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L. Line ALEMAN TO

1 15 C. A.

THE DYING CHARGE. A young man's last words to his father, mother, brother, and three sisters, all of whom were mibantized and unconcerned about their souls, were "Meet me, meet me before the throne."

" bleet me, meet me before the throne !" Thus he spake and the spirit was flown; Thus he spake to his dearest kin, Just as he left the bounds of sin ; Thus he spake, the dying saint, For his words were few and his voice was faint

They laid him in the lone church yard, And the place of his rest was cold and hard. And the winter winds were sweeping by, In the midst of their untained revelry; But ranght to him was the stormy blow, He stood by the heavenly fountain's flow.

Spring came on with her wreaths of flowers, Her blos, amed tree and her leafy bowers, When there came to the village chancel low, A little hand in the garb of wo; They stood in the light of the morning sun, The mourning kin of the parted one.

There was the father with heavy bair, There was the mother, with pensive cir, There was the brother, of noble mien, And there the sisters three were seen : They have looked on their lost and loved o

And have come to give their hearts to God.

The water is poured on each bending head, The cross is signed and the prayer is said ; And methinks I see an angel face Lacking down on that holy place, And methinks I hear his gentle tone, "Meet me, meet me before the throne."

Yes! sainted one! they are coming now, For each has taken the solemn you; Thy dying charge was unnorget. It has brought them all to this spored spar; And they trust, dirongo the neight of a Saviour love.

To meet thee before the throne above.
C. W. THOMPSON

THOSE WHOM THE LORD OWNS AS BRETHREN. " I will declare thy name unto my bre-

thren: in the midet of the congregation wid I praise thee." Paated Nail, 22. How marable, how lovely, does the Lord

appear to the Christian's apprehension, when he time speaks ! He is still the same kind Privad that he was before our sins piercod itim. He uses the same gracious term as formerly. He has not forgotten as. His samual resurrection being accomplished. the first name he inters is, " My brethren." After his literal resurrection he did the same. When Macy met him near the sepulches, he said, " Go to my brethren, and say unto them, I ascend unto my Father, and your Father, and to my God, and your God,' John xx. 17.

Grammis Saviour, how full of love thou net ! What condescension is in thy nature! What tenderness to thy words ! Thou dost unite us so with God, that our timed hearts are comforted, our consciences are quieted. What we could not venture to hopo, thou teachest us to believe. We know thy Sonship, and we doubt our own. Yet in one breath thou callest God thy Father, and ours also; as if thou wouldst prove, beyond all doubt, that in thee he is ours, and that through thee, we are his. It is so of a truth We behold God in thee, and are glad; God beholds our nature in thee, and is satisfied. Glorious Reconciler, in thy single person the Godhead and the manhood are for ever gratitude, and expresses by our lips his heart- than suitable fruits be looked for. What to cure by vice where virtue hath stricken: our form, and we will aspire to be conformed to thine image, that thou mayest be the first-born among many brethren, Rom. viii. 29. Blessed art thou, infinitely more blessed in giving the name of brethren, than in receiving that of brother! We hesitate to call thee so, because it seems to do thee a dishonour. Yet thou art not ashamed to call its brethren, as if to do so were thy glory, Heb. ii. 11. Well mayest thou ask, "Who are my brethren?" for whosoever shall do the will of thy Father, which is in heaven. the same only is thy brother, Matt. xii. 48. 50. O help us then to live as ought the "brethren of the Holy One." Let this be a name of power within us. Let it kindle in us all brotherly affections and kindred desires. Let it influence us to live worthy of thy name. May we, who have already Inid enough of sin on thy devoted head, hence forth east it from us and from thee! Like the brethren of Joseph, may we live on the fulness, and rejoice in the brotherhood of Him whom we stripped and sold! This will delight thy heart. Thou shalt see of the travail of thy soul, and shall be satisfied Thou wilt glorify thy Father. Thou wilt return. Let this be the emblem of our souls. magnify his name with thanksgivings. In The Christian's heart should blossom with the midst of the congregation will thou praise him. Teach us to learn, and help us to ring thy song. Send the Spirit of love and has mony into our hearts, that we may catch

in strains of the angelic choirs;
Where jointly all the harpers round,
In mind unite, with solomn sound, And strokes upon the highest string, Make, all the heavenly arches ring. Ring loud with hallelnjahs high, To him that sent his Son to die, And to the worthy Lamb of God,

is That loved and washed them in his blood," The same Spirit that animates the redecined before the throne, must inspire the redeemed before the footstool. To both the same beautiful and everlasting song belongs: and to both there is but one and the same Leader, even Jesus, the first-born among

many brethren, Rom. viii. 29. The "congregation" spoken of in this twenty second verse is explained by the apostle in his Epistle to the Hobrews, who diffice this passing, and thus applies it to the Church, "Fur both he that sanctifieth, and they who are sanctified, are all of one; for which cause he is not ashained to call name unto my brethron? in the imidst of the

this present to our minds! Christ looks from his cross to his Church. The gratitude of his heart is to be uttered in the assembly of his saints. "Where two or three are met together in his name, there is he in the midst of them," Matt. xviii. 20. He puts his own Spirit within them, that they may participate in his sentiments. As he entered bodily into the room where his disciples were assembled, so is he spiritually, but really, present in every company of his faithful people. He meets with them. He blesses them while they are blessing God. When they pray for his Spirit he hears them; and while they are yet speaking, he sends him into their hearts. The petitions which they offer, he presents to his Father in his own name. He has a full right to do so, for he makes one in the midst of their assembly. As the elder brother of every sincere worshipper, all prayers and praises ascend in his name. Christ came to glorify the Father. The Spirit comes to glorify the Son. And the sanctification of the Church is the glory of the Spirit. The three Persons of the Godhend obtain the triple honour of creation, redemption, and sanctification. The Church is the object of

threefold love, and care, and power.

It is to his Church that Christ declares

the name of the Father. He reveals it by the instrumentality of his written word, and of his faithful ministers. He gathered his disciples one by one around him; he instructed them how to regard God, and how to address him as a Father. He had but small companies of twelve, and seventy, and one hundred and twenty, who steadfastly proclaim it to others. For this purpose he endowed them with power from on high, and immediately three thousand souls were added to the number of his professed worshippers. From that time, the churches, walking in the far of the Lord, and in the comfort of the Holy Ghost, were multiplied, Acts ix. 31. At the present day they are found in every quarter of the earth. The promise that was made to the first small company, shall not fail to sustain or to contfor the last. "Lo, I am with you always, even to the end of the world." Time shall fail, but not the promises. The end of this world, but not of Christ's word, shall arrive. He will be better than his word, for he will he with them not only to the end of the world, but also throughout eternity. "Reolving in the habitable parts of the earth, Christ rejoices more in the habitable hearts. He seeks to dwell in men by his. Spirit. We are individually "temples;" collectively, a "temple." Jesus is our High Priest. He prays in us, as living temples of the Holy Ghost. He prays with us, as his younger brethren of the "royal priesthood," I Pet. ii. 9. He prays for us, as our Advocate and Intercessor in the court above. He of his body, to offer up the same petitions with their Head. His praises also ascend mysterious name, "I am that I am, thus explains, in characters written with ness of servants, untractableness in them, his own blood, "God is love." Having who, although they otherwise may rule, yet and selfishness, he sits in the midst of our their sex he also subject; whatsoever, by concentrated affections, and praises. God strife amongst men combined in the fellowwith us in our closet. When congregations ship of greater societies, by tyranny of potenassemble, he condescends to meet with tates, ambition of nobles, rebellion of subtheir Head present. Though unseen, he is in the midst of them. His Spirit animates name the mother which brought them forth, their hearts. In their psalms, and hymns, and spiritual songs, he praises the great Deliverer-his Father and their Father, his is there that can overthrow or disturb the God and their God I

Gratitude is a noble and a generous sentiment! It elevates man above the beasts that perish. It unites him to the superior intelligences; and, as it were, repays the benefactor with an acceptable interest, Gratitude is one of the fairest plants in the garden of the heart. It is the sun-flower of the soul. Roused by the first gift of light, it follows the whole course of the solar orb. With drooping head it mourns his absence, and with upraised gratitude welcomes his perpetual gratitude. Looking unto Jesus with glowing feelings, we should mark his course, and follow it with thankfulness. Shall he declare to us the paternal name by and gratitude of which our hearts are capable ?- Stevenson, Christ on the cross.

THE EVIL AND THE REMEDY OF PRIDE. From the judicious Hooker's sermon on Ha

bakkuk II. 4. There is in the heart of every proud man, first, an error of understanding, a vain opiniand by reason thereof his worthiness of estimation, regard, and honour, to be greater than in truth it is. This maketh him in all his affections accordingly to raise up himself; and by his inward affections his outward nets are fashioned. Which if you list to have exemplified, you may, either by calling to mind things spoken of them whom God himself hath in Scripture especially noted with this fault; or by presenting to your them brethren, soying, I will declare thy secret cogliations that which you daily behold in the odious lives and manners of high-Church will I sing praise unto thee," Heb. minded men. It were too long to gather

eth. That which we drink in at our eardoth not so piercingly enter, as that which the mind doth conceive by sight. Is there any thing written concerning the Assyrian monarch in the tenth of Esay, of his swelling mind, his haughty looks, his great and presumptuous vaunts; "By the power of mine own hand I have done all things, and by mine own wisdom I have subdued the world .;" any thing concerning the dames of Sion, in the third of the prophet Esay, of their stretched-out necks, their immodest eyes, their pageant-like, stately and pompous gait; any thing concerning the practices of Core, Dathan, and Abiron, of their impatience to live in subjection, their mutinous repining at lawful authority, their and civil; anything concerning pride in any sort or sect, which the present face of the world doth not, as a glass, represent to the view of all men's beholding? So that if as long as the manners of men retain the estate they are in; for him which observeth, how after that men have once conceived an over-weening of themselves, it maketh them in all their affections to swell; how deadly their hatred, how heavy their displeasure, how unappeasable their indignation and wrath is above other men's. in what manper they compose themselves to be as Heterorlites, without the compass of all such rules as the common sort are measured by; how the oaths which religious hearts do tremble at, they affect as principal graces of speech what felicity they take to see the enormity attended his personal ministry. To them he of their crimes above the reach of laws and declared this name of God, and told them to punishments; how much it delighteth them when they are able to appal with the cloudiness of their look; how far they exceed the terms wherewith man's nature should be limited; how high they bear their heads over others; how they browbeat all men which do not receive their sentences as oracles, with marvellous applause and approthing, saving their own praises with patience nor speak without scornfulness and disdain; hath been my reformer; it hath been good how they use their servants as if they were as inferiors, and as for superiors, acknowledge none; how they admire themselves as venerable, puissant, wise, circumspect, provident, every way great, taking all men besides themselves for cliphers, poor inglorious silly creatures, needless burthens of the earth, off-scourings, nothing: in a word, for hun which marketh how irregular and exorbitant they are in all things, it can be no hard thing hereby to gather, that pride is nothing but an inordinate elation of the mind, proceeding from a false conceit of men's excellency in things honoured, which accordingly frameth also their deeds and behaviour, unless there be cunning to conceal it; for prays by us, when he puts his own desires a foul scar may be covered with a fair cloth, within our hearts, and inspires the members and as proud as Lucifer may be in outward appearance lowly.

in this kind as the sacred Scriptures afford-

No man expecteth grapes of thistles; nor " he eth by disobedience of children, stubborncleansed the temple of our hearts from fear should in consideration of the imparity of them. Where his members are, there is jects in civil states; by heresies, schisms, divisions in the Church ; naming pride, we and the only nurse that feedeth them. Give me the hearts of all men humbled; and what peace of the world? wherein many things are cause of much evil; but pride of all.

To declaim of the swarms of evils issuing out of pride, is an easy labour. I rather wish that I could exactly prescribe and persuade effectually the remedies, whereby a sore so grievous might be cured, the means how the pride of swelling minds might be taken down. Whereunto so much we have already gained, that the evidence of the cause which breedeth it, pointeth directly unto the likeliest and fittest help to take it away. Diseases that come of fullness, emptiness must remove. Pride is not cured but by abating the error which causeth the mind to swell. Then seeing that they swell by misconceit of their own excellency; for this cause, all which tendeth to the beating down which we may address Jehovah? and shall of their pride, whether it be advertisement we not vry Abba Father, with all the love from men, or from God himself chastisement it then maketh them cease to be proud, when it causeth them to see their error in oversecing the thing they were proud of. At this mark Job, in his apology unto his eloquent friends, nimeth. For perceiving how much they delighted to hear themselves talk, as if they had given their poor afflicted familiar a schooling of marvellous deep and rare instruc-tion, as if they had taught him more than all on whereby he thinketh his own excellency, the world besides could acquaint him with; his answer was to this effect: Ye swell as though ye had conceived some great matter; but as for that which ye are delivered of, who knoweth it not? Is any man ignorant of these things?, At the same mark the blessed Apostle driveth: † "Ye abound in all things, ye are rich, ye reign, and would to Christ would'd reign with you : ! , but boast not: for what have, yo, or are yo of yourselves? To this mark all those humble confessions are referred, which have been al-

