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LINES PAINTED ON A CLOCK. Here my master bids me stand, And mark the time with faithful hand; What is his will is my delight. To tell the hours by day, by night. Master—be wise, and learn of me, To serve they God as I serve thee.

Episcopal Recorder. CONSOLATION TO PRISONERS FOR THE

GOSPEL'S SAKE. A letter from Master Hooper to the Godly Brethren taken in Bow-Church-Yard in Prayer.

The grace, favour, consolation, and aid of the Holy Ghost, be with you now and ever. So be it. Dearly beloved in the Lord, ever since your im-Dearly beloved in the Lord, ever since your imprisonment I have been marvellously moved with great affections and passions, as well of mirth and gladness, as of heaviness and sorrow. Of gladness in this, that I perceived how ye be bent and given to prayer and invocation of God's help in these dark and wicked proceedings of men against Collegalory. I have been sorry to perceive the God's glory. I have been sorry to perceive the malice and wickedness of men to be so cruel, devilish, and tyrannical to persecute the people of God for serving of God, saying and hearing of the holy psalms, and the word of eternal life. These cruel doings do declare, that the papists' church is more bloody and tyrannical than ever was the sword of the heathens and gentiles.

When I heard of your arrest, and what ye were doing, wherefore, and by whom ye were taken, I remembered how the Christians in the primitive church were used by the cruelty of unchristened heathens, in the time of Trajan the emperor, about 77 years after Christ's ascension into heaven: and how the Christians were persecuted very sorely as though they had been traitors and movers of sedition. Whereupon the gentile emperor Trajan required to know the true cause of Christian men's trouble. A very learned man named Pliny wrote unto him, and said: 'It was because the Christians said certain psalms before day unto one called Christ, whom they worshipped for God.' When Trajan the emperor understood it was for nothing but for conscience and religion, he caused, by his commandments everywhere, that no man should be persecuted for serving God. But the pope and his church have cast you into prison, being taken even doing the work of flod, and one of the excellentest works that is required of christian men : that is, to wit, whilst ye were in prayer, and not in such wicked superstitious prayers as the papists use, but in the same prayer that Christ hath taught you to pray. And in his name only we gave Gol thanks for that ye have received, and for his sake ye asked for such things as ye want. O, glad may ye be that ever ye were born, to be apprehended whilst ye were so virtuously occupied! Blessed be they that suffer for righteousness' sake. For if God had suffered them that took your bodies, then to have taken your life also, now had you been following the Lamb in perpetual joys away from the company and assembly of wicked men. But the Lord would not have you suddenly so to depart, but reserveth you, gloriously to speak and maintain his truth to the world.

Be ye not careful what ye shall say, for God will go out and in with you, and will be present in your hearts and in your mouths to speak his wisdom, although it seemeth foolishness to the world. He that hath begun this good work in you, continue you in the same unto the end; and pray unto him that ye may fear him only, who hath power to kill both hody and soul, and to cast them into hell-fire. Be of good comfort. All the hairs of your head are numbered, and there is not one of them can perish, except your heavenly Father suffer it to perish. Now ye are in the field, and placed in the fore-front of Christ's battle. Do i is a singular favour of Gid, and a special love of him towards you, to give you this forward station and pre-eminence, as a sign that he trusteth you before others of his people. Wherefore, dear brethren and sisters, continually fight this fight of the Lord. Your cause is most just and godly; ye stand for the true Christ (who is after the flesh in heaven), and for this true religion and honour, which is amply, fully, suffi-ciently, and abundantly contained in the holy Testament, sealed with Christ's own blood. How much are ye bound to God who puts you in trust with so holy and just a cause?

Remember what lookers on you have to see and behold you in your fight, -God and all his angels, who are ready always to take you up into heaven if ye he slain in his light. Also, you have standing at your backs all the multitude of the faithful, who shall take courage, strength, and desire to follow such noble and valiant Christians as you are. Be not afraid of your adversaries: for he that is in you is stronger than he that is in them. Shrink not, althoit be pain to you; your pains are not now so great us hereafter your joys shall be. Read the comfortable chapters to the Romans viil. x. xv., Hebrews xi. xii., and upon your knees thank God that ever ye were accounted worthy to suffer anything for his name's sake. Read the second chapter of St. Luke's gospel, and there you shall see how the shepherds that watched their sheep all night, as soon as they heard that Christ was born at Bethlehem, by and by went to see him. They did not reason nor debate with themselves, who should keep the wolf from the sheep in the mean time, but did as they were commanded, and committed their sheep unto him, whose pleasure they obeyed. So let us do now we are called; commit all other things to him that calleth us. He will take heed that all things shall be well, .. He will help the husband, he will comfort the wife, he will guide the servants, he will keep the house, he will preserve the goods; yea, rather than it should be undone, he will wash the dishes, and rock the cradle. Cast therefore all your care upon God, for he careth for you.

Besides this, you may perceive by your imprisonment, that your adversaries' weapons against you are nothing but flesh, blood, and tyranny, For if they were able, they would maintain their wicked religion by God's word : but for lack of that, they would violently compel us, as they cannot by holy scripture persuade, because the holy word of God, and all Christ's doings, are contrary unto them. I pray you, pray for me, and I will pray for you. And

this short and transitory life is ended. God's peace be with you. Amen. The 14th of January, 1555.

SIN IN BELIEVERS.

1. For the sake of those who really fear God, and desire to know "the truth as it is in Jesus," it may not be amiss to consider the point with calmness and impartiality. In doing this, I use it differently the words regenerate, justified, or believers; since, though they have not precisely the same meaning, (the first implying an inward, actual change, the second a relative one, and the third, the means whereby both the one and the other are wrought,) yet they come to one and the same thing : as every one that believes, is both justified and born of God. 2. By sin, I here understand inward sin : any sinful temper, passion, or affection: such as pride, self-will, love of the world, in any kind or degree: such as lust, anger, peevishnesss; any disposition contrary to the mind which was in Christ.

3. The question is not concerning outward sin ; whether a child of God commit sin or no. We all agree and carnestly maintain, "He that committeth sin is of the devil." We agree, "Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin." Neither do we now inquire, Whether inward sin will always remain in the children of God; Whether sin will continue in the soul, as long as it continues in the body; nor yet do we inquire, Whether a justified person may relapse either into inward or outward sin; but simply this,—Is a justified or regenerate man freed from all sin as soon as he is justified? Is there then no sin in his heart ?-nor ever after, un-

less he fall from grace?

4. We allow that the state of a justified person is inexpressibly great and glorious. He is born again, "not of blood, nor of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God." He is a child of God, a member of Christ, an heir of the kingdom of heaven. "The peace of God, which passeth all under-standing, keepeth his heart and mind in Christ Jesus." standing, keepeth his neart and mind in Christ Jesus."

