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I.AW AND GOSPEL.

Go, sinner, visit Sinai's rugged brow,
Where God proclaims his just and holy law,
Midst lightnings—thunders—and the trumpet's sound.
Observe its high demands: a sinless life!
Thoughts—words—and deeds are strictly recognis'd,
And are offence outsile the areful ways. And one offence ontails the awful curse.

Obedience fails! the sentence is gone forth—
The soul that sins shall die; and all have sinn'd! Then all must die eternally who trust To creature righteousness, in whole or part. But see, on Calvary, the sinner's Friend And Surety spreads his hands, and sheds his blood— Tatone for sin and satisfy this law. Now, mercy wings her way to rescu'd man, And, by the gospel trumpet, brings the news Of pard'ning love—atoning blood—free grace—And everlasting life, in Jesus Christ. Blest is the man who knows this joyful sound; Who views the finish'd work of Christ by faith, And calls the righteousness of God his own. He gladly quits his hold of legal hopes— Casts off self rightcousness, as filthy rags, To wear the best-the spotless perfect robe Thus clad, he hates the garment that's defiled With sin, and longs for perfect holiness. "No condemnation" is his daily song: Joy, peace and love become his heavenly guests, And moral excellence adorns his life. O Holy Ghost! be thou my constant guide; Conduct me far away from Sinai's hill, And let mount Calvary be kept in view, Till Jesus' precious blood, which drown'd my guilt, The Jesus' precious blood, which drown'd my guid, Shall conquer every sin—remove each fear, And seal my title to the joys of Heaven; Then I shall honour Moses—love his law—But trust alone in Jesus—taste his grace—And in Him—through Him, gain eternal bliss.

Jazer, by the Rev. Jos. Frons, Jozephana L. Camberwell

LAW AND GOSPEL.

... The law ministers condemnation to the conscience every day, and for every action, word and thought, even in the most spiritual and holy of all the family of God, as long as they are in this inperfect state; for it can accept nothing but what is perfect: herein appears its glory; for while it leaves us nothing in ourselves to boast of or trust in, it brings a large revenue of glory to Jesus, who is " the end of the law for rightconsness, to every one that believeth." The glorious suitableness of the gospel is never seen, until the rigour of the law is felt; but when this schoolmaster enforces the task which we are utterly unable to perform, and begins to afflict us with Smai's terrors, at first we promise, and often set about doing all he requires, but, finding ourselves without strength, and without inclination to perform what is righteously enjoined, a surety or law-fulfiller, becomes essential to our salvation : then, how precious does large for the Holy Spirit enables the soul to appropriate his perfect obedience, and infinite merit, he destroys the slavish dread of the law, which before drove him to a mock kind of obedience, and creates a love to the law, yea, a defight in it, which he never before possessed. It is not possible for any man to love the law, until he sees it fulfilled by Christ, nor is it possible for that man to refrain from loving the law, who feels a secret assurance that he is delivered from its curse by the obedience and death of Christ; so that the law, revealing its parity, extent, and rigour, makes Christ precious to the soul, and the soul to whom Christ is precious, must love the law from the condemnation of which he is freed.

..... By the law I learn that I am guilty and deprayed before God; but by the Gospel I am taught ciated, in Mr. Simcon. For the monstrous thing in that I am justified freely by his grace through the re-demption that is in Christ Jesus—by the law I find the name, at first, of Ultra-Protestant, was not, as that I have rained myself by sin, and stand exposed to divine vengeance; but the gospel proclaims, that Jesus was made sin for me, that I might be made the righteousness of God in him-by the law, my legal hopes are destroyed; by the gospel my believing expectations are raised-by the law I become acquainted with my Father's mind; by the gospel I am furnished with grace to attend to his will-in a word, by the law I am stripped, exposed, condemned, and killed; but by the gospel I am quickened, jus-tified, accepted, and clothed: therefore, "I delight in the law of God after the inner man," but "God forbid that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ."—From Jazer, by the Rev. Joseph Irons, Camberwell.

FREEDOM FROM THE BONDAGE OF THE LAW.

The believer, when he so trusts in the Lord Jesus as to realize the life that is in him, discovers he is set free from the curse of the law, not only because it is so written in the word, but from what Christ has done in his heart, through the life which Christ imparts, he finds his soul clevated to this condition of freedom. Christ gives the power to his people who yield themselves up unto him unreservedly, so to love what God commands, that their preference to that which is good is made apparent to themselves. Now this love of what is enjoined, makes them, in its measure, free. " As many as received him, to them gave he power to become the sons of God."
And wherein does this power reside?

Now the power of sons lies in their sensible freedom from the bondage of the law, by reason of the communication of a spirit free to serve and love God. "Ye have not received the spirit of bondage again to fear; but ye have received the spirit of adoption, whereby we cry Abba, Father; the Spirit itself beareth witness with our spirit, that we are the children of God."

"The Spirit itself beareth witness."-and how? He attests to that loving and obedient spirit which he creates, that it is the spirit of a child and a son. When I experience the grace of Christ within me, enabling me to serve God with my spirit, his Spirit at such times whispers to my spirit, that the law is no longer against me, that I have risen from the condition of a servant under its letter, to that of a son having its Spirit in my heart. And here, once for all I observe, that the Spirit's work is not the ground of our dependence—that thought be far from us. Christ's work is the alone ground of

hetter understanding the apostle's argument, "There ligious views, and such a ministry as his, for the that so much tempting manuscript was consigned clearly written in the Bible, so that the wayfaring is now no condemnation."-Wherefore ?

" For the law of the spirit of life in Christ Jesus hath made me free from the law of sin and death." St. Paul transfers the case to himself, and shows how he had obtained relief from the thrilling, condemning voice of the law in his conscience. He here informs us, that there is a living Spirit, or Spirit of life in Christ Jesus, which Spirit, on his believing, had come forth from Christ to him; and coming, had renewed him in the spirit of his mind, shedding abroad the love of God as seen in the gift of his Son.

Now by this his coming with quickening and re-newing energy, and writing the law upon his mind, (in other words, by infusing into him the spirit of love, which is the fulfilling of the law,) he had freed him from the hearing of that voice of terror. with which the law ever speaks to those who have no disposition to obey it. What God enjoined, that Christ's Spirit, as a Spirit of life and power, had given him the desire and the will to comply with. When God said, Do this; his heart made answer, "I delight to do thy will, O God."-The Ren. C D. Mailland, A. B., Perpetual Curate, of St. James's Chapel, Brighton; Sermon on Rom. viii

THE REV. CHARLES SIMEON, OF CAM-BRIDGE.

Introduction to the American Re-print, of Carus's Memoirs of his Life, by Bishop Mclivaine.

The strong affection and reverence which I enertained for Mr. Simcon, while he was spared to the Church on earth, to afford us so eminent an fruitful in every good work, and increasing in the knowledge of God strengthened with all might, according to his glorious power, unto all patience and long suffering with joyfulness;? my admiration of what the grace of God made him in his office, a most single-minded, unwearied, undaunted, patient, wise, successful minister of the Gospel, induces me fondly to embrace this opportunity of rendering a heart-tribute to his memory. But in doing this, there is a strong auxiliary motive. It arises out of the humiliating controversy which, since the death of Mr. Simeon, has spread through the Church of England and the Episcopal Church in this country, (not to speak of its appearance, under a somewhat different guise, among other Christian communions,) the great principles and the blessed fruits of the Protestant Reformation into contempt, till many the contempt and the reproach which the active promoters of these poisonous issues are continually easting upon evangelical views and measures, I feel great pleasure in doing homage to the ministry of Mr. Simeon. In all his views, and feelings, and public work-in his whole constitution as a follower of Christ, as a theologian, as a preacher of the word; as a man labouring in every way to do good, and save the souls of menhe was a most consecrated example of that in a minister, which the genius of Tractarianism most reviles and most earnestly labours to exterminate. What was meant by Ultra-Protestant in the earlier developments of that now almost acknowledged Romanism, and what is now meant by Protestant in its latter more honest avowals, may be seen in full manifestation, and may be accurately appremany were willing to suppose, the man of violent extremes in divinity, so fond of a few isolated points of Protestant faith as to reduce all other matters of religion into nonentity beside them; running away with a few abstract questions of speculative importance, till the great matters of personal holiness were overlooked, and the Sucraments of Christ, and the ritual order of the Church were treated with neglect. Such men, if found in the Established Church of England, were too few to constitute a class, and too inconsiderable to be the objects of such a zealous crusade. It was a much more influential description of ministers, and I am happy to say, a much more numerous array, that excited an opposition so unsurpassed, in the minds of Tractatians. It was the consistent follower of the Reformers: it was the man who mest nearly walked in the steps, and enforced the doctrines of those holy men who, at the expense of their lives, were God's instruments in cleansing the religion of England from the corruptions of Popery; it was the consistent holder and teacher of the Articles of the Church of England, referring himself, according to those Articles, for authority in matters of faith exclusively to the Scriptures, and utterly rejecting from all claim to the right of determining his creed, the writings or traditions of men; it was the man whose preaching was continually holding forth Christ, and not the Church, as the sinner's refugethe Spirit of Christ, and not the offices of his ministers, as the sinner's sanctification—the fruits of the Spirit in our habitual walk, and not the receiving of sacraments, as the only valid evidence of spiritual regeneration, and of all Christian character; it was the man who drew a broad line between experimental religion and the religion of ordinances merely, keeping outward things in an outward place, and aiming, above all things, at the promotion, in the sinner's heart, of a personal, direct living, by faith, upon Christ, for all hope and all holiness suffering no human ministry, no sacraments, or rites to have any part in mediating between his soul and his Saviout; yea, it was the man in whom all this was exhibited so completely and so carnestly, in the pulpit, at the fire-side, in all his conversation, in all

Thus do I obtain the additional satisfaction in introducing this Memoir of Mr. Simeon to the American render. I take pleasure in the opporour dependence. The Spirit's work becomes to us tunity of reiterating my profest against what I a ground of assurance by his scaling the work of abbor more and more, as the covert denial of the Christ upon the soul.

Gospel, and the very soul of the Romish Antithe possessor of the mass of materials out of which that a prohibition is a sanction or an injunction.

This train of thought will, I trust, assist us to the Christ, by holding up such a character, such rethe has composed this Memoir. At the same time whole keligious System of Rome

his writings, as in the forvent Simeon, that was the

denounced Ultra-Protestant of the earlier Tractarian

writings, and is now, under whatever name, the

utter aversion of their disciples.

men.

It was not long before Mr. Simeon's death, that, in company with Mr. Carus, I had the pleasure of interest to the reader. But in the selection before fidence they would say: Look here, and judge for been formed during a previous visit to England. Given as Deep was the impression made on my mind by those eminent missionary spirits, who received so that intercourse. I enjoyed his society alone, as much of their spiritual training at Simeon's hands, well as in one of those parties of pious men at his Buchanan, and Martyn, and Thompson—or like your own eye-sight convinces you: and seeing, we the Memoir of that admirable minister of the Gostin which so much of his usefulness had the Memoir of that admirable minister of the Gostin which so much of his usefulness had the Memoir of that admirable minister of the Gostin which so much of his usefulness had the Memoir of that admirable minister of the Gostin which was in Christ before him, and was often the Bible were palable and undeniably on their side. But they do eminent member of the Quaker's Society in England, Mr. Gurney, of a visit he made Mr. Simeon, expresses much that I would say, were I to attempt a description of him. I was exceedingly struck with the flow of devout joy in God, positive, heavenly happiness, which seemed to be all the while possessing his soul, making his mouth, cut of the abundance of the heart, always full of the precions things of the Gospel, and communicating to all his manners, to his every look and action, the most engaging expression of Christian love.