• [Ver. 13]. | 1 Cor. iv. 8,

ii. 11, 12. What a delightful view does t together so plentiful an harvest of examples I ways frequent in the mouths of saints, truly t holding of this glory changes the heholder wading in the trial of themselves; as that into its own image. This is a thing mos of the prophet: "We are nothing but astonishing to which there is nothing resemsoreness, and festered corruption;" our very blant in nature. No other object changes fight is darkness, and our rightcourness itself unrighteousness; that of Gregory, "Let no The image in a mirror is formed from the man ever put confidence in his own deserts; object before it, and is changed or modified, sordet in conspectu Judicis, quod fulget in conspectit operantis,' in the sight of that supposed to be seen in the mirror gives its dreadful Judge, it is noisome, which in the door's judgment maketh a beautiful show:" that of Anselm: "Indore thee, I bless thee, God of heaven and Redeemer of the world, with all the power, ability, and strength of my heart and soul, for thy goodness so unmeasureably extended; not in regard of my merits, whereunto only torments were due, these Fathers should be raised again from before the mirror; in the thing illustrated grudging against their superiors, ecclesiastical the dust, and have the books laid open be- the regulating principle is the image in the fore them, wherein such sentences are found as this: "Works no other than the value, desert, price, and worth of the joys of the kingdom of heaven; heaven in relabooks, both profane and holy, were all lost, tion to our works, as the very stipend, which the hired labourer covenanteth to have of him whose work he doeth, a thing equally and justly answering unto the time and weight of his travalls, rather than a voluntary or bountiful gift † "-if, I say, those reverend fore-rehearsed Fathers, whose books are so full of sentences witnessing their Christian humility, should be raised from the dead, and behold with their eyes such things written; would they not plainly pronounce of the authors of such writ, that they were tuller of Lucifer than of Christ, that they were proud-hearted men, and carried more swelling minds than sincerely and feelingly

known Christianity can tolerate? But as unruly children, with whom wholesome admonition prevaileth little, are notwithstanding brought to fear that ever after which they have once well smarted for; so the mind which falleth not with instruction, yet under the rod of divine chasprophet David, instructed by good experibation; how they look upon no man but ence, have acknowledged, Lord I was even with an indirect countenance, nor hear any at the point of clean forgetting myself, and of ‡ straying from my right mind, but thy rod for me, even as much as my soul is worth, beasts, their inferiors as servants, their equals that I have been with sorrow troubled: if the blessed Apostle did need the corrosive of sharp and bitter strokes, lest his heart should swell with too great abundance of heavenly revelations : surely, upon us whatsoever God in this world doth or shall inflict, it cannot seem more than our pride doth exact, not only by way of revenge, but of remedy So hard it is to cure a sore of such quality as pride is, inasmuch as that which rooteth out other vices, causeth this; and (which is even above all conceit) if we were clean from all spot and blemish both of other faults and of pride, the fall of angels doth make it almost a question, whether we might not need a preservative still, lest we should haply wax proud, that we are not proud. What is virtue but medicine, and vice but a wound? Yet we have so often deeply wounded ourselves with medicines, that God with ours. He inspires us with his own from a thing of so bad a nature can other hath been fain to make wounds medicinable; ed, he may be taught what power it was which upheld him standing. I am not a-fraid to affirm it boldly, with St. Augustine, Lam not athat men pulled up through a proud opinion of their own sanctity and holiness, receive a benefit at the hands of God, and are assisted with his grace, when with his grace they are not asisted, but permitted, and that grievthem may establish them afterwards the surer. Ask the very soul of Peter, and it shall nodoubtedly make you itself this answer: My eager protestations, made in the glory of my ghostly strength. I am ashamed or; but those crystal tears, wherewith my sin and weakness was bewailed, have procured my end. less joy; my strength hath been my ruin. and my fall my stay.

> TRANSFORMING POWER OF THE GOSPEL. II. Con. iii, 18.

From "The knowledge of Jesus the most ex-cellent of the Sciences," by Alexander Car-son, A. M.

Christians, if you are permitted the high privilege of beholding the God of glory with an unveiled face, will it not be disgraceful. as well as injurious, to you, if you make not progress in the knowledge of God? You have God before you in all his glory in the gospel; you have the Spirit of God as your great teacher; you are commanded, if you lack wisdom, to ask of him who giveth libeand difficulties, and privations, to promote it? And shall the children of God neglect o propagate that science that is salvation i Here it is not possible to have too much zeal. Here it is not possible to overvalue the science in the study of which we are engaged. Here it is not possible to be too devoted to its interests and progress in the

Not only is the glory of the Lord to be, seen in the mirror of his word, but the be-

• Isalah i. 6. | Annot. Rhem. in I Cor. iii. 8. Psalm exix. 71. 1 2 Cor, xii, 7,

This is a thing most those who behold it into its own likeness. But in the object to be illustrated, the image likeness to the object that looks at it; and in proportion as the image in the mirror is clearly discerned, the object before it becomes more and more like it. The like conformation between beholder and image s seen both in the figure and the thing to be illustrated by the figure. But the regulating principle of likeness is reversed. In the but of thy mere unproduced benignity." It figure the regulating principle is the object mirror. Here, then, there is likeness with perfect contrariety. In the mirror there is an image which conforms itself to the object before the mirror: in the gospel there is an image of Christ which conforms the beholder to itself.

Some seek to find the correspondence beween the figure and the object by which it is illustrated, from the fact that a mirror of netal sheds a lustre on the face of him who ooks into it. But this effect it has only in a trifling degree and in some situations. Be-sides, this will not answer at all. The beholder is changed by the image in the glass into the same image. This is comformity of features, not merely illumination of face.

The glory on the face of Moses illustrates this subject. When he looked at the divine glory, his face became glorious. In like manner, when any one looks at Christ in the glass of the word, he is changed into the likeness of his glorious character.

Here, then, we have a fact brought before as of the utmost importance. The sons of we do more? but while we think we can do God must, even in this world, he made in 50 much as this, we do not fully understand the some measure like their heavenly Father, design of the gospel. This gracious message As he is holy, he commands them to be from the God who knows our frame, speaks tisement ceaseth to swell. If, therefore, the As he is holy, he commands them to be holy. But how are they to obtain this likeness? How are they, who have all the features of their father the devil, to be changed into the image of their heavenly Father? In this passage we have the answer. It is by beholding the character of God in the gospel. He who now sees God in the gospel. He who now sees God in Christ will be like him. When he shall appear, we are told we shall be made like changed into the image of their heavenly Father? In this passage we have the appear, we are told we shall be made like God as he is manifested in Christ, we are at first new-created in the image of God: by continuing to behold God in this mirror, we are progressively, advanced in conformity to are progressively advanced in conformity to limit by seeing him in his full glory we shall John iii. 14, 15. When we understand what have our highest conformity to him, when the scripture teaches of the person, love, and we receive the perfection of our glory. sions, without the instrumentality of the word, whatever may be their appearance, him to be the light, the sun of the world, and of are not conversions by the Spirit. Nor is it the soul; the source of all spiritual light, life, the knowledge of every Scripture truth that comfort, and influence; having access by God to him, and receiving out of his fulness grace will impress the soul with the divine image. No part even of divine truth will have this effect, but the truth which manifests God in time faint and indistinct, like the peep of Christ. The glory of God in his character, and dawn; but the dawning light, through faith, nothing but the sight of this glory, will impress is the sure harbinger of approaching day. the soul with the image of God. Every Prov. iv. 18. The full-grown oak, that over-talse gospel will fail in producing this effect; united! Thou hast condescended to take felt thanksgivings. The self-containing and harm soever in private families there grow- to suffer the just man to fall, that, being rais- false gospel will fail in producing this effect; and the true gospel will be marred in its and extent into the soil, arises from a little effect, in proportion as it is darkened or corrupted by human wisdom. It is right to watched from its appearance above ground, lenounce the terrors of the Lord against sinners, it is right to employ every motive that ways upon the increase; it has known a can influence the mind of man, in order to excite attention to the gospel. But if the trumpet of Sigai were sounding continually. ously, to transgress; whereby, as they were in the ears of men, if the trumpet of the in over-great liking of themselves supplanted, judgment were sounding its summons to apso the dislike of that which did supplant pear before the tribunal of God, if the very mouth of hell were open before their eyes, they would not, without the gospel, changed into the image of God. Nothing but the image in the mirror will ever impress the soul with God's likeness. Many, indeed, from one extreme run into the apposite; and because others have unwarrantibly depended on representations of divine and goodness, and from self-completence and months and even on human contrivances, self-seeking—that we may tely upon him to catch sinners and convert them, they whose wisdom and power are infinite. have plunged into the opposite extreme, and forbid every thing to be addressed to sinners but a naked statement of the gospel. To reason, or expostulate, or threaten, they reckon to be mere human wisdom. Every page of Scripture refutes this folly. It is the device of Satan to strike the causion of his enemies. Every motive that can arrest the attention of men to the things of God ought to be used. But they ought to be used, as the Scriptures exemplify, to excite attention to the remedy provided in the gospel, and not us the remedy itself. A mun is not converted unto God, nor changed into his image, by being frightened with the terrors of the rally; why then will you not make progress law. All the punishment of hell itself will in this glorious science, encounter labours, ) not produce this effect. A dream or an impression may affect or alarm, and lead to the gospel. But in whatever way the mind is affected, until the gospel is in some measure understood, there is no change from darkness to light, and from the power of Satan unto God. All human expedients to convert sinners are both disgraveful to the gospel and useless. God does not need world. They who are vise in this science our attilice to give effect to his truth. When shall shine as the firmament, and they who by this science shall turn many to righteousness shall shine as the stars for ever and ing craft, in the strongest manner he "repels he charge. Even the tegitimate terrors of the Lord are useful only in leading sinners o look into the mirror of the gospel. What

sinners, let us preach Christ crueified.

THE AWAKENED SOUL. Letter from the Rev. John Newton to Miss

Letter from the Rev. John Newton to Miss Humah More, A. D. 1787.
What you are pleased to say, my dear Madam, of the state of your mind, I understand perfectly well; I praise God on your behalf, and I hope I shall carnestly pray for you. I have stood upon that ground myself. I see what you yet want to set you quite at case, and though I cannot give it you, I trust that he who has already taught you what to desire, will, in his own best time, do every thing for you, and in you, which is nacessary to make you as happy as is compatible with the present you as happy as is compatible with the present state of infirmity and warfare; but He must be waited on, and waited for, to do this; and for our encouragement it is written as in golden letters ever the gate of his mercy, "Ask, and ye shall receive; knock, and it shall be opened unto you." We are apt to wonder that when what we accounted hinderances are temoved, and the things which we conceived would be great advantages, are put within our power, still there is a secret something in the way which proves itself to be independent of all external changes, because it is not affected by them. The disorder we complain of is internal, and in allusion to our Lord's words memar, and in aniston to our contract in mon another occasion. I may say, it is not that which surrounds us, it is not any thing in our outward situation, (provided it be not actually unlawful,) that can prevent or even tetard our advances in religion; we are defiled and impeded by that which is within. So far as our hearts are right, all places and circumas on treats are right, at places and circumstances, which his wise and good providence allots us, are nearly equal; their hindrances will prove helps; lesses, gains,—and crosses will ripen into comforts; but till we are so far apprised of the nature of our disease, as to put ourselves into the hands of the great and only Physician, we shall find, like the woman in Luke viii. 43, that every other effort for relief will leave us as it found us.

Our first thought, when we begin to be displeased with ourselves, and sensible that we have been wrong, is to attempt to reform; to be sorry for what is amiss, and to endeavour to amend. It seems reasonable to ask, what can home to our case. It treats us as sinners,—an those who have already broken the original law of our nature, in departing from God our creator, supreme lawgiver, and benefactor, and endeavours, than a man who should attempt to un, for we shall see him as he is. By seeing | walk while his ankle was dislocated: the hone must be reduced before he can take a single step with safety, or attempt it without increasing his pain. For these purposes we are directed to Jesus Christ, as the wounded. offices of Christ, the necessity and final causes for grace.

Our perceptions of these things are for a would have been imperceptible, yet it was alvariety of seasons, it has sustained many a storm, but in time it attained to maturity, and now is likely to stand for ages. The begin-nings of spiritual life are small likewise in the true Christian; he likewise passes through a succession of various dispensations, but he advances, though silently and slowly, yet surely;

and will stand for ever.

At the same time it must be admitted, that the Christian life is a warfare. Much within us and much without us must be resisted. In such a world as this, and with such a nature as our's, there will be a call for habitual selfdenial. We must learn to cease from depending upon our own supposed wisdom, power,

HANNAH MORE. From Personal Recollections, by Charlotte Elizabeth.

My sojourn at Clifton brought me into personal acquaintance with that venerable servant of God, Hannah Mere. We had for some time corresponded, and she had afforded me great encouragement in my humble labours, taking an especial interest in my attempts to instruct the heaf and dumb children. I had now the pleasure of showing her the progress made with Jack, who delighted her greatly, and who, to the last day of his mortal existence, most. fondly cherished the memory of that sweet old, lady. She was, indeed, one of the excellent of the earth, permitted long to beautify the Church which she had so mainly beloed to strengthen and advance, and to be an honour to the land where she nobly stood forth to: repel the assaults of revolutionizing implety. I often wonder that so little stress is haid upon-this branch of Mrs. More's extensive labours. We hear much of her schools, her charities her letters, her devotional and colucational publications, and all of these deserve the full celebrity that they have attained. But Fig-alliand should especially bear in mind ber effect. itive championship of the good cause, hvingansy most admirably adapted to its furtherance among the mest dangerous, and generally, specking, the mest unapproachable class—a class who congressited in all-houses to beet the inflammatory harmonics of sell thous traitings, while as yel libbes were search felicional tracts not in-existence, and institute visitings. nathought of. It's lady of refined in spanish trace accomplishments in the higher, stylings. called legal proaching may produce a change in conduct, but will never produce writing, to volunteer in a work so new; the diving image in the soul. To convert furnish the press with a series of plaintfuths; 2 I dressed in most homely phrase rendered attrac-

tive by lively narrative, and even drollery, and t the whole brought down to the level of coarse. uninformed minds while circulated in a form to come within the narrow means of the lowest mechanics-this was an enterprise worth especial note, even had not Got openly blesses it to the turning of the formidable lide. When I looked upon the placed but animated counter nance of the aged saint, as she sate in her bow

mance of the aged saint, as she sate in her low-window, looking out upon the fair delds, the still involute shores of her beloved country, it thought more of her cheap repostery tracts than of all her other weeks combined.