Ilis very body is a "temple of the Holy Ghost,"
and an "habitation of God through the Spirit."
He is "created anew in Christ Jesus:" he is washed,
he is sanctified. Ilis heart is purified by faith; he is cleansed "from the corruption that is in the world;" "the love of God is shed abroad in his heart by the Holy Ghost which is given unto him."
And so long as he " walketh in love," (which he may always do,) he worships God in spirit and in truth. He keepeth the commandments of God, and doeth those things that are pleasing in his sight; so exercising himself so as to " have a conscience void of offence, toward God and toward man;" and he has power both over outward and inward sin, even

from the moment he is justified.

1. But was he not then freed from all sin, so that there is no sin in his heart? I cannot say this, I cannot believe it, because St. Paul says the contrary. He is speaking to believers, and describing the state of believers in general, when he says, a The flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh: these are contrary the one to the other. ?? (Gal. v. 17.) Nothing can be more express. The Apostle here directly affirms that the flesh, evil nature, opposes the Spirit, even in believers; that even in the regenerate, there are two principles, "contrary the one to the other."

2. Again: When he writes to the helievers at Corinth, to those who were sanctified in Christ Jesus (1 Cor.) he says, "I, brethren, could not speak unto you as unto spirituel, but as unto carnal, as unto babes in Christ. Ye are yet carnal : for whereas there is among you envying and strife, are ye not carnal? (Chap iii. ver. 1. 3.) Now here the Apostle speaks unto those who are unquestionably believers, whom in the same breath he styles his brethren in Cherry as being still, in a measure, carnal. He affirms, there was envying, (an evil temper,) occasioning strife among them, and yet does not give the least intimation that they had lost their faith. Nay, he manifestly declares they had not; for then they would not have been babes in Christ. And (what is most remarkable of all) he speaks of being carnal and habes in Christ, as one and the same thing; plainly showing that every believer is (in a degree) carnal, while he is only a habe in Christ.

3. Indeed this grand point, that there are two contrary principles in believers,-nature and grace, the flesh and the Spirit, runs through all the Epistles of St. Paul, yea, through all the Holy Scriptures; almost all the directions and exhortations therein, are founded on this supposition; pointing at wrong tempers or practices in those who are, not withstanding, acknowledged by the inspired writers to be believers. And they are continually exhorted to fight with and conquer these, by the power of the faith which was in them.

4. And who can doubt ::, but there was faith in the Angel of the Church of Ephesus, when our Lord said to him, " I know thy works, and thy labour, and thy patience : thou hast patience, and for my name's sake hast laboured and hast not fainted." (Rev. ii. 2-4.) But was there, meantime, no sin in his heart? Yea, or Christ would not have added, Nevertheless I have somewhat against thee, because thou hast left thy first love." sin which God saw in his heart; of which accord-This was a real ingly, he is exhorted to repent : and yet we have no authority to say, that even then he had no faith.

5. Nay, the Angel of the Church at Pergamos also, is exhorted to repent, which implies sin, though our Lord expressly says, "Thou hast not denied my faith." (yer. 13, 16.) And to the Angel of the Church in Sardis, he says, "Strengthen the things which remain and are ready to die." The good which remained was ready to die; but was not actually dead. (Chap. iii. 2.) So there was still a spark of faith even in him; which he is accordingly commanded to hold fast. (Ver. 3.)

6. Once more : When the Apostle exhorts believers to " cleanse themselves from all filthiness of flesh and spirit," (2 Cor. vii. 1.) he plainly teaches, that those believers were not yet cleansed there-

. Will you lanswer, " Ho that abstains from all appearance of evil," does ipso facto "cleanse him-sell from all filthiness?" Not in any wise. For instance : A man reviles me, I feel resentment, which is filthiness of spirit: yet I sny not a word. we be asunder after the world, yet in Here I abstain from all appearance of evil; but Christ, I trust, for ever joining in the spirit; and so shall meet in the palace of the heavenly joys, after as I experience to my sorrow. Levile.

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7. And as this rosition, There is no sin in a Be-liever, no carnal mind, no bent to backsliding, is thus contrary to the word of God, so it is to the experience of his children. These continually feel an heart bent to backsliding; a natural tendency to evil; a proneness to depart from God, and cleave to the things of earth. They are daily sensible of sin remaining in their heart, pride, self-will, unbelief; and of sin cleaving to all they speak and do, even their best actions and holiest duties. Yet at the same time they "know that they are of God;" they cannot doubt of it for a moment. They feel his spirit clearly "witnessing with their spirit, that they are the children of God." They "rejoice in God through Christ Jesus, by whom they have now received the atonement." So that they are equally assured, that sin is in them, and that "Christ is in them the hope of glory." them the hope of glory."

8. But can Christ be in the same heart where sin is? Undoubtedly he can. Otherwise it never could be saved therefrom. Where the sickness is, there is the physician,

"Carrying on his work within; Striving till he cast out sin."

Christ indeed cannot reign, where sin reigns; neither will he dwell where any sin is allowed. But he is and dwells in the heart of every heliever, who is fighting against all sin; although it be not yet purified, according to the purification of the sanctuary. From Sermon on " Sin in Believers," by the Rev. John Wesley, M. A., sometime Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford.

[The commencement and the close of the Sermon are taken up with combating adverse opinions entertained in different quarters .- ED. B.]

A LINK BROKEN.

I one day preached on the general corruption of mankind, and the impossibility of being saved by our own works. A person present expressed his surprise at my assertions, and thought it strange that I should enforce the necessity of our keeping the whole law, if we desired to be saved by our own merits. It was unjust, he urged, to consider a man cursed who continueth not in all the words of the law to do them; and cried out, "How can this be true, that whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet offend in one point, he is guilty of all? How can this be? If I keep six of the commandments, and break four, have I not kept the majority? And is not God in justice bound to give me heaven, because I have kept more than I have broken ?"

In explaining these truths, we can easily make ourselves understood to cultivated minds; but I could never make the common people understand me without a parable. Instead of entering into an me without a parable. Instead of entering into an argument, I have often replied by a description of a scene on the Ganges:—"The day was dismal, the wind roared, the thunder pealed, the lightning was vivid, the waves of the Ganges raged, the stream was swollen and the current rapid; the infuriated elements threatened destruction to every vessel on the course of th its waters; no boat could outlive the storm for any length of time. But see, what is that ? It is a boat in distress, filled with people, rapidly hurried along by the waves. Between the peals of thunder, the shricks of the people are heard; they fear the rocks on the shore, to which the current is driving them. What can be done for them? Could they but be drawn into this creek, they would be safe. Those on the shore look anxiously around, and discover a chain lying near them. A man instantly fastens a stone to a rope, binds the other end to the chain, and flings the stone into the boat. The rope is caught; the people eagerly lay hold on the cable, while those on shore begin to draw them, amid the raging ele-ments, towards the creek. They already rejoice at the prospect of deliverance;—but, when they are within a few yards of the land, one link of the chain breaks, I do not say ten links but only one link, in the middle of the chain. What shall these distressed people do now? Shall they still cling to the un-broken links?" "No! no!" exclaimed one of my hearers, "overboard with the chain, or it will sink them the sooner." What then shall they do?" "Cast themselves upon the inercy of God," ex-claimed another. "True," I replied, "it one commandment be broken, we cannot be saved by them. we must trust in the mercy of God, and lay hold on the Almighty hand of Christ, which is stretched out to save us." I have frequently used this parable, and always found it to answer .- Rev. C. B. Leupolt, of Benares ; Church Missionary Society.

