enjoyed, and what an encouragement to "mark?" him, to follow him, do we find in his death. I asked him, when first he had taken to his bed, whether he had settled his affilies and was prepared for a final issue, should it be God's will. He said that, in temporal matters, he thought he had made every arrangement, and as far as his soul was concerned, he had given of God made unto us wisdom, and righteous. his heart to Christ more than twenty two years ago. It had been his expressed desire, that, it cannot wonder that they still continue in the consistent with God's will, he might not die of the Typhus fever. When attacked with that disease, it was his prayer that he might not be delirious, fearing lest something should escape his lips which would seem to tring dishonour upon religion. This prayer was answered. His reason continued with him

ed that he had experienced more of the presence of God during his stay at Grosse Isle than ever before. When laid on the bed from which he was never to rise, he clasped his hands in gratitude to God for conducting him in safety to his home. His predominant feeling seemed then to be, as ever through his Christian career, GRATT-TUDE FOR MERCIES. The same physician particularly remarked the Christian temper, manifested by this faithful servant of God. during the whole of his sickness. We as-Perhaps we have not marked him in his in doubt whether life had really passed There are those who never profited away. "Let me die the death of the right-is teaching. Some in this congrega-" and let my last end be like his." " Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright, for the end of that man is peace.

Thus lived and thus died your late dear Pastor. We cannot grieve for him, we can only lament for ourselves and the Church. He has gone to swell out the throng of faith ful Ministers who have been taken to heaven. There is he walking hand in hand with those blessed ones whom he loved and nee loved, and to be with that Saviour whom he delighted to glorify. He has gone to hear from the lips of Christ the cheering salutation, "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the jey of thy

WANT OF MINISTERIAL SUCCESS. From a Saumon on Jet. viil. 22. | 64s there in | India | In Gilead (\*\* 38), preached by the Rev habit in Gilender's son, preason region were William Cornes Wilson, M. A., Reeter of Willington, in the parish church of Lan-coster, at the Visitation of the Lord Bishop of Chester, 1814; published at the regiost of His Lordship and the therey. Continued.

And the first inquiry which naturally uggesta itself is this: 1. Do we, as the constituted depositories

of Gospel truth, and the pastoral guides, and directors of our people, really set before them the clorious Gospel of our salvation in all its fulness and freeness: and, fully convinced, conselves, that neither is there salvation in any other, do we continually warn our people against all other dependencies ? For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself for the battle? and if men's hurt is healed slightly, sin is softened down to mean comparatively to the grand remedy from a sense of perishdie to discover the real truth of their condithat at all times your walk is " in Jesus," morality is not to be preached -we shall And was he not devoted to his calling? strangely forget our duty, if we do not inculhead is sick, the whole heart faint; and it were folly to expect the functions of life, if his be not there. The dead cannot walk, cannot see, cannot bear, cannot feel. And passes and sins. Till life be imparted, and health recovered, in vain do we press upon men's adoption the duties of religion and morality.

And for this purpose we must send them to the Great Physician. We must say to arise, and walk," We must allure men to the Great Physician. We must tell them what he has done for the sick. We must certily of his skill. We must enlarge upon his tenderness and compassion-we must speak of him, and that community, as mighty to save We must assure them, that all they want they will find in Christ. Do they want like? He is the resurrection. Do they want repent. ance? He is exacted to give it. Vorgiveness of sins ? It is his gift. To him we must send them as " miserable, and wretch may buy of him gold tried in the fire, an white raiment that the shame of their naked. ness do not appear, and anoint their eyes with eye-salve, that they may see?"

Now, beloved brothren, are we all verily clear of our brother's blood in this respect. Can we say, that we have not shuaned to declare the while counsel of God? Have we determined to know nothing amongst our flock but Jesus Christ, and him crucified?

If there has been a Liture have, we cannot wonder that many has sickly, amongst those for whom we shall hereafter have to give an account. If we have faled to point to the Lamb of God as the somer's All-as ness, and sanctification, and redemption, we gall of bitterness and the bond of iniquity. We leave the manslayer without his city of refuge—the Israelite without the sprinkled bloed, exposed to the destroyer.

I do not believe that my amongst us, my brethren, have been misled by the soul destroying heresy of the day, and would for a moment until he sunk into insensibility. To his allow, upon principle and system, of a re- laws framed expressly for the extermination, attending physician he said, "Remem- serve in proclaiming the grand doctrino of it possible, both of himself and flock." Now the

but we shall do well to examine, and that with much prayer and self-distrust, whether our pastocal instruction has been free from all hunful leaven, and pointed and full in holding forth the grand truth of an all-sufficient and all-willing Saviour for needy and rained sinores.

II. Bear with me while I suggest, further, whether we have held forth the great Physician to the people with the feeling and the heartiness of those who have themselves experienced his skill.

It is very possible for a Minister to preach a sermon, to the profit of which he is himself a stranger. He may borrow from another blessing new taken away from us. of him who gave it. For a season we were querter that which is sound and faithful. and an impression may be produced, and under the influences of strong conviction a hearer may come to his pastor to be instructed in the way of God more perfectly. And what if, instead of deepening those conviction , and thus leading to Christ, the Minister only seeks to allay them as superfluous, and tells the inquirer, not of his remedy, but his little need of it. Will not in such cases, -and we have known them, -will not the soundest and the most faithful sermon be nullifted and belied, and the flock be left still uncured, still strangers to the efficacy of the Gospel ?

No, the Minister, to be successful must he one that tells not of another's sin, without making it evident that he knows and lamenta the plague of his own heart. He must be one who has himself been with Jesus: who has known what it is to take the burden of discovered guilt to the cross of his Redeemer. and leave it there in faith. He must be one who has tasted that the Lord is craciousone who feels and knows Christ to be precious. Christ must be to him the pearl of great price, for the sake of which he has gladly parted with all his other goodly pearls. And thus out of the abundance of the heart the month will speak effectually.

God may be pleased to bless his own truth by whatever channel it is made known: but he advantage of its coming out of the mouth of those who have tested its value for themselves is manifest. We cannot read his epistics without seeing how this formed the grand strength and interest of the Apostle's ministry. He could tell of the wicked and unworthy members of a professed Christian Church with weeping, because he had discovered himself to be chief of sinners. And he could resolve to know nothing save Jesus Christ and him crucilied, because that Saviour had been revealed in his own soul in ALL his transcendent excellency.

A minister, to be successful, must not only be like the guide-post directing to the city of refuge, but like an angel of mercy, laying hold of the lingerer, and dragging him out of the city of destruction into the place of safe-

To be concluded in our next.

TOLERATION IN ITALY. Before us lies the Assembly's Shorter Cate-chism, fairly printed in Italian; and, what is better, printed in Italy! The work was first subjected to the consorship, and is therefore an approved book. We have before us also a volume of excellent sermons, translated from the French of Monod, Malan, Andebez and others, fresh from the Fiorence press. Also numerous valuable little works, of from 30 to 100 pages, among which is one entitled "the readof the holy Scriptures, commended by the Fathers,"-a compilation of strong passages from the writings of the Greek and Roman Fathers, arranged in chronological order. These have all passed through the consorship at Florence, and are being put into circulation as fast as means can be obtained for the purpose. Last and best, we have "the epistle of Paul to the Colossians, translated into the Tuscan language by Father Zaccherria of Florence, of the order of preachers of Saint Mark. The Confession of Faith is in progess of translation, and there is reason to believe that its publication will be allowed. Controversial works against the Church of Romo will not be tolerated; and perhaps it is best they should not be. These excellent treatises, of a pure and warm Christian spirit, now tolerated by the Catholic states, will do immense good in the Papal Church and out of it. As long as Romanists and Protestants can walk together in a measure like this for elevating and Christianizing the people, let us by all means await the legi-timate results of the measure. The great thing to be done now is, to restore the moral tone of the nation. A taste for religious reading must first be created, and then, with the libite in hand, the people will come gradually to the truth. A dash right off into the arena of to the truth. theological strife, would disgust all enlighten-ed and charitable Catholics, and discourage the most useful Protestants in Italy.

The evidences of toleration to which we

have referred are peculiarly interesting, because so unexpected to Protestants here. This relayation of the consorship of the press arises from a sense of justice, which is extending itself in the Romisa communion, and not from the force of any Protestint interest which claims the concession. Moreover, intelligent men who have recently visited the Waldenses, to learn from them the full extent of the privileges granted them, agree in attributing the emanination of that oppressed people to the influence of Romish statesmen in Piedmont, who are carnest to have complete religious teleration. It is not, indeed, the Papal Church as such, which assumes this enlightened policy toward non-conformists, for the pride of the cleray is sorely offended by many features of this tolerant legislation. Heretofore in Italy n Romish priest was amenable only to an eccle-siastical court, where, however guilty, he was almost invariably shielded from the claims of outraged justice. Redress for injury done by a priest was scarcely dreamed of a But the priest on the other hand, could drag a Protestant minister (one of tho before the civil tribunal on the most frivolous pretences, and wield against him a code of

dmitted to all the privileges of any citizen of Piedmont, can now cite the priest before the civil court, with good hope of rightcous judgment upon the cause. Some of the brotherhood are making a great out-cry at this change, hut with no other effect than to draw upon themselves the inestable contempt of intelligent Catholic laymen. -- Corresp. of New York Evangelist.

# The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1848.

The Sermon on our first page, preached by the Rector of St. John's on the occa sion of the removal from us of his immediate neighbour and fellow-labourer, the Incumbent of Trinity Church, Christieville, was requested of him by some of the hearers for publication, in our columns, but was reluctantly granted with the expression of a wish to the Editor that he should confine himself to the selection of such parts of it as might contain interesting memorials of the departed, rather than insert the whole of it, which had been drawn up amidst much pressure of duties, as well sin and uncleanness. as pain of mind, occasioned by the bereavement to which it refers. We have warnings against error-unwilling to have it London. The plan has worked for a few endeavoured to give due consideration to at all supposed that there is any danger of that Nobleman, as he tells Mr. D'Israeli, the preacher's wish; but, being laid under error's creeping in or prevailing. The apos- quietly to rescind his regulation because it no absolute injunction, we have judged it right to follow the course which we thought would be gratifying to many of the late Mr. Thompson's friends, as well as generally profitable, at the same time assuming the whole of the responsibility which belongs to us.

A sufficient quantity of extra copies of this number has been struck off to allow of its being offered for sale at our Publishen's,

Mr. CAMPBELL BRYSON'S, St. François Navier Street; and Mrs. WALTON's, Great St. James' Street, MONTREAL. Price 3d.