The reader will allow me here to copy an extract from my journal, written at that time, as the hest evidence I can give of what I then thought, when I had no idea of ever publishing anything concern-

ing Mr. Simeon. "Cambridge, March -, 1835.-Went with Mr. Carus, to pay my respects to Mr. Simeon. The old man was yet alive, indeed, as vigorous and sprightly in spirit, as when I saw him five years since. He seemed as young and fresh in mind, as if the joys of religion were new every day, and every step towards example of the man who, according to the prayer of the grave were revealing to his eyes some new beauty of the heavenly inheritance. His greeting was will, in all wisdom and spiritual understanding; most affectionate and cordial; his conversation full of the love of Christ and his word. He seemed constantly, and most happily to himself, to realize in love, so full of joy and peace in believing, I know not that i ever saw before. His presence was a sermon. I could not but feel humbled,

exhorted, and animated in his society." I well remember the peculiar feelings I had dur-ing that visit. After a good deal of conversation, Mr. Carns having left us, Mr. Simeon went out of the room for something he wished to show me. anterent guise, among other Christian communions,) while he was out and 1 alone, I was sensine of an interfree the great principles and the blessed fruits of the Protestant Reformation into contempt, till many from the conversation of man. I have a which is a principle of a spirit come which the active promoters of these poisonscription will, to many, seem extravagant. But so it was, and I could then explain it only as rising out of the sense I had, when conversing with that holy man, that in a very unusual degree he walked with God, and was very near God, and belonged a great deal more to the heavenly world, than to

The Sunday night meetings, so often mentioned in this volume, at which Mr. Simeon was accustomed to receive, at his rooms, the young men of the University who were seriously disposed, and pray with them, hearing and answering questions on points of personal religion, were at that time, I forget for what reason, suspended. A meeting at the rooms of Mr. Carus, in Trinity College, seemed to be their substitute. It was my privilege, one Sunday evening, to attend that meeting, and expound the Scriptures to about one hundred young men, assembled simply for the cause, by the supposition, it stands opposed to what word of God and prayer. A more simple-hearted, affectionate congregation, one that seemed to be more in the spirit of that which Peter found in the house of Cernelius, when they said " now are we all here present before God, to hear all things that are commanded thee of God," I never beheld. That meeting, still kept up, in the same rooms, (rooms, by the way, which Sir Isaac Newton lived in, and over which had remained, till recently, the observatory in which he was accustomed to work,) that meeting cultivating a knowledge of the heavens, by means of the glory of God, in the face of Jesus Christ, seen through the glass of his own word, was one of the fruits of Mr. Simeon's labours in the University. A recent letter from Mr. Carus, adverting to it as still very interesting, says, "We are more prospered of God than ever. Generally two hundred and fifty, or more, young

men are at my rooms on Sunday evening."

That is certainly a good number for private meeting, after all the usual public services of Sunday, and where the only things to attract the minds of young men are prayer, one with another, connected with a simple, familiar exposition of Scripture. It surely speaks encouragingly for the state of scriptural piety and sound doctrine in that venerable University, in these days, when the open attack, and the sapping and inining of Tractarian war, leagued with the secret intrigues of Romish Jesuitism, are directed so mightily against those very views of the Gospel, of which such a meeting may be regarded as an expressive type. That meeting, with its hundreds of devout gownsmen sitting thus at the feet of the simple expositor of the Bible, is a precious monument to the me-mory of that faithful labourer who sowed so long in tears, and now reaps in joy, who was first led to hold a meeting in a private house in Cambridge, by the wardens of his parish church locking its doors and taking away the keys, to prevent him from preaching on Sunday night; whose subsequent usefulness was probably, in no one branch of his many labours, so great or so productive of lasting blessings to the Church, as in his familiar conferences with the young men of the University, meeting him amidst the kind hospitalities of his collegerooms. Happy the young men at Cambridge, who, both in the parish of Trinity Church, and in the more retired walks of college association, have, in Mr. Carus, a successor to Mr. Simeon, so much after his own spirit, and so well qualified to carry on the modes of usefulness which he began.

Mr. Carus was left, by Mr. Simeon's own act,

imitation of all who, in the private walk of true to his hands, his venerable friend restricted him, in man should not err therein; the Priests, purely on piety, or the great duties of the Gospel-ministry, the use of it, to the publication of a Memoir octopying a single volume. The editor was thus strengthen their own hands, would encourage, rather obliged to forego the pleasure of presenting a vast than discourage its perusal by the Laity.

amount of matter which would have been of great "With the full assurance of well-grounded conhearts of thousands of Christian people, and will make the relics of Simeon efficacious, under the blessing of Him who alone giveth life, in quickening anew the graces of his people.

In a recent letter from Mr. Carus, he expresses

his great pleasure and thankfulness in being permitted, at last, to complete and give to the public themselves faithful and honest and Scriptural this memorial of the good man whom he loves to teachers, honour. With similar feelings have I set on foot "All to its republication in this country, confident that much of the blessing which went with Mr. Simcon, when he was permitted to go in and out amongst men, "preaching and teaching Jesus Christ," will go with these his remains, in which, though he be dead, he yet speaketh everywhere of the same glorious theme.

CHAS. P. McIlvaine. Cincinnati, April 21. 1817.

ROME AND THE BIBLE.

By the Rev. G. S. Faher, B.D., Master of Sherburn Hospital, and Prebendary of Salisbury.

If a person has ever allowed himself to think on

eligious subjects, he must have been struck with the remarkable circumstance, that the Clergy of the Church of Rome have always shown an extreme constantly, and most happily to binself, to realize the presence, the loving, parental presence of God; and to have continually in sight, the nearness, the blessedness, the assurance of heaven. A Christian blessedness, the assurance of heaven. A Christian blessedness, the assurance of heaven. God, which he has given to his creatures for their instruction: but still they declare, and constantly have declared, that the Laity at large aught so hight in grace, so simple in spirit, so abounding acknowledge the Bible to be the Inspired Word of

Now, if the Bible be God's own Word, given for man's instruction, any person who gives himself the trouble to think, cannot help putting the ques-tion: Way should the Luity be hindered, so far as While he was out and I alone, I was sensible of an their Priests can hinder them, from reading such

A Clergyman of the Church of Rome will an-Christian Jear lest the perusue of is wornels for mischief; for the unrestrained perusal of the Bible by the Laity is sure to produce Horesy.

Our supposed quiet thinking man will be apt to

set down this as a very odd answer to a very simple question. He will, I fancy, be strongly tempted to reason as follows.

"The Bible must be, either plainly favourable or plainly unfavourable, to the Religious System

taught by the Church of Rome.

"If it be plainly favourable: then it seems very strange that the Clergy of that Church should wish to keep from the Laity a Book which is decidedly favourable to their own views, and which, therefore, must needs confirm the People in a reverential affect

the Romish Clergy themselves admit to be God's own Word.

"We are told, however, that the reading of the Bible by the Laity will certainly produce Heresy. "What is Heresy, as the word is perpetually and

familiarly used by a Romish Priest?
"Indisputably, the Church of Rome and her Clergy always apply the name of Heresy to any thing which contradicts their own Doctrinal System and the Roman Clergy, anxious for the good of my soul, assure me that by reading the Bible I run a great risk of falling into Heresy of this description.

"But how can this be, if the Bible teaches us exactly as the Romish Clergy teach?

"On such a supposition, it would rather preserve

me from Heresy, than lead me into Heresy.

"Surely, the Clergy of the Roman Church are not teachers of Heresy: for they assure us, that they alone infallibly deliver the truth. Therefore, if the Bible teaches exactly what they teach : then the Bible can no more teach lierosy than themselves. " As the matter is stated by these Priests, the Bible can only teach Heresy, either by omitting to teach what they teach, or by teaching something contrary to what they leach.

" If, then, the Bible either fuils to support these

Priests, or directly contradicts them, I can perfectly

understand why they should object to its perusal by the Laity: but if, as they admit, the Bible be the Word of God Himself, then I cannot comprehend how it can teach Heresy; er, in other words, how the Bible can be in the wrong, and these Priests be in the right. No doubt the Bible may be wrested and perverted by corrupt men from its plain sense, just as any other Book may be wrested and pervert-

ed, if men be predetermined to quibble, and to impose false constructions; and in this sense the Bible may be made to teach Heresy. But even this does not apply to the case where the Bible omits to teach what these Priests teach: for no man can wrest a passage where no such passage occurs in the Bible: as, for instance, any passage which should teach the doctrine of purgatory. Nor can it apply to the case where the Bible teaches things contrary to what these Priests teach. For it is absurd to say, that a man wrests Scripture merely because he proves it to be contrary to their teaching. As, for instance, in regard to the worshipping of any object but God; which is a thing expressly probibited in Scripture. In this case, they could never say that it is wresting Scripture, unless they could show that to prohibit a thing is to sanction or enjoin it. And no man can surely be so absurd as to say,

pably and undeniably on their side. But they do the very reverse. They caution us against the Bible, because the Bible will teach us Heresy.

The meaning of which can only be: that, either tacity or explicitly, either by ominous omission or by flat contradiction, the Bible will so teach, as to lead us to doubt whether the Romish Clergy are

"All this is very odd: and, it must be owned, looks very suspicious."

Thus reasoning from the notorious conduct of the Clergy of the Church of Rome, our thinking indidual will naturally be anxious to resort to FACTS, by comparing the avowed System of Rome with what is contained in the Bible: and, of course, just as he finds agreement or disagreement, he will be either confirmed or shaken in his favourable opinion of Roman Theology.

To be continued.

TELLSTROM, THE LAPLAND COLPORTEUR. Our friend, Mr. Keyzer, at Stockholm, has sent us a copy of the journal of Mr. C. L. Tellstrom, a Swedish Catechist, on a tour, in the summer of 1815, to the Mountains of Lapland called Fjells. The object of his journey was to ascertain whether it was expedient to establish a missionary school in Jemtland Lapmark, which the Swedish Missonary Society had been often urged to do. He was kindly received by the simple-hearted people, whose joy

as possible.

Tellstrom exhibits a burning zeal and love to souls amid the snows of Lapland, like that of Harlan Page in the United States, or Scudder, or Kincaid under the burning sun of Hindoostan and Burmah. We should be glad to give his journal at large of which the following incident, shewing the blessing of Christian instruction, and the power specifies on the lower of a I had passed the lake, our walking, because who had accompanied us from the Charles. was a youth of dejected appearance. During a conversation with him, I observed that it was occasioned by anxiety for the salvation of his soul. With the most engaging simplicity he spoke the language of his heart, and exhibited another evi-dence of the manner in which the Gospel ennobles the heart of man. He had been removed from a missionary school, where, by the grace of God, he had received some awakening of the heart, but had, as he declared, fallen asleep again.

"In the middle of the Fjells, I now made acquaintance with a young Christian, whom no one knew but God alone. Several of those children who have been removed from the schools, have felt the grace of God, upon their hearts, and many who have gone from my school are now seeking the salvation of their souls. We wish that we could bring these before the eyes of the friends of missions; but as we cannot, we send them a salutation from the Fiell, that their work of love has its wages from the Lord, who beholds all that is good, and repays it." -Am. Messenger.