HOPE FOR MADAGASCAR.

The latest intelligence from this island is of the most cheering character. The Missionary Magazine for March, 1847, contains several letters, some of them from the persecuted Christians, which show that God has not forgotten to be gracious to them. The history of this little flock, for the last few years, will doubtless be interesting to all who desire the enlargement of Zion.

After the martyrdom of the nine Christians in 1840, the survivors became lukewarm and discouraged. But unexpectedly a young man received the word of the Lord, and greatly strengthened his brethren by his boldness and power in proclaiming it to others. Meetings were held more frequently, and at last a hundred new converts were added to them that believed.

In the summer of 1845, the only son of the Queen, a youth some seventeen or eighteen years of age, became a professed friend and follower of the Lord Jesus Christ. His name is Rakotondradama; he is called, however, Rakolo, and some-limes "the young Radama." He is the heir apparent to the throno of Madagascar, and already exerts an important and benign influence in behal of his Christian associates. Five months after his conversion twenty-one of them were seized and put in prison, because they had held religious meetings but they were treated with less severily than usual, in consequence of the intercession of the young prince. He begged for their lives, and so far obtained his request that, instead of their being executed at once, as others had been, they were subjected .to/a-milder, punishment, Nine underwent the usual ordeal by taking the tangena, one of whom died; three were reduced to slavery, but were afterwards redeemed; five others still remained in prison when they were last heard from; and the remaining four made their escape.

The last letter which has been received in Engand from this little band of believers, contains the ollowing statement respecting the progress of truth:

We went up to Antananarvo, and there met with the Course contains the progression of the course contains the contains the course contains the contains the course contains the contains the course contains the course contains the course con land from this little band of believers, contains the following statement respecting the progress of truth:

"We went up to Antananarvo, and there met with
the Queen's son and the persecuted Christians, nothing disheartened by the temptations of Satan,
though they may suffer in bonds; and those Christians not persecuted we found increased exceedingthough they may suffer in bonds; and those Christians not persecuted we found increased exceedingly, yea, becoming indeed many. And Rakotondradama, the Queen's son, makes very great progress in the love of the Lord, by God's blessing, and is able to assemble some Christians with himself, every night, to thank and praise God. Oh, blessed be God, who has caused his mercy to descend upon Rakontondradama and all the people! Nevertheless Rakontondradama and all the people! Nevertheless the laws of the Queen are very severe; but the kingdom of our Lord, and yours, makes progress and the Christians augment greatly in numbers."

This letter was sent with the approbation of the This letter was sent with the appropation of the Prince, and it even bore his signature;—from which it is inferred that he is regarded as the head of the Christians at Antananarvo. A perilous office, most assuredly! Let us pray for him, that he may be crithful in this position if need he even unto death. faithful in this position, if need be, even unto death. -Dayspring.

THE GERMAN AND FOREIGN SCHOOL-BOOK ASSOCIATION AT CALW, WUR-TEMBERG.

This title might be given to this Institution, though it has not adopted it as yet. It both exists through foreign support, to a considerable extent, and extends its operation to all parts of the world; embracing every opportunity of doing good as far as its means will permit. But it had a very small beginning. In the year 1829, we began to translate some of the small children's books with cuts, published the small children is small children in the small children is small children in the small children is small children in the small children in the small children is small children in the small children in the small children is small children in the small children in the small children is small children in the small children in the small children is small children in the small children in the small children is small children in the small children in the small children is small children in the small children in the small children is small children in the small children in the small children is small children in the small children in lished by the Religious Tract Society, in which the committee of that noble institution assisted us by the pecuniary grant of £25. We translated and pubished forty-two numbers, of which about one mil-

lion of copies were struck off, and sold at low prices.
In the year 1832, we entered on a larger underaking, and began to publish cheap religious schoolbooks, in order to supersede irreligious ones, which had already done much mischief among the rising generation. We published first the Bible Stories, the 60th edition of which, of 5000 copies each, has just made its appearance. A special German edition, of from 50 to 60,000 copies was also printed in Hungary, for circulation in that country. Of this work the North American Tract Society has moreover published an edition; and it has been trans-lated into English, Danish, Bohemian, Hungarian, Wendish, Polish, Canarese, Tamil, Bengalee, Hindostance, and Chinese; and in the latter tongue it has reached five editions in one year. The book-sellers at Lintshuan, in the province of Kiangsi, are now selling it, from whence it is circulating through the eighteen provinces of the Chinese empire. The subject. It has shown that, when it has the power, next book we published was the History of the church of Christ; the 11th edition of this publical liberty of thinking—a liberty of which no despot tion has just come out. It has been translated into English, French, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Italian, Modern Greek, Bohemian, Hungarian, Ta-Italian, Modern Greek, Bohemian, Hungarian, Tamil, Bengalee, Canarese, and Arabic; and about 140,000 copies have been printed in these different languages. After this, we published our General History, likewise translated into English and Slavonic. This was followed by a Natural History and Geography of the Bible, and a History of Missions, which have been also translated into English and French; and a Primer was published in special editions for North America and Hungary. Which was

tions for North America and Hungary, which was translated into Hungarian at the expense of a Roman Catholic nobleman of that country.

published also a Prayerbook for Schools, an Outline of the History of the World, a Schools, an Outmee of the History of the Holasophy, a Hymnbook for Schools, a Natural Philosophy, a Psychology of the Bible, and a Natural History (written by the well-known Dr. Schubert); and everal other books have been circulated by this Association. During the last fifteen years there were printed at this place, about 550,000 copies; and in foreign countries about 230,000. The former occasioned an expenditure of £11,250, of which £1522 have been obtained by voluntary subscrip-France, England, and Scotland, and the rest has been realized by the sale of books. We are, however, in debt at present to the amount of about £400. and no cash in hand to go on with, while we have applications for assisting in the publication of several of our works in the Hindoo, Hindostanee, Chinese, and Sessuto languages. And how can we refuse these grants from the simple reason that we have no noney, while there is so much money lying unem ployed in various hands, which the Lord can easily command for our objects? The Religious Tract Society has very largely assisted us; but that institution cannot be expected to do everything. therefore, would tell our brethren in Great Britain how we are embarrassed just now, and how much good we might do, if our means were not so exhausted. In Germany we cannot expect much. All our books are written on the principles of the Evangelical Alliance, as those will know who have read hem. Our contributions were received from all the different religious denominations of the Protestant Church. From the Roman Catholics we cannot expect anything, because all our books are strongly antipapistical. Our Church History is therefore confiscated and prohibited in several countries; though our Bible Stories have been introduced in many Roman Catholic schools .- Ev. Christendom.

ROME'S RECIPROCITY OF PROTESTANT LIBERALITY.

At a time when se much is done, and proposed, by Protestants for the relief of Romanists, it is not uninteresting nor uninstructive to inquire how Popery reciprocates this liberality; and when she asks so much from Protestants, it is natural to consider what example she exhibits in the way of conceding similar benefits to Protestants in those countries where she has supreme power.