The portion of the article "Want of Ministerial Success," which we have placed on the first page of this number, deserves a remark with reference to its being found in a Sermon preached by a well-known English Clergyman at an Episcopal Visitation, and published at the request of his Diocesan and the Clergy who heard it: that Bishop being His Grace the present Archbishop of Canterbury. The expression "and the Clergy" on such occasions does not imply more than the consent of the majority -it would be too much to suppose that there was perfect unanimity of approbation, among the large body of Clergymen holding cures even in the favoured Diocese of Chester, with reference to the sentiments avoved by the Reverend William Carus Wilson-But the request of the Bishop to have the Sermon published does imply His Lordship's approbation, and we wish our readers to chaplains residing at stations where consuls bear this in mind while they read the preacher's express declaration that "the mass of our people need, in the first instance, the communication of a spiritual existence." The people of whom the preacher is speaking are persons most of whom were regularly baptized by Clergymen of the Church of England, in their infancy: and now we ask what views of the efficacy of haptism were held, in 1844, by the Prelate and that had been voted by the residents on the spot. majority of his Clergy who, having heard | While, however, he was desirous that the apthe Rector of Whittington deliver his Sermon, the Rector of Whittington deliver his Sermon, the residents, he was desirous on the other united in a request to have it published? hand that he should be backed by a proper The answer is plain: no efficacy that ecclesiastical sanction. While, therefore, it changes the heart, renews the mind, or gives the confirmation of that choice was made dea spiritual existence. They all set to their pendent on ecclesiastical authority in this counseal, that the experienced Paster who has try. The Bishop of London was the person to whom he was naturally referred; and a just addressed them is right, and that he clause was inserted in the regulations speaks what their own experience in the pastoral work has taught them, and what should also have a license from that pretheir Bible prepares them to expect, and what late. Mr. Lowe, having been appointed Chap-their Prayer Book can never have been intheir Frayer Book can never have been in-tended to contradict, that, however regularly baptized in their infancy, the members of time of his (Viscount Palmerston's) predecestheir flocks must not be assumed to have sor, ended in an absolute refusal on the part of the residents to vote any salary whatever for passed from death unto life: however the chaplain. They took offence on what was favourable the condition in which God designed to place them by their incorporation service, and on that account they refused to into the visible Church-as regards their nature, "every faculty is spiritually paralyzed—the whole body is sick, the whole ishioners. He was so admonished by the Seheart faint ;" "it were folly to expect the cretary of State ; but all endeavours to produce functions of life, if life be not there."

verting the Auglican doctrine of the sacra- They did so, and the chaptain chosen by them, ments, it has actually been set forth that and whom he (Viscount Palmerston) had appreachers, addressing Church-of-England however, arose, as to the recalling of the license congregations, have no right to urge upon which the Bishop of London had granted; and them the necessity of conversion: haptism gave them that; and what is required of them now is, the cultivation of their baptismal grace, or else repentance for falling cancelling the license which had been given. away from it, and recovery of the freshness of the "dews haptismal" as Mr. Kehle functions. He had no doubt that the license would perhaps call it, if he do allow at all that such recovery is practicable. The preacher before Bishop Sumner and his Clergy fresh license for the new chaplain, the Bishop soys of Churchmen who give no evidence of spiritual life: "We must send them to the Great Physician." "Not so," would be considered the character of spiritual life in the character of licenses. If a should not in future raise that unpleasant question of licenses. Of course he should feel it his duty, before applied the character who had been selected. the advice of those who have embraced the pointing the chaptain, who had been selected by the residents, to satisfy himself, by an apsacramental theology; "let them refer to

Priest is responsible to civil law. The Vaudois, wishing to intimate that this advice would f in any considerable number of cases be given with an intention to encourage men in unconcern and careless living. We assume that duties would be pointed out, and the correct performance of them inculcated: but the motive of duty would be wanting, and the source of strength would not be discovered; consequently duties would either remain unperformed, or the performance of them would promote the growth of the evil root of self-rightcousness. And thus "the manlayer" would remain " without the city of efuge,"-" exposed to the destroyer,"

us, also to remark that the Bishop and Clergy at the Visitation in the parish-church of Lancaster, not content with having heard the serious warnings and exposures of error contained in the Sermon preached to them, desired its publication. They thought it no advantage to the cause of truth to keep such matters from the public; no, let it be known that there is danger lest "men's hurt be it is so much endeavoured to inculcate, that healed slightly," and lest they "fail to be driven to apply to the grand remedy" for

tles, in addressing the primitive Church, manifested no such unwillingness, nor suf- and the remark is received in the House of fered themselves to be moved by any pros- Commons with "renewed laughter." The pect of such resentment springing up. Error was ready to creep in, as carly as the truth Bishop, but against the Bishop. But then met with acceptance; and no sooner had he acts with the people for whose benefit apostolic preaching found entrance, than the appointment of a Clergyman to the Chapcorruption threatened to mar the good work lainey is designed. which was doing. Some gentle natures call the surgeon cruel who makes a hold incision, in order that the unhealthy matter gathering under the surface may find an outlet; but the cruel man is he who conceals the disease to have, at least within certain limits, their within by his plasters, and suffers it to cir- representations attended to. We do not say culate its influence through the body till it whether the congregation at Madeira judged reach the vitals, and kill the patient.

THE BRITISH CHAPLAINCY AT MADEIRA. -We have from time to time seen statements respecting difficulties which have arisen between the Clergyman holding this institution and the residents to whom he was appointed to minister, and likewise between Her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and the Bishop of London. The real ircumstances of the case did not sufficienty appear, to induce us to notice the matter; but on the 9th ulto., upon a question put by Mr. D'Israeli in the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston gave an answer which enables us to state the case as it was represented by His Lordship.

"The question of the Honourable Gentleman related to a despatch with reference to a cleri-cal gentleman who had unfortunately differed with the majority of the British residents; and much public inconvenience, and he might add, some scandal, had arisen out of what had occurred. The established regulations with regard to the appointment of chaplains were these :- The consular regulations stated tha were posted should be appointed and removed by the Secretary of State. When he first came to exercise that power, he felt that it was undesirable and inconvenient for a Secretary of State to select a chaplain to act on a foreign station. He thought it would be better to adop a different princi- and he invariably left it to the residents a hoose their own chaplain. As haif the pay arose from voluntary contributions, it was obvious that the residents should in the first instance, determine what should be paid for performance of the duties, after which the Government added a sum equal to what pointment should be founded on the choice of was the residents who made the original choice. vote him any salary. The Bishop of London was afterwards urged to admonish him to enn reconciliation failed. At last he (Viscount Palmerston) felt it his duty to call upon In the course of modern attempts at per- the residents to choose another chaptainpointed, was now on the spot. A question, the Bishop, actuated, no doubt, by the most the Bishop, actuated, no down, by the mos-conscientious motives, and not agreeing with him that these ecclesiastical and spiritual dif-ferences afforded a sufficient ground for remov-ing Mr. Lowe, did not feel himself justified. in

Mr. D'Israeli, for the sake of greater distine tness, apparently, subjoined the ques-

" did he clearly understand the Noble Lord to say that he had dispensed with a license from the Bishop of London to the person he had appointed and sent as Chaplain to Madeira ?"

to which Lord Palmerston replied: "The Hon. Gentleman has distinctly stated the case, and I beg to add that I have acted according to the powers which the law gives

We have omitted the little notes, with which the report in the London Times is interspersed, indicating the manner in which Lord Palmerston's statement was received : such as " Laughter"-" Hear, and laugh-We take occasion, from the subject before ter"-" Renewed laughter." But we may state that the whole affair seems to have been treated with little scriousness, and that no individual except Mr. D'Israeli offered any remark at all on the subject. Sympathy, therefore, would appear to have been with Her Majesty's Secretary of State rather than with the Bishop of London whom it is mortifying to see placed in the position which he occupies in the matter. It is a remarkable illustration of the working of that rule which nothing be done without the Bishop. It was probably thought a cause of congratulation when Lord Palmerston adopted the regulation that the Chaplains appointed by him Some persons are always ready to resent should have licenses from the Bishop of years, and circumstances occur which induce has brought up an "unpleasant question" Secretary of State now acts not only, as

It may be as well to look at this matter a little more closely. It implies an assertion, on the part of a people who furnish half their Pastor's salary, to be heard when they are not satisfied with his ministrations; and rightly of their Chaplain when they accused him of "Pusevism;" perhaps the polished Statesman who eventually decided against that Clergyman did not mean to pronounce upon that question: he probably acted upon the evidence which was furnished, that the prospects of his usefulness among the people over whom he was appointed were gone and moreover the source of his support half dried up; and he concluded that it was time to supersede him. The Bishop of London thought himself entitled to put a veto upon all this by refusing to withdraw the Clergyman's license; Lord Palmerston resists the claim, and the House of Commons, so far as appears, sustain him. We say, so far as appears; and certainly appearance is strong when, on such an occasion as this, we find neither that watchful Churchman, Sir Robert Harry Inglis, nor any other member for either of the Universities, to come forward and speak in justification of the course adopted by the Bishop.

Maderra is not the only place where Churchmen, who furnish means for the support of Clergymen, conceive that they have something to say in the choice of the mon whom they are supporting, and the character of their ministrations. Appeals to the voluntary principle for the support of the Clergy become more and more urgent; and in proportion as they prove successful, there springs up a demand for popular influence in appointments. If, against this, it is proposed to set up the demand of an absolute authority, it is to be feared that neither will flock. An episcopal veto in such a case as that which has occurred in the island of Madeira may seem gain to those anxious to exalt clerical authority to the exclusion of lay-influence; but we feel assured, much rather, that the assertion of so much will lead to the loss of an amount of quiet, healing, and regulating power, which might be exercised under a system which would assert less; the less absolute system would obviate, we may hone, the occurrence of such an unseemly state of things as that which has placed in the island of Madeira one Clergyman, acting as Chaplain by commission from the Right Honourable Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, without episcopal license, but within the strict terms of the law regulating such appointments; and another, acting it the same capacity, under a license from the he appointment had been withdrawn and mother been substituted.

CONVERT FROM ROME. In the Malta Times of the 11th inst. we find a notice of the death of Dr. J. Stilon, whose celebrity as a medical man placed him at the head of his profession in the island. Our contemporary says—" Al-though by birth a Roman Catholic, and up to very recently a regular attendant on the devotional services of that church, the deceased had long been delivered from the bondage of the system. He was a man of anute observation and breadth of reflection. His incessant duties and the necessity of a calm and temperate spirit in his extensive intercourse with all classes, precluded his provoking bigotry, and prejudice by a clear renunciation of what he chew to be wrong in the avstem in which he had been brought up; but he never hesitated to declare his approval of what he saw to be right in the principles and practice of Protestants.

Few things have produced more discussion and excitement in the island than the deliberate renunciation by Dr. Stilon of the last offices of the church of Rome in his fatal illness. It was deliberate, voluntary, and decided. It occurred the day before his decease, when his faculties were clear and unimpaired, and with no immethe parish-register, see their conversion certified there, assume the work done, and act spin to perform the duties, but it was not his church Society, himself a converted Priest; a planting or withholding of licenses."

plication to proper ecclesiastical authority, diate symptoms of dissolution. The sent point that the party chosen was a fit and proper perform. Rev. V. Crespi, an agent of the Colonial control to proper ecclesiastical authority, diate symptoms of dissolution. The sent point that the party chosen was a fit and proper perform. Rev. V. Crespi, an agent of the Colonial control to proper ecclesiastical authority, diate symptoms of dissolution. The sent point that the party chosen was a fit and proper perform. Rev. V. Crespi, an agent of the Colonial control to perform the duties, but it was not his church Society, himself a converted Priest; a native of Genoa, now in communion with the granting or withholding of licenses."

Church of England.?—Achill Harold.

Essay to which the following letter, taken from the Achill Herald, refers, has been incidentally mentioned in our columns, in the extracts lately given from reports of Religious Societies, and addresses delivered at their Anniversaries last May. The prizes offered were of the amount of £25., C15., and £10., for the three best Essays. The letter speaks for itself, in most cheering and animaking terms.