EXTENSION OF PASTORAL LABOURS. From the Bishop of Chester's Speech at the Anniversary of the Pastoral-Aid Society, May 11th, 1817.
This Society calls on the metropolis and those

parts of England where the churches are more abundant, to send assistance to those other districts of the land where comparatively the churches are few and the ministers are fewer, and where our paro-chial system has been found insufficient for the spiritual wants of the population. This has been the intention and purpose of the Society, and this, my Lord, it has succeeded in doing. It has succeeded and it desires still to proceed in providing comfort for the operative when issuing from his loom or from his factory, and for the miner when issuing from the dark recesses of his cavern. We have reason to be thankful when we remember that when they now come from their factories and from the recesses of the earth, they will have more time and leisure to think of these things than they have hitherto had; and what we desire is, that they should have the light of the Gospel, and be blessed by the cheerfulness and consolation of their religion. My Lord, the Society calls upon the Meeting to thank God for its success; and I would remind you, though you need not to be reminded, that it is success to do that which you undertake to do. Now, this Society undertook to provide pastoral aid, to give assistance to those shepherds whose flocks have become too large. And it has succeeded, under the blessing of God, in this object. As an example, -in the county of Lancaster, when this Society was established ten years ago, every clergyman employed there had an average of 4,500 persons under his care. At this moment, each clergy-man employed in Lancashire, notwithstanding the increase of the population that has taken place, has not more than 3,000 persons to his share, the means of this Society and the sister Society;—no, I should rather call it the daughter, for certain ly it had its origin in ours, and gradually I find it growing up to such a measure of usefulness, that even its venerable mother need not be ashuned of it. Through the instrumentality of these two Societies, so much has been done for the district to which I have alluded, and with which I am so inlimately connected, it cannot now, I am thankful to say, be declared with the same truth it might once have

* Alluding to the Additional Curates! Society,

been, in the words of the Prophet, "My sheep made by the Church of England for the spiritual wandered from every mountain and every high hill they were scattered through every field of the earth and there were none to search and seek after them." The society has itself searched after them, and the ministers whom it has provided, and whom it cupplies, have sought and found them. But, my Lord, I confess it is not only in this point of view that I would speak of the success of this Society, though it is no small matter to have given 200 curates to 260 labouring parishes, and still more labouring incumbents. But what I look upon with equal satis-faction, and what I believe to be of more importance to the community, is, that the Society, in a great measure, has been the means of establishing this important principle, that unordained persons may come to the assistance of those who are ordained and may be employed in giving spiritual instruction to their less instructed and poorer neighbours. When the society was first formed, this was considered as a point on which it might be assailed; but I am happy to say, that that principle which was then assuited is now become the common ground of our Church. It is that common ground which is acknowledged and recognised by those whom we justly consider as the highest authorities of the Church ; and I have reason to say, that this is a matter of no small importance to the whole community around us. If they are ever to become Christians, not in name only, but in reality, assistance must be called in beyond that which the ordinary clergyman will ever be able to give. Multiply Pastoral-Aid Societies as you can, and excite public benevolence to as great s height as you may, you will never be able to furnish a sufficient number of Clergymen for the real and actual wants of our constantly increasing population. I have spoken, my Lord, of 3,000 persons being the average share of each clergyman in Lancashire: but we will suppose that the Society shall have a degree of success in the next ten years equal to that of the last ten, and be able to take away one third more from the still remaining labours of the clergyman, and that each has only 2,000 persons, who will constitute 400 families; taking the most favourable circumstances, he will not be able to see each of these families more than three times a year Here, then, comes in the assistant, or district visitor or Scripture reader,-I care not by what name you call him, but here he comes in, to give the clergyman the comfort of knowing that while he is occupied by other engagements which he cannot overlook his flock at the same time are not perishing for lack of knowledge. But, important as these Scripture readers are to the community at large, it is no less a blessing to these lay assistants themselves to be allowed to labour in the cause. It is for their own sakes, quite as much as others, that I rejoice to think they are likely to be multiplied among us, and that the principle that would employ them has been re-cognised. They are twice blessed they receive Feeling that so much is due to while they give. the Society which has met here together this day, I have great pleasure in moving the resolution, which calls on those assembled for thankfulness to God for the blessing bestowed, and the success which he has given to the objects and labours of the Pastoral-Aid -----

The Beream. WULDED, IIIIIIDDRIG vons en succession

With devout gratitude to God, we state that the quietness of the last Lord's Day was not interrupted, in this city, by any public procession on occasion of the R. Catholic festival of Corpus Christi. We should be glad to express our thanks to man, if we knew that in the motive for omitting the accustomed mode of celebration there is to be found any regard to those considerations which make Protestants condemn the public procession. Unfortunately, we learn from the correspondence of a contemporary, that the celebration at Montreal was conducted with the usual pomp and circumstance. No military band, however, accompanied the procession; the sound of cornet, flute, sackbut, psaltery, and dulcimer were raised, alternately, by one band from the Col lege, and one from the Jean-Baptiste Society.

The abundance of materials furnished ready to our hand by the arrival of the English mail forbids our occupying any further space with editorial remarks.

The following letter, which was published by one of our contemporaries this week, will explain itself, without our inserting the communication to which it refers

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

Sir,—Although the correction of injurious impressions which have been created by the representations made in the newspapers by parties who write with a total want of information upon their subject, can never undo the mischief in its full extent, it will, I doubt not, appear proper to you to give immediate circulation to the following statement respecting those services rendered to the Protestants at the Quarantine Station, of the existence of which the writer in your last paper, who signs himself a Protestant, is not in the least aware.

"Since the original establishment of the Qua-rantine Hospital, a Chaplain of the Church of England has, with some unavoidable interruptions, been always maintained at the Station, (latterly at the charge of the Church Society of the Diocese,) and a Mission House and a Chapel have been built there under the same auspices. The Rev. C. Forest, appointed to this service for the current year, not having been able to take charge at the opening of the season, his place was temporarily taken by the Rev. A. W. Mountain from Quebec; but the former has been in occupation of his post since the 25th of last month. The proportion of Protestant sick has been very unusually small this year, the number not exceeding, by the last accounts, about 50 patientsnot much more than half the number which was at one time under the care of the Rev. A. W. Mountain, when chaplain last year;—but owing to the extraordinary character of the visitation now prevailing, different clergymen of the Church of England, from time to time, visit the island, to perform any extra service which may be found necessary; and at the very moment when the communication of A Protestant? was published in your paper, the Rev. Mr. Mackie, Official of the Diocese; was ac-tually engaged in this way upon the spot, in conjunction with the resident chaplain."?

As it is most probable that the unfavourable information will be circulated to a wider extent than information with pe circulated to a whole extent than before that the correction of the error, we have thought it right frequently been denounced from this platform in lates with Romanism, and how intimately Romanism Vice Presidents:

logive further publicity to the above, though our language strong; but not too strong; I do say that, assimilates with Paganism; There are the same in assimilates with Paganism; There are the same in the same in the provision individual to the provision individual to the Report,

wants of those at the Quarantine station who avail themselves of the services of her Missionary, which , in fact, all who do not belong to the Church of Rome.

We have been favoured with the sight of a letter just received from the Rev. C. Forest, the Missionary referred to, by a Clergyman of this city. Into the various details of ardums duty, set forth in this letter, written in friendly confidence, we are not at liberty to enter-nor will we allude to them further than to bespeak the prayers of all who love the Lord, in behalf of our brother, that his hands may be strengthened, and his spirit refreshed by the abounding consolations of the Holy Ghost the Comforter.

We transcribe so much of the letter as it is of importance for the public to know: "I send you a memorandum, hurriedly taken, of the deaths, &c. at Grosse Isle since the morning of your departure. I believe you may depend upon the correctness of

June 5th [Weather, Rain and Cold.] Buried in the R. C. ground, from the ships 65 Protestant ground. 10 115 Total

Protestant Emigrants on the Island belonging to the Church of England 70 Presbyterians. Methodist... Moravian 1 (From various causes) unascertained 28

Jane 6th, Baried in R. C. ground

Protestant do. 12 Protestants on the Island

belonging to the Church of England Preshyterians 25 Methodist... 1 Unascertained 24

Total June 7th, Monday. Buried in R. C. ground 65 Protestant do.

75 Pretestants belonging to the Church of England (without taking into consiration a large body of Protestants who

146 Besides these, there are many others whom I have not found time to visit. Altogether, there are pro-bably about 180 Protestants on the Island."

23

It may be useful to mention, in connection with the above, that the number of deaths of Profestants includes those of mariners; the crews being, for the far greater part, Protestants, whatever deaths occur persed over the Hospital, tents and sheds, so that they have to be found out and visited singly. The ship are boarded by the Missionary, so far as time remains and opportunity is given: 40 of them being now on the station, some little idea—a very faint one after all-may be formed of the nature of the duties devolving upon the Clergyman.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal, who has been there once before, this season, went down to Grosse Isle yesterday on another visit, to render whatever services may be called for. We understand, His Lordship is likely to spend some days there.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

CHURCH Missionary Society, on the 4th of May, the Earl of Chichester in the chair. The Society's receipts during the year have been £106,398 10s. 9d. in addition to which the sum of £10.429 Ss. 2d. has been raised and expended the several missions of the Society, which, added stirred up to continued prayer afterwards, to the former sum, makes a total income of such I carnestly desire that this Meeting may £116,827 18s. 11d. being the largest yet received by the Society, and exceeding that of last year by £14,369 18s. 6d. The increase from Associations has been £3,585, and from Legacies £11,098. We do not find the total expenditure mentioned in the paper before us; but one of the speakers, the Bishop of Winchester, in the course of his speech, mentioned a balance of £10,000 in hand to begin the year with, besides a working capital of £30,000 to provide for the fluctuations which occur from time to time in the receipts, and to secure the managers against the recurrence of financial embarrass-The Committee direct attention to the three important facts, 1st. that the ancient false religions, Budhism and Brahminism are waning in their influence; 2nd that the mahomedan and heathen secular powers are beginning to admit the principle of toleration in the place of bigotry and persecution; and 3rd that amongst the members of the lapsed Christian Churches of the East there of this vast empire, and for that particular colony becomes manifest a disposition to seek refuge in the pale of protestantism; witness the transition state is a matter of grief to me that I shall be separated of the Spring Physician of Terrangement. Mahe Syrian Christians of Travancore-line accepted aid of the Society's mission by the Coptic Church-and the late defections of Armenian Christians at Constantinople, through the labours of a kindred Society. The following, which forms the close of an address by the Rev. Dr. Jeune, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, will be read with lively interest, as containing both a decided condemnation of the errors which have been so sadly fostered at the University with which this sound divine is connected, and a cheering assurance that God has not given up that ancient seat of learning as a prey to the enemy:

"I am myself connected with a great and mighty Institution, either for good or evil, I mean the University of Oxford. Let me intreat you to be earnest in prayer to God the Almighty, that he may be pleased to pour out his Holy Spirit upon that Institution. I am not in a situation to make promises on this platform, but I may say, that in that Institution we have many men who will be ready to enlist in

what an old date, the present rising generation | the one as in the other. There is the monastery, | with the aid which this Society affords to other inwill not lag behind those who have gone before them in a sincere desire for Christ's glory. I believe, my friends, that the spirit of true religion is flourishng there now. I would make my appeal to any one here, who was present at a Church Missionary Meeting, held in Oxford in February last, whether a more stirring sight for a Christian could be witnessed, and whether, as Oxford is, as compared to London, Oxford did not, upon that occasion, show a spirit as warm in the cause as we are now. You have been told to pray weekly to God that he may raise us up men fit for our missionary service. Let me enticat you to lift up your hearts and voices to the Giver of all good daily, praying that he may be merciful unto us; that he will bless us, and that he may lift up the light of his countenance upon our work. shall we say, "Yes, our God shall bless us, and all the ends of the earth shall praise him."