When I saw Hapath More she was really at ease in her postessions; and none who loved her less that the Lord himself did would have laid source upon her gray haits. Man would have decreed, that such a full-ripe shock of corn should be brought into the grance without corn should be brought into the garner without further ruflling or shaking. Sha had suffered exceedingly from theumatism and other ailthents, and yet more from the tongue of calumny, and the hand of ingratitude. She was an illustration of that striking couplet,
Envy will incrit as its shade pursue,

And, like the shadow, proves the substance

true. She had, however, triumphed over all, hy meekly committing her cause to Him who judgeth righteously; and now she seemed to be placed beyond the reach of further molestation; and about to end her useful life in peace. But she had another lesson to give to the people of God, another fire in which to glerify him; and, not long after I saw her reclining is that lovely retreat which had grown up about her, a perfect bower from slips and seeds of her planting, as she delighted to tell us, she was actually driven out of her little paradise, compelled to leave the shadow of her nursing trees, and to cast a tearful farewell look on the smiling flowers, and to turn away from the bright sea and the waving line of her Cheddar hills, to find a lodging in the neighbouring town; and all through treachery, domestic treachery against her whose whole life had been a course of unsparing beneficence towards others! Hannah More, perhaps, needed to be again reminded, that she must do all her works " as to the Lord," looking to him alone for acceptance of them; or if she needed it not, others did; and often since she entered into her Saviour's presence, "to go no more out," has the scene of the last trial to which her generous, confiding, affectionate spirit was subjected, been blessed to the consolation of others. God's children find that it is good for themselves that they should be afflicted; but they do not always remember how good it is for the Church that they should be so. They look within, and seeing so much there daily "justly deserving God's wrath and condemnation," they lie still in his hand, willing and thankful to have the dross purzed out, and all the tin taken away. Their fellows look on, and not seeing the desperate wickedness of their hearts, but fondly believing them to be as near perfection as human frailty will permit, they argue, "If such a saint as - be thus chastened and corrected, what must a sinner like me expect ?" So they learn watchfulness and fear in the day of prosperity; and when adversity comes, they are enabled more lovingly to kiss the rod. Oh, if we could see but a little of the Lord's dealings, in all their bearings, men! What profit, what pleasure has He in afflicting us? Surely it is, so to speak, more trouble to correct than to leave us alone; and he would not twine the small cords into a scourge unless to cleanse and sanctify his

Those of our Subscribers who are about to change their residence at this season, will please to give notice at our Publisher's, in order to ensure the regular delivery of their papers.

# The Beream.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1848.

The uncertainty of all seeming carthly prosperity is forced upon the attention of the observant mind at the present day by events of such magnitude as will not suffer themselves to be un-noticed. A Sovereign, but lately made, has been expelled by the people who elevated him, and he is a fugitive in a foreign land. Other Monarcha sit uneasy on their thrones; they are compelled to relax the iron grasp with which they held their eceptres, lest their sceptres should pass out of their hands altogether. Perhaps that which seemed prosperity to those who exercised sovereign authority over nations, will appear to them in the light of peril and threatening, tection. But they have been cruelly deceive when they weigh the effect it had upon them in encouraging self-will, haughtiness, and ambitious projects of aggrandisement.

The nation which has recently destroyed a throne presents to view scarcely a more favourable object than the discarded sovereign. From a high state of commercial credit it has sunk into bankruptey; from being a power whose alliance was sought for the honourable end of preserving peace, giving stability to popular institutions, and encouraging improvements, it has suddenly come to be looked upon as a maniac cager to engage all around him in his acts of frenzy.

It is to be hoped, and prayed for, that the despotism which now governs France may speedily be set aside by the preponderance of wisdom, equity, justice, and the love of

But upon what are we to rest our hope? The constraining authority for the maintenance of what is wise and right is all but universally disregarded in France. The word of God is little known, divine truth is hidden under superstitious observances, or rptimed with the scorn of infidelity.

Unless faith enable us to realize the over. rolling presence of God amidst all the confusion, all the vain thousting, all the eagerness for propagating the revolutionary spirit which mark the present state of France. dark must appear the prospect for Europe. While subjects are excited with a longing for enlarged privileger, Sovereigns too sailly manifest their sun willingness to grant more than can be extorted from them; and it will 

dence and offection which united the rulers and the ruled, before the recent events which manifested the power of physical strongth to be on the side of the people, and en forced the Sovereign to concede their demands.

In the mean time, the sovereign rule of God is horne in mind by the little flock only. Yet it is they that will ultimately exercise the prevailing influence among mon-How solemn is their charge, how rich their privilege! From the commotions which render nations unquiet, they retire to their close and immediate intercourse with God. and feel assured that over them is the watchful eye of Him who can defeat the counsels of men, or can make them to stand, at His pleasure.

Attention is naturally excited by the question whether the establishment of the republic in France, and the extension of liberal institutions in the adjoining countries will add any thing to the privileges of God's children in the freedom they ask for purposes of their own edification and for efforts to propagate the knowledge and extend the influence of saving truth among their fellowcreatures. The professions of republicans ought to give assurance that religious freedom will be extended as well as civil privileges, But experience creates a doubt whether, amidst the much boasting of the rights of man which is heard, there is any real consent that man should be free to serve God and to exert himself for the souls of his fellow-creatures.

The revolution of 1830 did increase the privileges of Protestants in France; but when Louis Philippe began to court the countenance of the Romish priesthood, liberty of worship and enterprises of Christian benevolence were confined within the narowest possible limits by the ingenuity of lawyers and the abuse of magisterial authority. The republican government, no doubt. professes to grant religious liberty, and to have a great zeal against Jesuits; but one of of the pupils. their recent decrees orders

" all religious congregations, and corporations not authorized by the law, and particularly the congregation of the Jesuits, to be dissolved;"

which may be used to break up the religious worship of a body of Protestants, too small in number to have obtained the express auhow should we praise him for his goodness, and thorization of the existing law, as readily as the wonders that he doeth unto the children of to disperse a nest of Jesuits. And as in that little republic, the Canton De Vauil, we have for some time had an exhibition of high profession of civil liberty, together with severe persecution of those who dissent from the established worship—as much zeal to suppress meetings where the Bible is read and prayer is offered up, as to hunt the Jesuits from the soil of Switzerland-so it may turn out that republican France will exclude the enlightening influence of the Bible with as much care as the sinister machinations of

> The interpretation of the French law respecting authorized and not authorized congregations is strikingly exhibited in the following extract from the regular Correspondent of Evangelical Christendom, just before the late revolution:

intriguing ecclesiastics.

"I have already spoken to you, more than once, of a process commenced against the Baptists. These worthy Christians, after having lost their cause before the inferior tribunals, appealed to the Court of Cassation. They had reason to hope that the highest judicial court in the kingdom would have had more respect for religious liberty, and would better have enforced Article V. of the Charter, which declares that every one professes his religion with equal freedom, and obtains for his worship the same proed in their expectation.

"M. Delaborde clearly proved that Article V. of the Charter is positive and precise, and leaves room for no reasonable doubt whatever; but the Court of Cassation has, nevertheless, confirmed the judgment pronounced against the Baptists. Upon what pretext, then, has it supported its sentence? You would scarcely divine. The judges distinguish between authorized and nonauthorized communions, between recognized and non-recognized churches. For the first, liberty; for the second, fine, imprisonment, and persecution. According to this system, we have in France three recognized and authorized religions: Roman Catholicism, National Protestantism, and Judaism. It is absolutely necessory that all the French should belong to one or other of these three denominations, under pain of not being permitted to celebrate any worship whatever. Are you an Anglican? So much the worse for you; the law does not recognise you. Are you a Baptist? We are very sorry for you; because if you hold meetings you will be condemned by legal authorities. Are you a Quaker, Independent, Congregationalist, &c. ? Be upon your gnard! we know nothing of you, and we forbid you to worship God in your way! Such is French jurisprudence.

"But the Procureur-General had the goodness to say that these Dissenters had liberty of conscience! They might be Baptists, if they pleased, at the bottom of their hearts ! ! They are free in their for intericur, (i. c., before the bar of their own conscience,) as the old juris-consults were wont to say. As to external celebration, a previous authorization is necessary. This the government, is at liberty either to refuse or grant. It lias only to consult, in this matter, its own good pleasure. If it is desirous of pleasing a Popish bishop, it refuses the authorization, and there is an end of the

in the nineteenth century? Have we, or pand light taxes, bestir themselves, and prepare have we not, a Constitutional Charler? The French maintain that they are a free people; but so long as our tribunals shall pronounce such judgments as these, their boast will be an empty Propia."

Under such interpretation, the spread of scriptural light may be effectually hindered, so far as man's power can do it. But there is One who gave the Scriptures, and who will have the light of their saying doctrine to spread. To Him, the devout Christian will look amidst the uncertainties and changes in the state of things all over Europe: acknowledging His role-thankful for His protection-submitting to His sovereign willand trusting Him for the final accomplishment of Hisgracious purposes in the universal spread of the Redcemer's kingdom.

Examination or Publis at Normal School. -- Yesterday morning the first public examination of the pupils was had at the Provincial Normal School.

On the platform were the Hon, Robert Baldwin, the Hen. John Elmsley, Dis. Burns, O'Brien, and Ryerson, the Roy. Messts. Grasett, Jennings, Barclay, Ripley, and Carroll, Mr. Principal Barron, and Messis. Howard and

Scobie. The head Master. (Mr. Robertson) after a short preliminary address, proceeded to the ex-Se., and, to the many interrogatories put, read and satisfactory answers were given. and satisfactory answers were given. And the tack occasion to mention, that of the number row standing there, 55 had entered since the 1st January, and 12 since the 1st Feb.

Air. Hind, Lecturer in Mathematics and

Natural Philosophy, followed. His brief acdress was very pertinent-his questions calculeted to prove the activity of mind and attention of the pupil. We were much gratified, especially at the progress made in what is ordi-narily styled mental calculation. Mr. Hind paid well invited culogium to the assiduity of the students.

Exercises in Geography and Agricultural Chemistry followed, and proved that the course pursued in the school is that of imparting the steatest amount of knowledge with the least ossible trouble to the learner, and this always

in relation to causation.

A novel feature in the arrangements was the exercises in music, in accordance with Wilhem's system. This is practised under the direction of Mr. J. P. Clarke, Mus. Bec., whose talents were evidenced in the progress

An address was presented from the Students o the Head Master and Mr. Hind, expressive of their sense of the advantages derived through the establishment-of the benefits they themselves had realized-of the courtesy and sindness they had experienced at the hands of he masters -concluding by expressing their hope that all parties in the Province, who deroted their time to school-teaching, would avail of the advantages thus generously prof-

The address was read by Mr. Wilson, and replied to by Mr. Robertson in warm and upconriate terms.

Dr. Ryerson also addressed the students. The exhibition was, not only in relation to the progress made by the several students, but also the prospect it holds out of a better system of school teaching-one of the most gratifying ever witnessed in British North America .-Colonist.

[Was there not a little bit of spelling-writing from dictation—simple reading— questions upon the meaning of words &c.?—we really ear that a great deal of the learning acquire. ly the fifty five who have been engaged these three last months in studying logic, mathematies, natural philosophy, &c. will not near so much benefit the rising generation in Upper Canada as a therough drilling in the more immediately called-for inferior rudiments of com-ED. BEREAN.] mon school learning.

The Sr. Geonge's Society celebrated its anniversary last Monday. It formed its usual procession for the purpose of walking in a body to the Cathedral Church, where the Rev. body to the Cathedral Church, where the new. George Mackie, D. D., preached a sermon suitable to the occasion upon a text selected from the first lesson for the day, (Monday in Easter week) being the 16th chapter in Exodus, the beginning of the 35th verse: "And the children of Israel did eat manna forty years, with they came to a land inhabited." until they came to a land inhabited."

A Touching subject. Churchmon.-We perceive by the number of this Journal, of 31st March, that the Rev. E. R. Lippit, who has conducted the establishment as Editor and Publisher, for seven years, retires from the management of this weekly paper of the Church.

This Rev. Brother assigns as "the principal onsideration," moving him to the resignation of his chair, "the large amount due in subcrintions to the establishment." We could tell a sad tale of similar delinquen-

cies for more thin thrice seven years.

There is a record of the saying of one:
"The labourer is worthy of his hire," which many more than Brother Lippit, feel with concern, and know how to appreciate, while they sigh under the sadness of purse in-We will not dwell upon the subject. It is too louching for our pen .- Gospel Messenger.

TEMPERANCE.—Father Matthew has for some time been looked for on this continent, on tour avowedly for the promotion of the cause of Temperance. But from a letter received it New York, from himself, dated Cork 10th alto., it appears that he has been commanded by his superior to go to Rome previous to his departure for America; which compels him to defer his intentions till autumn of this year.

Cel. Cony's intended measure. The Co-bourg Provincialist, remarking upon the cir-cumstance that the Magistrates who at present, grant licenses are appointed by the crown and not by the people, and are not unfrequently themselves engaged in the traffick with infoxicating linuor, recommends that Col. Gagy in his bill, not depriving the Crown of the power of appointing Magistrates, should "licprive Magistrates of the power of granting licenses, and place that power in the hands of some parties directly responsible to the people, so that if they are taxed, it may be by their own representatives—say some three or five persons elected in each township, town, or city, expressly for that purpose. The members of each District Council might serve a very good purpose, since they represent collectively a section of country linving a complete set of officers, Courts, and Court Houses, &c.

"Such conditions as we have pointed out. in addition to the excellent purposes already contemplated in this bill, owould place the name of its framer, high amongst the benefactors of his country. "The Committee of Inquiry into the best means for the suppression of intemperance; has not yet reported, and cannot do so before the next session of Parliament. In the mean be difficult to restore that bond of confi- matter! Are we in France? Do we live time let the friends of temperance, good order, A circlement critical

pelitions to be sent in to the representatives, to thring about these great results. No species of Reform is more needed than this, and there are some grounds for hope that something may be accomplished, since two members of the Ex-ecutive Government, the Provincial Secretary and the Assistant Commissioner of the Board of Works, are pledged tectotallers, and none of the Administration, we believe, have any great bar-room propensities.29

Conversions, From Rome, Nine persons, including the Rev. James O'Sullivan. ate a parish priest of the diocese of Kerry, and John Fitzgerald, Esq., renounced the errors of Popery, under the direction and instruction of the Rev. Thomas Scott, and the reformed priests in connexion with the Priests' Protection Society, and subsequently received the Holy Communion, yesterday, in St. Thomas's Church. The Venerable T. P. Magee, Archilencon of Kilmaeduah. preached from I Peter, chap. ii., verses 13, 14, and 15; and the Rev. Thomas Scott, with the officient curates of the parish, assisted in the sacred services of the day. Each of the converts was presented with a handsome Bible and a copy of the Book of Common Prayer by the Priests' Protection Society.—Dublin Evening Herald.