DEAR FRIENDS, -At the time of issuing the advertisements, we expected to be able to no-nounce our decision within two months from the 30th of March, the last day of receiving essays. But this has been rendered impossible from the immense number of competing essays; UP-WARDS OF NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY HAVING BEEN RECEIVED. Now, suppos ing we are able to examine thirty essays per week, we have upwards of thirty weeks' labour in reading alone; so that it will be the end of October or the beginning of November, before

we can publish our decision. But if we were to remain silent until then we should do violence to our own feelings commit an act of injustice towards you, and de prive the Sabbath cause of the powerful inflaence which we believe your invaluable testi-

mony is calculated to exert. Our task is a delightful one. We have read upward of two hundred of your essays; and odging from these the entire mass-THE THOYsanp-is one of the most remarkable collections of manuscripts ever accumulated. In the meanest, there is often originality and force; in all there is a wonderful unanimity of senti ment on several important leading points; and argumentative power, logical acuteness, spatkling brilliancy, touching pathos, and nitless simplicity, are profusely scattered through the whote. Indeed, while our pleasure is enhanced, our labour is increased by the general excellence of your essays.

Dear Friends : REMAIN FAITHFUL TO YOUR PRINCIPLES, AND YOUR SABBATH-RIGHT IS

SAFE ! Tyranny cannot rob you of it-coercion can not wrest it from you; the various recitals of your sacrifices in its defence assure us of this. And these noble acts of self-denial have a powerful and varied influence. They make you better and more useful men: they instruct and inspirit your fellow-workmen; and unless the heart and mind of your employer are utterly paratyzed by Mammon, they raise you in his estimation to an elevation mattained by him-self, but which he will assuredly seek after if such lessons are repeated and reason and conscience are permitted to act.

Nor can sophistry—philosophic or political—cheat you of your Sabbath-right: your essays teem with conclusive evidence upon this point.

Remain, therefore, true to your principles, and you will prevail not only for yourselves but for those in all classes of society who require your help, for with you the question mainly

We must bid you farewell until the three prizes are awarded. Would that it were possible to award prizes to you all! Would that we could retain and print all your essays! It has been suggested by the editor of the Universe, that after the three prizes are awarded, further selections should be made; that a " Working Man's Series of Essays upon the Sabbath should be published; and that ultimately the entire MSS, should be bound and presented to the British Museum as a monument of the mor al and intellectual character of our industria

These suggestions will serve to show you how your efforts are estimated, and will, we doubt not, receive due consideration. On these, or any other topics, we shall be glad to hear from yourselves; although we cannot promise more than general replies, while we remain you truly delighted and willing servants,

THE ADJUDICATORS.

THE JEWISH DISABILITIES' BILL IN ANOTH ER SHAPE.—The following conversation took place in the House of Commons, on the 5th of

Sir R. H. Inguts .- Sir, on Thursday last a notice of Metion was given, which would have been important if it had proceeded from the youngest Member of the House-doubly in portant if it had proceeded from any one in the tration-but pre-eminently important as prothe source of liberality among Churchmen Observing, Sir, that such notice of Motion is freely send forth its stream, nor that cordial good-will be maintained which is indispensable for the Pastor's success in tending his liberality's Ministers have not less than fourteen orders of the day on the books for this very day, every one of which must be disposed of before any one notice of Motion can be submitted to the consideration of the House-observing that there is no one day in this week on which Her Maiesty's Ministers have no pre-occupied the attention of the House by some order of the day, I wish to ask the Noble Lord who has added this new element of dissension to the discussions of this House on what day after Whitsuntide he proposes a take the debate-I trust I may add the defea -on the new Jew Bill-on what day is the House to be called upon to entertain the cussion on the new Jew Bill, or, as it is called the new Bill for altering the oaths taken by Members of Parliament, discussion and defea

in this case being, I trust, synonymous terms.

Lord Joux Russill. - Mr. Speaker, to the questions the Hon. Gentleman has asked me bare to reply, that I find I cannot introduce the Bill which I proposed to introduce under the notice that I have given, but that it will be Bishop, obtained upon the strength of that necessary to go into Committee of the whole same appointment, and continued, in contradiction to the Queen's ministry, when propose, I think on Tuesday, the 27th instant, the appointment had been withdrawn and whole House for the purpose of considering the oaths which are now taken by Alembers of the two Houses of Parliament. I beg to state to the Hon. Gentleman, if he does not recollect it, that the year before last, and I think last year, I stated that I had some doubts whether I should bring in a general Bill with regard to the oaths taken by inembers of the two Houses of Parliament, or whether I should propose a Bill limited to the relief of members of the Jewish persuasion. The one course I have taken, and although the Hon. Gentleman thinks I sustained a defeat, I had the support of the majority in this House. (Cheers.) I understand, however, that there are Members of the other House of Parliament who have scruples with regard to taking the oaths as they now stand, particularly the oath of supremacy, considering that the Pope has spiritual authority in this realm. I wish to make the oaths more simple, and to enable all her Majesty's subjects to take those oaths. On Tuesday, the 27th, I shall move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House upon the subject.

Sir R. II. Inolis .- May I be permitted, Sir, to ask another question? The Noble alteration was to enable all the subjects of Her Majesty to take the oaths. Does the Noble Lord mean all Mahommedans, all Pagans, all Jews, and all Christians? (A laugh.)

Lord Jour Russein. I do not think it will enable any other persons to take the caths but those who are born subjects, or are the nat u-

Lond's DAY Onservance. - The Prize I railzed subjects, of Her Majesty. I certainly dans or Pagans in this country. (Laughter.)

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dlocene of Quebec.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. PAYMENTS to the Treasurer at Quebec, on account of the INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY, in the month of June, 1848.

June 9. Rhodes, W., Life subscription, 212 10 0

"Montizambert, Mrs., Annual
Subscription to 1st July, '48 1 5
Taylor, Aliss do. 1 5
13. Parochial subscriptions...
Stoneham.per Rev. E. C. Parkin, 1 5
Do. New Liverpool, per Rev.
L. Zorgnege.

 Poole, J., Ann. sub. to 1st July,
 Stat. Parochial,
 George, Miss. Do. Do.
 Collected in monthly subscriptions. per Rev. A. W. Mountain.—
 Subscriber at 7s. 6d, per ann. 1 year, 2 Do. 15s. do.

2 Po. 108, 406, 6 months, 0 15 0 8 Do. 78, 6d, 6 do. 1 10 0 1 Do. 78, 6d, 3 do. 0 1 104 1 Do. 5s, 6 do. 0 2 6 Parochial.

Donation per Do. Do, proceeds of 4 Missionary Do. proceeds of 4 Missionary

 Roxes per do.

 Bradford, J., Ann. sub. to 14t

 July, 1848. Parcebial,
 Wadman, Mr., Do. Do.

 Sheppard, P. Do. Do.
 Cole, Mrs. Do. Do.
 Sowell, J. Do. Do.
 Wyse, W. Do. Do.
 Gibes, J. Do. Do.
 Rich, Mrs. Do. Do.
 Rich, A. Do. Do.
 Hawkins, E. Do. Do.
 Wiggs C. Do. Do. 3 17 81

Wiggs C. Do. Do. Wiggs C. Do. Do.
), Harrison, Mrs. Do. Do.
Whary, H. Do. Do.
Howard, Mrs. Do. Do.
Hunt, Mrs. Do. Do.
Yates, Mrs. Do. Do.
Pitzgerald, Mrs. Do. Do.
Parochial Subscriptions, Leeds,
per Rev. A. T. Whitten,

3 15 0 £67 7 10

> T. TRIGGE Treasurer In. Church Society.

DIOCESK OF TORONTO.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY .- The Church, of the 16th ulto., contains the 6th Annual Report of this Society, presented at the Annual Meeting held on the 9th. We learn from it, that, an addition of two Missionaries having been made during the year, ten Clergymen are now, wholly or in part, supported through the medium of this Society. Under the head of INCOME AND EXPENDITURE, we read :

"Previous to the last Report, it had alvays been customary to include, under the head of Actual Income, the amount of receipts from Sales in the Depository, and also of the Rents received from Lunds held in trust for special purposes : but the Officers of the Society then came to the opinion, that such a system, if persevered in might unintentionally mislead the member of the Church in this Diocese, with regard to the amount of the Society's resources actually available from year to year; and it was then deemed advisable, that, for the future, the account of the actual income for each year should be confined to the amount of charitable contributions received during the year, and the dividends arising from moneys invested for the general purposes of the Society. This new arrangement has given general satisfaction, and will continue to be adopted for the future.

" Receipts of the Society for the year ending 31st March, 1848, (not including monies received on trust, and sales in De-

mon preached on Good Friday, 1847, in behalf of the distressed Irish and Scotch; Commissioners, and the avowed determination of which funds passed through the hands of the Society's Treasurer, and are therefore necessarily included in the current accounts of the year."

The proceeds of that Sermon amounted to £583. 9. 8. two-thirds of which were remitted to the Primate of all Ireland, and one-third to the Primus of the Bench of Bishops of the Scottish Episcopal Church. Deducting this item, there still remains an increase of about £100, in the Society's income above that of the year preceding.

"There has also been a considerable increase in the Income of the District Branches of this Society, which has this year amounted to .....£1308 15 1

Deduct proportion remitted to Parent Society (about) 309 2 9

Which leaves a balance of 999 12 4 To which add the Income of the Parent Society (exclusive of the Good Friday 

Total receipts of Society. and Branches......£3059 0 5 Or with the Good Friday Collection .......... 3612 10 1" The number of Students at the Diocesan

Theological College at Cobourg is 17, of whom 9 receive an allowance from the funds raised by Annual Sermons, at the rate of £10 currency per annum. The subject of provision for the Widows

and Orphans of Clergymen had received much attention from the Standing Commitlee; and its final decision was postponed till after the Annual Meeting. Sales in the Depository, to the amount of

£769 8 9. Circulation of Books: 513 Bibles, 843 Testaments, 1,416 Prayer prove a failure, we trust the present exciting Books; and of other publications 11,488; feeling with materially subside.—Eur. Times, making a total of 14,260. The District Branches are now ten in

number; as the District of Colborne has, of June the 17th, with the sauction of the Bishop, been so parated from the Newcastle District, and will in suture form a District Branch, under the title of the Colborne District Branch of the Church Society of the Diocesa of Toronta,

1. Newcastle, 2. Midland and Violoria, 3. Prince Edward, 4. Enstern, Johnstown, Buthurst and Dalhousie,

5. Niagara, 6. Gore and Wellington,

London, Western and Huron,

9. Talbot, 10. Colborno.

Some details are given of the operations n these various districts singly, and after some further remarks on the Society's pust success and future prospects, the Report closes with an exhortation that "the work be done in faith and trust, remembering that the Canadian Church, being almost unendowed, must look mainly to the free will offerings of her children for temporal support; and let there be fostered among us, an increasing spirit of charity based on true christian principles, and therefore seasoned with self-denial and humility, considering always, that we are servants and disciples of Him, who said, 'it is more blessed to give than to receive."

TEST MONIAL TO A CLERGYMAN. - We have been favoured with a view of an elegant silve salver which is about being presented to the Rev. D. B. Parnther, of this town, bearing the following inscription:-

" Presented, with a purse, to the Rev. David Bernard Parnther, by the congregation of St. Peter's Church, Birmingham, in testimony of their high estimation of him during his short ministry at that church, May 25, A. D. 1848.

We understand that his talent as a preacher and scholar, his judicious and kind attentions to the poer, and his candid and uncompromising conduct as a clergyman, have given universal satisfaction to the parish in which he has been labouring for the last eleven months, and gained for him a general feeling of attachment amongst all who knew him. The plate was manufactured by Messrs. Edwards and Ball, of High Street, and is most creditable for the taste with which it is designed and executed. -Birmingham Journal.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of the " Report of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada for the Scholastic year 1816-7", which has just come to hand, and will meet with the attentive consideration at our hands due to the important branch of public service to which it refers.