She petitions leave to parade our streets with all her pageantry, while she expatriates from Madeira hundreds of guiltless persons merely for worshipping God according to their consciences in the privacy of their homes.

Protestant England grants to Romanists the most perfect liberty to conduct their religious exercises in the relief of famishing Romanists, while Popery in Madeira has been cursing every one who will dare to give bread, or water, or even pay their just debts, to men whose only crime is being Protestants.

The British Government appoints a day of humiliation before God on account of judgments that have

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liation before God on account of judgments that have fallen on the Romish portion of their population; while the Popish prelate of Madeira orders Te Deum to be sung in all the Churches, as an expression of joy for the successful prepetration of atrocious outrages upon British and Portuguese subjects, whose only crime is being Protestants.

Protestants have, in their generosity, been scout-ng the idea that Popery could revert to her ancient Inquisitorial proceeding at the very time when one Popish court sentenced a woman to death for blasphemy, heresy, and apostacy, and a higher Popish court declared that it confirmed that sentence for these crimes, but modified it in that case because the indictment had been merely for blasphemy.

The greatest Protestant nation has been annulling, in favour of Romanists, laws enacted for bulwarks around the Protestant rights and liberties of this country, while the government of Portugal has, in obedience to Popery, but in direct violation of their own laws, been systematically trampling on the civil rights both of British and Portuguese subjects, who were guilty of no crime but being Protestants.

Protestant Britain has been busily removing from her statute book obsolete laws against Romanists, while Popery in Portugal has revived and acted on its obsolete Inquisition-law of 1603, by which Pro-testants may be banished to the Coast of Africa for not believing in any saint, and she has declared that law available against British subjects, notwithstanding the treaty.

Nor has Popery rested even there; she has hired a mob of Portuguese ruffians to attack and plunder a British subject's house, in direct violation of the treaty; she has ransacked his private papers, and induced the Portuguese authorities to refuse him the protection which the treaty guarantees; so that his life was placed in jeopardy, and he and his family, were expelled from the Portuguese dominions; and when all this was done, a Popish canon carried about for signature a petition to her Majesty, the Queen of Portugal, praying that more stringent measures might be enacted so as to suppress effectually all inquiry, and extinguish for ever every spark of liberty of conscience.

In short, Popery has been exhibiting in Madeira in 1816, that which, in former ages, it manifested in other lands, and which is proved by every page of its history—namely, that it is essentially and inexorably despotic, and the most powerful engine for the destruction of the rights and liberties of the liberty of thinking a liberty of which no despot can deprive the veriest slave. It has forced men of liberal politics to sanction and to practise the most cruel persecution of their unoffending fellow-subjects, and displayed what it can induce even such men to perpetrate, when they fancy that their political measures require the support of the Popish priesthood.

The writer of these pages would, as heartily as any man, deprecate all persecution on account of religious opinion. He has no wish that Protestants should retaliate on Popery with fines and imprisonments, the stake or the mob; but while Popery advocates and practises persecution, declaring herself inchanged a uncha refuse to put into her hands a weapon which, in her. able, it is no persecution to own standard writings, she avows that she would, employ for the destruction of those from whom she asks it. Surely common prudence forbids the concession of further influence to a religious and political system of such enslaving despotism.—From Dr. Kalley's "Recent Facts showing how Popery treats the Civil Rights of Protestants at the Present Day."

THE EDUCATION SCHEME.

Conclusion of a Speech by Lord Morpeth, at a meet-ing of Patrons and Subscribers to the Yorkshire Ycoman School.

We are Churchmen here—it is thought that Church schools will gain by the new arrangement. If so, it will be because they meet it with answering efforts (applause); but I disclaim any such ground. for our proceedings. It is because I know that out of the pale of the Church, beyond the limits of the denominations, there is a vast destitute neglected mass, festering in our streets and alleys, with every sight and sound of contamination choking the accesses, to every sense, - without any sense of duty to earth or to heaven-upon whom no word of instruction ever falls-upon whom no breath of love ever settlesthese, unclaimed by Lambeth, unknown to Geneva; unconverted by Rome, I would invite, I almost wish I could compel, to come in. (Applause.) I do not so much care to which fold, so that there was a hope of teaching them that man is their brother, and that "God is love." (Renewed applause.) Then there is: another class I would for a moment allude to, as, specially connected with this proposal. Besides. those who are to be taught, there are those who teach; both seem to me occasionally rather overlooked in the heat of the competition which is carried.

on between the supporters of opposing systems-Now: I feel tempted sometimes to wish that I could gather together the teachers themselves the actual schoolmasters of some of the most successful and vaunted schools of the different denominations, for it is, after all, upon them, and not upon the wealthy patron or the respectable minister, that the main part of the burden and of the glory of the successful teaching must rest; and having them together, in a place apart, I should like to put it to them whether they were so satisfied with the amount of remuneration they, at present receive, with the place, they, hold in society, with the superiority of the advan-tages it confers, over what they might obtain as a clerk in some opulent warehouse of at some railway station, that they think the managers of the schools are allogether right in rejecting the offer of additional remuneration, additional help, additional distinction, which the state is solicitous to offer them? public. Popery casts Protestants into prison, and plause.) The wants and deficiencies at which I

have now imperfectly hinted, are those which I indeed, our Correspondents will have found the means of a certain formula picked up from his great way—as far as it can go at present—to supply and remedy. (Applause.) I have not been able to refer to a speech which I made in this city on one of these ocasions a year and a half ago; but I remember that I mentioned, as deserving the immediate attention of the country, those specific points-the insufficient number of schools—the inadequate salaries of school-masters, and the propriety of giving them some retiring pension in their advanced age. This was when I was neither of the Government nor of the Legislature, and as they are the precise points embraced in the recent Minutes, I have the satisfaction of thinking that I have only become a party in company with my colleagues, to provisions for which I had been anxious in an unofficial and private capacity. I will just add thus much. I have more than once referred to the manner in which those measures bear upon the Church of England. Now, the course which the Church has thought it right mind with the weighty truths set forth by the author to adopt with reference to education. At times I have thought it too exclusive—at times too timorous. I rejoice to witness the attitude she has assumed during the recent discussions. I presume not to sound all the motives in which it may originate, nor to divine all the results it may aim at; but I see that she is putting forward no exclusive pretensions; that she is not seeking to keep back from others what she is willing to compete for with them (applause), and that the best friends and most faithful children of the Church feel well assured that she will not derive half the credit from her long prescriptions, her wide possessions, her august architecture—no, not even from those solemn and beautiful towers that willingness to descend into the equal arena of a and absolute monopolies, to reserve her autagonism not mainly for Dissent, but for Insidelity—to wage her warfare not so much against errors of opinion as against viciousness of life, and to accept the part which falls to her in enlightening, elevating, evangelizing mankind. (Loud applause.) I believe that such is the spirit and such the career which will make the Church of England strong and beloved, and perhaps immortal (applause) ; for her support will come from a people whom she has shown no disposition to distrust, but whom she has strained every nerve to educate and improve. (Renewed applause.)