The Rev. Charles Perry, D.D., Bishop elect of Melbourne, in Australia, closed a highly interesting address in the following manner:
"I rejoice in every additional labourer, in every

faithful man, from whatever source he is derived; but as an Englishman, I take shame to myself and to my Church, that we are obliged to go to Germany for missionaries, and that we are not able to supply a body of men who are willing to devote themselves to this high and holy work. Therefore I am thankful to see that our Universities are at length begining to occupy the position which they ought. I am thankful to see that, within the last two years, three able and devoted men have gone forth-three dear friends of my own have gone forth from the University of Cambridge to the missionary work in India. i am thankful to see that, whereas one member of the University of Oxford has just relatived, after completing his term of labour in that country, there is a dear friend and former fellow-labourer of my own-a Fellow of the College of the same name at Cambridge as that to which the former belonged at Oxford—that he is there to take his place; and I cher circumstances, no longer veiled, no longer in trust the work of the Lord will prosper in his hands, as it has prospered in the hands of our friend who has just returned. And here I ought, perhaps, to conclude; but I feel that there is yet one other object for prayer which I have omitted. The Resolution calls upon us to pray that God will crown his mercies by raising up a corresponding supply of able and devoted missionaries; but this, my dear friends is not all. It is not sufficient that God should raise up men and send them forth to the work, he must accompany the word preached by them with the power of his Holy Spirit, and, therefore, it must be an object of prayer with us that he would pour forth the life-giving influences of his Holy Spirit, for it is not by our own power or might, by our own diligent ladours, or our intellectual abilities, that we can win a single soul to the Lord Jesus. In every single individual, whether in our own country, or in foreign lands, who is brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Christ, there is the manifestation of the power of the Holy Spirit. His influences must be called forth, and I have no doubt that wherever able and devoted ministers go forth, God will, sooner or later, crown their labours with success; but this will be in answer to prayer. God is willing to give, but he would have as ask. Let us then pray, dear friends, and as he is a God who answers prayer, he will abundantly answer us. Let me, then, remind you that the chief value of these Meetings is, that they should stir you up to fervent, earnest, and con-

ing gone forth as a missionary to India, wrote me a few months ago, stating the pleasure with which he and his fellow-labourers in India had heard of the proceedings at the Meeting of this Society last year. He mentioned that they had all been exceedingly gratified and encouraged by the account of that Meeting; but why were they encouraged? Not because it was presided over by a Noble Peer of the realm, and attended by a number of our mos esteemed prelates; not because it contained an assembly of so many clergy and so many laymen who were the friends of the Society,—not on account of the eloquent harangues which were addressed to it but he and his fellow-labourers were gratified and encouraged by the account of that Meeting, because that account led them to believe that it was a solemn Meeting; that it was a Meeting in which the presence of God was felt to be, -that it was a Meeting in which there was every reason to suppose would be stirred up to prayer there, int ma such I earnestly desire that this Meeting may prove I trust that one and all of you, when you go forth from this hall to-day, will feel that your responsi-bilities are increased; that there have been additional motives brought before you to call upon the Lord our God, that he will pour out the influences of his Holy Spirit, both upon his people at home and abroad, both upon the clergy and the laymen of our beloved country, upon the Secretaries and Committee of this Society here, and upon all its missionaries abroad. I trust that this will be so; and I trust also that when I, too, am in a far distant land, I may be permitted to hear from year to year encouraging accounts of what God is doing, both at home and abroad, by the instrumentality of this Socicty; and as I feel above all things the value of prayer, the value of intercessory prayer, I would ask your prayers, not only for this Society and the heathen countries where this Society has laboured but I would ask your prayers also for all the colonies from this Society; for it has no missionary there. But I trust that I shall be united in heart with it, with my friends connected with it, and with all. of you who meet from time to time in this hall, labouring to extend its efficacy. I trust that I shall continue united in heart with all of you. And if I may, as an humble individual, venture to do so, I would ask you to remember me and the Church of Christ in that distant land, and to pray that, as it is now an infant colony, which may rise up hereafter to become a great nation, so God may be pleased to for the accomplishment of which object the Society plant the Church there in its integrity—to plant the was the main if not the only effectual instrument. true Church there that, as that colony rises in importance, so the Church may rise and become an honour and a blessing alike to that and to our own native land."

We subjoin an extract from a speech by the Rev.

G. Smith, missionary from China. "No unsophisticated mind, -no mere ordinary observer could mingle in those scenes which I witwe have many men who will be ready to collist in nessed in those temples, no one could be transfer-this service. I ought to say, in the service of God. red from this country to be an eye-witness of those It gives me sincere pleasure to say to you, that there Bhuddist erremonies and superstitions, without heing never was a lime within my own experience when for the moment impressed with the idea, that what there was less excess and indecorum, and more of he saw was nothing else than Roman Cathelicism in piety,—of true godly piety—in Oxford, than exists China. Would that those who show an unhappy there at this present moment. And this I will say, zeal in the maintenance of the ceremonies of the zeal in the maintenance of the ceremonies of the Church of Rome could be transferred to this heathen and in doing so I must make allusion to those awful | Church of Rome could be transferred to this heathen errors which have crept in there, and which have land, and there see how closely Paganism assimi-

celibacy, the dress and caps of the priests, the incense, the bells, the rosary of heads, the lighted candles at the altar, the same intonation in the services, the same idea of purgatory, the praying in an unknown tongue, the offerings to departed spirits in the temple, the same in the Bhudda tem-ples of China as in the Roman Catholic Churches of Europe. And what is a still more remarkable, and at the same time, a melancholy resemblance between the two religions is, that the principal female god of the Chinese, the Goddess of Mercy, has also the title of Shing Moo, meaning holy mother, and Teen How, which means queen of Heaven; and what is still more remarkable is, that she is always represented by the image of a woman bearing a male child in her arms. In fact the whole system of Bhuddist worship, as carried on in China, presents such a strong resemblance to that of the Church of Rome that an early Jesuit missionary, who visited China, declared that Bhuddism must have been the invention of Satan himself, to retard the progress of Christianity by showing its striking similarity with the Bhuddist worship.29

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIANITY AMONG rue Jews; on the 7th of May. Lord Ashley in the chair. Receipts during the year, £29,046 0 6. Four new stations have been adopted by the Society: Cairo, Ispahan, Suwalki, and Dublin; and it s stated that " the number of Israelites ready to receive the tidings of salvation increases in almost every nation where they have been scattered." The following is from a speech by the Right Hon.

Lord Glenely:

"It was a singular circumstance, that a people so small in numbers in their origin, should have tilled so vast a space in the history of mankind. The history of 6,000 years was filled with the history of the Jewish people, and all the ages yet to come would be filled with the history of the same people, under obscurity, no longer humbled, no longer trampled to the dust, but elevated by that God who first selected them-elevated by that Redcemer whose prayer was offered for them in his last moments-elevated to be the first in the march of general regeneration to the good of man and the glory of the Supreme. The Jews were a people for whom the harp of proplicey had been tuned in all ages. It produced their birth; it ushered in the commencement of their history; it had accompanied them through all their glerious march; it had not deserted them in their serrow and in their degradation; it whispered to them the notes of comfort even in their utterest despair; it taught future ages to resound with the acclamations of that triumph to which they were destined,-it told them, even in this degraded state that when all things are renewed, the names which they have loved and cherished, the names which have signalized their native land, are names to be recorded by the tongues of men and angels,-it told them of Zion, and the flowing brooks that washed their hallowed feet, and it told of the great city with its splendid battlements and towers, and its ever open gates, into which the redeemed shall throng, under their auspices, into the innermost sanctuary of God. Thus did it point to them the approach of a period, how near it was not for him to

The mighty angel lists her colden wand; Creates bright visions of descending power, And chides the tardy scenes that yet detain The lion Judah from her distant reign.'

He trusted the period would shortly arrive when this and other countries would repair the deep wrongs of which they had been guilty towards the Jewish people."

The Rev. A. DALLAS moved the following Re solution,—"That this Meeting rejoices in the continued and increasing spirit of inquiry going on among the Jews, and that the Society has during the past year added to the number of its stations and missionaries, so as in some measure to provide for directing more inquirers to Christ the only Saviour of sinners, whether Jews or Gentiles, and prays that the Holy Spirit may be poured out in rich abandance on these new fields of labour, and on every portion of the Society's work, both at home and abroad, so that fruit may be brought forth to the glory of God.' When he looked at the present eting and east his mind back some 1.80 and reflected that there was once a fileeting at Jerusalem, composed of the Church there, for the purpose of considering whether it was possible to admit to Christian privileges those who were not Jews; when he reflected that for the first ten years of the opening of the Christian dispensation there was not one baptized Christian who had not been a circumcised Jew; when he considered these things, his heart swelled with contemplating the retrospeci and the prospect, and he could not but consider that it was the evident intention of God, as arowed in the Scriptures, that the coutpouring of the early rain shall be upon the people beloved for their fathers' sake.' For those ten years the whole. Church consisted of Jews. It required then the manifestation of a new miracle to open the door of the Church to the Gentiles. But when it had been opened, in the course of thirty years the Jews dwindled from pre-eminence in the Church until they fell out of it altogether. They were sent forth into the world as witnesses for God-witnesses for that great fact, that although God loves the children for the sake of the beloved Tainer, yet that God hours in and punishes sinners. This Society stood in this position :- that as in the beginning there was a gathering of the Jews-that they were the Church and the whole Church, this Society came forth as the instrument appointed of God for hastening the great event to which they all looked; and every Christian was bound, in so far as his affections were spiritualized, in so far as he loved those who were beloved by the Lord, and desired the putting down of all sin-every Christian was bound to be diligent and carnest in sending forth the Gospel to the Jews,

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY; May 5th-the Marquis of Cholmondeley in the chair, supplying the place of the Right Hon. Lord Bexley who, though he still affords to the Society "the benefit of his wise counsels and of his fostering care, is unequal to the fatigue of a public Meeting."

The Report stated that there had been, within the past year, "an unexampled increase in the amount of receipts, and a larger issue than ever from the dep6t at home. Tetal receipts, £117,440. 9. 3. which is nearly £6000, more than in any previous year. Expenditure, £128,525, 5. 3. Issues 1,419, 283 volumes, which brings the total issues by the Society, since its establishment, to nearly twenty millions. We copy the close of an address by the Lord Bishop of Winchester, one of the Society's

stitutions. It connects us, so to speak, with almost every charitable and benevolent Society that exists, and it lends to them all, in turn, salutary aid. For instance, I find from the Report, which has been read, that the Society for Promotng Christianity amongst the Jews, or at least one of its Associations, has received aid abroad from this institution; that the Diocesan Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in Bombay has also obtained assistance in the shape of paper for the printing of the Mahratta translation; that American missionaries have accepted aid; and that the Colombo School Education Society has also derived advantages. Well, then, may I revert to my question, and ask, What could we do without the Bible Society ?' But, my Lord, it is not my intention to detain this Meeting by any lengthened observations. I have attended here to-day to show my colours; and not to interpose between the Meeting and those who are to follow me. I must, however, before I sit down, advert to one passage in the Report which is not so bright, not so pleasing as many others, but still one on which it may be salutary to reflect, and on which we are bound to reflect by all the ties of respect, of gratitude, and of love; I mean that passage which refers to the death of some of our best friends during the past year. From amongst the names there chumerated, I cannot forbear, as well from private feelings as on account of the public loss which has been sustained, from singling out the name of Gurney -a friend in every sense of the word, a friend to all that could benefit man, or give glory to God, one of singular loveliness of mind, of a free and princely disposition and character, whose bounties were not known to their full extent until they ceased to flow, and I need not add, that they only ceased to flow with the ebbing away of life itself; one whose mind was stored with Biblical knowledge to a greater extent than that of most men; a man of varied accomplishments, mastering, with a facility which astonished those who knew him best, such subjects as he investigated, and yet giving his time, his thoughts, and his talents to all who asked for them in the name of the Lord. Looking at him as he was, none could have wished him other. Perhaps, I may add, without offence, that I think no one could have looked at him, without saying in his own mind, 'Talis cam sis utinam noster esses.' My Lord, I cannot but think that his thoughts and his time were devotedly given to this Society. Let his example stimulate us to greater exertion on behalf of the sacred cause which he so much loved, and let it he the prayer of each of us for every one of the instruments of this Society, and for every one of the receivers of those hely Scriptures which we circulate, 'Lord, sanctify them through thy truth, thy word is truth.'"