Payment's Receiven.—Rev. Chas. Mories, No. 53 to 250; Mrs. Usborne, No. 197 to 274; Messra, F. Hydo, No. 209 to 220; W.H.A. Davies, No. 209 to 260; Wm. Allen, No. 226 to

To Coannapountars - Received C. D. C. warrill write soon ;-W. C. E ;-Paper from lede of

## Boral and Political Antelligence,

Telegraphic news of the arrival of the Cambria at New-York was received at Montreal on Saturday last: the telegraphic line between Montreal and Quebec being out of order, no reports reached this city through that medium; but the Montreal Extras were brought to this city by the river-steamers on the Lord's day morning, and the convenience of the outside of Church-doors and porches contributed largely to the immediate circulation of the secular news, and pre-occupation of the mind against devotional exercises.

On the Lord's day afternoon, the Express prived, in the extraordinarily short time of 3 days 9 hours from Halifax, bringing the letter-hags of the Cambria. The newspapers arrived on Tuesday morning; dates to the 17th of June.

The United Kingdom was variously agitated, but without any outbreaks. We subjoin an pository) £2642 17. 9.

"The amount of Income has this year been increased by the proceeds of the Ser.

"The amount of Income has the year previous English mail, and to which it is only needful to add that attempts at Charlists' demonstration." Government to protect the perceful citizen, against the inroads made upon his rights by those who hope to gain by confusion has so fa

produced the designed effect. "The meetings of CHARTISTS in the metropolis and in the provinces have not been so numerous during the present week, and from the vigour displayed by the Government and the magistracy the more noisy lenders appear to be somewhat subdued. Messrs. Williams, Fussel, and Sharp, who have figured in London as conspicuous mob orators in the physical force line, have been arrested by order of the Government. Mr. Ernest Jones also, who was anxious to distinguish himself like Mr. Mitchel, has been captured, at Manchester, and carried a prisoner to London. The four leaders were brought up for examination at Bow-street, on Wednesday, and evidence being adduced of their having uttered highly seditions language, they were fully committed for trial, and, in default of bail, conveyed at once to Newgale in the van. Richard Vernon, another of the Charlist leaders, and several more at Manchester, and elsewhere, have also been arrested. This somewhat tardy vigour of the Government has already had a beneficial effect in damping the spirits of those who were counting upon creating a riot for their own iniquitous purposes. It is true some of their companions have intimated, that on Monday next, being Whit-Monday. Chartist assemblages are to take place simultaneously in various and distant parts of the metropolis, so as to distract the police, but as several of the most active of their chiefs will be by that time chewing the cud of sweet and bitter fancy "within Newgale's gloomy mound," no very great appre-hension need be entertained. The most effective arrangements have been taken to put down any disturbance, and the middle classes are urging the Government to adopt word actively preventive measures. The promptitude and vigilance of the magistrac; in the provinces are now evident; and effer the demonstration in the metropolis on Clouday next, which cannot be altogether prevented, but which must

10th June. We axtract largely from the European, Times

The report of the Committee appointed at the commoncoment of the session, to inquire into the causes of the later commercial distress, and how far it was affected by the Hank Act of Sir Robert Peel, has been laid upon the table of the Ilouse of Commons, by the Chalemans Sir Francis Baring. The report and evidence are now in the printer's hands, but we leath that

the Committee, by a majority of 13 against 11, have expressed an opinion favourable to Sir R. Peel's nets; and that if those acts had not been in operation the distress which the commercial world experienced would have been still greater.

....

Notwithstanding the unsatisfactory nature of the news from France, the critical state of our relations with Spain, and the political uneasiness which prevails in several parts of the United Kingdom, the market for English secutities has been very steady, and prices have

had an upward tendency.

After sleng protracted debate on the Navigation Laws, Government have succeeded in going into Committee pro forma, 201 votes

The Spanish Ambassador at the Court of St. James, Senor Isturitz, has left Grent Britain, in consequence of correspondence which has passed between him and Her Majesty's Foreign

Secretary.
There is hardly so much activity in com-This is caused in a great degree by the uncertainty which prevails respecting the fate of the navigation Laws, which the House of Com-Importers of goods appear to have lost confidence, and, therefore, supply the market more freely with most descriptions of produce, whilst on the other hand buyers manifest increased caution, and less inclination to do business. In consequence of the prevalence of this feeling the transactions in produce have been on a limited scale, and less than for some weeks past. A part only of the articles brought to auction actually found buyers.29 --Eur. Times.

A BYTTER THING THAN THE SIX POINTS.-Lord Ashley, in speaking of the efforts made for the establishment of Baths and Wasihouses lately, introduced the following re-

"The labouring classes of this country received these efforts made for their benefit not as a right, but as a hoom. And here he would mention a fact which had been stated to him by n friend, as showing the feeling which was entertained by the poor women who had the advantage of these washhouses. A poor warman was heard to observe, while washing, 'I man was near a conserve, while washing, 'I don't think we should get such a thing as this by that 'etc Charter.' He believed there was nothing in the six points of the Charter which would tend as much to the personal comfort of the industrious classes as the easy agrees to baths and wash-houses. But what was the fac-The working and industrious classes did in wish for social revolution - they ded not wish for the spoliation of that wealth which It had not bleased Divine Providence to place in their hands; but they did seek, very properly, to improve their condition

The six points stipulated for in a bat is called of The people's charter? are, we believe infiversal suffrage, vote by bellet, pay to men bers of Pathament, annual Pathaments, all Lition of property qualification, and tanal division of the country into electoral districts.] Turning to lake a ND, we tend in the same

from the sister country this week. The repeal ngitation has ut present come to a stand still. The fraternisation of the Old and Young Irelanders is not yet completed. The consummation of an exent to much desired by Irishnien has been postponial for a fortnight by the leaders at Conciliation Hall, in order to give the country an opportunity of expressing an

sistance still partially prevails against the Roman Catholic bishop, Dr. Kennedy, who has taken such decided steps to enforce ecolehas taken such decided steps. to enforce cocle- M. Thiers, by the feats or the admiration of stastical discipling an regard to three of his the National Assembly; or even to prostrate the clergy. One of those, the Rev. John Kenyon, country before a waxen linage of the great Emappears to have left the diocese, and is now an active member of the Confederate Council. before stated, expressed tegret for the publica-tion of the violent political letter which led to his suspension. The third, Rev. A. Nolan, of the other, that the King of Naples had been has been removed from Mousea to another parish. An address, indirectly consuring the bishop, has been signed by some of the Roman Catholic patishioners. The Rev. Mr. Malone, gained by the Piedmontese army against the who succeeded Mr. Nolan in Monsea, con- Austrians. iffented in severe terms on this address on Thursday last, and read the signatures from the altar. The Tipperary Vindicator says:-"When he commenced reading the names, with a view of making the parties retract, we learn that the people walked out of the chapel." The Bishop is firm, and there appears to he no doubt whatever of his ultimate success

SCOTIAND .- The grants to Scotland by the committee of council on education amount. since 1839, to £34,975. In 1817 8, the grants to schools connected with the established church amounted to £2462; to the free church, £5394; to the Scottish episcopal church, £136; to general schools unconnected with any church, £462.

FRANCE.—We gather from the European

Times an account of the unexpected occurrences in the French-we do not know whether we are now to say-Republic or Empire.

"At the publication of our last number the precise result of the elections had not reached We said that Caussidière and Thiers were elected, and that Louis Bonaparte had some chance of success. Our Continental news will show the exact results. It will be seen that the most objectionable persons to the Govern-ment have been elected; ultra democrats and communists: and, to the astonishment of the many, but we confess not ourselves, Louis Bonaparte stood seventh on the Paris noll, and was returned by three other departments, in some places at the head of the poll, and, in almost all cases, in a very favourable position. It seems that in Paris even he was not started as a candidate until the day previous to the election, and then in such an ambiguous and unauthorised manner, that no one knew really whether he was a candidate or not. His name was not included in the ordinary lists, and the

12 has been elected; the peasants in the provinces salt ranked by thousands to place his name in the system, and, in short, he has roused a feeling -sightoughout France which must be put down, sland put, down effectually, or all the hopes of a Are Republic must speedily be overthrown. As one 50m as the Government perceived this most visting speedily by the ballot and universal suffrage.

bas they assembled instantly. Paris was filled room will troops; and it is said that now there are notified fewer than 100,000 troops of the line in the Jan pice ever than 100,000 troops of the fine in the faut place, every night this week, in spite of the sail bow law. On Saturday, night shout 2000 per-

gail hew law. On Saturday night about 2000 per-aons were hemmed in by the troops, and carried off prisoners to the Prefecture. Among t them aumwere English, Americans, and it is said even women in disguise; in short, the rappel and the sall rafferile have been benten every day, and the conficient and excitement have been greater has than giver. We must state, that whether under the events now taking place in Italy. The formation is to be leared that have hear greater that have must state, that whether under the state of the events now taking place in Italy. The formation or patients to be leared that further progress towards an cloudement may ancient. His formation or patients the events now taking place in Italy. The formation of antity of the progress towards an cloudement may ancient alliances and associations of antity take place, as since the landslip above the with Austria, cannot but feel the strongest with Austria, cannot but feel the strongest sympathy with the people of Italy in their effects of the considerable loss of life and property, it has been always considerable in the position of Great Britain in respect to the events of life and property, it has been always considerable in the position of Great Britain in respect to the events.

But while this went on within doors, a different piece was acted outside. "The cries of Vive la Republique' are an-

swered, and sometimes drowned, in shouls of Vive l'Empereur, Vive Buonaparte? On Monday, when the news was circulated that the impudent adventurer, Louis Napoleon, had actually arrived in Paris and was about to take actually arrived in Paris and was about to take his seal, the crowds assembled were very great. On that day a sort of vote of confidence was proposed to the Executive, taken upon the question of au allowance of 100,000 francs per menth for the expenses of the Executive, partly, in fact, secret service money. Lamartine mounted the tribune, pale as askes, and demanded the instant passing of a decree keeping in force the law of 1832 against Louis Napoleon Buonaparte. Whilst he was speaking a shell. If the Fig. 19th of Napole had delivered the king. Buonaparte. Whilst he was speaking, a shot was fired outside the building, and shouts of Vive PEmpereur were heard. Lamartine sat down overwhelmed. One of the national guard had been shot in the stomach. This incident whether against the property of the Lamartine adoitly converted to his purpose, by declaring that the first blood which had been shed was shed in the cause of described. shed was shed in the cause of despotism, and son, an appeal will certainly be made to the not by the Republic; and the decree was sanctioned by general acclamation. In the uproar it was scarcely possible to discover whether the decree had actually passed, but from the reports the departure of the Belgian minister, Count it seems to have been a simple declaration pretended to be drawn up on the spur of the mo-tended to be drawn up on the spur of the mo-ment, but really prepared beforehand, reciting the crimes of Louis Supoleon against France, and declaring that (the law of 1832 shall be executed against him until such time as the that the Spanish ministers sent him his pass-National Assembly shall declare otherwise? ports, with orders to leave Spain immediately,

which time has not extinguished."

day the National Assembly, by a Lirge majority, stultified their vote of the previous day, when and its environs, and a numerous body of secret they confirmed the exite of Louis Napoleon, and police have been organised. new revoked it, and declared that he should be admitted as a member of the National Assembly. Ledru-Rollin opposed this proceeding; but the najority prevailed, and thus the door is opened for a civil war. It is said that Ledra-Rollin amediately resigned, and that Lamartine would follow his example. But who can tell one hour before mother what event will happen next."