The Thintre.-When hearing the creed of St. Athanasius read yesterday, I was reminded, in considering the mysterious solemnity of the ubject, of the explanation given by an Indian Missionary to his more ignorant brethren. - He said: "Indeed, Brethren, the Great Almighty is Water, the Son is Ice, and the Holy Ghost, Snow-still they are all three Water-yet different and distinct-when Water, Ice, and Snow." - Communicated.

[We think the Missionary was wrong in comparing each of the three Persons of the Trinity to one of the particular forms in which water presents itself. There is no propriety in compating the Son to ice rather than to water or to snow; and probably the comparison in that mode may offend many a deeply reveren-tial mind. Perhaps the Missionary has been imperfectly reported. The unbelieving Hindoo objects to the doctrine of the Trinity, because he cannot understand it. Does he understand the formation of snow and of ice out of water-the same substance modified in three different ways? He does not understand it-the ignorant mative of a hot climate possibly does not believe it: but the European laughs at his ignorance, and reaukes him for his dishelief. Yet the Christian Missionary would rather not say that the Trinity is like Water, Ice, and Snow. All comparisons taken from natural things fail in their application to this solemn, but, to the devout Christian, procious mystery. -En. Bereas. 1

### Diorese of Chuiber.

THE LORD BISHOP OF Quante has sigified to the Clergy of the Diocese his intention to assemble them for the delivery of the Episcopal Charge, in the Parish Church of Montreal, on Wednesday the 5th of July next, at 11 o'clock in the foremon. The inniversary meeting of the Incorporated CHURCH Society will be held on the same day.

Diocese of Frenericton. - Parish of St. John .- It appears from the St. John Chronicle that the following address; signed by 270 of his parishioners, comprising about a hundred pewholders, was lately presented to the Itactor of the above parish at a meeting convened in the Sunday School House which was opened by Beverly Robinson, Esq., calling upon the Rev. Mr. Stewart moffer prayer, after which the address and reply were delivered as subinined.

To the Reverend I. W. D. GRAY, D. D. Rector of the Parish of St. John.

Revereso Sia,-We, the subscribing Parishioners of the Parish of Saint John, beg you to accept our sincere assurances of respect and esteem for your constant, undeviating and faithful expositions of the doctrines of our holy religion in strict accordance with the Holy Scriptures, and in conformity with the established usages

We desire to express our sentiments upon this subject, in the humble hope that this domonstration of feeling may cheer your perse-verance in the onward course of duty through difficulties and opposition, which every faithful servant of his Heavenly Master must anticipate and encounter.

We acknowledge our thankfulness to the Great Disposer of events, that our Parish has thus far been preserved from those Tractarian errors and innovations, which have distracted and divided our Church in Great Britain; and that a Primate has recently been appointed in England, whose elevation to the See of Canter oury every sincere Protestant must hail as a happy and auspicious era in the history of our Church; and we notice with great pleasure and satisfaction the entire agreement of your doctrinal expositions with those which characterize the publications of this emment servant of God.

The public mind in our Parish has lately been engrossed with the question of Church extension, by which we presume is meant the diffusion of Gospel principles among those persons who have not access to places of Public Worship, in which they can hear them regnlarly expounded; we therefore hope that some improved arrangement may be adopted within our Churches, and that the Sunday and Madras School rooms may be opened for this desirable object, which we feel assured can be accom nlished by these means.

plished by these means.

In expressing this hope, we do not however wish that the appropriation of these buildings to Public Worship should supersede the adop tion of immediate exertions to obtain funds he subscription for the crection of a Church in lower Cove.

In concluding, we offer you our best wishes for the success of your pastoral labours, and for your spiritual and temporal welfare. St. John, April 13, 1848.

Mr. Chairman and my respected Parishioners:

I am deeply sensible of your kindness in pre-senting me, this Address. To receive from so large a body of my Parish ioners an explicit avowal of their approval of those doctrines, which, for 22 years, I have felt it my duty to inculcate in this Parish, affords me the highest gratification.

Impressed with the firm belief that these doctrines, are founded on the truth of God, in irll, accordance with the Formularies of our Church, and intimately connected with your wn best and highest interests, I cannot but rejoice that they have met your acceptance and assure you that the knowledge of this fact will greatly tend to cheer, and animate me under any future difficulties that may attend

upon the exercise of my ministry: ... Tyou express your thankfulness to the Great Disposer of events, that our parish have thus far been spreserved is som those. Tractarian errorg

and innovations, which have distracted and divided our Church in England. I share, he-lieve me, in your feelings upon this point, and no less so in the satisfaction you express, at the electric to the See of Canterbury, of that excellent Prelate, whose deep-seated piety and ardent zeal for the glory of Christ, most eminently qualify him for that exalted office, in these eventful and perilous times. It is I trust an omen for good; and as a Protestant, I hail

t as an auspicious event for our Church You advert to the importance of diffusing the Gospel principles amongst those persons in our City, who have not access, at present, to our places of public warship. It is my happiness upon this point also, most fally to accord with your sentiments. My fervent wish is to see such arrangements made by opening our Pews to strangers, and our School Houses for Divine Service, as may promote this benevo-lent end: and U cordially agree with you that immediate exertion should be made, to obtain funds, for the erection of a Church at Lower Cove. In regard to this latter object, especially, I am glad to have the opportunity of assur ng you that I not only concur in your sentiments, but am prepared to unite with you, in the earnest endeavour, to carry this inten-tion into effect: and I cannot believe, that our combined efforts made in dependance upon the blessing of God, will be made in vain.

In conclusion, I have only to thank you for your kind wishes in my behalf, and to assure you of my earnest prayer that you may long enjoy the comfort of those truths of which you have, this evening, expressed your approbation—and that your children's children may receive and value them when you are gathered to your Fathers.

L. W. D. GRAY, D. D. Rector of the Parish of St. John. St. John, April 13, 1818.

It appears, from the account before us, that the Rector addressed the meeting, composed of some 500 persons, at some length subsequently to the delivery of this reply, and that the following resolutions were passed on the occasion:

1st. That this meeting desires to extend the influence and interests of our Church, and to

assist in placing the benefits of it within the reach of all who wish to partake of them. 2nd. That this meeting desires the erection of a Church in the Southern section of this city, with free sittings, for the further diffusion

of religion. 3rd. That the Rector, Wardens, and Vestry of Trinity Church be requested to apply for a license to open the Sunday or Madras School from for Divine Service, until a Church can

4th. That a copy of the foregoing Resolu-tions he handed by the Chairman to the Rector, with a request that he will lay them before the

China Mission. From a letter writ-tra by the Ree, P. D. Spudling, of the Prot. Ep. Church in the United States, dited Shanghai, October 28, 1817.—The Bishop's health has been quite poor during the summer. He is now recovering his strongth rapidly; and it is hoped that it will not be long before he will resume preaching, The services are well attended every Sunday. The Bishop wants means to build a Church and school buildings. He has writ. ten, but us yet the Board have not nyted definitely, or ut least have not made approprintions. If he had 10,000 dollars, it vould accomplish all that is desired, and be of the greatest advantage to the Mission. Indeed we must have it. I hope the Dord will awaken more of a Missiomry spirit in the Church at home. There is yet unor cupied a portion of the special appropriation made for the support of three unmarried Missionaries, by two gentlemen, one in Boston and the other in New York. These things are indicative of a want of Missionary zeal in the Church. We might to have at least ten Presbyters in the field. The time t takes to learn the language renders it important that they should come soon. It will be two years I suppose before I shall be able to open my mouth and tell this people that God is in Christ reconciling the world unto himself.

If there be any in your circle over whom you have any int word for China, at least ask them to consider why they should not come to China and labour for the Saviour. Let Mrs. S. do the same among her female friends. The Bishop has been for a long time anxious to have a layman come out and take charge of the school. The Committee would appoint the person that can be qualified for the work. A physician is also desired. These should be devoted Christians who have the love of Christ and souls in their heart, for nothing else will make them feel contented in such an insolated position as this Mission will place them. Look about you, my dear friends, and see whom you can raise up. Perhaps you may know of some female who is willing to join those already here. I feel assured that if ten young men were waiting to day to come to Chien for the want of means, the means would be supplied. There is nothing like it, when persons are asking, send me, God will provide the means,-I am afraid our young men do not consider this question. The Church of England has one here who came about the time the Bishop did, and has been preaching more than a year. You have seen his name in the "Spirit of Missions," Mr. McClatchie. He will have three colleagues before spring. They were to sail about this time from England. The London Mission has five here and a chapel. Dr. Medhurst has been in China three years. He has been here eight years, I believe, though not permanently.

This city is daily increasing in commercial importance. It is thought by many that it will supersedo Canton in this respect There are not less than a hundred and fifty European and American residents here already. The English are building a neat Church here, it will be done we hope by Christmas. The Bishop laid the corner stone in May last. It will cost \$6,000. built of brick, and every thing about it to be of Shanghai make and material. They hope to have a pastor out from England soon after it is completed, to take charge of the congregation. The services are conducted at present at the British Consulate. We take inras in conducting the same, that is, all the Episcopalians, the others have their English service at the London Missionary Chapel, This is a great city, though I suppose it is one of the most fifthy that can be found in China. The country is delightful

To the Editor of the Bereans at

A few days ago, at the request of a friend, I called at the Studio of Mr. Wilson, a Tyoung Artist who has lately established himself in this city, and was very much gratified with my visit. The paintings I saw were not numerous but they gave ample evidence, in their execu-tion and finish, of his taste and skill; while the half dozen portraits which were remaining afforded unmistakeable proof of his success in taking likenesses. Mr. Wilson is the son of an officer in the British Army, and is unfortnnately a deaf mute ; which circumstances are of themselves sufficient to bespeak a kindly feeling in his behalf; while his spirited and finished style of painting, and very moderate charges leave no room for dissatisfaction. I am happy to learn that many of our most re-spectable citizens have given him orders; and I would recommend all who are desirous of obtaining a portrait of themselves or their friends to visit his rooms in the old City Hall, St. Lewis Street, and judge for themselves of

his capability.
I may mention, as an aditional inducement to the lovers and patrons of art and talent, that it is Mr. Wilson's intention, as soon as his means will allow him, to proceed to Italy for the purpose of improving himself in his profes-

PAYMENTS RICEIVED.—Messis. D. G. Napier, No. 157 to 208; Jas. Gordon, No. 157 to 208; J. Lovell, No. 157 to 208; W. McTavish, No. 157 to 208; Rob. Easton, No. 157 to 208; E. E. Shelton, No. 189 to 240; J. M. Townsend, No. 105 to 156; Thos. Mussen, No. 160 to 241; Wm. Spragg, No. 187 to 238; G. Shaw, No. 188 to 239; Mis. Judge Day, No. 131 to 231; Mrs. Killaly, No. 157 to 208; Mts. Al. Buchanan, No. 157 to 208; Mts. Al. Buchanan, No. 157 to 208; Mts. Al. Buchanan, No. 157 to 208; Mts. Al. Gaylie, No. 150 to 201; Messis. Wm. Molson, No. 158 to 236; J. A. Cenverse, No. 176 to 227; Howard & Co., No. 189 to 240; Alex. Gayiller, No. 187 to 238; Dr. Ardagh, Orill: No. 156 to 208. PAYMENTS RICEWED .- Messis. D. G. Na-No. 156 to 208.

To Cornescondents .- Received W. C. E; -F. R. S;-pamphlet f.om R;-S. B. A.

Nocal and Political Entelligence.

Last Friday morning, a telegraph'e report vas published by the Morning Chronicle, announcing, under date New York 20th instant, the arrival of the Packet Ship Duchesse D'Orleans from Havre on the 27th ultimo, Intelligence was given from Europe, the most unexpected portion of which has happily proved incorrect perhaps maliciously got up. We need not be greatly surprised if reports which at this period come through revolutionary France will strongly indicate the wish that republic. should spring up every where; the wish setting imagination a going, and truth or soberness being lost sight of,

Friday's report unnounced the establish ment of a republic in Prussin. On Saturday morning, an extra from the Morning Chroncle gave intelligence received at New York on the preceding day by the Steamship Surah Sands: it spoke of a republic sin Gerinany," and, separately again, that "Viennative, and separately again, that the national had proclaimed a republic." This piece of information was subsequently correlated by substituting "Verona?" in Italy instead of Vienna, the capital of Austria. Saturday's report contained the following paragraph respecting Ireland; ... Outbreaks reported. Clubs were drilling, and arming themselves. A rifle company was fully armed. Men were wearing uniforms in the streets of Dublin." We wish it were in our power to say that these alarming indications are contradicted by subsequent intelligence, in like manner as those respecting a republic in Prussia, in Germany, and at Vicana. Unfortunately, the communication of intelligence, received at Boston by the arrival of the Mail Steamer Acadia last Suaday-transmitted from New York on Monday by telegraph, and circulated here by extra from the Morning Chronicle office on Tuesday at 6 p. m .- affords no relief to the fears excited with regard to the tranquillity of Ireland. We subjoin the pris.

cipal part of the extra: IRRLAND is in a state of great excitement. The Students of Trinity College, at Dublin, had armed in defence of the government. Th repealers continued to defy the law. Dublin will soon be put under martial law, and arms will be given up. Many persons and men were out for a republic.

ENGLAND.—The great chartist meeting of the 10th was forbidden by the government. The route of the procession had been marked out, and a great waggon built to carry the great " monster" petition, when the government forbade the meeting and procession. The. chartists were firmly determined to hold the meeting, and declared they would forfeit their lives, if necessary, in the attempt. Feargus O'Connor recommended all the chartists to withdraw their money from the Savings? Banks, with a view to embarrass the action of the Government. The gross amount in the possession of these institutions is stated at: 125,000,000.

Additional troops have been brought into, London. Many of the chartist papers protested against the action of the government. FRANCE,-The Provisional Government have-

ordered the ariny to assemble on the eastern. The trish address to the Provisional Govern-

ment was presented on the 3rd instant. Lamartine, in his toply, expressed great sympa-thy, but he declared his intention of preserving spirit of neutrality, and condemned the interference of France in the allairs of Ireland, in Abitel Kader had arrived in Paris. Pro-

clamations had been issued, exhorting quiet in France. Lamartine had discharged all Englishmen employed in French steamers. 1000 men had been sent to reinforce the army in Algiers.