The Lord Bishop of Cashel adverted in the following terms to the Society's success in circulating the Scriptures in Ireland where (by the Hibernian Rible Society) a total of 108,645 copies had been issued during the year:

"During the past year the colporteurs, in going about Ireland, have not only circulated, but, what is, I think, a very important feature, they have actually sold and received money for 44,000 copies of the Scriptures. This plan appears to me to be peculiarly in keeping with the way in which the Gospel has always been diffused. It is not merely the setting up of depositories here and there, and the setting up of depositions of every one to go and provide himself with the Scriptures, but it is going with the Bible in hand to offer to those who are not thinking about it This work is carried on in the spirit in which our blessed Lord says, "I stand at the door and knock." It is thus that our colporteurs go through many of the worst, the most distressed, and the most hostile parts of Ireland; and many who would he afraid, and I may even say ashamed, to be seen going openly to the depositories for the Rible, when the holy man brings his holy burden, give him welcome, and are willing and thankful to pay for a copy of the Scriptures."

We add the closing remarks made by the Right Reverend Pralate:

"The Report, speaking in the spirit of fairness as to what the Pope has done in his liberality, as well as to what he has done in his illiberality, tells us that he has allowed railroads and gas-lights to come into his holy territories, but that very illiberal way of the Bible Society. There is one kind of liberality of which the Pope should get the benefit, and to which no allusion is made in the Report. That document spoke of the Pope's Encyclical Letter; but it did not mention the liberality which is to be found in his proclamation of a jubilee, in which he declares that if those whom he addresses will only do two or three things, he will grant them a full and plenary pardon for all their sins. The Pope is most illiberal to the Bible Society but he is liberal in that which he cannot grant, namely, pardon of sin. One reason why I wish God-speed to the Bible Society is, that it was the circulation of the Bible which first opened men's eyes to the evil of the system of indulgences, whether exhibited in the shape of a inbifee or in any other form. I value this Society, because in proportion as we are guided by the Bible, so we, and others receiving its precepts, shall be delivered from those gross errors of Popery which we are compelled to witness around us, and from those absolutions and penances which so many in the present day are disposed to borrow, in a degree at least, from the book of Rome. I, therefore, congratulate your Lordship and this Meeting on the success of the Bible Society. My Right Reverend Brother who is sitting beside me (the Bishop of Winchester) stated, in his eloquent speech, a principle which always induces me, from whatever other Meeting I may absent myself, to attend, if I possibly can, the Meeting of the Bible Society. I feel that by so doing, I at once connect myself with all the great societies with the Church Missionary Society, whose Noble President sits near me-and, in fact, with all the other great Societies which are doing God's work. With my Right Reverend friend I ask, what could we do or what could any of these Societies do without the Bible Society !?

The Rev. R. W. SIBTHORPE had the misfortune, some years ago, of being entangled in the not of Tractarian error, and then passed consistently into the communion of the Church of Rome; not long. after, he was credibly reported to have forsaken that communion and returned to the Protestant faith, but during the last menth or two a report has been going the round of the papers to the effect that he has once more returned to the R. C. Church. We did not insert that doubtful piece of intelligence, and we are happy now to find that the Morning Post, from which we believe the unfavourable report proceeded, has published a letter from a beneficed Clergyman, an intimate friend of Mr. Sibthorpe's, who declares it to

• Mr. Gurney was a Quaker;—the Bishop expresses his regret that a man of so much worth did not belong to our communion.

Acuita Mission .- Extract from a letter written by the Rev. Edward Nangle, dated 13th ult., acknow-ledging remittances from Quebec (the sums from time to time acknowledged in the columns of the BEREAN.) " The distress is truly dicadful. The whole of the population are entirely dependent upon the food provided for them by others, as all their own resources are gone. Fevers and dysentery also prevail to a large extent, and the ceaseless importunity with which we are assailed, even when we seek refuge in the house, is truly painful. We have now established schools all over the parish, in which the children are fed twice a day. I am inspecting these schools, and aim delighted with the proficiency of the children, I do trust that this heavy calamity will issue in the extirpation of Popery in this district. We have now nearly two thousand children in these schools—in fact the juvenile population of the district. The parents are very grateful for this aid, and, instead of being displeased at the anti-popish instruction given to the children, they commend them aloud when they answer well. The priest's power here is gone; but, to work it out effectually, the people must be instructed. I am now called in to visit the sick, and have more opportunities of preaching the Gospel than I can avail myself of.

"I trust that our kind friends, who have helped our poor with their money, will also help us with their prayers, that we may be strengthened in body and spirit for the great work to which our Master has called us."

Diocese of Sonor and Man.-The Hon. and Rev. Robert John Eden, M. A. (brother to Lord Auckland) has been appointed by Her Majesty to this Bishopric.

Panish of Schull.-We are glad to find that nevolent plans and works.

Diocese of Pennsylvania. The Rev. R. H. BOURNE has been received into this Diocese by letters dimissory from that of New York, and is employed as an Agent of the AMERICAN SUNDAY School Union.-Ep. Recorder.

HEALTH OF Towns .-- And here you may note by the way that these citizens (the citizens of Nain) had their burying place without the city, which no doubt is a laudable thing ; and I do much marvel that London, being so rich a city, hath not a burying place without: for no doubt it is an unwholesome thing to bury within the city, specially at such a time when there be great sicknesses, so that many die together. I think verily that many a man taketh all in Paul's Churchyard : this I speak of experience, for I myself, when I have been there of mornings to hear the sermons, have felt such an ill fained, unwholesome savour, that I was the worse for it a great while after. And I think it not less but it be the origin of much sickness and diseases; therefore the citizens of Nain had the good and faudable cus-

advancing age, to retire from the representation of hands and forget the past. It is stated that Colonel the University, at the approaching dissolution, two candidates are proposed, by two distincts parties, with a view to an accommodation between the concandidates are proposed, by two distincts parties, in the persons of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstonea gentleman who has unhappily given cause of great uneasiness on account of his Tractatian sentimentsand of Edward Cardwell, Esq., an adherent to Sir Robert Peel's politics. Other candidates were also named; but these were the prominent ones for the

FIRE AT TRINITY COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE,-Fire AT Trivity College. Cambridge, Friday [4th May.]—Last night the for fear of outbreeks. Precautionary measures had town of Cambridge was thrown into a state of the been taken by the citizens. An attack was made utmost alarm and confusion by the sudden outbreak of a fire, which at one period threatened destruction to Trinity College. The fiames originated from some cause which cannot at present be ascertained, in the kitchen belonging to the College, and before they could be extinguished, the roof of the kitchen was burned off, and considerable damage was done to the interior of the premises. The preperty is insured in the San Fire Office for, it is understood, £10,000. The exact amount of damage done is at present unknown.

To Correspondents :- Received C. Y ;- R. E : F. M;—C. F: crowded out this time;—Parcel from S. & S., just opened: thanks;—W. A.

RECEIVED PAYMENTS :- Messis, R. Roberts, No. AEGEIVED PAYMENTS:—Messis, R. Roberts, No. 140 to 191; J. Worthington, No. 157 to 208; Thomas Lewin, No. 165 to 216; William Lenson, No. 165 to 216; T. Teigra, No. 157 to 208; Poole, No. 119 to 170; E. Longmore, No. 105 to 208; Mrs. Graves Sawle, No. 165 to 216; Dr. Radio 2008; Mrs. Graves Sawle, No. 165 to 216 208; Mrs. Graves Sawle, No. 165 to 216; Dr. Racey, No. 105 to 156; Captain Hood, 2 years.

Local and Political Entelligence.

The English Mail, of the 19th ulto. was received, at the Quebec Post Office, on Sunday last, the steamer Hibernia having landed it at Boston this day week, at 6 in the morning. An express from Boston brought the commercial intelligence received by that mail to Montreal on Friday, which was one day before the arrival of the mail at the Montreal Post Office; and it was probably turned to advantage by those who had the information thus early: part of it being a rapid increase in the prices of all articles of food, not withstanding the great quantities which had been imported from America. Canadian red wheat 13s. 6d. to 14s. white do: 14st to 14s. 3d, Indian corn 65s. to 66s. per quarter of 480 lbs. Canadian sweet flour 48s. to 48s. 6d. per barrel. Commercial pressure was generally felt; the manufacturing districts were greatly distressed : many of the operatives were employed only part of their time, at the same time that the high price of pro-

oven if they were carning full wages. oven if they were earning full wages.

Ireland was still suffering under the horrors of famine and disease combined—the one creating the other. In the Cork workhouse, during the week preceding the departure of the Steamer, the deaths were 95,—an increase of 12 over the week which preceded that of in the district of Schull, which had preceded that In the district of Schull, which had strived that day.

We have the pleasure of amounting the arrival ship came across the river in the Steamer from Robert Villar, young Robert Villar, young Robert Villar, in the Steamer from Robert Villar, in the Steamer from Laprairie, on Saturday afternoon, at 7 o'clock. His and Rector of St. Paul's.

be a utterly without foundation," and asserts that excited so much interest, some alleviation of distress | Excellency had crossed in the morning, to meet Mr. S. « is now decidedly of the Church of Eng-land. 33 — the country, which it required the interference of notice and military to be an interference of n the interference of police and military to keep in cheek. Dissatisfaction arose from the reduction of the numbers employed on public works, while at the same time it was of the highest importance that the labouring population should not be kept, by that kind of electrony complete the ground not be kepting that kind of electrony complete the control of the ground with a view to a control of the ground with a view to a future harvest. It seems almost incredible, but it is distinctly stated, that in some places rictous assem-blages have attacked and demolished soup-kitchens, thus depriving thousands of their sole means of subsistence.

A continued extensive immigration of the destitute from Ireland caused serious inconvenience and danger in Liverpool, and in other English towns near the Irish coast. Several parish officers engaged in attending upon the vast numbers of immigrant paupers and sick have caught the disease and died, and others were lying in a dangerous state. Serious disturbances had taken place in South Staffordshire, from a notion, which the labourers of English origin had conceived, that the high price of provisions was to be attributed to the influx of Irishmen; and that if these influders were not expelled, the further calamity of reduction of wages must necessarily follow. The Irish, consequently, in the district, were subjected to outrageous treatment, and it required a very determined course on the part of the inagistrates—backed by the military force which is in the district-to repress the disorder which was threatening. A number of the rioters were apprehended, some of them fined, and others committed to prison.

In the midst of all the gloom which has overspread the united kingdom, bright hope springs up, not from the doings of politicians or philanthropists, but from the kind providence of God who per-PARISH OF SCHULL.—We are glad to find that the late Dr. Traill's Curate, the Rev. John Triphook, who performed the melancholy duty of closing the late Rector's eyes [see Bergan of 27th of May] has been appointed to succeed him in the charge of this been appointed to succeed him in the charge of this was to be hoped for. Accounts also were favourable parish. He was a fellow-labourer with Dr. Traill of great abundance being nearly ready for experfor many years, and the ready seconder of all his be- tation from Egypt and the Levant. The Queen had ordered a reduction in the quantity of flour ordinarily consumed in the Royal household: one pound per day for each person, and the quality of the flour to be second instead of first as heretofure.

The Earl of Beshorough, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, died on the 16th ult. The Earl of Clarendon and Viscount Morpeth are mentioned as likely to succeed him in the Vice Royalty.

SPAIN presents the melancholy spectacle of the personage of the most exalted rank—the Sovereign herself-living on wretched terms with her recently married husband; or perhaps not living with him on any terms at all: it seems that she recently left Madrid for the royal palace of Aranjuez, when her husband positively and, it would seem, uncourteously refused to accompany her. At the same time, the public looks upon this deplorable state of things as an indication of the Queen's determination to break down the influence of a party hostile to the true interests of the nation, and she is becoming popular.

CORTUGAL.-The news from this country shows that terms have been made with the insurgents owing to the interference of the Btilish Government. the citizens of Nain had the good and laudable custom to bury their corses without the city; which in which the Queen's forces were victorious, and enables we should follow.—Histop Latimer's Sermons.—[Instead of London, read Quenec, and Montreal, and the sermon will do in 1847.]

MINIMARY OF OLEONR.—Mr. Bucknall Est.