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1847.

Communications received, at different times, from two of our friends who are labouring to extend the circulation of the BEREAN in the mother-country. render it desirable for us to take this opportunity of making a remark upon the course which we find it necessary to pursue in selecting matter for insertion. Our friends on the other side of the Atlantic suggest that the publication would be more widely patronized, if it gave less of European intelligence, which, to our readers there, is generally familiar before it reaches them in our columns, and more of local information which would be quite new matter to them. We beg to assure our friends, that we shall endeavour to keep these suggestions in mind, and to act upon them, so far as may not be inconsistent with our duty to the much more numerous class of our readers-those to whom, after all, we must mainly look for support to this enterprise-namely the Subscribers in these British Provinces. Many of them see no English religious periodicals, and it is one of the principal objects we have to aim at, and principal services we can render to them, that we inform them upon the manner how sound Church Missionaries, and the English Embassy and English principles are set forth, or acted upon, by the friends of scriptural truth in the mother-country; disputes and questions of the most delicate and perilupon the perversions whose introduction is attemptupon the perversions whose introduction is attemptupon the perilogs recults which follows and upon
upon the point, because the danger I indicate is so the facts which justify the firm conviction that the necessary) will, I think, be sufficient to guard the scriptural character, which was stamped upon our Foreign Office from giving the appointment of Bri-Church by her reformers, shall not be effaced. No tish chaplain at Constantinople to any one, who, from extension of circulation to our paper, in the mothercountry, could make up to us for the loss which would result from a reduction of that matter, for the use of our readers in the Provinces, which we draw from sources such as the Charges of Bishops, and writings of eminent divines of various ranks, in the mother Church.

We may, however, here invite the attention of our readers in Europe to the articles, from time to time drawn from sources which spring in our sister Church in the United States, and inserted in our columns; these they would not be likely to meet with in any of the periodicals which ordinarily meet their eyes. The writings of Bishops McIlvaine, Meade, Lee, and other prelates, and those of many of the parochial clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the neighbouring republic have furnished us with valuable selections which are new to most of our readers in Europe. 1t will be equally our wish and our interest to give insertion to similar matter hereafter; and we beg our friends to accept both our thanks for their past efforts on the behalf of this periodical, and our solicitation for a continuance of them, so long as they, like the eminent servant of God whose testimony was kindly transmitted by our friend from York, find it to declare plain, useful, and faithful Profestant truth," and so long as it is their conviction that they will be subserving the great object of diffusing evangelical principles by promoting the circulation of the BEREAN. One more observation we allow ourselves to sub-

join; the expression of our great regret to find ourselves getting deeper and deeper into carrears with regard to correspondence: Kind letters from friends to the Berean are accumulating; and we find it impossible to reply to them otherwise than by the acknowledgements made under our liead To Cornes-PONDENTS: We must hope that our friends will not consider us insensible of the kindness shown us by choir burst forth or the organ real. The Peers will be always in Church." shon to be under-valued. Ou many occasions,

conceive the scheme of the government would go a subject of their communications altended to in the course of our editorial labours. Some slips or papers transmitted to us have not, perhaps, been actually inserted, but it is not to be hence concluded that they were disregarded or wholly disapproved of. It occurs, not unfrequently, that an article which contains much valuable matter has in it some feature which we should be unwilling to let pass without a protest-and then the question arises whether the effect of the good which the article contains would not be neutralized by the error which has to be protested against. We cannot modify an article so as to render it unobjectionable, and then send it forth, credited to the source from which it was taken in its original state : in such cases, therefore, the only it has not always been my happiness to concur in course remaining for us is, to impregnate our own of the article, and then the probability is, that the tention, being once wide awake to the subject, has been directed in the course of our reading.

Recollecting that the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States has a Missionary Bishop with one or two Clergymen residing at Constantinople, it cannot but excite surprise to read an announcement, centained in the following extract from the corresrise immediately above us, as she will do from her pondence of the London Morning Chronicle, which implies that the late Chaplain of the British Emgenerous competition, to discard all mean jealousies bassy at the Turkish Metropolis (the Rev. Samuel Bennett, D.D.) repudiated the ministrations of the Episcopal divines from our sister Church, when he contemplated the solemn religious services which were to be performed over his certhly remains, and desired that a Non Episcopal Missionary should pronounce over his grave the hope that he resteth in

" Constantinople, April 7.- The Turco-Greek question is for the moment at a stand; so I have nothing further to say on the subject to-day; and will take the opportunity of the dearth of all other political news to call briefly your attention to a matter which is assuming here, almost daily, a fresh increase of importance. I mean the progress of Protestantism in Turkey.

The death of the chaplain of the English embassy here, which happened a few days ago, is closely connected with this topic. I will, therefore, first speak of that.

"Doctor Bennett, who had officiated as chaplain in Pera for more than thirteen years, who was for many years chaplain to the Duke of Sussex, and had passed forty-six years of his life, a few short intervals excepted, in the service of the English Government, was respected and beloved in this place by every one who knew him, that is to say, by every one; and his death is universally regretted. The whole English population of this city accompanied his body to the grave. The burial service was read over him by the senior American missionary, the Rev. Mr. Goodell. And here it is, in this last insident, that will be seen the connexion Dr. Bennett's death has with the new Protestant movement in this country. Dr. Bennett lived in the best harmony with those who are the authors of that movement and received the last religious rites, at his own particular request, at the hands of one of them. But t is impossible to say how much of the success these missionaries have met with has been owing to their good intelligence with the English clergyman, and how much this success may be still forwarded or frustrated by his successor.

in the very peculiar religious state, then, of Turkey, the choice of a chaplain, to be sent out here from England, is one that should be well considered. If a divine of High Church or Puseyite sentiments were to be established here, he would doubtless be engaged in perpetual conflicts with the American Government would have perpetually to interpose in visible and so great, that a hare hint (even if that be his opinions, would be likely to incur it.?

The circumstance of Mr. Goodell's having had to perform the burial-service over Dr. Bennett, unless it can be otherwise explained, confirms the conclusions previously formed, that the high functionaries connected with the British Embassy to the Porte have extended a sympathy to the reforming movement among the Armenians, which it has not met with at the hands of the Protestant Bishop from America. We must suppose that the English Chaplain's suggestions were in accordance with the view taken by Her Majesty's Representative; and that they amounted to a disapprobation of the part acted by Bishop Southgate, so strong as to make the dying Clergyman prefer the offices of a Missionary whose orders are not derived from any Episcopale, to those of the Bishop or Presbyter of a communion recognised as a daughter by the Church from which he himself had derived his ministerial authority. We attach to the correspondence of the Morning Chronicle, on a subject of this character, little importance beyond the simple matter of fact which it furnishes: but of that, we can only just entertain the hope that a satisfactory solution may be furnished by the friends of Bishop Southgate.