Paris working-men were crowding to the Hotel de Ville, with contributions in aid of government.

The Belgian, Prussian, and Austrian ministers had complained of demonstrations permitted in Paris, in favor of the liberties of their countrymen. Lamartine replied that he could not control the opinion of any one. France would be neutral. He expressed a possibility of the interference of the government in the settle-ment of the affairs of Poland.

The Provisional Government had taken pos session of the railways.
The Bank of France had been allowed for ther latitude in their time of discount. Tho Banks of Lyons, Bordeaux, Nanten, and Banka or Lyona, wordening, trantes, and others, had suspended special payments of Re-life Danka had been established the stight towns. The election list was to be closed on the 20th

April: And National Guards were to elect their own officers; grenndler and voltigenr companies were to be auppressed. All foreigners of five years' residence are declared entitled to natu-

4. Fifteen days' further delay permitted for the payment of bills of exchange. Achille Fould, the great hanker, succeeds Garnier Pages as minister of Pinance.

The telegraphic news respecting other portions of Europe is so compressed as to afford little information. It sneaks of an invasion of Austrian LOMBARDY by the King of Sardinia ! -VENIOR a republic, and the rich contents of the arsenal distributed among the people :-Sicily to have its own Parliament, distinct from that of Naples:-Madnid in a disturbed state, fighting all the night of the 26th :-BELGICAL successful in resisting attempts at rations for the purpose of retaining Poland, and sconcentrating large armies in southern Russia -In Genree, a change of ministry.

We now subjoin a few more articles selected Tion matter which came to hand by the last

Mr. Marrast's National, which began by being so impartial, now hints that all persons not heartily Republican had beiter abstain from all share in the election or business of the Constituent Assembly, " Let them wait. Conviction will come to them some day, but until then let them abstain, remaining simple spectators." In other words, the great Constituent Council, the National Assembly, conven-ed to deliberate and construct, is to be packed. M. Lamartine also disclaims intimidation but it commences. The Government, in need of funds, is raising a loan by voluntary contri-butions: some do not manifest much zead, if it he measured by their payments; and the National hints that such persons may be held up to "public opinion" which might be dangerous. The adherents of the Provisional

Government have already got as far as the old English highwayman's dictum, " Your names or your life." The Republic is extoring benevolences in right kingly fashion. The emigration of those who are alarmed or displeased at the present state of things also creates an indignant apprehension among the friends of freedom. The National holds the emigrants up to ridicule. The Reference goes further, and warns them that it is not safe to emigrate—that the attempts may provoke a jacquerie. In short, the ficher classes, not being hearly Republicans, are threatened will being disfranchised, muleted, and detained Surely M. Lamortine and his colleagues intended nothing of this kind; but they are constrained by circumstances; they have my yet shown sufficient art or the strength of wal master the constraint. There are some of

revolution in their path .- London Spectator.

The last three decrees of the Governmen are decisive of the inevitable rainous result which are rapidly progressing to a greater on tastrophe. The first cautions all breigh work men, (merchants may be next included.) not to enter France, or they will be liable to ex pulsion. The second is an act of national bankrupter for a binited period, whereby the payment of all hills feach was steel is postponed for three months, and all process at law ngainst debtors is to be suspended for the same term, provided the deleter wishes it. A third paper from the Minister of the Board of Works shows that, notwithstanding the reduction to ten haurs' labour, and the other measures of relief already adopted, the labourer, have abandoned the public warkshees, and are co-treated to return to industrial occupations. The unemployed being allowed a stipend of one, france periday, it is a bounty given to filleness, and whilst this lasts, all remainstrance must be unavailing. A proposition has been made to enrich France in a week. Six or acren millions of parsons are calculated to own plate to the value of 300 francs. The State is to borrow this, and exchange it for renics. Promptitude and energy are recommended in the execution of this wholesale spoliation. These are but the preluding acts ringing about inevitable results, which must chake society in France to its lowest founda-Eur. Tones.

We hear a great deal just now of the tranquillity of the French capital, and there are persons who ridicule the feats and apprehensions of our countrymen in removing them-selves and their families from the scene of so peaceful a revolution; but, if I am correctly Informed, a "reign of terror" has been established there in a small and quiet way, which fully accounts for the desire shown by English families to leave Paris. A lady who arrived this morning states that she ordered a dress to be made up for her, the usual charge for which ewould have been about 12f. When it was seent home she was not a little astenished to "find that a most extertionate demand of upwards of 70f. was made. On her indignant refusal to pay so monstrous a sum, sile was impulently threatened with the vengeance of the mob, who, she was tald, would some chose full the British out of Paris. Under the influence of the terrors excited by the late events. and the fear of finding betself exposed to the fury of the populace, the lady eventually com-pounded for 60f., and left Paris as quickly as she could. This is, I am informed, by no means the only instance in which the fears of unprotected English residents in Paris have been worked upon, as a means of exterting money from them; and this may, in fact, paitly account for the breaking up of so many English establishments.— Times.

Louis Philippe and his ramily .- Louis Philippe was married in Nov. 1899 to Princess Amelia, the second daughter of the King of Sicily. By this lady, he has had eight children, of whom six still survive-viz:

1. Louisa, Queen of Belgium, (wife of Leopolid), born 1812:

2. Louis, Duke of Nemours, born 1814, married Victoria Augusta, of Cobourg, cousin of Prince Albert : ..

3. Maria Clementina, born 1817-unmar-

4. Francis, Prince de Joinville, born 1818, Admirat of the French Navy, married Fran-cisca, a sister of the Emperor of Brazil, and of the Queen of Portugal:

Too theory, Dake Di Aumale, born 1329, matried to Carolina, cousin of the King of the

1824; matried a sister of the Queen of Spain. The oldest son of Louis Philippe was ferdinand Duke of Orleans, com 1810; killed by jumping from his many that 1840. He matried. ing from his entringe July, 1842. He mattied, in 1837, Il siena, daughter of the Grand Dake Ol. Mesklanburg Schwerin-by whom he had Waschildren, viz: Louis Philippe, (Count of Rhits) born 1838, and now ten years of age, and Robert Philippe, Duke of Chartres, born 1830 and 1931 a

Besides the young Count of Paris, grandson Besides the young Count of Paris, granual to the Eliking, there are two other claimants to the Prench throne at this thoe, namely: first, the young Dake of Bordeaux, son of the Dake in Borr, and grandson to the late King, Quarles Xi who it will be recollected was deposed in 1830.

Second, Louis Napoleon, son of the late ! Louis Bonaparte, who was for a while King of Holland. The mother of this prince was Holland. Hortense, daughter of Josephine, first wife of the Emperor Napoleon.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF MONTPEN England soon after they had arrived there in safety, and proceeding to Belgium, a report gained ground to the effect that some dochments had fallen into the hands of the French Provisional Government, which implicated the Duke and Duchess in very peculiar transacions-and that this circumstance had hastened their departure from England. A question on the subject being proposed to Lord Palmerston by Lord D. Stuart, in the House of Commons an answer was elicited, entirely denving the truth of any such report, and also expressing Lord Palmerston's belief that no documents of the kind referred to did exist.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STRAMBUR. -At a meeting of the Great Western Steam-ship Company, at Bristol, the expense attending the recovery of the Great Britain was stated to amount, after deducing the proceeds of materials, to 212,670 14s. 1d. On her arrival at this port, she was sucreyed by Mr. Paterson and Mr. Field, of London, on behalf of the company, and by Mr. Grantham and Mr. Casady on the part of the naderwriters. The estimates for testoring her to the condition she was in previous to her stranding, were for hull, masts, sails, cabins, boats, anchors, cables, &c., £15,000 50; machinery, £5,373-£21,604 50; The Directors stated that an amicable arrangement had been come to with the underwriters at this port for an immediate settlement on terms differing but slightly from the original claim; and they had reason to be lieve that the underwriters of Glasgow would be induced to settle on like terms. After this had been effected, negociations for her sale would have the best attention of the directors.

THE COAST DEPENCES.—It is proposed to maintain at each of the principal posts, four steam steam steam, ready armed and equipped for immediate use in case of need. These steamers will not be commissioned, but after taking their guns and stores on board, will be clased in ordinary, where they will remain, so as to be ready to act on the defensive at a few days' notice, and, in case of great emergency in a few homs. It is also proposed to keep at each of the same but's the armament and eagin ment for twenty-two ships of war and steamets This number will include armaments for al these likely to be fitted in the year at each port

The effect of the new Passengers Act is aleasly being seriously felt, and many of the North American ships taking cargo avoid the et by confining their number of passengers to fifteen. The uncertainty of the amount of duty intended to be levied by the authorities is The uncertainty of the amount of also another sections drawback to end metion, as the owners are compelled to protect themselves the things that make bystarders are a fourth by an increased rate of passage money.

> THE MECTIVE OF THE WATERS .- Yesterday was an eventful period in the History of our City, of the State, and of the West. It was wedding of the Father of Rivers to our inland seas-a union of the Mississippi with Lake Michigan; the first boat borne on the Illinois Canal passed safely through from Lockport to our city yesterday .- Chicago Journal, Illa dprd.

THE AMERICAN STRANCE NIAGARA ICH Gswego for Rochester on the 18th instant, with about 100 passengers, including a number of ladies. It blew fresh when they started, and while the wind was increasing to a height, the steamer's rudder was carried away, and the attempts at repairing the injury prove vain. The smoke-pipe was afterwards carried away, and the fires had to be put out; the steamer at last grounded, some 15-20 rods from the shore, and the passengers all were safely landed, and hospitably received by the nhabitants on shore. The wreck will probably go to pieces. The Niagara was one of the best boats on the lake, valued at \$60,000.

Nova Scotta. The session of the Provinial Parliament was closed on the 12th instant. His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir John Harvey, the Lieut. Governor, delivered a speech, in which, referring to the principles of colonial administration now recognised, he expresses his hope that "the system, now happily established, will have a tendency to nemetuate, in the breasts of Her Maiesty's in th oyal subjects, in Nova Scotia, respect for Imerial policy, and reverent attachment to the Throne, deepening with the growth of our population, and with the lapse of years.22

The speech refers to the various bills massed during the session, and among them to the following:

"In the Act for constructing an Electric Telegraph from the Capital to the Northern Frontier of Nova Scotia, inviting the admining folonies to an instantaneous inter-communication of intelligence and interchange of thought -in that which invests me with powers to co merate with the Imperial and Colonial lovernments for the establishment of a cheap and uniform rate of Postage-and in your action in relation to the great Colonial enterprize, of connecting the Atlantic and Quebec by Railroad-her Majesty's Government will not fail to perceive, and your fellow-subjects. Durkees, whom they arrested, having found a to recognize, a desire to clevate the latter in | quintity of counterfeit bills, and a lot of counthe scale of civilization, and to unite and strengthen this most important portion of her Majesty's Dominions."

Desputches from the Colonial Office had seen laid before the Assembly -entirely approving of the measures which had been pursued by Sir John Harvey, with reference to filling up his Executive Council-recognizing the right to determine the amount of Sir Rupert D. George's retiring pension as properly belonging to the Assembly, and stating that to the decision of that body it must be left—and, with reference to the office of Queen's Advo-cate, or Proctor in the Court of Vice Admiralty, which the Hon. Mr. Johnston refused to give up, when he resigned the Attorney Generaiship, announcing Earl Grey's decision, after due deliberation, that the ex-Attorney General may hold the office, providing he supports the present Administration, or abandons his seat in the Legislature.

His Lordship, however, tells His Excellency that in removing Sir Ruport D. George, he exceeded his authority—that, in point of form, the removal of that Officer, can only be re-garded as a Suspension, as he held his office by virtue of Her Majesty's appointment. He informs his Excellency, however, that Her Maesty has been pleased to direct that he shall e considered as having been removed from the date when he suspended him from the discharge of the duties of the offices in question. His Lordship expresses his satisfaction that the Council intend, as per minutes in Council of February 8, 1818, to cresist with firmness, the introduction of the mischievous policy of

sweeping changes of subordinate functionaries.? His Lordship trusts that the system of Responsible Government, of which they so justly appreciate and apply the principles, may now be regarded as established in Nova Scotla; in a mariner calculated to make its work for the general advantage of the Inhabitants of the About \$20,000 in counterest bills, 120 Mex. Passenceus.—In the R. M. steamship man deceased. Inquire, if by letter, Post Province.—St. John Courier. Pald, of the Rev. W. Boxo, Lachine,

Attorney General ... £500 0 0 Solicitor General ... £500 0 0 RECEIVER GENERAL'S CYTICE Receiver General, ..... 600 0 0 Clerk, .... 250 0 0 **–** 850 0 0 FIRANCE DEPARTMENT. Financial Secretary, ... 600 Clerk, ..... 200 0 0 --- 800 0 LAND OFFICE.
Future Commissioner, . 500 0 0
Clerk & Contingencies, 250 0 0

750 0 0 Retiring Allowances. Merris, 300 0 0 H. W. Crawley, 300 0 0 Mr. Crawley, Junr, 125 0 0 SCCRETARY'S OFFICE. 

\_\_1200 0

customs, abolished, EXCISE. It is the intention of the Governmeat, we understand, to arrange with Comptrollers of Customs, as far as practicable, to receive monies hitherto paid at the Excise. If this is ef-freted, the cost of Collection at Il difax will probably be reduced from

This is described as a saving of upwards of zette. £7000 upon the old system: of course subject The Hon. William Humn Blake was to the result of the experiment whether the sworn in as Solicitor-General for Upper Canlusiness of the Province can be conducted ada on Saturday last. with the staff of officers thus provided.

New Buenswicz, Fuzonatoros, Tasalag, April 11, 1818.—His Exceptency Sir Edwicks Walken Head, Baronet, having been appointed to succeed His Excellency Sir WILLIAM Machens Ground Covernor of the Province, come this day to the Council Chamber and presented his Commission, which being read, His Ex-cellency took the usual Oaths, and assumed the Administration of the Government.-Rogic

Newroundland .-- The seal fishery has been uncommonly successful this spring. A fleet of 100 sealers, amounting to 10,016 times and Cashier, Mr. Burrier, is to remove to head-syllo men, had sailed from the part of St. quarters, his place here to be taken by Mr. John's before the 14th March, 51 vessels from Harbor Grace between the 1st and 5th, and 31 Harbor Grace lietween the 1st and oro, and or from Carlonear. The first vessel from the ice, and most respectably signed, and was presented in Norred, arrived on the 18th March, with an Monday last to that gentleman, by whem a continuous that Dash arrived on the lind March, with the Rind or Monday last to that gentleman, by whem a One paper of the 28th has a list of 25 calling fleet never put to sea before the 18th March, the date of the first arrival this year.