A Postscript states that Paris was what they call " tranquil" there; but " the Buonapartist! excitement continued—pamphlets in praise of Louis Napolian, were strewed about; and newspapers in his interest were distributed gratis. The Executive Commission still kept

their ground,
M. B. Revolutiovs. — From an article in the London Times. In all these transactions that species of political foresignt which is bised upon a knowledge of any particular nation, and garded by certain general laws of casuality is totally at fault. Incoherence and improbability ecome the tules of life rather than its excepions, and, provided a thing is eminently unlikely or eccentric, it may find an opportunity to happen. But from this extreme perplexity, and these caprices of fortune, which exalt the contemptible, confound the wise, enfectle the strong, and humble the proud, one lesson may at least be drawn-that such political revolutions ire fatal to the real object of a free and enlightened policy, and to the men who have re-sorted to such methods of political success. opinion thereupon. The general tone of all There is an incalculable disproportion between classes of impealers is less violent than before the magnitude of the late catastrophe in France, and the result which is now generally anticithe conviction of Mr. Mitchel. and the result which is now generally antici-In the Diocese of Killaloc, the spirit of re-pated; if, after all, another dynasty has been expelled a nation mined, and society form up by the mots, in order cities to bring back to effice

peror in the shape of Louis Napoleon. Of the report contained in the telegraphic Another, the Roy. J. Bermingham, has, as we despatch published last week, that the Prince is not the slightest confirmation; nor is there assassinated.

> ITALY .-- The accounts from this country consist chiefly of details respecting the victory

" The votes given in the province of Milan for the immediate union of Lombardy with Piedmont, amounted to 129,440, and those op-posed to it did not exceed 272. In the prosince of Cremona, there were for the union.

47.064; against it 24. In the province of Lodi, for the union, 46,860; against it, 69.

A considerable number of the chief places of lice has just taken place by a yessel from St.

of the Venetian provinces had also declared themselves in the same sense, and it is now nearly certain that the Provisional Government at Venice will adont a like course. The kingdom of northern Italy will thus probably be soon consolidated, so as to form a rampart or bou-levard protecting the southern states of the peninsula from the encroachment of northern

"The Turin journals of the 10th have brought the proclamation of the Provisional Government of Lombardy, declaring the result of the suffrages of the people on the question of the proposed annexation of Lombardy to Pied-mont. It appears there were 561,002 votes for immediate annexation, and 681 votes for the postponement of the question till the termina-

tion of the war.
"Letters from Naples to the 4th of June state that all continued quiet, but there were indica-tions that this was but a temporary state. The Republican party were evidently only waiting a favourable opportunity for another struggle while the troops and lazzaroni, flushed by success, and with an eager appetite for furthe nlunder, were doing their best to provoke such an event by insolence."-Eur. Times.

ITALY .- Since the battle of Goito, and the fall of Peschiera, no movement of a further de-cisive character has taken place in Lombardy. The Piedmontese were preparing to occupy Isola della Scola, to cut off the communications of the Austrians between Verona and Mantua-factors made no open efforts to support him ;— of the Austrians between Verona and Mantua-adjund yet, in spine of all these disadvantages, he hood of Mantua. At present it is scarcely possible to point out, with any degree of precision what the future movements of the two armies will be. The Austrians are ravaging the country wherever they appear. From Naples we have little authentic intelligence, the whole of

Calabria seems still in revolt. Lord Palmerston, on ITALIAN affairs : in the House of Commons, on the 15th of June :- I am aware that the most talse and most calumnious reports have been circulated in Italy relative to the conduct of British agents, and the instructions of the British Government

I am happy to be able to assure my Hon Friend and the House, that there is no founda tion whatever for these reports. The British Government, according to the treaty of Vienna, by which certain arrangements are made bearing upon the condition of the Italian States, is not bound to interfero in any manner with siderably, and portions of rock having scaled the events now taking place in Italy. The British Government, though connected by ancient alliances and associations of amity with Austria, cannot but feat the standard place, as since the landslin above the connected by take place, as since the landslin above the connected by the connect

going on, but not to interfere with what is going on

From Austria we learn that the Emperor meditates a visit to Prague, with a view of attaching to his person the Bohemian provinces. The French, English, Swedish, and Belgian ambassadors have reached Innspruck, and it is

an abstract nature, whether the events of the 18th or 19th of March had dethroned the King,

account, that diplomatist has been recalled by his Government for having allowed the Spanish authorities to search his house for Senor Salamanca; but another version of the affair states Finally, the Assembly voted the money required on the ground that he was implicated in an executive of 560 to 142. Amongst the traordinary conspiracy to seize the Queen, and people it cannot be concealed that there is a compel her to sanction a change of ministry, merbid feeling in favour of the Buonapartes, It is said that the authorities at Cadiz have compelled all the British residents to furnish This feeling carried its commanding influence into the National Assembly.

"Our readers will scarcely be prepared to be a feeling and this, that on the exeming of Tues—
hear after all this, that on the exeming of Tues—
ness with the English for whom they offer it.

Numerous arrests daily took place in Madeid

The Spanish papers announce, as a fail ac-compli, the coalition between the Carlist and Centralist parties, and that these united forces are organising a formidable combination. The Sovernment was continuing to Issue additional aducements to Carlist General officers to enter the service of Isabella, but without effect. The Queen of Spain is likely, ere long, to

have an heir to the throne.

Sweden.—Letters from Stockholm, of the 26th May, state that the Swedish fleet, under the command of Admiral Gyllengranat, was appointed to set sail on the 5th June. The Swedish and Norwegian corps d'armee was ex-pected to be concentrated by the 27th May, in Scania, the southernmost province of Sweden. whence it could be transported to Schleswig in a very few hours. A number of large boats, armed with mortars, had been prepared for the disembarkation of the auxiliary army, and im-

mense stores of ammunition had been sent to Scania for its use. Generally .- The Committee of the German Parliament, convened at Trankfort, have approved of a plan for transacting all business which concerns the whole of the German nation by which a Federal Directory of three individuals will take charge of such affairs-Austria and Prussia each to nominate one, subject to the approbation of the assembly. Responsible ministers to be appointed by the Directory.

The German Parliament, at Frankfort, has adopted the following resolution, offered by Mr. Waite, from Gottingen ;
"The German constituent assembly declares that the Schleswig affair, being an affair of the

German nation, falls within the limits of the juri-liction of this assembly; and it decrees that energetic measures shall be taken to finish the war with Denmark, and that the rights of the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, and the honour of Germany shall carefully be attended to in any treaty of peace, that may be concluded with the Crown of Denmark.23 second motion of Air. Waite, " that the ratification of any treaty of peace to be concluded with Denmark shall rest with this assembly? was put to the vote and negatived by a majority

Mexico.-United States' papers by this norning's mail mention that a formidable conspiracy, headed by Paredes, had broken out in the city of Mexico, having for its object the extermination of the peace party,

of ice has just taken place by a vessel from St. John's, New Brunswick. This is the third recent arrival of ice from this British province of North America. Since the above importa-tion, we find that the ship Lydia, arrived in the Commercial Docks from the same North American province, has brought the very large quantity of 400 tons weight of this peculiar article of merchandize, and that another ship, the Dahlia, arrived from the same place, has brought as a portion of her cargo 200 tons weight of the article.

Sr. John and Shediac Railhoad.-The survey of a route for this proposed Railway is proceeding vigorously under Mr. Wilkinson, who is using every exertion to complete his ex-amination of the whole line the present season. The survey commenced on the north side of the Kennybeckasis river, a little above Hampton Ferry, from whence it proceeded in a straight and level course to the mouth of the Mill Stream, which was crossed quite near its mouth. Thence the line has been extended through the centre of Sussex Vale, on a northand the course (true), passing near the residence of A. C. Evanson, Esq., to the mouth of Stone's Brook, in the Upper Settlement, in the vicinity of which the surveying party are now encamped. It is intended to follow the course of Stone's Brook, which flows out of the same meadow as the Anagance, one of the principal branches o the Petitcodiac, thus affording a perfect level between the head waters of the two rivers.

So far the line followed has been an exceed ingly level one, and no engineering difficulties or obstacles have been encountered. Perhaps in no part of British America could a finer line of country be selected for agricultural purposes, or one which offers greater facilities for the construction of a railway at a moderate ex-

pense.
The survey of that part of the route between Hampton and this City will be undertaken after the survey to Shediac is completed .- St. John, N. B., Courier.

It appears that owing to the heavy rains of yesterday, there are indications of a landslip in the cliff overhanging Champlain street, immediately beneath the Carronade Battery and below the Flag-staff in the Citadel; two fissures

now passing is not to be a stranger to what is I sooner; or later, take place in the case of the portion now apparently endangered, and which is about 300 feet in length, extending between the lane leading to Jones's Wharf and Mr. William Arinstrong's Foundry. - Mercury.

Wolfe's Monument .- We were aware that a fund had been raised by the military stationed in this garrison, from time to time, to do honour to the immortal general whose name heads this article. This fund now amounts to upwards of £300. The present Commander of the Forces has taken the matter in hand, and designs are in progress for a new monument.-

PRECEDENCE ON THE JUDGES' BENCH .- The Commission by which Mr. Justice BEDARD has been transferred as a Puisne Judge to the Montreal Bench having assigned to him precelence before two Judges senior to him on the Bench, the Judges, at their meeting last Satur-day, proceeded to inquire into the validity of that grant of precedence, and it was found that that grant of precedence, and it was sound that it majority of the Judges were of opinion, that the rank of a Judge being an incident of his office, it is not in the power of the Crown to deprive him of that rank, and that Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Justice Smith, being the enior Judges on the Bench, must rank and take precedence accordingly, notwithstanding the clauses contained in Mr. Justice Bedard's commission giving him precedence, which grant the Judges are of opinion is void and of no

offect, as being contrary to law." Dissentient Mr. Justice Bedard.

FATAL ACCIDENT.-A man of the name of Thomas Tierney, being engaged in placing a ladder on the roof of Mrs. McGregor's nouse, in Palace Street, on Thursday last, fell from the roof and has died from the effects of internal injury received. He caves a widow.

The steamer Princess, Capt. Dunlop, left here yesterday afternoon, direct for Toronto. She takes up 400 and odd passengers that came out in the Greenock .- Saturday's Mercury.

We have received information from an andoubted source, that the troop-ship Resistance sailed from Gibraltar for Quebec on the 7th June, only; she had the 79th High-landers on board, for this garrison. This will account for the delay in her arrival .-Mercury.

EMIGRATION. - The number of Emigrants prived at this port, from the opening of the navigation to the 30th of last month is 15,629; last year, to the corresponding period, it was 37,477.

QUEBEC GAOL CALENDAR, 1st July, 1848. Number of prisoners under sentence by

Do. under the Police Ordinance.
Do. Seamen under the Provincial Act. 

Total . . . . . 153 12 of the above are Females.)

BIRTH.

At Beauport, on Saturday, the 1st instant, Mrs. J. J. NESBITT, of a son.
At Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on the 1sth utlimo, the lady of Commander Orderar, R. N., of a daughter.

MARRIED,

At the Rideau Hall, Bytown, on 27th June, Robert Mackay, Esq., Advocate of Montreal, to Christiana, Second daughter of the Hon. Thomas

Mackay. At Halitax, on the 17th ult, by the Rev. R. F. Law, to Mandanett, daughter of the late Camenallaw, to Mandanett, daughter of the late Camenallaw, to Mandanett, daughter of the late Camenallaw, to Mandanett, late Naval Storekeeper, H. M. Nach Vond United Dock Yard, Halifax.

DIED.

Last Thursday, GEORGE LOUIS, only son of CHARLES N. MONTIZAMBERT, Esq., aged four months.