University of Oleonr.—Mr. Bucknall Est.

Which had negaciations, a battle was forced in which the Queen's forces were victorious, and there was considerable blood shed. The battle took place at Vinhaes. On the Queen's side 57 officers and inch were killed, and 180 wounded. On the side of the insurgests the less was much greater. The Portuguese were never partial to fighting; and court having signified his intention, on account of having thus expended their valour, they will shake tending parties.

Europe at lorge is suffering under the dire calamity of scarcity of food. The labouring classes in several of the continental cities and towns, as well as many residing in the United Kingdom, have lately exhibited symptoms of autrage and plunder. The accounts of the 8th of May, from Harrenberg, Veach, Ludwigsburg, and Gappingen, in Wintemberg, state that great auxiety was felt at those towns on the shep of a Baker in Brussels, whom they forced to make a distribution of bread; and, subsequently, the rioters proceeded to the premises of a corn-merchant, which they purposed plundering, but were prevented by the military and police.

A Postscript to our last number announced the opening of the Provincial Parliament, on Tuesday of last week, by a speech from the Governor Coneral, the leading points of which were given in a condensed form. The following passage refers to a measure of the greatest interest to all the British possesciona in North America:

"In pursuance of an address presented by the House of Assembly during the course of last Session, inquiries have been instituted with the view of ascertaining the practicability and probable cost of the construction of a Railway between Quebec and Halifax. A survey of the proposed line has been undertaken by the Imperial Government, and is will

in progress."
His Excellency mentions that there is an increase in the revenue derived from Public Works, refers to the calamity of famine with which another part of the Empire has been so sorely afflicted, and makes honourable mention of the liberality which has been manifested by the inhabitants of this Colony, in contributing to the relief of their suffering

fellow subjects.

The time of the House of Assembly seems hitherto to have been chiefly taken up with a lengthy inquiry on the subject whether Sir Allan McNab, who was appointed Adjutant General of the Militia last year, but eventually declined the appointment, vacated his seat in the House by this conditional acceptance of the office. The question was decided by 38 votes against 36 to this effect, that "the House having heard the evidence with relation to the offer of the office of Adjutant General to Sir A. McNab, is of opinion that he did not accept the offer, and did not, therefore, vacate his seat.

From information furnished by S. Yarwood, Esq. Erom information furnished by S. Karwoon, Esq., Emigrant Agent at Montreal, it appears that the total number of Emigrants arrived at that city last Saturday was 6,000; of whom 3,000 came to the sheds—2,800 had been sent forward. Only three deaths by a sample of the sheds of the shed of visions would cause them serious embarrassment 150 remained in the sheds, the greater number of

his lady on her arrival. Her Ladyship's brother, the Earl of Durham, accompanies her.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATIONS have taken place, one at Toronto, on Sunday before last, by which thir teen huildings, including Dr. Burn's Free Church, were destroyed. The fire commenced in a house at the corner of Yonge and Queen Streets. Another at Kingston, on Monday of last week, where Messrs. H. Greer & Co.'s store houses were burned down. The damage is estimated at from £9,000 to £12,000 of which £6,000 is covered by insurance.

The Quenec Board or Health netify the inhabitants of the city "that a tour of inspection will be made by the members of the Board, in the course of next week, and calling upon them to have their premises cleansed and purified, with a view to prevent disease."

The appointment of an "Inspector" and "War-dens" is deferred until the Board escertain what funds will be placed at its disposal.

MUNICIPAL.—The city Council have appointed T. W. Lloyd, Esq., to fulfil the duties of Mayor during the absence of his Honour G. O. Stuart, Mayor of the city. Mr. Hall gives notice that he would move at the next meeting of the Council, that the sum of £250 be placed at the disposal of the Board of Health, to enable said Board to proceed in protecting the citizens from the spread of disease in this city, subject to be reimbursed should the Government provide any funds.

Noah Freer, Esq., has addressed a letter to the Council complaining of the erection of wooden buildings in the vicinity of his residence.

The John Munn Steamer took fire on her passage down from Montreal, on the 5th inst.; but the fire was got under, and great praise is given to the Captain, Pilot, and Engineer, for the coolness and promptitude with which they acted on the occasion.

Where the blame lies for the boat having got on fire, is another question.

CHERCH RODDERY .- A cricifix was abstracted from the Roman Catholic Cathedral in this city on Wednesday of last week, the broken fragments of which were deposited near the residence of the Lord Bishop of Montreal. We have not heard of any clue being found, to lead to the discovery of the author of this daring act.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL .. Roderick Matheson, of Perth, Esq., to be one of the Legislative Council of this Province.

THE ARMY .- Promotions. Rifle Brigade : Lieut the Hon. R. CHARTERIS, to be Capt. by pur., v. Reynard, who rets; Second Lieut. W. C. COLVILLE, to be First Lieut. by pur., v. Charteris.—Royal Engineers: First Lieut. G. Bent, to be second Capt., v. Downes, deceased.

Surpping News .- Arrived among others : Brig Constitution, Wilson, Sligo, Pembertons, ballast,

128 passengers.
Brig Bryan Abbs, Wood, Limerick, C. E. Levey & Co., Iallasi, 185 passengers.
Schr. Ann. McFee, Limerick, order, bailast, 119

Brig Argent, Mason, Limorick, Pembertons, ballast Bark Ann Dingwall, Brown, Liverpool, Welch & Davies, general cargo. Bark George Gordon, Smith, Grangemouth, J. Bu-

chanan, coals, & pig iron. Schr. Nerio, Gibson, Limerick, order, ballast, 132 assingers.
Pring (Transit, Ferguson, Slige) Pembertons, ballast,

Brig Carron, Robson, Newcastle, C. E. Levey & Co., neral cargo. Ship Albian, Allan, Glaszow, G. B. Symes & Co

Ship Victory, Kent, Bristel, C. E. Levey & Co.,

Nama, Jackson, Sunderland, H. S. Daikin, couls, I passed fors. Brig Wilkinson, Burton, St. Johns, Newfid., J. W. Leaveraft, surar, 6 passencers. Schr. Hadly, Garrett, Hallfax, H. J. Noad & Co.,

Ship Isabelia, Codner, Cardiff, T. C. Lee, coals & Bark Favorite, Youens, Newcastie, W. Dawson,

bricks and cinders.
Bark Henry, McFee, Denegal, order, coals, 170 Bark Royalist, Beveriage, Liverpool, order, ballast.

Bark Try Again, Barry, Cork, LeMesurier & Co., ballast, 143 passengers.

Brig Erin, McDonald, New Ross, Pembertons, ballast, 120 passengers.

Brig Hope, Lexler, Maryport, A. Gilmour & Co., coals, 24 passengers.

Brigt, Leveret, Robinson, Limerick, C. E. Levey & Co., ballast, 125 passengers.

Brig North Esk, Allan, Cuba, J. W. Leayeraft, sugar, &c.
Bark Clarendon, McFarlane, Liverpool, Gillespio &,
Co., general cargo, 271 passengers.
Bark Achilles, Taylor, Liverpool, A. Gilmour & Co.

ballast, 412 passengers.
Schr. Stephen Djuney, Jones, Halifax, order, sugar,

passengers. Bark Bleisla, Countage, Liverpool, G. B. Symes &

Bark Bienel, A. A. A. A. A. Co., ballast, 424 passengers.

The ship Albion, from Glasgow, whose long detention (in the ice) had caused serious uneasiness, tention (in the ice) had caused serious uneasiness, and the Montreal on Friday. has arrived and proceeded to Montreal on Friday Passengers: Mr. Patterson, Miss Patterson, Miss Mary Jane Patterson, Mrs. Cowan, Mrs. Taylor, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Bough, Miss Elder, Miss Ross, Miss M'Millan, Mr. Wm. Roy, Mr. Richard Peniston, Mr. James Baillie, and Mr. Norman Wilson.

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.-Brig Carricks Thompson, from Sligo to this port, was wrecked about 4 miles east of Cape Rosier, about the 19th ulto., and out of 167 passengers only 48 were saved. All the crew saved except one boy.

The Miracle, from Liverpool to Quebec, was lost on the Magdalen Islands, about the 26 ulto: 60 of her passengers were lost.

BURTH.

On Monday morning, Mrs. H. N. Jones, of a On the 6th instant, Mrs. W. H. Davies, of a

MARRIED.

At Halifay, on the 1st instant, by the Rector of A. B., of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, Rector of New-port, to Ann Jane, youngest daughter of the Ven. Rout. William, D.D., Archdeacon of Nova Scotis, DIED.

Monday morning, the 7th instant, Joseph Brown, infant son of W. H. DAVIES, Esq.
At Lunenburg, N. S., on Monday, the 17th nlt., ANDREW W. COCHEAN, second son of the Rev. Cochran, in the 17th year of his age.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next mail for ENGLAND (via Boston) will be closed at the Quebec Post-office SATURDAY, 12th JUNE.—PAID letters will be received to THREE o'clock; and unpaid to FOUR o'clock, afternoon.
Post-office, Quebec,
1st June, 1847.

NOTICE.

TRS. WHEATLEY respectfully intimates to her friends and the public, that she has received a small but choice assortment of BOOKS AND TOYS, which she is now prepared to dispose of on reasonable terms, at her shop in St. STAN-ISLAS STREET, next door to the Rev. Mr. Sewell's Chapel. Quebec, June 10th, 1847.

YOUNG WOMAN, in her eighteenth year, is desirous of employment, - either as a Nursery Governess, as a Sempstress, or as a Companion to a Lady. Salary would be a minor consideration. Apply at the office of this Paper. Quebec, June 10th, 1847.

TO BUILDERS.

TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned until MONDAY, the 14th Inst. for the various works required in rebuilding St. MATTHEW'S or the FREE CHAPEL, at the Protestant Burial Ground, in St. John's Suburbs. Plans and specification are now ready for in

EDW. STAVELEY,

No. 6, Parloir Street, Adjoining the Ursuline Nunnery. Quebec, 10th June, 1847.

FOR SALE, HANDSOME little Canadian MARE, and a COW, of a superior breed, both five years cit: Price of the two, £30. A strong FOUR WHEELED CONVEYANCE,£12 10s. APIANO, by Broadwood, £20. For Particulars inquire at the office of this paper

RECEIVING FOR SALE. DEST and Common English BAR IRON,

Tin and Canada Plates, Boiler Plates, Sheathing and Braziers' Copper, Camp Ovens, Bake Pans, and Sugar Kettles, Sheet Lead and Patent Shot, Blister and Cast Steel, Smith's Bellows and Anvils, Spades and Shove's, Chain Cables and Anchors.

C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

10th June, 1847.

NOW LANDING, FOR SALE BY THE SUB-SCRIBERS. THITE LEAD, Genuine Nos. 1, 2, 3, Dry, Red and White Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, assorted dry colours, Rose Pink, Chrome Yellow, Turkey Umber,

Letherge, and Vandyke Brown, Paints in Oil, assorted colours, Black Lead, Putty and Window Glass. C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street.

3rd June, 1847.

A small lot of Genuine Westphalia HAMS.

C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

10th June, 1817.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 12, PALACE STREET.

HENRY KNIGHT

EGS leave to return his sincere thanks to the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to use every care and attention to ensure a continuance of their support.

H. KNIGHT also invites an inspection of his

Stock of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Vestings, &c. &c., having just received, per "LADY SEATON," from London, a General Assort-ment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest Fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at Moderate Prices. Quebec, June 10th, 1847.

QUEBEC

PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK. OFFICE IN THE FREE-MASONS' HALL.

President, JEFFERY HALE. Vice-Presidents,

C. LANGEVIN, C. WURTELE. Trustees.

L. MASSUE, P. LANGLOIS, Junt., A. LAURIE, A. Joseph, John Bornes.

F. X. METHOT, H. S. SCOTT, H. W. WELCH, M. CONNOLLY, J. Morin, M. D.

THE above Institution was opened for business on TUESDAY, the 26th uit.
The Bank will be open Daily from TEN to HALF PAST TWO o'clock; and on MONDAY and SATURDAY evenings from SIX to EIGHT o'clock.