L'Avesta, a journal in the French language, published at Montreal, quotes the following passage in a speech made at a recent agitation meeting in Ireland with Italies as we insert it, ralling it a fecutions phone?"

Our enemies have struck the first blow,

ut the echo of it will be heard in Paris, in ionna, in Berlin, in Washington, and in Monteal, which is on the point of becoming the capital of a new independent state."

The paper is said to be under the Euspices of

Mr. Louis Joseph Papineau, and advocates the repeal of the union between Upper and Lower Canada. - lotimations are given, in the Monteal pipers, of secret meetings which are held, having for their object some e t rprise, apparently, the preparation of which must be con-

Manest of Counterference-It has been generally understood, for many years, that there existed in the Township of Baruston, in this County, a band of Counterfeiters, who have been actively engaged in the manufacture and sale of counterfeit bank hills, as well as hard money; and altimugh several attempts have been made to break up the gang, and bring them to justice, these attempts have hitherto ended only in a slight interruption to their business.
On Tuesday of last week, High Constable

Clark, having previously made his arrangements, took a force of some 12 or 14 person, and went to Barnston for the purpose of making arrests. Mr. Clark, with Andrew Young, jr., from Stanstead, and five or six others, went to the house of Mr. Samuel Davis, and arrested him and his sen Thomas Davis, and Oliver Hanks, upon whose premises they found a quantity of had money, and some tools for coining the same. Mr. Moe of Sher-brooke with a party of five others went to Harry Hollister's whom they arrested, and found a quantity of bank bills, and a printing press, under a forge in his blacksmith's

Messes. Bostwick and Barber, with one or two others, went to Mr. Elijah Hanson's, in whose pocket-book they found about \$25 in connterfeit bills and a counterfeit quarter eagle. He was also arrested.

Capl. Buttoughs, assisted by Mr. Geo. Aldrich, and others, went to Hemen and Sheldon erfeit quarter engles on their persons.

These seven persons were all brought to Sherbrooke on Wednesday and safely lodged an jail.

On Thursday, Constable Clark, with a party of five, returned to Bainston, and were joined by H. F. Prentiss, Esq., of Derby, Vt., State's Attorney for Orleans County, who has rendered important service in ferretian and the counterfeliers. The party proceeded to Lucius Chapman's, where they found a set of dies for making Mexican dollars, a printing press about 100 counterfeit half eagles, and a quantity of hills. Chapman bad fled, At Issachar and Corbin Norton's were

found a screw machine for stamping small coin, crucibles, counterfeit hills and coin, and materials for making hard money .- The Nortone had also fled.

Next they proceeded to John Lavell's where they found a Hogus, or drop press, for stampling hard money. The place where this instrument had been used in the woods was first discovered, and following the traces of its removal were led to a large ash heap in the open field, under which they found a part of the machine, and other portions of it in the bed of a brook near by. This liogus, with all its appendages, weighs about half a ton.

On Sunday morning the party went to Samuel Davis', and secured three engraved plates for hank bills, about \$ 1.000 in counterfeit hills a portable bellows, and sundry other articles in the counterfetting business. Near Baruston Corner, in a field, were found by the High Constable, two sets of dies for making Spanish milled dollars, and half hollars.

On the first visit we understand that S. Davis, jr. and J. Johnson, were arrested but made their escape. There is pretty good evidence that during the interval between the two vis its, about half a bushel of counterfeit bills were burnt at S. Davis'. About \$20,000 in counterfeit hills; 120 Mex-

The following stafement of the expense of quarter carles, with a lot of half carles made Liverpool, 19th April. Mrs. Jiskin, Toronto; the newly adopted system of administration is of copper for galvanizing, were secured. The Thompson, Canada; Broome, Canada; Deputy given by the Nova Scotium. Dills are on the following banks: 1's, 2's, and Commissary Gent. Laidey, Montreal; Amold, Scottisti AMICARUS (IFF. ASSUR-3's, on the Marbiehead Bank, Mass; I's and 2's, Atlas Bank, Boston; 2's, Hariford Bank, Ct; IO's, Indiana Bank, (well executed, said to be from the original plate;) 2's Eastern Bank, Bangor; 1's Atlantic Bank, Boston; 10's Stiffult Bank, Boston; 2's Lebanon Bank, N. 11. 1 24 Worcester Banky Mass y 5's Lansing burgha Bank ; 5's Danbury. Bank ; 2's Derry Bank, N. II.; 1's New-Fagland Bank, Bostor 2's Burlington Bank, Vt.; 5's Dover Bank 1's Kingston Bank, N. Y. 2's Mechanic's Bank, Newhuryport; 5's and 1's Chilicolhe Bank, Ohio; 1's Vergennes Bank, Vt.; 1's Washington Bank, Boston ; 5's Nashua Bank,

Mass. The plates secured are a \$3 Hungerford Bank, Adams, Mass; a \$3 Bank of Chenango, N. Y.; a \$2 Gloucoster Bank, Muss; and on the opposite side of the same plate a \$5 Soffolk Bank, Boston. There was also secured about two reams bill paper, 10 or 12 pounds of printing ink, a quantity of assenic, three printing prosses, &c., sufficient to show that the business has been carried on upon a very extensive

Much credit is due to the High Constable for the efficient manner in which his plans were fail and executed. The gang appear to have been taken entirely by surmose. Mr. Yeung of Stanstead, Capt. Burroughs of Barnston, and Mr. Moe of Sherhooke, and in fact all the assistants rendered very essential aid in the proceedings. It is understood that the author-ities in the U. States, and several of the Binks £5250 0 0 in bringing them to justice .- Sherbrooke Ga-

Removary Charges :- Mr. Justice Gale, to etite upon a pension; Mr. Justice Bedard, of the Quebec Bench, to be transferred to Montreal, and Mr. Solicitor General Aylwin to be Paisne Judge on the Quebec Bench in his stead; Mr. Drummond, member for Shelford, to be the new Solicitor General.

Bank or Monrarat .- A somewhat nnexsected change has taken place in the managesaint of the Quebec branch of the Moutreal Bank. The local Beard of Directors has been abolisted, and the present highly respected Gunn, from the parent institution .- M. Chron. An address expressive of esteem and best

feeling entertained towards him was further trivals with 76,640 seals. In far ner times the Ustified by a large number of gentlemen escorting him to the steamer which conveyed him to his future place of residence. THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SER-

gross of Lawrn Caxaba will hold a General Meeting of the Members on Tuesday the Dir of May next, at 11 a.m. in the Parliament Buildings, Quebec, for the purpose of consider-ing and adopting a code of Rules and Regulations for the governance of the College. Quence School of Mericing.—A course of Lectures will commence on the 15th of next

nonth, to continue six months; the students will have the advantage of following the pracice of the Merine and Emigrant Hospital, and of seeing performed many of the most impor-tant operations in Surgery.

Quence Exenance, Committee of Management for the ensuing year: Sir Henny J. Carowert, Chairman;

ionbie: W. Walker, Henry Pemberton, A. D. Bell, W. Slevenson, Treasurer, ly. Ledlesurier, Chas. Poston, Secretary, A. D. Bell,

Confunction of Quenec .- A By-Law to regulate Canrons and Pontons has just been published; it takes up three columns in the Sazette, from which we learn that " a suitable and proper person shall be appointed, by the Council of this said City, who shall be known and called the Superntendent of vehicles for hire, whose duty it shall be to visit the public stands for Carters and all places where such vehicles are permitted to stand, and to enforce the Rules and Regulations respecting such vehicles and the drivers thereof, tain order amongst the same, and to report all effenders against any of the provisions of this By Law, to the Clerk of the said Council."

The same duty is also made incumbent, by a subsequent article of the By-Law, upon the Chief of Police and the officers and men under

ils command. Full directions are given for the vehicles and the bridles of the horses showing the proper numbers; all riding or driving through any part of the city at a rate faster than a moderate not is forbidden; drivers to be at least 16 years of age. We are glad to find the following reguiation introduced, which we hope will serve is some protection to dogs as well as horses : "Any Cutter, or other person, who shall un-ensonably or cruelly beat or otherwise ill treat or ill use any horse or other animal under his care, within this City, shall incur and pay a penalty not exceeding Forty shillings each offence, and an imprisonment not exceed-

ing thirty days." Among the regulations for Carters' stands we read as follows:

No Carter shall be allowed at anytime, on Sundays or Holydays, (Fètes d'Ohligation.) to occupy any part of the stand which is assigned to Carters on the Upper Town Market place, and that the St. Paul's Market and the Culde-Sac stands shall be the only stands used on

Sundays throughout the year." Porrens and Cauntens also are to take out icenses, and to carry the number of their registration on their right arm. We find no other regulations laid down specially affecting them. Aniong the descriptions of loads for carter we notice that I chaldron of coals makes a lead,

and 4 cord of fire wood the same, and 10 quintals or under, of any goods not otherwise describeni. We purpose inserting the Tarifi of prices for

cartage and carriages in our next number. Among the Passengers arrived in the Sardh Sinds, at New York, were-Copt. Au-derson, 23rd Fusileers; Mrs. Anderson; Messrs Henry Bolton, John Hall, and Chs. Robertson. of Toracto; H. Montgomery, Osborne L. Richardson, of Quebec; John Croll, Wm. Mit chell, Edward W. Auld, J. S. Gray, John A. Torrance, David L. Lowie, J. McKay, Wm

Datling, Wm. Stephens, of Montreal. Excussio May .- The weekly despatch of Muil Steamers to and from Liverpool having now, commenced, a mail for England will be made up next week, but we are sarry to say the day for closing it at the Quebec Post Offic is not known at the time of our closing this the Montreal mail for this morning not being in as yot. At will not be safe to recken upon its being deferred beyond Wednesday next for the Steamer to sail from New York on the

10th of May.

The Mail from England, to come by extra from Halifax, has not yet arrived.

Passencens.-In the R. M. steamship

Canada.

DIED. At St. John, N. B., on Friday the 21th March, in the 27th year of her age, Mary Jang, consort of Francaica R. Stara, Esq., ldest daughter of the Honorable Chief Justice Janvis, of Prince Edward Island.

### AUCTION SALES.

Will be sold, on SATURDAY, the 29th in stant, at the residence of Mr. CONNERS, Julie St. near Alr. Evantuner's New Buildings, St. Lewis Suborbs :-QUANTITY OF FURNITURE, con-

Sisting of Tables, Chairs, Sofas, Chest Drawers, Carpet, Earthenware, Looking Hasses, &c. &c.

Conditions—Cash,
B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec, 27th April, 1818.

Will be sold, on MONDAY, the 1st MAY, a the residence of Ma. S. KING, Boot and Shoe-Maker, St. John Street.— THE WHOLD OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE of that establishment, particulars

of which will be given in a future advertise-

Purchases to the amount of £50, four month credit; £25, three months; under £25, Cash.

B. COLE, A. & B. Quebec 27th April, 1848.

On FDIDAY, 28th instant, at the residence of Mn. ALCORN, Palace Street, without reser-

vation:—
TIS HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Stoves,
El Bets and Bedding, Eight-Day Clock, &c., and a variety of useful and Valuable Articles A very superior London-made Resewood Piano. A very excellent Family Horse, Light Waggons, Harness, Spring Cart, Cariole,

Robes, &c., &c.
The PLANO will be sold precisely at THREE o'clock. Sale to commence at TWO o'clock precise-

Conditions-Cash. B. COLE, A & B. Quebec, 27th April, 1818.

FRENCH GUVERGORES is Canada Wast, for a Finishing School in Canada Wast, to wham a salary will be given according to the whole a salary will be given according to FRENCH GOVERNESS is required qualifications. Letters of application, stating terms, Re. addressed to Mas. Poer, University STREET, KINGSTON, will be attended to. 20th April, 1848.

WANTED, retWO PROTESTANT LADS, about 15 Lyears of agg, for a RETAIL STORE.— Must speak French and English, and write a good hand. Apply at the Office of this paper. Quebec, 11th April, 1818.

TO BE LET, the Exchange, with DOUBLE OFFICES and FIRE PROOF SAFE, in possession of A. Bunns, Esq. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE.

W. HOLEHOUSE,

Quebec, 22nd March, 1818.

Plumber, Glazier, & Painter No. 3, ARSENAL STREET, NEAR THE ARTICLERY BARRACKS,

PETURNS THANKS to his friends and the public for the flattering share of suport he has received in the above line, and nones by assiduity and attention, with mo derate charges, to secure a continuation of the same. He would also respectfully invite attention to some superior FORCE PUMPS WATER CLOSETS, FILTERING MACH INES, &c., which he is prepared to fix on moderate and liberal terms

noncrate and morra terms.

N. B.—SHIP WATER CLOSETS, HEAD PUMPS, SHIPS' SCUPPERS, of any weight or size, made to order on the shortest notice. Quebec, 22nd March, 1818.

TOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. A FEW PATENT WATER FILTER-

MORKILL & BLIGHT. Quebec, 20th April, 1818.

PATENT



ingenious and simple contrirance, by means of which the action of a slight lescent in water is made to force a stream up wards through pipes or otherwise. HENRY S. SCOTT.

Quebec, 12th April, 1818.



TAME Subscriber offers for Sale PORTABLE FIRE ENGINES.

well finished and warranted perfect, capable of being worked by one person, price £3. These Engines are easily conveyed to any part of house, and are very useful for Gardens, Wash. ing Windows, &c. -ALSO,-

Engines of greater power at Manufacturer Prices, from £5 upwards.
HENRY S. SCOTT. Quebec, 30th March, 1848.

WANTS A SITUATION.

A S STORE KELPER or CLERK in a warehouse or dry goods store, a person who can produce satisfactory testimonials. Inquire at the Publisher's.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, In St. Joachim Street, St. John's Subunus. Inquire of the Rev. C. L. F. HAENSEL, No. 15, Stanislans Street.