Last Tuesday, Edmund, son of Mr. John

BOOMER, Clerk of the Cathedral, aged 3 years and 1 month. On the 29th ultimo. at Cote St. Paul, near Mont-

on the 20th utilino, at Cole St. Paul, near Montreal, Dr. Willelian Dunlon, late M. P. P. for the County of Huron, aged 57.

At Montreal, on the 29th June, EMMA DE MONTENACH, the wife of Lt. Colonel Prittellary, A. A. Genl., and grand daughter of the late

BARONESS DE LONGUERT.

At Strathallan Lodge, on Wednesday morning, the 7th ult., aged 50 years, Kathanne Jane, the beloved wife of Major Pollock, and only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Daly Willi-

AMSON.
On the 15th ult., at Peele's Coffee-house, London, Thomas Streil, Esq., commonly known as Head Pacificator for Ireland, under Mr. O'Connell's Repeal Association.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next Mail for ENGLAND, (per Express to Halifax,) will be closed at the Quebec Post-Office, on THURSDAY, the 13th of

PAID AND UNPAID letters will be received a SEVEN o'clock, P. M.
NEWSPAPERS received to SIX o'clock, P. M. Post-Office, Quonec. 21st June, 1848.

AUCTION.

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY next, the 12th inst., at the SAIL LOFT of the late H. MUCHMORE, Sail Maker, ST. PAUL STREET, opposite Mr. Boswell's Brewery: the above Establishment, consisting of a quantity of Canvass, Tools, Rope, Stoves, &c., with the LEASE of the premises, from the first of August up to the first of May next.

Conditions CASII.

Sale at ONE o'clock.

B. COLE, A & B.

Quebec, 6th July, 1818.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

THE Stated Meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD of the Society, will, D. V., he held at the National School House, QUEBEC, on FRIDAY, JULY 7, at Two o'clock, P. M. ARMINE W. MOUNTAIN,
SECRETARY, 1. C. S. Quebec, June 19, 1848.

SMOKED SALMON. TIST RECEIVED, a small lot, in excel-lent condition, and for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN. Quebec, July 6th, 1818.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, ONE or two intelligent lads as APPREN-TICES to the Printing Business, to whom every attention will be paid both as to morals and instruction. Berean Office, 29th June, 1848.

NOTICE. THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COM-miums, the subscriber is prepared to receive

proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON. India Wharf,

October, 1816.

PRIVATE SALE. THE subscriber offers for Private Sale, a splendid assortment of BERLIN WOOL and PATTERNS, and a variety of other fancy The Patterns, on inspection, will be found

to surpass any ever offered in this city.

ALSO,

Just received, a quantity of ROOM PAPER.

B. COLE, A. & B. June 21st, 1848.



THE Effects of Emigrants of the year 1847 who died intestate, at Grosse Isle, have been brought up from that Island, and are now in store at Quebec, as well as the Effects of Emigrants who died in the Marine Hospital in

this city.

Notice is hereby given to all parties having any right of claim to any of the said Effects to prefer their claims, ny applying personally or by letter (post paid) at this office, daily, from this date to the 1st August next, after which latter day, all Effects remaining unclaimed will be sold by Public Auction.

By Order, A. C. BUCHANAN, Chief Agent.

Emigration Office. Quebec, June 19, 1848.

NEW BOOKS.

Just received per " Erromanga," and for sale By Gilbert Stanley.

No. 4, St. Anne Street, A LARGE supply of BOOKS, carefully selected from the best English authors; the whole of which will be sold at very reduced prices, in consequence of some slight damage sustained in landing from one of the Quebec, Steamers from Montreal. Quebec, 8th June, 1818.

MORE NEW BOOKS

THE undersigned has this day received an additional supply to his already large stock of BOOKS, among which will be found, THEWORKSOF Charlotte Elizabeth.

complete in 3 octavo volumes, with several of her works in single volumes.
D'Aubigne's Reformation, (revised edition,) 4 vols. in 1. D'Aubigné's Germany, England, and Scotland.

James's Anxious Enquirer, and, True Christian. Sabbath Musings, by Caroline Fry-Harp on the Willows, by Rev. James Hamilton. Pike's Early Piety. Janeway's Token for Children. Several works by Jacob Abbott.

The Family Christian Almanac, by the Amer. Tract Society. Peep of Day, Line upon Line, Precept upon Precept, &c. &c.

ALSO-A few Copies of Kirwan's Letters.

(1st and 2nd series,)
Addressed to the Right Rev. John Heones, Roman Catholic Hishop of New York. GILBERT STANLEY, 14th June, 1848. St. Anne Street.

BOOK AND TRACT DEPOSITORY OF THE

Church Hociety, AT MRS. WALTON'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, GREAT SAINT JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL, WHERE PRAYER BOOKS, TESTA-MENTS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS and TRACTS, are on SALE.

Montreal, May 26, 1848.

A YOUNG LADY, engaged in tuition, who has a few leisure-hours, would be glad to them to the instruction of pr Inquire at the Publisher's. Quebec, 8th June, 1848.

BELMONT SPERM CANDLES. TUST received, per "HELEN," from Longian, a small Lot of the above CELE-BRATED CANDLES, and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN,
Quebec, 7th June, 1848.

SUPERIOR BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR, PRINCIPE CIGARS, NOW landing ex Brigantine "Victoria," from Halifax, and for Sale by I.EAYCRAFT & Co.

Quebec, 25th May, 1818. A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE. IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURES.
Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL

> REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Makers, ST. DESIS STREET, MONTREAL.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:
DIGGING, CHAIN, PATENT CORDAGE,
Chain Cables and Anchors.
C. & W. WURTELE.

St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848. FOR SALE

AT THE BOOK-STORE OF G STANLEY, No. 4, St. Ann Street, Quebec, R. & A. Millen, St. François Xavier Street Montreal.

II YM NE,

Intended, principally, as a supplement to the Psalms in common use in the Church of England, as contained in the Prayer-Book. Selected and Arranged by THE REV. CHARLES BANGROFT, M. A., (Now Rector of St. John's, C. E.)
Price in cloth 1s. 6d. plain leather 1s. 9d

best 2s. A liberal reduction will be made, if quantity be ordered. ENGLISH CHEESE,

PER OCEAN QUREN. CHEDDAR, BERKELEY, QUEEN'S
ARMS, TRUCKLES and PINES.
C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

WANTED, by a young person of respac-tability, a situation as NURSERY GOVERNESS, or Companion to a Lady, or to make herself useful in any way. Respectable

reference can be given.

Application to be made at the office of this paper. Quebec, 1st June, 1843.

DATENT SHOT, assorted, Sheet Lead, Dry Red and White Leads, Paints, assorted colours,
Red Ochre, Rose Pink,
Putty, in bladders,
Best Black Lead, Nos. 1 & 2.
C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.
Quebec. 24th May, 1848.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having leased one-half of that large and extensive LUMBERING ESTABLISHMENT, known as HIBERNIA COVE, is prepared to make advances on Timber, Deals and Staves placed therein for sale. FRANCIS BOWEN, BROKER.

St. Peter Street. Quebec, 4th May, 1848.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Watablished 21st August, 1847. CAPITAL, £50,000.

HUGH C. BAKER, PRESIDENT. JOHN YOUNG, VICE PRESIDENT. BURTON & SADLEIR, Solicitons.

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THIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assurance tron Lives and transact any business dependent upon the value or duration of Human Life; to grant or purchase Annutties of Receivers of all kinds, as also Survivorships and Endowments.

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 mate-rial reduction of costs; guaranteeing Assurances, Survivorships or Endowments for a smaller present payment, or yearly premium, and granting increased Annuities whether inmediate 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 without 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

Annual Premium to Assuro £100, Whole

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50	4 13 1	3 17 11	4 1 4		
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The above rates, For Life without Partici pation and Half Credit, will, upon comparison, be found to 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 three fourths of the whole profit of that Branch of the Company's business.

Tables of Rates, Prospectuses, Forms of Ap plication, and any further information respectthe 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 ap

Dr. James Hamilton George Scott,..... Dr. Alex. Anderson. Frederick A. Willson Dr. S. C. Sewell ... Paris ..... David Buchan .... ... ... Malcolm Cameron ... Quebec ... Welch and Davies...
St. Catharines ... Lachlan Bell ...
Toronto ... Edmund Bradburne ... Toronto...... Dr. Geo. Herrick ... Woodstock. William Lapenotiere
Dr. Samuel J. Stratford.

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. RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:
TIMN PLATES, Canada Plates, Sheet Iron:

Bar, Bolt, and Hoop Iron, Boiler Plates, Block and Bar Tin, Sheet Copper, Iron Wire, Sad Itons,

Seythes and Sickles, Spades and Shovels. Rose and Clout Nails, Horse Nails. Diamond Deck Spikes.

C. & W. WURTELE. St. Paul Street. Quebec, 24th May, 1848.

ON SALE.
WINDOW GLASS, in Hulf-Boxes; assorted sizes, 64 x 74; to 30 x 40;
Best English Fire Bricks:
C. & W. WURTELE,

St. PaulStreet. Quebec, May, 24th 1848,

#### Pouth's Corner.

THE WAY TO FIND MEANS. Concluded.

Mrs. Turton told Lucy that if a little girl would exert herself as much in the way of work, as most little girls do exert themselves in the way of play, she could earn money, no doubt of it. "You can use your needle so much as to hem a pockethandkerchief, I know, she said; "now you might look out for people who want some hemming done, and if you keep as steady at that work as many little girls do nt dressing a doll, you will earn some money."

Lucy said immediately, she would promise to hem any work that she might get. and work steadily, and very willingly, too. But how was she to find out who had some employment of this kind for her !

Mrs. Turton told her that, as a great many people came to her shop, she sometimes heard of some work to be done, and she would try if she could get some for Lucy to take in hand, hoping that she would do faithfully whatever she undertook; that is, that she would do it neatly and punctually. Lucy promised that she would certainly do so, to the utmost of her

Mrs. Turton went on to say that, if a little girl liked to use her feet, her ears, and her tongue with as much carnestness in going errands, as most little girls do in romping and chatting, she might make herself very useful indeed, and earn some money in that way. "Sometimes," she said, "I have to send my servant with little parcels to customers, when I can not very well spare her from her house-work; and it would be worth some pay, if I had a trusty little girl to go, who could do it quite as well, if only I could depend upon her, that she will not loiter in the streets, that she will carry the parcels carefully, that she will go to the right place, and be very civil to whoever it may be she delivers her message to.

Lucy said she was quite sure she could do all this, and she hoped that she would do her best, if Mrs. Turton would give her a trial. Her kind friend said she was willing to do so; but she must now stop could spare her little girl for this kind of work : before, therefore, she said any more about it, Lucy had better go home and tell her mother all they had been talking about, and ask her to come to the sheep, herself, in order that her consent might be properly given.

Lucy's mother came the fellowing day to tell Mrs. Turton how glad she would be to have her little girl become useful, if only it could be done with safety, so that she might not get into evil habits by having to be much in the streets. Mrs. Turton made an appointment for Lucy to call at her shop at a certain hour, every evening, and inquire if there was any work to be done; and that she should always return to her mother at a certain hour beyond the appointed hour. Upon this plan, the mother felt quits satisfied, and Lucy commenced her errands the evening of that very day, with great satisfaction.

But Mrs. Turton now spoke to her upon the use which was to be made of the money she was going to earn. It was very kind of her mother to allow her to spend as she pleased the penny which she saved every earn was certainly not hers, so long as her mother had to feed and clothe her. Though it was a very good purpose to give money towards missions, or for the Sunday School Library, or to get Bibles for poor people, yet it was her first duty now to take her earnings always to her mother, to whom it he some little halp in purchasing what she required for herself and family.