THE House of Lords .- The Upper House of the Imperial Parliament has obtained possession of its new place of meeting in the splendid building which has for some years been in course of erection. The following remarks on the place provided for their accommodation are from a correspondent of the M. Y. Transcript :--

"Our new House of Lords is opened for the transaction of business; it is very gorgeous, but very, very cathedral-like. We are a strange people. We like to legislate for modern times in ancient edifices there are numbers of people in this country tylio are of opinion, that round hats, frock coals and trousers, and modern English are a little out of place when surrounded by knights in armour, and stained windows and gothic tracery. The houses are really

There is a story of the conjuror's famulus who, by whole proceeding.

master, turned the broomstick into a waterman, and had the floor nicely wetted for scrubbing ;-but was afterwards put to great distress by the flood continually pouring, because he knew not the formula that would turn the waterman back again into a broomstick. A repetition of the story is not unlikely to arise, to the amazement of our modern promoters of ecclesiastical architecture. They fill the world with their designs on the plea of furnishing aids to devotion; but architects seize upon the designs of ecclesiologists, and appropriate them to the embellishment of the place where Ex-Chancellors Brougham and Campbell worry each other with sharp speeches and snappish repartee. It is not so much the "round hats and frock coats" that the cathedral-like building agrees ill with, as the nature of the proceedings to which the place is appropriated. It were much to be wished that the church-like same truths will be found set forth, either in our character of the new House of Lords would make editorial articles, or in selections to which our at- the Peers carry on their proceedings with solemnity, as if they were in a Cathedral; but unfortunately the chances are far greater that the Peers will be led to carry the light and worldly spirit of the political debate into the Cathedral, to which they profess to resort for devotion.

> A Posteript to our last number stated the arrival of the English mail and the success which had attended the Government measure for Education, which was carried in the House of Commons by ar overwhelming majority. It appears that, through communications between the Government and the executive body of the Wesleyan Methodists, Lord Ashley acting as the medium, the objections which had been entertained by that influential hody were removed, and their consent to give the Government scheme a fair trial weakened the opposing party to the extent which has shown itself in the vote of the people's representatives. The measure might have been carried, even though the Methodists had persisted in the opposition which at first they had decided upon offering; but it is a source of great sa-tisfaction that so numerous a body of Dissenters have arrived at the persuasion that it becomes them to allow the plan to go into operation; themselves, even as other religious communities, endeavouring to meet the Government grants so as to have a share of them, proportionate to the amount of effort put forth by them in the cause of education.

It has been made to appear, in the course of cor-respondence with the Government, and of debates on the measure, that, under the Minutes of the Education Committee hitherto laid before Parliament Roman Catholic Schools can have no part of the grant. The intention of affording aid to their schools also, is not denied by Lord John Russell, but it is now understood that Parliament will be informed when new Minutes shall have been framed to effect that purpose. The following is from a speech of Lord John's on the subject:—

"In moving the order of the day, he begged leave o state that nothing was farther from the intention of the Government than the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the benefit of grants for the purposes of education; but they thought it necessary to have fresh Minutes on the subject, and consider it very carefully. (Hear, hear.) They had declared that they did not think it right that any clergyman o the Church of England should receive any part o the grant which had been proposed, as it would appear like an endowment of the Established Church under another name (hear, hear); and similar provision must be made with respect to Roman Catholics, but he understood there were orders of Roman Catholics—of whom the Christian Brethrer was an example—who were not in holy orders, and who undertook the business of education. It was a matter which would require a great deal of consideration, and any Minutes on the subject must be framed with great care. The Government would shortly pay attention to the subject, but whether they would be able in a short time to frame Minutes. or whether it would not be necessary to have some inspection and report, he was not then prepared to state. He could only say that they had no intention of excluding the Roman Catholics; and he hoped the measure would be made as generally beneficial to all classes as possible."

Novelties Resured .- An extraordinary exhibition was made on Sunday last, in St. John's Chapel Torquay. The interior of the chapel was dressed with flowers and other tawdry ornaments; and even the communion table-prepared of course for the administration of the holy sacrament-was not exempt from the profanation; glass vases were placed on the table, and a cross, decked and covered with flowers, stood in the midst. The Bishop, who was present, testified his displeasure by removing the vases with his own hands, and we understand that he has directed legal proceedings to be instituted .-Western Luminary.

HOSTILITY TO SCRIPTURE TEACHING. - Some months since, a petition, signed by several natives of Clare Island, was forwarded to us, requesting us to establish a school similar to those in our own Island, in which the children receive food and instruction. As our own hands were fully occupied, we declined extending our schools beyond Achill, but we forwarded the petition to a Society in Dublin, by whom a school was established in the island, at which 100 children attended. On Monday, 11th inst., the school-house was entered by ten or eleven persons, who seized the teacher and a scripture reader, and dragged them off with the intention of flinging them into the sea; the police interfered and rescued them out of their hands at the point of the bayonet, and kept them in charge until they got a boat to take them out of the island. The police must have known the individuals concerned in this outrage—Will they be required to lodge informations against them? We suspect not, for, as the parties assaulted were Protestants, it would be inconsistent with the liberal policy of our rulers to protect them while engaged in the work of teaching. Had a similar outrage been committed on the emissaries of the Pope in a Protestant district of the country, the House of Commons would resound with the cry of Orange persecution, and the whole executive body would be thrown into agitation until the aggrieved parties were redressed .- Achill Herald.

The King of Bayanta issued a decree on the 26th March prohibiting women from taking monastic vows before they have attained their thirty-third year. The ceremony is to take place in the presence of a commissary, not a churchman, who has the right of interrogating the person about to take the vows, and, if he think fit, to put a stop to the

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM IN FRANCE.—The Royal | nouncing a kind proposal from the Lord Bishop that Court of Amiens sat on the 25th ult. to hear an appeal brought by three members of the Evangelical Baptist Society against a judgment of the Tribunal of Laon, by which they were condemned to pay a line for associating with others, more than twenty in number, for religious purposes, contrary to Article 291, of the Penal Code. M. Brouard, counsel for the appellants, argued that the conviction was contrary to law, inasmuch as the religion of the appellants was declared by the Tribunal of Laon to be a novelty, and he demonstrated that the sect of the Baptists had existed in England since the Reformation, and that they possessed in the year 1830, in that country, no less than 1,048 chapels. M. Brouard added that the members of the Society of Baptists in the United States amounted to 570,000, and that the society dated from the year 1639. On those grounds the Counsel for the appellants contended that they were improperly convicted. The Court, however, decided that the sect of Baptisls was beyond the pale of the religions authorized by law, and was, consequently, an illicit association. The judgment of the Tribunal of Laon was then conirmed.—Globe.