TOR SALE.

[Institution of a ClercyLennexville :—the property of a ClercyLanguage of the property of the pro FOR SALE.

SCOTTISH AMICANUE LIFE ASSUR-ANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-PUREET,

GO.ASGON. FIFE Constitution and Regulations of this Nociety matire to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy, holders by the Mutual System on which the Society s established, and their allocation to the Wlem bers is made on fair, simple, and popular

principles.
It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Poli-cies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Pre-

niums, apply to R. M. HARRISON.

Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

THE CANADA

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Watablisbed 21st August, 1847.

CAPITAL, £50,000.

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

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

MILIS COMPANY is prepared to effect Assunance upon Livus and transact any business dependent upon the value or dura-Annuities or Reversions of all kinds, as also Survivoiships and Endowments.

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

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

Annual Premium to Assure £100, Whole Term of Life,

Age.	With Profits.	Without Profits.	Half Credit.
15	1 [3 ]	1 6 5	
20.	1 17 4	1 9 11	
25	2 2 9	1 14 7	$egin{pmatrix} 1 & 17 & 6 \ 2 & 2 & 6 \ 2 & 0 & 2 \end{bmatrix}$
30	2 9 3	2 0 2	
35	2 16 7	2 6 4	
40	3 6 2	2 14 8	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
45	3 17 1	3 4 0	
50	4 13 1	3-17-11	4 1 4
55	5 17 8	4-19-11	5 3 4
60	7 10 10	6-9-11	6 13 2

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

plication, and any further information respectof Life Assurance, can be obtained of the Secretary, or from any of the local agents.

Agents and Medical Officers already ap-

Dundas ..... Dr. James Hamilton Frederick A. Willson Montreal ..... Paris David Buchan Port Samia ..... Malcolm Cameron .... Quebec Welch and Davies.
St. Catharines Lachlan Bell
Toronto Edmund Bradburne. Toronto..... Dr. Geo. Herrick ... 

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

Forms of Application, together with any

ford.

additional information, can be obtained by application at the Office of WELCH & DAVIES,

AGENTS FOR QUEBEC.

No. 3, St. JAMES STREET. MEDICAL REFEREE, J. MORRIN, Esq., M. D.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

FILE Subscriber begsi to thank the MI. I litary and Gentry of Quebec and the public. generally, for their, very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenceed business, and heconfidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, lo need twith

continuance of their patronage. The Subscriber also invites an inspection of bisstock of Double Milled West of England. of histock of Double Milled West of Logrand KERSEY, CLOTHS, BEAVERS, OOBS, KINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, 1862, Sec., having just preceived per-independent of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which so will make up in this usual fashion, which so will make up in this usual

Quobec, 13th Oct., 1847.

### Pouth's Corner.

THE PEDLAR AND THE MONKERS A pedlar travelling with his merchan disc, feeling himself tatigued, sat dayn to rest him at the buttom of a tree, and being inclined to sleep, he opened his pack, out of which he took a red nighteap and put it on his head, at the same time leaving his pack open. On the tree under which he reposed were a number of monkeys, who had watched his every motion, and while he was enjoying his nap, they descended, and, without ceremony, each took a nightcap, and put it on his head, after which they ascended the tree. When the pedlar awoke, he proceeded to tie up his pack, but found his nightcaps were wanting. He at first supposed they had been taken away by some thief, but again thought that one who lived by stealing would have taken all that he had. In the midst of his surprise, he happened to lift his eyes, whereupon he discovered his caps on the heads of the monkeys. After thinking for a little time on the best way of recovering them, he remembered that monkeys were sure to imitate what they saw; he therefore took the cap off his head, threw it up at the monkeys, whereupon they all took off theirs, and threw them at him. The pedlar then picked them up and secured them in his pack, and went on his way; taking care not to expose his merchandise again

to the tricks of monkeys. These were monkeys with four legs there are plenty of them with two, if it makes a monkey to be foolishly led to play tricks. I have seen some standing or leaning against a gate in the street, doing no particular mischief, until one of them threw a stone at a quiet, peaceful boy who was passing by; they all then took up stones to throw at the same : and they seemed to think that vastly clever; but everybody else thought it a brutish piece of mischief, fit for monkeys upon four legs

At another time I saw a parcel of the two-legged ones walk in a dirty street, when one of them took it into his head to walk in the gutter, splashing the muddy water over his own clothes, and the clothes of any one who passed near him. All the others did the same-and yet they were not four-legged ones, but two-legged

On a certain day, a number of boys were let out of school an hour earlier than usual. One of them proposed to go to farmer Smith's and ask whether he would allow them to get over the fence into his meadow and bathe in the pond which was in the middle of it. Another of the boys said, he wouldn't stop to ask leave first; he would just climb the fence, and the farmer would never know any thing about it. He started off, and all the rest of the boys followed. When they got over the fence, they found a savage bull had been let in; the beast ran at them and gored one of the boys so that he was laid up many days; and he would have hurt many more, if a faithful dog had not followed the boys and turned the bull's rage against himself, so that the boys could climb back over the fence again. That was a very hazardous and disgraceful trick for boys to play, though it might have been natural enough for monkeys.

## THE SNAKE BITE.

Not long ago those who read the newspapers were horrified with an account of the sudden death of a gentleman in New York, from the bite of a snoke. It seems that this venomous beast had been sent as a present to this person from a brother-inlaw in the south. At the time he was bit-ten, the owner of the snake was standing in the bar-room of one of the hotels in Broadway, with some of his friends. He had taken the snake out of its box and laid it on the floor, in order to exhibit an auxiliary Bible-Society called upon a more plainly its beautiful spcts. After they had all admired it, the owner stooped refusal, saying he believed the Bible to doing so, the snake threw back its head wife also they solicited. She was civil, with its jaws wide open and stung him on but told them that her husband would not one of the fingers with its long fangs. As suffer a Bible to be in the house. She soon as the gentleman felt himself bitten, could do nothing for them, and they went being himself a physician, he knew that there was no time to be lost, and that his again. The gentleman and his wife again danger was great. He therefore at once gave them a positive though civil refusal. had a great piece of his finger cut out, They asked if he had any objection to their all around the bite. He had this done in speaking to the servants. "Oh no" poison might come away too. But it subscribe. Amongst them was one called seems that what was done had no effect. Jane. She quickly paid for, and had her The poison had gotten into his blood-and Bible. In a few weeks after Jane got her in much agony he died. And as he lay Bible, her mistress told one of the ladies upon his bed, I am told, he could feel on the sub-committee, that Jane was death creeping on him until he felt the always a pretty good servant, but trifling poison to get near his heart—when he soon and giddy; but since she had got her ceased to breathe. This was one of the Bible, she was much more steady and most dreadful events that we have heard of serious, and a much better servant. A for a great while.

pent-bitten too: that you had a bite of when she got well, she might take her place cure you. Now, when I tell you that you tress to go out, which was readily granted, are serpent-bitten, do not start and look She continued asking leave, and her misaround you as if there were a live serpent tress granted it, at the same hour for many at your feet, for the snake that has bitten weeks; till her mistress began to wonder you cannot be seen. He is invisible, he what could be her object. She pressed is the great scrpent—the flying and fiery her very much to tell her where she went, dragon old in cunning and in hatred. but Jane evaded giving the answer. Her The Devil is the serpent that has infused mistress was determined she would know his poison into the human soul. For the and when Jane went out the next Sunday, bite is not a bite of the body. It is worse than she followed, took a coach, and directed this, it is a bite of the soul of man, and the coachman to follow the girl, pointing just as the poison from the tooth of the her out before him. Jane went on till she and long for what God has not given us—simple and affecting prayer to the Almigh-and this it is which accounts for there ty, begging that he would bless his own being thieves and cheats in the world. It word, and also restore the health of the

trouble and pain. For it seems to make some men mad in committing sin, as if they were in a dream, or delirious, from some dreadful fever.

But again, we said that unless you are

cured from this bite, you will surely die. When the Doctor in New York was bitten, they tried a great many things to cure iim: they first cut out the piece of flesh that was bitten: they then burnt the place with caustic, but it did no good-the poison was all through him, and he was earried home and laid upon his bed, only to await the slow, but sure approach of death. And we are told that as he lay there, every moment feeling death coming nearer and nearer, that he slunddered, and said, " Oh! how dreadful it is to feel death erecp up slowly to the vitals. Now my hands and arms are cold, and soon my heart will cease to beat, for I feel that the poison is there already." This was a dreadful scene. It was dreadful to see a strong man brought down by so little a thing, to the dark grave; and yet, my children, the poison in your soul will most surely end in its death. It will be more awful than the death of the body-for the body of man will once again be made beautiful, because God will raise it from the grave! But when the soul dies a second death, there will be no resurrection for it. Its grave will be the grave of hell, and angels will be the mourners at its funeral, and devils will bury it. You may think that sin is a little matter. Too little, perhaps you say, to kill the immortal soul; so some of the people thought about the bite of this rattle-snake. He is too torpid, said some, to do any harm. His fangs were like two little needles; the spots where he bit his owner were like two little pin pricks; but yet they were big enough to let the poison in; and so your sin may seem little to you, and you may hardly be persuaded to believe that it will ruin the soul. But it will-for God has said so : and t has been bad enough already to hang the Lord Jesus Christ upon the Cross to die. Ah! yes, even little sins will send the soul to hell, though people may not think

But lastly, there is only one Physician can cure you. When this doctor in New York was bitten, they tried all they could to cure him. He had many friends, but they could do nothing. After he was dead, however, a doctor, off in Connecticut, wrote a letter and put it into the papers, stating that he could have cured him, and he told what medicine he ought to have taken in order to get well. Now whether, if he had been on the spot, he could have done any better than others, I do not know. But one thing I do know, and that is, nobody can cure you but the great Physician of souls, the Lord Jesus Christ, and his medicine is his own blood, and his medicine-chest is the Bible. If you go to him in prayer, repent of your sins and believe in him, he will make you well and he will keep you well, for he is a great Physician. He gives medicines out of the Bible. There are warnings there like bitter rhubarb, and promises there like sweetened food, all to make and keep the soul well. Sometimes, like the surgeon who cuts off a bad arm or leg, he will cut off our comforts and friends, to make us well, and keep us from dying. Ah! he is a great Physician, and cures all who come to him. You may try other doctors, but you will find that you will have to go to Jesus Christ at last, or else die. poison of the bite of the Devil is only cured by the blood of Jesus .- Episcopal Recor-

THE BIBLE RECOMMENDING ITSELF. A sub-committee of three ladies from to push it back egain in its cage, and in have been manufactured by priests. His as the desecration of the Sabbath by the away. The following quarter they called again. The gentleman and his wife again speaking to the servants. " Oh no," the hope that with the piece of flesh and says the gentleman. The servants were blood that flowed from the wound, the called. Several of them were induced to serious, and a much better servant. A few months after this, Jane, in coming And now, my dear reader-whether you down stairs, slipped, fell down, and broke be a little boy or girl—what would you her leg. She was taken to a hospital to think if I were to say that you were ser- have it cured. Her mistress told her which unless you are cured you will die again, which she did. On the following and that there is only one Physician can Sunday, Jane requested leave of her mis-She continued asking leave, and her misrattle-snake soon spread through the came to the hospital where her leg had whole body, and was felt in every vein, so also the poison of Satan is through the whole soul.—For there is not a power nor her mistress opened the door soon after, a faculty but which is contaminated by this and went in. At the other end of the taint of hell.—It is found in the power to ward, she saw Jane kneeling down, with a think, for our thoughts are evil. It is Bible before her on a chair, reading. She tound in our desires—therefore we covet read two chapters, and concluded by a

conduct produced such a change in both mistress and master, that the mistress immediately subscribed to the association, and became one of the most active members on the committee. The husband, who had not a single copy of the sacred Scriptures in the house, put one into every room in it, and himself became a member of the committee of one of the Westminster Auxiliary Bible Society.

GRATITUDE FOR DELIVERANCE. I was at sea, on the broad Atlantic, as we now are. It was just such a bright, moonlight night as this, and the sea was quite as rough. The captain had turned in, and I was upon watch, when suddenly there was a cry of a man overboard. To go out in a boat was most dangerous. I could hardly make up my mind to command the hands to expose themselves. I offered to go myself, if two more would go with me. Two generous fellows came forward, and in a moment the boat was lowered, and we were tossed upon a frightful As we rose upon a mountain wave, we

saw the man upon a distant billow. We heard his cry, and responded, 'coming.' As we descended into the trough of the sea, we lost sight of the man, and heard nothing but the roar of the ocean. As we rose on the next wave, we again saw him, and distinetly heard his call. We gave him another cheer, and pulled with all our strength. At the top of each successive wave we saw and heard him, and our hearts were filled with hope. As often, in the-trough of the sea, we almost despaired of success. The time seemed long, and the struggle was such as men never made but for life. We reached him just as he was ready to sink. When we had drawn him into the boat, he was helpless and speechless. Our minds now turned towards the ship. She had rounded to; but, spent as we were, the distance between us and the vessel was frightful. One false movement would have filled our boat, and consigned us all to a watery grave. Yet we reached the vessel, and were drawn safely upon the deck. We were all exhausted, but the saved man could neither speak or walk; yet he had a full sense of his condition. He clasped our feet, and witnessed such a scene in my life. I suphe would have been perfectly subdued by our kindness. The man was a passenger. During the whole remaining part of the voyage, he shewed the deepest gratitude, and when we reached the port he loaded us with presents.

But my young friend, Christ has seen you exposed to a more fearful peril, and has made an infinitely greater sacrifice for your rescue. He saw you sinking in the billows of eternal death. He did not merely venture into extreme danger to save you: he has actually suffered for you the most cruel death. Have you ever fallen down at his feet, and asked him in grateful love, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Oh, how many fail to do this! Jesus the great Deliverer is despised and rejected of men! What a proof it is of the evil of our hearts, that we can be so grateful to our earthly deliverer, and yet forget Him who delivers us from going down into the pit of hell!-Narrated by a mariner. Children's Friend.