Lucy saw that this was just and proper and when her week closed, and she got three pence for the services she had rendered to her kind employer, she was full of joy in taking them home to her mother, and promising that she would bring to her all the money she might earn by her labour, and it it

were ever somuch. Her mother was glad indeed to find her little girl both diligent and also dutiful. The church, she asked her what she would like to give towards it, and she might keep so much out of her earnings. Lucy was not willing to keep any, for she said, none of her earnings were her own, and she had several pence of her savings which she could put into the plate. Her mother, who did not use to give any thing, for she thought she had nothing to spare, began now to contribute whenever there was any call; and it was surprising to Lucy and to her mother, to find how much could be done by self-denial and industry, with the blessing of God, and a liberal heart. They lived in comfort and contentedness, and Lucy grew up to be an example to the younger children, and the chief delight that her mother had upon earth. She did not confine herself to be industrious and attentive in doing Mrs. Turton's creands only. Very soon, her own mother found her useful in the house on errands to her customers, and in putting her hand to the washing and folding and ironing the mother had to do. Herold customers were well pleased, and new ones offered themselves in course of time. Lucy had to give up attending to Mrs. Turton's errands, because her mother's business demanded all her attention; but she gave her kind friend many thanks, and never forgot that from her she had learnt the way to find means for being liberal to strangers in need, and for lightening the burden of her own mother. As Lucy was never idle nor self induident.

sho was much loss tempted to evil than those

was done; she thought much upon what she

read, while her common work was going on.

Present duty always engaged her mind, and

sho did not run into vain dreams of strange

Things to happen hereafter. . But she did re-

member the certain thing that would happen-

at the judgment-scat of Christ. She looked to Jing forward, if only to grasp the hand of their Jesus as her Advocate and Surety-to the Holy Spirit as her Sanctifier and Comforterand to God as her reconciled Father, who owned her as his child, guided and protected her, and at last took her to dwell with him in his eternal kingdom.

TAITH HAUSTRATED.

Several years since, at a small scaport in Massachusetts, one of those easterly storms came on which so often prove fatal to vessels and their crews on that coast. The wind had blown strongly from the north-east for a day or two; and as it increased to a gale, ears were entertained for the safety of a fine ship, which had been, from the commencement of the north-easter, lying off and on in the bay, apparently without any decision on the part of her officers which way to direct her course, and who had once or twice refused the offer of a pilot.

On the morning of a Sabbath, many an old weather-beaten far was seen stinding on the highest point of land in the place, oking noxiously at her through his glass; and the mothers listening with trembing to his remarks on the apparently descried vessel. She was completely landlocked, as the sailors say, (that is, surrounded by land,) xcept in the direction from which the wind blow; as between her and the shere extens sive sand banks intervened, her destruction was inevitable, unless she could make the

harbour. At length, a number of resolute man, perfeetly acquaisted with the intricate unvigation of the bay and harbone, put off in a small schooner, determined, if possible, to bring her into port. A tremendous sea was rolling in the bay and as the little vessel made her way out of the harbour, the scene became one of deep and exciting interest. Now lifted up on the top of a dark wave, she seemed trembling on the verge of destruction; then plunging into the trough of the sea, was lost from our view, not even the tops of her masts being visible, though probably twenty feet high; a landsman would have exclaimed, "She has gone to the bottom," Thus alternately rising and sinking, she at length reached the ship, haded, and tembred a pilot, which was to make sure, first, that Lucy's mother again refused. Irritated by the refued, the skipper put his little vessel about, and stood in for the harbour, when a gun was disharged from the labouring vessel, and the signal for a pilot rad up to her must-head.

The schooner was laid to the wind, and as the ship came up the captain, was directed to follow in their wake until within range of the lighthouse, where another sea wen'd allow them to run alongside and put a prot on board. In a few minutes the vessel came ride to sile; passing each other, the pilet springing into, the ship's chains, was seen upon her deck.

The mysterious movements of the vessel wore explained. She had taken a pilot some days before, who was ignorant of his duty; and the repw, aware of his incompetenny, were almost in a state of muday. again, or that she should bring a piece of When first balled from the schooner, the paper stating the time when she was dis- captain was below, but hearing the false missed, if on any day she was detained prot return the bait, went on deck, and, deposing him of his trust, at once reversed his answer by firing the signal gum-

The new pilot baying made the necessory nquiries about working the ship, requested the captain and his trustlest man to take the wheel; gave orders for the stations of the men, and charged the captain, on the peril of lisship, not to change her course a hand-breath but by his order. His port week; but the money which she might and bearing were those of a men confident in his knowledge and ability to save the vessel; and as the sailors winked at each other and said, "That is none of your landsharks," it was evident that confidence and hope were reviving within them.

All the canvass she could bear was now spread to the gale, and while the silence of ath reigned on board, she took her way on the larboard tack, directly toward the foaming breakers. On, on she flew, until it seemed from her proximity to those breakers, that her destruction was inevitable Shall I put her about ?" shouted the captain, in tones indicative of intense excite ment. "Steady," was the calm reply of the pilot, when the sea was boiling like a cauldron under her bows. In another moment the same calm, hold voice pronounced the order, "About ship," and she turned next time that there was a collection at her head from the breakers, and stood holding off on the other tack.

"He knows what he is about," said the captain to the man at his side. "He is an old salt, a sailor every yarn of him," was the language of the seamen one to another. and the trembling passengers. Legan to hope. The ship now neared two supken rocks, the places of which were marked by the angry breaking and boiling of the sea; and as she seemed driving directly on them, "Full and steady" was pronounced in tones of calm authority by the pilot, who stood with folded arms in the ship's bows, the water drenching him completely as it broke over her bulwarks. She passed safely between them: the order for turning on the other tack was given, and again she stood towards the fearful breakers. Nearer and nearer she came, and still no order from the pilot, who stood like a statue, calm and unmoved amidst the raging elements. The vessel laboured hard, as the broken, foaming waves roated around her, and seemed just on the verge of striking, when "Abou ship," in a voice like thunder, rose above the fury of the tempest. Again she stood upon the starboard tack, and soon enteres the harbour and cast anchor in safety. One hour later she could not have been rescued for by the time she reached her anchorage no vessel could have carried a rag of sail in the open bay. Ship, crew, and passengers, more than one hundred in all, must have perished. When the order was given to who do not employ their time so well as she back the foretopsuil, and lot go the Lilid. She took great delight in reading the Bible and good books, when her day's work

description of a painter or pact. The cap-

tain sprung from the wheel, and caught the

pilot in, his arms; the sailors and passen,

gers croswded around. Some hung upon

men, who had weathered many a storm,

deliverer in token of gratitude. And now for the application .- The ship'

erew had faith in their pilot. He came out of the very harbour into which they sought entrance. Of course, he knew the way .- Their faith amounted to confidence. They gave up the ship to his direction.—It was an obedient confidence. They did not say "He will save us," and sit down indolently and neglect his orders, The helm was turned, the sails were trimmed and every rope loosened or tightened as he directed. Nor did they disobey, though sometimes apparently rushing into the jaws of destruction. - From an American Publication. [Finand in the Churchman's Monthly Penny Magazine.]

CONVERSION OF JEWS. From a letter addressed by the Rev. J. C. II. West to the Secretary of the London Society for Promoting Christianity among the Jews. describing the state of the Watsaw Institution

for Inquirers and Converts. Tacte are, among our present inmates, three brothers, whose conduct and piety afford me much satisfaction; the history of their coming to the Institution is rather interesting. The elest was admitted into the Institution, November 19, 1845, twenty-one years of age, and haptized December 27, of the same year. spring, 1846, I proposed to him, being a weaver by trade, to procure work at his own trade; but he begged to be allowed to remain, on account of the means of grace he was privileged to enjoy in the Institution, in order to be more grounded and established in Christianity. I could not refuse this petition, proceeding from such sincere and pleasing motives, especially as he preferred being an apprentice in the Institution, to working as a journeyman weaver elsewhere, which might have been more profitable for him, as regards his ontward circumstances. He was always anxiously concerned about his relatives and earnestly wished that they also might be brought to the knowledge of the truth. On May 6, 1816, he had the pleasure of seeing a younger brother of his coming to the Institution, who had been sent to Warsaw by his father, for the purpose of being admitted into the Kabbinical school, but preferred following the example of his older brother, and was, according to his wish, received into the Institution. His father having heard of his being in the Institution, sent one of his temaining four sons to fatch him home, but before he arrived the brother had been miready haptired. and thus his object was frustrated. Be, how-ever, stayed a few days with us, and having heard and seen many good things, he went away much more satisfied and with better feelingstowards his brothers than when he came.

On Dec. 3. a third brother came to Warson. desiring to be admitted into the Institution. He was accordingly received, and will be hap-tized (a. v.) within a fortalizat, having acquirel a good knowledge of Christianity, accom-About Christmas, the father sent another son in search of the one who had been lately ad-mitted; but the latter being fitted in his resolution to embrace Christianny, and being supported by his two brothers who had preceded him, the deputy failed also here. As this neof him, but I have reason to believe that his visit to Warsaw has not been in vain.

But, last of all, the father himself came to Warsaw, at the beginning of March. We natarally expected that he would be more violent, and blame his believing sons, more than any of his children, whom he had previously sent for that purpose; but quite the contrary proved to be the case. It appeared that the two sons whom he sent to search out the land. had brought no evil isport upon the Institution. He rejoiced to see his sons well and happy, pleased to see their allection for and love towhiles him, and could not account for the great change that had taken place in one of them, who, according to his own statement, had formetry as a Jew been perveise and disobodi-ent, but is now one of the best inmates I have ever seen (it is he who came second to the Institution). The father, a pleasant and unthe benefit his sons derived from the lastitution, and the instruction they received. By seeing all that is going on in the Institution by attending the services in the Chapel, and by the conversations held with him on the subject of Christianity, he was fully convinced the next thing be had to do was, to follow the example of his three sons; but here, as it is, alas, too frequently the case, outward circumstances prevented him. He is a Chasan or Jewish singer, and on that account entirely dependent on the Jews. He has already suffered a great deal from them, on account of his sons that have embraced Christianity, and has lost more than half of his income.

I trust to the Lord that besides these three that are at present in the Institution, some more of that rare family, if not all of them, will be brought by the mercy of God from the darkness of Julaism to Christ's marvellous light. His three Christian sons prove no barden to the Institution, but rather a blessing on ac-count of their dezency, diligence, and true Christian sentiments. The eldest will make a good printer; he has worked half a year at our press, and has acquired a good knowledge of printing; the second will make an excellent compositor, the progress he has made in setting is most praiseworthy; the third, who is not yet baptized, has hitherto been employed booktinding department; his conduct and diligence is equal to that of the two pre-

THE JEWS AT HEBRON.
From the Journal of the Rev. F. C. Ewald.
I entered into conversation with a learned Rabbi about the hope of Israel, I addressed him in the following narrative: "You are fat advanced in years; humanly speaking, eternity will soon open upon you; how do you think to appear before God as a sinful man, for you will not deny that the best of men is a sinner before God, according to the Scriptures ?" The ages all you say; but am I not an Israelite? Has not Gol chosen Israel as his poculiar people? Are not our fathers. Abraham, Israec, and Jacob? Am I not a son of Abraham? God will pardon me for their sakes, and receive me to Paradise after I have been for my sine in Gehinom? It is a well known doctrine of the Jews that each Jew has to pass a certain time in hell, never exceeding twelve months.