> C. H. GATES, Cashier.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, In St. Joachim Street, St. John's Suburbs Inquire at No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

DRY GOODS.

RS. CARWELL; in returning her sincera thanks to her friends and the public for their kind support during the last ten months, begs leave lo say, she will have

ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE EARLY SPRING SHIPS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS IN HER LINE,

and hopes, by selling low, and strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of that patronage she has hitherto been so kindly favoured with. Quebec, 20th May, 1847.

ICE.

MARTIES desirous of having Icr. delivered every morning at their residences or offices, will please leave their names with the subscribers, at as early a date as possible.—The quantity supplied will be about 10 lbs. per day, at Six Dollars the season. Confectioners, Hotel Keepers, Ships and Steamers may also be supplied.

To ensure a sufficient quantity throughout the summer, the number of subscribers will be limited.

J. MUSSON & Co.

Quebec, 6th May, 1817.

REED & MEAKINS, Cabinet Makers,

ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

RECEIVING ex "OCEAN QUEEN," NGLISH Cheese, Gloster, Berkeley, Cheddar, Queen's Arms. Truckle and Stiltons.

C. &. W. WURTELE. St. Paul Street.

Quebec, May 19th, 1847.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM. To be Let or Sold,

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS,

Midway between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. THE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a-Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Nursery, Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms, Sc.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach House,

and very complete Outbuildings.

The FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land—100 clear ed; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—14 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 21 from Bishop's College. Terms easy-price moderate-owner removed to

Montreal. The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the (as property must rapidly rise in value, directly, the Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay.

Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esquire, Sherbrooke; or Lieut, LLOYD, R. N., office of the Church Society, Montreal.

Montreal, March 25, 1847.

FOR SALE

THAT pleasantly situated House in St. Anne Street, at present occupied by Mn. Burner-with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to

ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P., Quebec, 27th January, 1847. St. Peter Street.

TOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned on behalf of themselves and their associates, at the next session of the Legislature, for an Act to Incorporate a Joint Stock Company, to work mines of Copper and other minerals on the Lands and Islands bordering on Lakes Superior and Huron, in Upper Canada, under the name of the Quebec and Lake Superior Mining As-

PETER PATTERSON, HENRY LEMESURIER, JOHN BONNER, WILLIAM PETRY, Quebec, October, 29th 1816.

FORSALE,

QUINTALS Merchantable large Table Cod-fish, Barrels Green

do. Salmon, do. Mackarel,

150

127

39 do. Herrings, 6 Regs Cod Sounds and Tongues,

6 Kegs Cod Sounds and Tongues;
23 Burrels Cod Oil.

—ALSO—
65 Hogsheads Bright Muscovado Sugar;
do. do. Bastard do.
20 Boxes Twankay Tea,
15 do. Superior Maccaroni and Vermicelli;
70 Boxes, half do. and quarters Bunch Muscatel Raisins.
50 Tinnets River Ouelle Butter.
30 Boxes Scheidam Gin.

30 Boxes Scheidam Gin.
45 do. English Starch.
10 do. Fig Blue.
12 do. Composite Candles.

15 do. English Wax Wick do. 85 Dozens Com Brooms. AND, CLASSIC CONTRACTOR

His usual assortment of Liquors and Groceries consisting of—
Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, and Port Wines,
Martel's Pale and Cognac Brandy,
Spanish White do: Hollands and English Gin.

Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica, Demerara, and St. Croix Rum, French Liqueurs, Teas, Coffee, English and American Cheese, Pickles and Sauces, Spanish Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, Sperm, Olive and Seal Oils, &c. &c

By A. LENFESTEY, 117. St. Peter St.

Quebec 24th Decr. 1846.

Pouth's Corner.

A LETTER TO ONE WHO CANNOT READ. Concluded.

And what use do you make of it?" resumed the Rector, as he was taking the sacred volume out of her hands.

"Oh, Sir, what use could I make of it, poor ignorant body that I am, not able to read, and knowing next to nothing!"

"You seem to have made plenty use of your son's letter, which is nearly worn to pieces; though you are not able to read, you know almost every word that is in it."

"Why, yes, Sir, that is because I have asked every body I could meet with, to read it to me and it is from my only son, the one only person that I have to care for me in this wide world and you have read it yourself, how full of love i is for his poor old mother!"

"It must do any one's heart good, my poor old friend, to find you so much comforted by this letter; and I greatly esteem your son for the affection he manifests for you. But the book, which you have just put into my hands, is a letter to you of vastly greater importance than even that dear letter which you have received from your son: it is sent to you by one who has manifested far greater love for you than friend or kindred upon earth is able to do: one whose care of you has been unceasing from the beginning of your days, and upon whom you depend for the support of your body and the final rest of your soul which neither friend nor kindred can ensure to you. Now I am sorry indeed to find that you have made but a very indifferent use of this letter, while you have been so much alive to every means you could find of making the most of the other. Are you not afraid," continued the Rector, holding up the Bible in his hands, " that the Author and Giver of this precious gift is very angry with you for the ignorance in which you have remained concerning his message to you, and does not your close acquaintance with that which your son has written to you condemn you for having neglected the means which have all along been ready and at hand for you to become acquainted with the contents of God's blessed book, the Bible ?"

The widow was amazed and terrified. Her conscience smote and condemned her. It was all true, as the Rector said: she might have paid close attention to the lessons at Church; she might have gone, as some of the neighbours did, to attend the family-prayers at the Rectory; she might have asked her neighbours who were scholars, to read out of the Bible to her, when they called in, to inquire how she was. In short, if she had only just used the Bible as she did he son's letter, she might have been an advanced scholar in that learning which tends to the soul's health and comfort. She hung down her head, and confessed that God had reason to be very angry with her, and that it was an awful thing, at her time of life, to make such a discovery "It is true, Sir, it is true," she said, covering her face with her apron; "and it is a fearful prospect that I have before me, old, hardened despiser of God's goodness that I am. Oh, Sir, I see my transgression and my danger, and what shall I do that I may turn away God's wrath from my guilty

"My poor woman," replied the Rector, "there have been sinners before you who have felt and inquired like you, and have learned that they have to look away from themselves and to put their trust in one that has ability to turn away wrath and give peace to the trembling sinner. The Lord Jesus calls the heavy-laden, and promises rest to the weary soul. Believe in him as your all-sufficient Saviour. Your sin is great; but if you earnestly ask for faith, it will be granted to you to see how it was laid on him when he was nailed to the cross. The fountain which was in all its fulness and healing virtue: it can wash away the stain of your transgression, and the Spirit of God is ready to renew your nature. If you are really grieved and distressed at the discovery of your sin and danger, put your entire dependence on the Saviour's merits; think not of escaping from the wrath to come through any of your doings, but resolve, by God's help, to walk in the Saviour's footsteps-humble, lowly, prayerful, vigilant: make it as truly your desire to know what God says to you, as it has been to know what news the letter from your son brought you: -and you will find, in the Bible, messages to you, far more important than what can come for you from India; promises entirely to be depended upon: directions for the regulation of your thoughts and the guidance of your life. Perhaps you have never sought secret communion with God in prayer?"

"Ah, Sir," exclaimed the widow, "I wish now I knew how to pray to God; for never, surely, was there a beggar more in need than I am, of help from God to deliver me from everlasting

The Rector now knelt down, and offered up an animated prayer that God would send his grace to this aged sinner, and give her a contrite heart, renew a right spirit within her, teach her how to pray, fill her heart with peace and joy in believing, and make her ripe for glory. He then spent some time with her in reading and expounding the Scripture; and when he took leave of her, she not only thanked him with many tears for the instruction she had received from him that day, but earnestly begged he would afford her every means at his command for her increase in knowledge and growth in grace. From that time, she was found one of the most attentive hearers under the preaching of the word, one of the most devout weishippers in the public prayers of the church and at private opportunities which became open to ther, and one of the most consistent fol-lowers of the Saviour in the parish. Many of the parishioners called at her cottage to read the Bible to her; when it became known how highly and at length some one, more clever than the his mate is perched on the opposite side, and, ly repeated, "I told you it was so—it is a fool-slic valued that privilege; and though she never rest, hit upon the happy expedient of writing should all be tranquil and silent, warns him by ish scheme; I wish we were well out of it." I

grafijend sied eleger i

Mark Victory

teachably at the feet of a heavenly Teacher, that she acquired a sound knowledge of the way of salvation, and became ready to give, to every one that asked, a reason of the hope that was in her that she had escaped from the wrath to come, and was advancing towards a happy eternity.

JOHN KITTO,

Author of the Cyclopadia of Biblical Literature, re-lating the occasion of his deafness, at the age of twelve.

On the day in question, my father and mother man, attended by myself, were engaged n new slating the roof of a house, the ladder ascending to which was fixed in a small court paved with flag-stones. The access to this court from the street was by a paved passage, through which ran a gutter, whereby waste water was conducted from the yard into the itreet.

Three things occupied my mind that day. One was, that the town-crier, who occupied part of the house in which we lived, had been the previous evening prevailed upon to entrust me with a book, for which I had long been worrying him, and with the contents of which I was most eager to become acquainted. I think it was "Kirby's Wonderful Magazine;" and I now dwell the rather upon this circumstance, as, with other facts of the same kind, it helps to satisfy me that I was already a most voracious reader, and that the calamity which befell me did not create in me the literary appetite, but only threw me more entirely upon the resources which it offered.

The other circumstance was, that my grand. mother had finished, all but the buttons, a new smock-frock, which I had hoped to have assumed that very day, but which was faithfully promised for the morrow. As this was the first time that I should have worn that article of attire, the event was contemplated with something of that interest and solicitude with which the assumption of the toga virilis may be supposed to have been contemplated

by the Roman youth. The last circumstance, and the one, perhaps, which had some effect upon what ensued, was this: In one of the apartments of the house in which we were at work, a young sailor, of whom I had some knowledge, had died after a lingering illness, which had been attended with circumstances which the doctors could not well understand. It was therefore concluded that the body should be opened to ascertain the cause of death. I knew this was to be done, but not the time appointed for the operation. But, on passing from the street into the yard, with a load of slates which I was to take to the house-top, my attention was drawn to a stream of blood or rather, I suppose, bloody water, flowing through the gutter by which the passage was traversed. The idea that this was the blood of the dead youth whom I had so lately work cutting him up and groping at his inside, made me shudder, and gave what I should now call a shock to my nerves, although I was very innocent of all knowledge about nerves at that that I lost much of the presence of mind and collectedness so important to me at that moment; for when I had ascended to the top of the ladder, and was in the critical act of step-

thirty-five feet, into the paved court below. Of what followed I know nothing; and as this is the record of my own sensations, I can here report nothing but that which I myself know. For one moment, indeed, I awake from that death-like state, and then found that my of the Royal Astronomical Society for their father, attended by a crowd of people, was consideration:—The measurement of an arc listened with patience to my explanations, but Noblemen and Confirmen who appear as Directors bearing me homeward in his arms; but I had of the meridian has long been a desideratum, with a settled cast of incredulity on their countries, have practically approved of its then no recollection of what had happened, and the failure of every attempt that has been and at once relapsed into a state of uncon-

ping from it on to the roof, I lost my footing

and fell backward, from a height of about

sciousness. In this state I remained for a fortnight, as I afterwards learned. These days were a blank in my life; I could never bring any recollections to bear upon them; and when I awoke one morning to consciousness, it was as but which could not be put in execution by the idle groups of strangers, gathered in little cirfrom a night of sleep. I saw that it was at least two hours later than my usual time of rising, and marvelled that I had been suffered nomical Society, that I have submitted a plan to to sleep so late. I attempted to spring up in bed, and was astonished to find that I could desirable objects, by wintering at Spitzbergen, not even move. The utter prostration of my and employing my officers and crew, under the strength subdued all curiosity within me. I experienced no pain, but I felt that I was Professor Schumacher, whom I have engaged weak; I saw that I was treated as an invalid, for this purpose; while, at the proper season, and acquiesced in my condition, though some it is my intention to attempt to reach the North but politeness veiling its remarks or hiding its time passed-more time than the reader Pole on sledges drawn by Swedish horses, would imagine, before I could piece together being a modification of the plan proposed first my broken recollections so as to comprehend by Dr. Scoresby, and to which that highly ta-

I was very slow in learning that my hearing haustion; and if, in this half-awakened state, a thought of the matter entered my mind, I ascribed it to the unusual care and success of my friends in preserving silence around me. thought that, out of regard to my feeble condition, they spoke in whispers, because I heard which had so much interested me on the day of mendation for its being put into execution as my fall. It had, it seems, been reclaimed by they may think fit."— Cambridge Advertiser. the good old man who had lent it to me; and who doubtless concluded that I should have no more need of books in this life. He was wrong; for there has been nothing in this life which I have needed more. I asked for this by signs which I could not comprehend. "Pray let me have the book."