SUNDAY IN PARIS There is perhaps no line of demarcation so strong between the English and French, latter. We may identify ourselves with their fashions, speak the language from preference, and visit exclusively in the Foulourg St. Germain's, until we have shaken offull patriotic partiality, and we begin to fancy we are all brethren of the same land; but this illusion only lasts for six days in the week-the revolving seventh chills us back into aliens, among a people who make no distinction whatever of respect for the day which we so highly reverence .- The shops are unusually full on Sunday: the various labors of mechanics, masons, painters, carpenters, giaziers, are followed as a matter of course. Ladies stand at their windows with needle-work : and parties playing cards by daylight may be seen among all classes. Sunday is the great washing-day with less blanchisseuses of Paris, who only prepare their laissive for that day (it is a strong infusion of wood ashes, the powerful alkali of which saves them soap and labour, but at the cost of the linen, which it makes rotten) the environs of Paris, for some distance appear to have been best seized by the washerwomen for drying-grounds; and the number of fields on Sundays hung with lines of clothes, far exceeds what the eye can reach, and really requires to be seen to be believed. Sunday is used also by country families, who have laundries: therefore it would seem to be more than a matter of chance, But no persons work so hard on the Sabbath as the French actors. Being sure of a full attendance at any theatre on that day, they are in the habit of making excursious to Versailles and other places within an easy distance of the capital, where they give a performance early in the afternoon to crowded audiences, and then they return to Paris in time to fulfil their usual business at their own theatres!

Morning Chronicle.

RELIGIOSITY IN SWEDEN, described by a Swedish Missionary, in his autobiography, relating the impressions of his youth.

Every where among the people, both in cities and in the country, I found much is in our affections too, and this it is which patients before her. Juste's mistress could much patients before her. Juste's mistress could outward religiosity. Divine worship, man was carried into the temple and premakes mean numberers—for they, like their contain no longer, but retired before Jane which was generally kept at 9 o'clock, sented to the Daotas as their own, and lowed to reside upon the island under license was very numerously attended. No one prayed for, that they might save him and assist and control of Commandant.

to ride through the streets; the gates of told that on former similar occasions many fange is all through the soul. And as you "I Jane ever wants leave to go out, when to ride through the streets; the gates of the dath of their by falling down, not grow older, unless you become cured, you I am absent, be sure you grantit, for she the city were closed, and there was no had been killed, either by falling down, not is a servant of the Most High Gop." This passing them except on paying a toll, being securely tied on their seat, or by the passing them except on paying a toll, being securely tied on their seat, or by the Among the military, likewise, this outward breaking of the rope itself. One of the regard for religion was observable. When posts, to which the rope was tied, was on any company of a national regiment was the side of an abrupt mountain, I dare say collected in one place, the whole of the more than 300 feet higher than the post on men every morning met in the dawn of the other side of the ravine. The rope was the day in front of the Captain's residence. pulled as tight as possible; but as the dis--They were drawn up in three lines, the roll was called, and the Captain then came | 600 feet, or more, it was very curved. At out to them. He gave them his saluta- three o'clock in the afternoon the man. old tion: "God morgon, gossar," (good and grey-headed, who was to perform the morning, lads!) A rapid response ran feat, was borne upon the shoulders of Brahthrough the ranks, "God morgon, Herr Capitain!" The Fugleman stepped forward three paces, then wheeled to the left, took off his cap, and folding his hands over it, pronounced aloud, a morning prayer, which the men followed in a low tone of voice. The Captain then dismissed the company with the words, "God ba vara er, gossar!" (God preserve you, lads.) "God val signa nadiga Capi-tain!" (God bless our gracious Captain,) was the response through the lines of soldiers .- At six in the evening, there was a similar prayer at the door of the Captain's residence, and the like mutual salutations. Similar courtesies were exchanged when a force had to muster in arms. Every Colonel first saluted his assembled regiment, and all responded aloud to his salutation. When the drill was over, the men under orders were dismissed with the words, "tak for i tag," (thanks for today,) and the answer was "hurra." On relieving guard, the men dispersed upon the officer's words "tak for god wakt." (thanks for good watch.) There was a Chaplain to every regiment and Sattalion, and to all embassies .- However these manifestations of piety and regard for what is holy, may have become mere outward forms, I was much gratified by them; my own knowledge at that time penetrated no deeper.-But I was also shocked at the frightful and frequent oaths which I heard the common people utter, especially soldiers and sailors. A conversation which an American preacher once had with a fisherman, came to my recol-

lection. He relates it as follows: Some time ago, I was taking a walk on the wharf, where a fisherman in his boat uttered the most horrible imprecations in my hearing. I took my station near the boat and addressed him, "my friend, I from his embrace. He then crawled after us, and as we stepped back to avoid him he followed us, looking up at one moment with smiles and tears, and then patting our wet feet prints with his band, he him our wet feet prints with his band, he him our wet feet prints with his band, he him our wet feet prints with his band, he him our wet feet prints with his band, he him our wet feet prints with his band, he him our wet feet prints with his band, he him our wet feet prints with his band, he him our wet feet prints with his band, he him our acquainted with your occupation; what fish is this, pray?" "It's cod," he replied. "What bate do you make use of?" "Any thing glutinous." "Have you ever caught mackered?" "Yes." am not acquainted with your occupation; our wet feet-prints with his hand, he kissed them with an eager fondness. I never them, too?" "O, no, they won't touch that." "So then you have to provide yourself with different kinds of bait for pose if he had been our greatest enemy, different kinds of fish !" "Yes." "Well, and have you ever caught a fish without any kind of bate?" "Yes, last year, I was out there a fishing, and was just fixing my tackle, when the hook fell into the water, and there one laid hold on it as it was, and up I hauled the fool." .. " Now, my friend," said I, "it has often seemed to me as if the devil was very much like a fisherman. He is sure to cover his hook with that kind of bait which different kind of sinners are most fond of; but when he thinks of catching a profane swearer, he will not even take the trouble of putting on any bait; that fool will jump at the naked hook, and swallow it?" The man kept silence, and his countenance fell.

When, after a short pause, I turned to go away, I heard him say to a person that

> This story came to my recollection, but was not then so much concerned about the salvation of souls, as to expose myself to the ridicule of uncivil men, by speaking to them a serious word upon their sins.

stood by, "that must be a parson."

THE ROPE MELA AT SHOLL. Himalaya Mission, in India. Abuot a week after his visit to Rampore,

Mr. Prochnow visited the rope mela at Sholi, held once in 18 or 20 years. As this form of superstition has not before been brought before our readers, we give a short account of it. The mela lasts three days, and on this occasion was attended, Mr. Prochnow believes, by above 7000 people. He writes, on the first day of the feast-

"During the three days of this mela the people consider themselves licensed to comthey actually pulled down a house, only to ting round a blazing fire; and this was the hest opportunity for conversing with them, which I did, sitting among them,"

devoted to the grand feature of the melathe sliding down a rope stretched across a ravine. Mr. Prochnow says—

".Nov. 21-The rope on which the poor made with his own hands, was carried out of the temple. The manufacture of the rope generally occupies a whole year-six months to collect the grass, and six more to plait it. During this time the devotee may ask whatever he likes to cat or drink, shall have charge of the Hospitals. He shall not the Brahmins are obliged to give it to him. The rope was very strong and, I treatment of Pestilential and Infectious Disain sure, more than 1000 feet-long. Early cases aforesaid, all persons labouring under or in the morning it was wetted, and then feat of dexterity was to take place. The mins during the last few weeks, that he might not run away, a case which not unfrequently happens, While some of the Brahmins were fastening the rope to two and luggage, and course beggge to be burned and luggage, and course beggge to be burned and luggage, and course bur Brahmins were fastening the rope to two

Yes, my dear readers, the poison of Satan's in the passage :- "My dear," says she, was allowed then, without actual necessity, him in the performance of his task. I was fange it all through the soul. And as you "If Jane ever wants leave to go out, when to ride through the streets; the gates of told that on former similar occasions many tance between the two points was about feat, was borne upon the shoulders of Brahmins from the temple to the upper post-Here he was securely tied in a scat-formed of half a hollow firtree, with a support for his back-which was to run upon the rope, and sand-bags of 20lb, were fastened to each of his feet; there was little risk of falling. During the adjustment of the sandbags, &c., the seat was tied to the upper post; and when all was ready, on a signal given by the Brahmins, two goats were offered, the seat was cut loose, and the man descended with great velocity. At a few yards distance, however, he suddenly stopped, providentially within reach, as the mountain was very steep and the rope low. On the Brahmins' going to him, to see what was the matter, it was found that the hole in the piece of wood on which he sat was too small for the rope. As it was late, the sun having set an hour before, all the spectators now left."

> A dispute then arose, the man refusing to proceed with the ceremony on another occasion, unless he were rewarded accordingly, on the ground that the failure was not his fault, but the Brahmins'. The matter was referred to the Rajah of Busahir, who decided for the man, and fined the Brahmins 600 runces for their negligence.

ABSTRACT OF THE NEW QUARAN-TINE REGULATIONS.

The Quarantine anchorage is fixed as near as possible to Grosse Isle, ships to anchor within a certain buoy to be placed, as hereto-

The Island shall be so divided as to leave one portion thereof for the hospitals, and for the treatment and reception of those who are labouring under or who are threatly: Asiatic Cholera, Fever, Small Pox, Scat-latin), Measles; and the remaining portion for the reception and accommodation of all passen-gers and other persons who shall be landed and detained upon the said Island, who shall not labour under or be threatened with any of the said diseases : and no person or persons, unless on duty, shall be permitted to pass from one of the said portions of the said Island, to the other, unless they have passports signed by the Commandant, or the Medical Superinten-

dent on shore.
THE ESTABLISHMENT at Grosse Isle, shall consist of a Commandant and such Military Force as His Excellency the Governor General shall see fit to appoint; which Commandant shall be authorised to see the Quarantine duly performed, and for this purpose shall have full power and authority over all Officers and other persons whatsoever in Grosse Isle, or attached to that station, and be authorised to call upon all persons to aid him in enforcing the law and regulations; and also un Inspecting Physician, whose duty it shall be to go off to all Vessels, and inspect them as required by law, and ac-cording to the regulations hereby established or which shall be established; and also of a Medical Superintendent on shore; together with such Medical Assistants, Officers of Her

rantine laws and regulations, and shall use and cause to be used all necessary means, by firing Guns, or by any other force or violence whatsoever, to compel ships or vessels to go to such place or places to perform Quarantine, as it may be necessary to send them to. He shall compel all ships or vessels liable to perform Quarantine, to be brought to anchor within the limits of the Quarantine Auchorage, and generally do all that may be required to enforce rigid obedience to the law. He shall permit those persons who have been landed to be re-embarked or shipped on board steamboat or other vessel upon certificate of the Inspecting Physician as regards the vessel to receive them, and certificate of Medical Superintendent on shore as to the persons and luggage having been washed and cleansed.

THE INSPECTING PHYSICIAN shall go off to vessels, and put questions to the masters or persons in charge, as required by the second section of the Act of the Parliament of Lower Canada, 35th Geo. 3, Cap. 5. If the answers are satisfactory, he shall give a Clean Bill of Health to the master or person in charge; and mit any outrage they may think proper, as such vessels may then proceed to the harhour they receive full forgiveness. At this time of Quebec. If the answers be not satisfactory or the Inspecting Physician has any reason to they actually pulled down a house, only to suspect fraud on the part of the master or perproduced dry wood for their fires at night. The villagers, however, had taken the pretangent fraud on the part of the master or person in charge, crew or passengers, he shall immediately order the vessel to such place as caution of secreting their stores of grass, mid, be appointed for vessels detained under wood, &c. before the mela began. In the Quarantine of Observation, he shall can for the product the people formed the product of the people. evening the people formed themselves into ships' papers, passengers' lists and log books, more than 100 groups, from 30 to 40 sit, and inspect them thoroughly, so as to ascertain ting round a blazing fire; and this was the age ; should be meet with any resistance, he will make such signal as may be determined on which I did, sitting among them."

On the second day nearly a hundred goats were offered to the idols, especially to appease Kalee, and obtain an abundant cleansing and disinfecting of ships, shall see therest. The third day was principally respectively who require to be treated for any of the infectious diseases, and those who d not require such treatment. He shall report when vessel is disinfected and fit to receive on man was to slide down, and which he had port, &c. He shall report if there be on board

any of those classes of persons who are likely to become permanently a public charge—in conformity with the Emigrant Act passed during the last session of the Provincial Pathament, &c.
The Medical Superintendent on Short

treatment of Pestilential and Infectious Discases aforesaid, all persons labouring under or threatened with the said diseases who shall be sent thither by the inspecting Physician. He shall have the general superintendence and direction of every thing relating to the sick;

New York at 75 Nashurs at all Front-street, Mr. P. G. Fight. carried in procession to the spot where the sent thither by the Inspecting Physician. He man who was about to perform it had been, he shall be under the control, and subject to hunderstood, closely watched by the Brah- the orders of the Continuandant, to whom he

Pilots, on boarding vessels, shall exhibit these regulations, and the Emigrant Act-shall take measures for informing all persons on board of the penalty to be incurred by leaving vessels without permission—shall bring vessels to anchor at the appointed place.

Vessels which have not been detained at

Grosse Isle, on account of sickness or suspicion thereof, may, on proceeding to Quobec, anchor off the town-vessels which have been detained shall anchor at the mouth of the St. Charles -no communication with shore, vessel or boat, until boarded by the Inspecting Physician and Harbour Muster of the nort.

Vessels without passengers, or with not more than thirteen passengers, and having had-no deaths or sickness on board during the passage, and bringing a clean Bill of Health from the port of sailing, may proceed direct to the harbour of Quebec, without stopping at Grosse Isle, and, on arrival at Quebec, shall be inspected by the Inspecting Physician.

Vessels subject to detention at Grosse Isle on account of sickness amongst passengers may, instead of being detained there, be allowed to land passengers, paying 1s. 3d. for the conveyance of each of them to Quebec, and 1s. per day for each, for maintenance during such period as the vessel would have had to be detained in Quarantine if passengers had not been

Inspecting Physician at Quehec shall go off to all vessels—shall according to circumstances, give certificate of health, or detain vessel at the mouth of the St. Charles, or cause her to return to Grosse Isle for quarantine. Yellow flag to be hoisted at the main top gallant maxt head, if the vessel is detained or ordered to return to Grosse Isle, and no communication permitted, until released from quarantine.

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