THE CHINESE PROFESSORSHIP .- On Wednesday, 21st April, Professor Fearon, the late interpreter to the Chamber of Commerce at Canton, and Registrar General of Hong Kong, who has just been installed in the professorship of the Chinese language, founded by public subscription, at the King's College, Strand, gave his first and introductory lecture, preparatory to the opening of classes for instruction in the Chinese language. The theatre was crowded with not to be told of his worth: he was indeed an literati, noblemen, and gentlemen who take a warm interest in the new formed professorship; amongst the number present were the Earl Howe, Lord Rad-stock, Sir George Staunton, Sir R. H. Inglis, Dr. Sheppard, &c. The Lecture, which was extremely interesting, was heard with great attention; and at its conclusion the learned lecturer was warmly

THE MORNING CHRONICLE, published, during summer, every morning at 10, a.m., Sundays excepted, and three times a week in winter, by R. Middleton & C. St.-Michel, 25 Mountain Street.— This new paper issued its first number last week, and is the only one of the Quebec papers now publishing daily in the morning. It is printed on good paper, with clear type, and altogether very respectably got

Some alarm seems to be felt in town at the inteligence received from Grosse Isle, of the arrival of Emigrant vessels, on board of which, during the passage, deaths have occured, and which require strict enforcement of quarantine regulations to prevent the spread of disease in those generally healthy communities where their passengers may eventually land to settle or to disperse themselves. It is understood that the medical staff on the island has already been increased, and that measures are in progress to extend very largely the accommodation for the sick, for those not actually exhibiting signs of the disease, and for the convalescent. We must entertain the hone, that no necessary precaution will be neglected, and we think it reasonable to give the authorities credit for every willingness, on their part, to use the greatest vigilance and strictness in carrying into effect appropriate measures for preventing the spread of contagious disease.

At the same time, the inhabitants of our thickly peopled cities will do well to establish Boards of Health, each in his own household, so that the worst propagation of disease, namely that arising from personal uncleanliness—confined air in dwellings—filthy yards, alleys and streets—may be banished; and if to all precautionary measures, dictated by experience and foresight, be pain. added a firm trust in God's wisdom, and submission to his will, there need not be alarm, though there exist calls, very urgent, for prayer to God on behalf of the numbers now suffering, and of those whom liately to danger.

The Rev. C. Forest, late of Bury, Eastern Townships, went down to Grosse Isle, for the season, on Tuesday. We understand that the number of Protestant patients in the Hospital so far has been very small.

QUEBEC PROVIDENT AND SAVINGS' BANK .-- We are happy to find that the new institution so promising to the interests of the community is now actually in operation. It is situated in a very convenient locality-adjoining the Post Office, in Freemasons' Hall-and will be opened daily, and on two evenings of the week, as may be seen by advertisement in another column. Every encouragement to the poor to cultivate habits of frugality and forethought is a benefit to the community at large; and the rich, who have no need of Savings' Banks for their individual accommodation, will nevertheless promote their own advantage, indirectly, by recommending the facilities afforded by these institutions to those in humble life whose earnings do not furnish the means of making large investments.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quence.—The Load Bishop of Montreal left town on Tuesday for Montreal, on business, but is expected to return before Sunday.

DIOCESE OF TORONTO.

It is with feelings of peculiar distress that we announce the death of the Rev. Thomas Finder, Missionary at Fencion Falls, who, as we have just learned from a Correspondent, came to an untimely end by a most appalling accident. Whilst engaged with two men in removing his boat, an article in that neighbourhood essential to common convenience as well as to the discharge of duty,—to some bay lower down, where it would be in a more secure position, they were drawn into the rapid current, the boat was precipitated over the Falls, and all within it perished. At the last accounts, the bodies had not been found.

By this afflictive dispensation of Divine Provi dence, another labourer has been removed from us in this Diocese, in the vigour of life, and when, to all he should avail himself of a few months' leave of absence, for the more complete recovery of his

The Rev. Dr. McCaul has returned from the Seat of Government, which he visited, we suppose, upon husiness connected with the University of King's College. The rumour which reached the Montreal papers that the Bishop of Toronto had tendered his resignation of the office of President of the University, has been confirmed. - Church.

Diocese or Sodor and Man .- The fears which had been entertained respecting the illness of the newly appointed Bishop, Dr. Shirley, have been too sadly realized. He died on the 21st of April, and with him many bright hopes, entertained by those who knew his worth, of extensive usefulness in the enlarged sphere of labour so recently assigned to him. It becomes man to bow under the mighty hand of God, who can bring his own purposes to pass by raising other instruments, or working without man's agency, if it were so to please Ilim.

OBITUARIES OF CLERGYMEN.-THE REV. P. Pounden, Westport.-It is our sorrowful office to record, among the local events of the last month, the death of our beloved friend and brother in the ministry, the Rev. Patrick Pounden, Rector of Westport. It is unnecessary for us to express our high estimation of our departed friend; all who knew him, and had a taste to appreciate God's "epistle of Christ, known and read of all men." We say of all men, for even those who were not aware of the gracious principles which influenced his conduct, could not but admire the uprightness of his character, and the meek and affectionate gentleness of disposition which caused him to sympathise with every form of human suffering, and which made him ever tenderly considerate, not only of the wants, but the feelings, of the poor and des-

We have seen our beloved brother under severo frials, both domestic and ministerial, and we have always admired the calm, placidity of temper with which he endured them. In this we are sure there was much of natural disposition, but it was natural disposition moved and regulated by God's Holy Spirit, and therefore it was abiding, as the source from which it proceeded; it continued to the last, In the full consciousness of his approaching death, his spirit was calm and unruffled to the last. Of our dear friend it may be truly said that " he fell nsleep29 in Jesus. Farewell, dear brother, for a season. We have often taken sweet counsel together, but we shall have sweeter still .- When our Lord and Master comes to make up his jewels, we shall be reunited, and the friendship begun in this world of imperfection shall be matured in that kingdom of unclouded light and unalloyed holiness. Even so, Lord Jesus, come quickly .- Achill Herald.

The daily accounts of fever are dreadful. - This day's post brought me the sad account of dear Mr. Pounden's death, of Westport. He was a beloved friend of my dearest husband's, and a faithful minister of his Lord and Master. I dare say you knew him, as I believe his worth was well known. He was overworked all the winter, attending the poor of his sparish. Out of his own income he employed three curates in order to attend to the wants of his parish, and had a thousand led every day : five bundred of these at his own house, chiefly by his own hands. Poor, dear fellow, he at last sunk-a riolent fever seized him, suddenly flew to his brain, and the Lord saw fit to remove him from his afflicted wife and two fine sons last Saturday. A number of excellent men are at present suffering from the fever, so prevalent. These are eventful times, may the Lord overrule all for poor Ireland's good .- Private Letter, dated April 12.

THE REV. ROBERT TRAILL, D. D., RECTOR OF Scholl. - Died, on Wednesday, the 20th of April. We never made an announcement with more There is not a corner of the countrywe believe we might add, not of the kingdom-in which it will not be read with regret, for there is not a corner of the kingdom in which the name of Doctor Traill has not been associated with services and sacrifices as noble as any that ever closed the their daily contact with them exposes most imme- career of a self-denying disciple of his Master. The disease which swent so m ers into eternity has not spared him; at a quarter to four o'clock on Wednesday morning, sustained by Him whose he was and whom He served, and in "sure and certain hope of a glorious resurrection unto everlasting life," his spirit was committed to God. A short note, at the close of a private communication from his sorrowing friend and curate, communicates the fact :---

"QUARTER TO 4 O'CLOCK, WEDNESDAY MORN-ING, April 20th.—This moment I have just performed the last sad duty of closing the eyes in death of my dear friend and brother, Dr. Traill, His end was emphatically peace.