I. Does not the Scripture tell us that a bro-

vation for a brother? - How much less can you he saved, hecause, you are a son of Abraham Only through the merits of him of whom Isaiah "back the foretopsoil, and let go the says, "he was wounded for our transgression, anchor," a scene ensued which baffles the and bruised for our iniquity; through his stripes description of a painter or poet. The cap- we are healed." This is none else than the Messiah, who came, suffered, and died for us in Jerusalem, even Jesus of Nazareth.

Aged Jew. You know we Jews do not believe that Messiah is come, much less that Jesus of Nazareth is the Messiah. If the Messiah his neck; others embracod his kneek; and lears streamed down the faces of old sea-

ther cannot redeem, nor save, not procure sal-

siali liad come, why are we in such sofe leap-tivity 1. No, no, the Messiali is not yet come that she must die, and give account of herself and braved untold dangers. All were press- but he will soon come, for we have it by tradi-

tion, that when many of our own nation shall and for the remainder of the winter both of say, "there is no redemption for Israel, there is no Messiah," as is the case in our days, then

the Messiah will come.

I made the aged and venerable Rabbi nemainted with the Gespel plan, and begged his o search the Scriptures in order that he might and the Redeemer of Israel.

I have never seen a more oppressed Jewish community than that of Hebron. The Sheik is continually asking them for mency. If he con-templates an excursion, he sends to the Jaws for money; if any of his friends come to visit him, he sends to the Jews for money; so that the poor people are deprived of every farthing, and are therefore in a poor and wretched condition. When braham Pasha took possession of Helion, they lost all they had, and were obliged to make a loan of 15,000 pinstres. about 1,500%, to retrieve their fortunes : which presses very much upon them, because they are obliged to pay high interest. Lately, again, when the present Pasha of Jerusalem took possession of Hebron, and placed a garrison there they had to suffer.

They find to since.

They fold me all their grievances, and I wished that it were in my power to help them.

When I told them that I had seen whole communities of Jews in Bavaria, leaving the coun ry on account of oppression and emigrating ; America, and asked them, why they did not di the same, they cried out, " Never! never will we leave the place where our fathers bones are resting; rather will we suffer all."

THE RAGGED SCHOOL.

Lord Ashley, on the 6th of June, brought before the House of Commons the physical and moral condition of that portion of the population looking houses. The magistrates of Warof London which futnishes the children for which and the nuthorities of Brighton made whose benefit the Ragged Schools have been reports to the same effect. It was not only established with so much success. His object was to induce the House to adopt a resolution to the following effect :

"That it is expedient the means be annually provided for the voluntary emigration, to some one of Her Majesty's colonies, of a certain number of young persons of both sexes, who have been educated in the schools ordinarily called . Ragged schools' in and about the metropolis."

The resolution was seconded by Sir Henry Verney who expressed his hope that a similar measure would be adopted for the benefit of the lived in one reom, and where one family population similarly situated all over the counby. Sir George Grey expressed himself to the thomselver, the adults and the children by

effect that his Noble Friend without a feeling of deep in live terest. There could be no dente, unlargelly. II of the soily domiralized condition of a very large proportion of our juvenile population; and the createst credit was due to those persons, of all classes, who, from mutives of Christian philantinapy, applied their efforts to reserve the children of the country from their wretchmass of eximo which existed, it was too evident servers, stagman with he's unit night meals that a long time must elepse before even the most energetic edicis in this direction could produce any very material distinction of that mass. To the minitiple of the Noble Levil's proposal he had no edjection; the Gavernment, indend, were already acting bean it, by removag offenders, at an age eather than formerly, ion the dinger of evil communications, to our foreign settlements, and jutting them in the way a cara their own living honestly and profitably He could assure the Noble Lord that he exertion would be omitted by the Emigration Com-missioners, and the Colonial Office, and by the Government geogrally, to carry his views into operation, as rapidly and as effectually as pos-side, and this with to and to youthful offenders throughout the country, as well as to those of the metropolis. The hoped that his Noble Friend, accepting his assurance of the coline concurrence of the Government in his views. and of their full intention to carry them out, would consent to withdrax his Motion."

The following is part of Lord Ashley's address:

"The first consideration that arose was, as to the probable number of this prouling class. It was not an easy matter to arrive at a correct estimate as to their numbers. but from all the inquides he was able to filthy, desented, roving, lawless persons, the was not less than 30,000. He meant this particular class as distinct

from the ordinary poor, and he believed that 30,000 was below the real numbers. He would now state what the peculiar habits and pursuits of this class were-the pature of their dwellings -he might say in one word their natural history. Upon an examination of fifteen schools, the mumber of persons on the books amounted to 3,315, whose ages ranged between five and seventeen years. The average attendance, however, was not more than 1,000. Of these, 162, or onetenth, confessed that they were in prison several times; 116 had run away from home; 170 slept in lodging-houses, which were the nests of everything abominable that the mind of man could conceive; 253 confessed that they lived altogether by begging; caps, hats, or bonnets; 101 had no linen; 249 never slept in a bed. He could say of his own knowledge that many of the children could not recollect that they ever slept in a bed. Sixty-eight were the children of convicts; 125 had step-mothers, to whom might be traced much of the misery that drove the children of the poor to the commission of crime; 306 had lost one or both of their parents, the larger proportion having lost both. The average attendance in all the schools last year was about 4,000. Of these 400 confessed they had been in prison, 660 lived by begging, 178 were the children of convicts, and S00 had lost one or both of their parents. With respect to the employment of this class, they might be distributed into street sweepers, venders of lucifers, sellers of oranges, cakes, and providers for marine stores, which-Hon. Members might not be aware of the fact-was the cuphonions term for the receivers of stolen goods. The House would like to know how these persons passed their lives, and how they found shelter peningt the wind and weather. under arches, bridges, viaduets, porticoes, sheds, carts, and outhouses; some slept in the open air, and some in lodging-houses. not say, that as a people, we are too many. He recollected a boy who told him that last may be that new habits and systems of he passed a great portion of his time in the

them passed night after night in the iron He would now read to the House a de-

scription of the lodging-houses, those abominable sinks of all iniquity, where many of these persons slept. It was the description of a City Missionary, and it was by no means exaggerated. He says, "The parlour"-for be it observed they always speak in cuphonious language -- measures eighteen feet by ten feet; beds are ranged on each side, composed of straw, rags, and shavings. Here, in this room, are twentyseven males and females, and thirty-one children-fifty-eight human beings in this contracted space from which light and air are systematically excluded. It is impossible to give a just idea of the state of the place. The quantity of vermin is astonishing. In a few moments I felt them dropping on my hat from the ceiling; they may be gathered in handfulls. Of water there is nothing of the sort; and one of the inmates broke a lamp in order to be sent to prison, which he a continuance of their patronage. knew would paseure him a cleansing." Many of these lodging lumses were exclusively receptucles for boys and girls of a tender age. He need not state to the House what was the result of such a state of things, and what a result of such a state of things, and what a from London, a general assortment of those variety of circumstances stood in the way of articles, all of the very best quality and latest any moral improvement. He believed that fashion, which he will make up in his usual seven tenths of the crime of the nictropolis tyle, at moderate charge.

II. KNIGHT, was perpetrated by pursons living in these in the lodging-houses that temptations to vice existed. Even in the outer air, boys were exposed to the influences which were so deleterious to their morals as to render any escape hopeless. He would read a description of a court which he saw himself; it was only a sample out of hundreds of others. In one there were only three privies to one there were only three privies to benefits which can be derived from such 500 houses; two to 200 in another. In these places scenes of fac most shocking character were of daily occurrence, so that the profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Matu il System on which the Society all sense of modesty and deceasey was entirely lost. In some places several families were so futurate as to have one room to together, so that chantages was impossible " names could have listened to the speech of and seemes of titin, misery, and vice, were frequent. The description would give the filling Costado, and takenava years of the the children of the country from their wretch-ed state. At the same time, looking at the mosily in the acceptant honor in many of the mosily in the acceptant honor in the mass of crime which existed it was too decided. enrils, from which the soil way seldent or never removed. It was not possible for any language to convey an adequate idea of the poisoners condition of these plades, occasioned by the mine of pair is his matter. Thes statements were by no means an exaggeration of the facts. He would not users them if he was not able to do se on his own persona nutharity; for a ter losing leas election in 1840, he devoted a portion of his time to see what the pair west dising in those limits which were unusal, by any decent person-He believed that he gave a description that was below the fruit and it has could provail on Hon. Members of that House to accompa ny him, he was sure they would say he had made but a weak statement, and that they would not rest ful they had swent from the face of the meteopolis this paralyzing and abouinable mischief.

> We subjoin some observations on the subject from the London Times :

Leid Asidey brought together in one view the two great specific remedies, education and emigration. Vincate the vising population of your lowest class, if you would preserve any make, he should say that the class of naked, fruit of national feeling or Christian character among them; if you would not see obliterated every trace of decency, honosty, and conduct among the modificades who will be reafter genstitute the majority of your town population; if you would not have a broad of thieres. ruffians, and rascala growing up in mockery of your greatness and your wealth. But when you have done this, something else remains to be done. The inculcation of sound doctains. the imbibing of healthy morality, the getting by heart of scripture texts, familiarity with the rules and practice of arithmetic or with the facts of history-all this may save your rising population from the worst temptation of the nostignoble vices; but will this ensure the rearing of an orderly, loyal, and contented po-

We dare not oughr so flattering a result. It seems to us inconsistent with all that we know of human frailty and human trials. To the bad, the ignorant, the depraved, poverty is bad enough; but it is worse to those who have sipped at the streams of knowledge, and tasted he benefits of even an imperfect instruction 216 had no shoes or stockings; 280 had no They who have been reared on the hard and flinty bed of penury may habituate themselves to its endurance. Their physical, moral, and social sympathies may harmonise with consistency of atter wretchedness. Born in misery, they may be content to live in it, and to die in it. The back and the burden may become too much used to one another to admit of a sentimental longing for a change. But i is far different with those who, with the first elements of refinement, have imbited a love for its collateral and prospective enjoyments Education may teach resignation. In the higher order of minds-in minds fitted to re ceive the good seed of instruction and example t will do so. But it may also teach discon tent, foster murinuring, and encourage disaffee tion. The men or women who feel themselves raised in the intellectual, will repine against depression in the social scale. They who have learned the duties of cleanliness and decency will kick against a state in which cleanlines and decency are impossible. "Why tell us to be cleanly in our persons, respectful in our demeanours, decorous in our manners, when at all, we must live in filth and contamina tion?" Such would be the natural exclamation of a large class whom the competition of in dustry and the lowness of wages compel to berd in the meanest abodes of want. This is a pressing evil. We do not say that it is invincible. We do year, during the inclement part of the winter; may be devised, by which the poor may live in he may seed a great portion of his time in the late greater comfort and with far more happifron roller in the Rogont's Para. And to show hass than they have yet dreamed of, at a small or outlay than they have hitherto expanded on their present comfortless dwellings. Good foilgthe sympathy and good feeling which may exist even amongst this class, he told a companion ing-houses for tamilies may extirpate and that he would let him in for a good thing, and make obsolete the fermal rows of tight, harrow,

raised by speculation, kept up by extertion and misnamed houses. A new order of things may arise with a new kind of edifices and new appendages. But this is a work of long time. Years and years must clapse before the good seed can bear its fruit. A quarter of a century may glide by,ere the kindly intentions and wise plans of the philanthropist begin to exercise a sensible and recognised influence on the habits of that multitudinous caste which is every day growing vaster in numbers, louder in complaint,

and more powerful in combination.

Something, then, must be done beside educating the poor and building model lodging-houses for them. It is most obvious on a priori grounds; it is most obvious on the suggestion of present resources.

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