Constant marking a fight with the model of

weak state be allowed to read. "But," I said in great astonishment, " why do you write to me, why not speak? Speak,

Those who stood round the bed exchanged significant looks of concern, and the writer soon displayed upon his slate the awful words -"YOU ARE DEAF!"

RECRUITING FOR THE LORD'S WORK. The Rev. Edward Bickersteth's Speech at the Anni versary of the Church of England Young Men's Society for Aiding Missions at Home and Abroad; May 7, 1817.

The Rev. Edward Bickersteth referred to the wonderful growth of Christian Societies. Above forty years ago he attended a meeting of the Church Missionary Society, at which Scott, Simeon, Robinson, Cecil, and many leaders of that day were present. It was held, he believed, in the City of London Tavern; the audience was about 200 persons; and he was much struck with Mr. Robinson's saying then, that he never expected to see the day in which so many would be assembled interested about Church Missionaries among the heathen. But what did they now see? They saw the largest room in London, capable of holding three and four thousand people, wice in one day crammed with attentive listeners, cagerly listening to the tidings of the progress of the Gospel. He rejoiced, as an old servant of their blessed Lord and Master, in attending a Meeting like that, where young men were gathered together, who were treading in the steps of those who had gone before them. He might term this Society, a recruiting Society for raising up fresh soldiers for the cause of Christ. The importance of fresh divisions in a long and trying conflict was often felt during the wars of the French Revolution. Buonaparte felt the value of fresh divisions at the battle of Marengo. The Duke of Wellington, too, felt the value of the arrival of the Prussians at the close of the battle of Waterloo; and he (Mr. Bickerstath) could not. as an elder soldier of Jesus Christ, but rejoice to see that fresh divisions of young men (leud cheers) were coming up against the great enemy of souls. He felt that every way that Society was valuable. It was so as a concentrated essence of Societies, -embracing the four excellent Institutions which had been formed to maintain those great Evangelical Reformation Thirty-nine Article principles which were the glory of the Church to which they (the audience) belonged. Mr. Bickersteth then entered at some length into an exposition of the relation sustained by this Society to the others previously referred to, and having noticed some of the collateral advantages mentioned by the preceding speakers, finished by observing-In these various ways you will be enabled to hope for far more enlarged, unexpected, multiplied, under his unceasing efforts to render death as blessings. Only let all be conducted in the painfully felt as it can ro-sibly be. The fespirit of faith, of prayer, and of simple depend. I male has watched every movement of her ence on God, looking with a single eye to his mate; and if she did not assist in capturing the seen alive, and that the doctors were then at glory. Let the conductors of this Society feel the swan, it was not from want of will, but merely great and responsible trust and opportunity of that she felt full assurance that the power and usefulness afforded them; let them go on humbly in the fear of God, and I feel sure that they will the deed. She now saits to the spot where he realize that sweet promise-" They that feared time. I cannot but think it was owing to this the Lord spake often one to another; and a book of remembrance was written, and they shall be mine, saith the Lord, in the day when I make up my jewels."

> PROPOSAL OF SIR JOHN ROSS TO REACH THE North Pole. The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Sir John Ross, R. N., to Captain W. H. Smyth, R. N., President of the Royal Astronomical Society :-

"Sir,-I beg leave to submit the following plan and proposal to the President and Counci made at Spitzbergen for this desirable object, as well as the attempt made to reach the North Pole, has been because the summer has been selected for that purpose; whereas the spring As I had occasion to pass daily to and from should have been the time chosen-namely, the my building yard while my boat was in promonths of April and May, for both services, means hitherto adopted. I have now to inform the President and Council of the Royal Astrothe Admiralty for carrying into execution these direction of the talented son of the celebrated lented and well informed individual has given his most unqualified approbation. And from was entirely gone. The unusual stillness of all the year's experience I have had in Sweden in things was grateful to me in my utter ex- that mode of travelling, I can safely assert ter of personal respect, but it was apparent that there is no other officer in the navy that possesses these advantages so necessary to complete success, of which neither Dr. Scoresby nor myself have the smallest doubt. I have considered by the President and Council of the Royal Astronomical Society, they will be pleased them not. The truth was revealed to me in to signify to me their opinion on the importance consequence of my solicitude about the book of the objects in question, and such a recom-

THE WHITE-HEADED EAGLE.

The engle is seen perched, in an erect attitude, on the highest summit of the tallest tree, by the margin of the broad stream; his glistenbook with much earnestness, and was answered | mg but stern eye looks over the vast expanse. He listens attentively to every sound that "Why do you not speak?" I cried; comes to his quick ear from afar, glancing now and then on the earth beneath, lest even the "This seemed to create some confusion; light tread of the fawn should pass unbeard; became "a scholar" in regard to the learning upon a slate, that the book had been reclaim- la cry to continue patient. At this well-known lelevated myself on a platform, and addressed

clines his body a little downwards, and answers to her voice in tones, not unlike the laugh of a maniac. The next moment he assumes his erect attitude, and again all around is silent. Ducks of many species, the teal, the widgeon, the mallard, and others are seen passing with great rapidity, and following the course of the current; but the engle heads them not; they are at that time beneath his notice. The are at that time beneath his notice. next moment, however, the wild trumpet-like sound of a yet distant but approaching swan is heard. A shrick from the female eagle comes across the stream, for she is fully as alert as her mate. The latter suddenly shakes the whole of his body, and with a few touches of his bill, aided by the action of his cuticular muscles, arranges his plumage in an instant. The snow-white bird is now in sight—her long neck is stretched forward; her eye is on the watch, vigilant as that of her enemy; her large wings seem with difficulty to support the weight of her body, although they flap incessantly. So irksome do her exertions seem that her very legs are spread beneath her tail, to aid her in her flight. She approaches, however. The eagle has marked her for his As the swan is passing the dreaded pair, the male bird starts from his perch in full preparation for the chase, with an awful scream, that to the swan's car brings more terror than the report of the large duck-gun-

Now is the moment to witness the display of the eagle's powers. He glides through the air like a falling star, and, like a flash of lightning, comes upon the timorous quarry, which now, in agony and despair, seeks by various manmavres to clude the grasp of his cruel talons. It mounts, doubles, and would willingly plunge into the stream, were it not prevented by the eagle, which, long possessed of the knowledge that by such a stratagem the swan might escape him, forces it to remain in the air by attempting to strike it with his talons made me ride for your own gratification and I shall from beneath. The hope of escape is soon given up by the swan. It has already become one, the on aibus backed out, a little the worse for much weakened, and its strongth fails at the sight of the courage and swiftness of its antagonist. Its last gasp is about to escape, when the ferocious eagle strikes with its talons the under side of its wing, and with irresistible power forces the bird to fall in a slanting direction on the nearest shore.

It is then that the cruel spirit of this areaded enemy of the feathered race may be seen whilst exulting over his prey he for the first time breathes at ease. He presses down his powerful feet and drives his sharp claus deeper than ever into the heart of the dying swan. He shricks with delight as he feels the last convulsions of his prey, which has now sunk courage of her lord were quite sufficient for eagerly awaits her; and when she has arrived they together turn the breast of the luckless swan upwards, and gorge themselves with core -Audibon, describing a scene on the banks of th —Au.. Mississippi.

THE FIRST STEAM-HOAT ON THE AMERICAN WATERS. Related by Robert Fulton.

When I was building my first boat, the Hermont, at New York, the project was lewed by the public either with indifference or with contempt, as a visionary scheme. My friends were civil, but they were shy. They I felt the force of of the poet,

Fruth would you teach, to save a sinking land, All shun, none aid you, and few understand. gress, I had often loitered, unknown, near the cles, and heard various inquiries relative to the object of this new vehicle. The language was uniformly that of scorn, sneer, or ridicule. The loud laugh rose at my expence, the dry jest, the wise calculations of losses and expenditures, the dull but endless repetitions of the Fulton Folly. Neverdid a single encouraging remark, a bright hope, or a warm wish cross my path. Silence itself was reproaches. At length the day arrived when the experiment was to be brought into operation. To me it was a most trying and interesting occasion. I invited my friends to go on board and witness the first successful trip. Many did me the honour to attend as a matthey did it with reluctance, fearing to be partners in my misfortunes and not of my triumph.

I was well aware that in my case then there were many reasons to doubt my own success. saw them talking, indeed, to one another, and made this statement in the hope that, when duly The machinery was new and ill-made, and many parts were manufactured by mechanics unacquainted with such work; and unexpected difficulties might reasonably be permitted to present themselves from other causes. The moment arrived when the word was to be given for the vessel to move. My friends were in groups on the deck. There was anxiety mixed with fear among them. They were silent, sad, and woary. I read in their souls nothing but disaster, and almost repented my efforts. The signal was given, and the boat moved on, a short distance, and then stopped and became immovable. To the silence of the preceding moment, now succeeded murmurs of discontent, and agitations, and whispers, and shrugs. I could hear distinct-

which man's teaching can impart, she sat so ed by the owner, and that I could not in my call the mate partly opens his broad wings, in-1 the assembly. I stated that I knew not what was the matter, but if they would be quiet, or indulge me for half an hour, I would either go on, or abandon the voyage, for that time.

This short respite was conceded without objection. I went below and examined the machinery, and discovered that it was a slight mal-adjustment of some of the work. In a short time it was obviated. The boat was again in motion; she continued to move on; all were incredulous; none seemed willing to trust their own senses. We left the fair city of New-York: we passed through the everchanging scenery of the highlands; we descried the clustering houses of Albany; we reached its shores-and then, even then, when all seemed achieved, I was the victim of disappointment. Imagination superseded the influence of fact. It was then doubted whether it could be done again, or, if done, could be made of any value.

CATCHING A RUNAWAY.—Yesterday morning, as an omnibus from Efficott's Mills was coming to the city, the driver, soon after starting on his trip, observed a colored man with a bundle over his shoulder, upon the road, and acting in a manner calculated to excite his suspicion; on coming up with him, the omnibus was stopped and the compliments of the day interchanged; upon inquiry, however, relating to the freedom of the colored man, his answers were so vague and unsatisfactory that the driver was soon convinced that he was a runaway, and accordingly took him upon the sent in spite of some remonstrance on the part of the negro against the operation. Upon arriving in the city, the prize was taken to the office of Justice Wright, when suddenly the negro proved to be a quite smart, intelligent chap; produced his free papers on the first suggestion, named a number of gentlemen in the city who, he alledged, knew him well; said he had seen out to the mills to see his friends, and he was really very much obliged to the gentleman of the omnibus for his ride home. But the omnibus was not to be thrown effec, and accordingly demanded his three levies. ' No, No,' said the negro, ' you the enterprize .- Baltimore Sun.

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