" John Triphook." Who is the man to take his place? How many in the diocess, or in any diocess, are fit to fill it? Few, we fear, for the district requires a man who can afford to spend, and is willing to be spent. Doctor Traill had a fortune, and he used it liberally.—With no niggard hand did he deal his bread to the hungry, and the blessing of many who were "ready to perish" was on his head. The estimation, moreover, in which he was held in England, and the perseverance with which he appealed, in his nervous and stirring style, to the sympathies of her humane and generous people, obtained him many a munificent danation, and enabled him to contribute more largely to the relief of the misery that met him wherever he turned amid the general destitution. However, He who has taken can give, and perhaps the poor may find in Doctor Traill's successor a friend able, as well as willing to relieve them .- Cork Constitution.

Achiel, Mission. May 13. Reed, from A FRIEND, by the Editor of May 24. Do. A FRIEND, by the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, ... 0, 10 0 C. L. F. Hacusel, (4) 人名巴克尔 数据 "你是我们是我们的 C. H. GATES. 26th May, 1847.

To Connessionnents :- F. A. O'M: yee, by all means ; H, G = C. Y.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Messis. John Bonner, No. 105 to 156; Wm. Brown, No. 146 to 197; Wm. Petry, No. 136 to 187; Jer. Leaverall, No. 157 to his Diocese, in the vignur of life; and when, to all human appearance, many years of useful exertion were before him. Mr. Fidler had for some months been labouring under the debilitating effects of the ford, No. 136 to 187; Jer. Leayeraft, No. 157 to 208; J. W. Leayeraft, No. 157 to 208; J. W. Leayeraft, No. 157 to 208; J. W. Weich, No. 157 to 208; Thos. Edmonston, No. 163 to 214; Major and a lefter had just been despatched to him antically and a lefter had just been despatched to him antically and a lefter had just been despatched to him antically and a lefter had just been despatched to him antically and a lefter had just been despatched to him antically and a lefter had just been despatched to him antically and a lefter had just been despatched to him antically and a lefter had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and the left had just been despatched to him antically and had just been despatched to him and had just been despatched to him antically and had just been despatched to him antically and had just been despatched to him and had

Mocal and Political Antelligence.

The arrival of the English Mail was mentioned by P. S. in our last number. We have collected the most striking information brought by it from various papers, and, in the secular department, chief-

ly from Willmer and Smith's European Times.
Ireland was still severely suffering. Insufficient food brought on disease, and the only means that could restore health-nourishment-was not within the patient's reach. The crops, so far, looked well. -Much difficulty was felt in the commercial and manufacturing world. The corn-markets were looking upwards, when the steamer left. American Flour 40 to 42s. and Canadian 38 to 41s. in London.

GUARANTER AGAINST SCARCITY .- Many of the principal farmers in Ross-shire have signed the following pledge :- "With a view to ensure a certain supply of corn food, and to allay the panic of a prospective dearth this summer, we, the undersigned, agree severally to keep five quarters of wheat or other grain on hand (besides seed and the quantity of grain requisite for our respective estab-lishments), until next harvest time, for each pair of horses employed on our respective farms, and we hereby pledge ourselves to exert our influence with all the proprietors and farmers in the county to join us in doing so." A movement has been made in Aberdeenshire for the subscribing of a similar document .-- Local Paper.

THE DOCKVARD BATTALIONS .- The artisans, &c., of this dockyard have this week been organized into twelve companies of infantry, and ten companies of artillery, each company consisting of eighty-five men, making a total of 1,870 men. The infantry corps is under the command of the master ship-wright, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. To each company will be attached a captain, two lientenants, two sergeants, and two corporals. The captains will be constituted of the foremen and clerks, the subalterns of the junior officers and clerks, and the sergeants of the leading and single station men. Of the artillery companies, six companies are for land, and four companies for affoat service, the latter to be called the boat brigade, the whole under the command of the muster attendant, with the rank of lientenant-colonel. These companies have also the same complement of officers attached to them as the infantry companies; the captains of the boat brigade companies are the foremen affoat, the boatswain of the yard, the master rope maker, and the master rigger. The men of both corps are to have canvass dresses for fatigue duty ; and, it is understood, that it is intended they shall wear a uniform on show occasions .- Hampthire Telegraph.

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies has been occupied with a discussion on numerous petitions for the total and immediate abolition of slavery in the colonies, which, in despite of the opposition of the Government, were ordered to be referred to the ministers of the Colonies and Justice. This decision is tantamount to a declaration of the Chamber in favour of the object of the petitions.

The Toulonnais of the 25th March announces the arrival at Toulon of the spostate chief, Bou-Maza, on board the Labrador steam frigate. The prisoner was under the care of Captain Richard, who was to conduct him to Paris. Previous to his departure from Algiers on the 21st, Bon-Maza was received by the Governor-General, and spent the whole evening in the palace. "We are assured," writes the cor-Marshal most valuable information respecting the internal situation of the country. His replies to the questions addressed to him proved as much intellectual capacity as his conduct during the war had showed energy."

RAILWAY CARRIAGE OF FLOUR. A Irain of one hundred and seventy-nine cars, laden with flour, recently left the Albany depot for Boston and the intermediate to vns.

THE LATEST FROM VERA CRUZ. - The steamer James L. Day, from Vera Cruz, arrived at New Orleans on the 6th, bringing among her passengers, Gen. Pillow and Col. May, the latter having got on board at Brazos. The city of Puebla had sent a de-putation to Gen. Scott, and will make no resistance to his occupation of that place. Arrangements had been made to defend the capital, but after Gen. Pillow was on board at Vera Cruz, he received a message from shore, stating that an express had arrived with intelligence that the Mexican Government had abandoned the capital, taking with it the archives, and that the citizens had sent a deputation to General Scott to advance and afford them protection. Proclamations were being circulated by the Mexicans, calling for the organization of guerilla regiments, which plan of warfare was to be adopted on an extensive scale. In consequence of sickness, death, and loss in battle, it is said that General Scott will not have left in his army more than about 5000 effective men, after the return of the volunteers whose time shortly expires, and who, Gen. Pillow, states will return almost to a man. Of the seven regiments, he says not a company will remain. Santa Anna's army was entirely dispersed, and he, wholly without power and influence, was seeking to leave his country. Gen. Taylor remained at Monterey, and the main body of his army at Buena Vista, without any prospect of an immediate advance. All the new troops recently intended for him were, under a new order, to be sent to Vera Cruz. - Boston Allas.

HAYTI, MARCH 8.—Jean Baptiste Riche, the late President of Hayti, died at Port an Prince on the 27th of February, to which place he had re-turned from Govaines on the 24th of February. He was about seventy years of age, but apparently hale and strong, though blind of an eye and literally covered with wounds. The 1st of March was the first anniversary of his accession to the presidency, and which was being celebrated in towns at some distance from the capital; but the day after, people were employed in the churches paying a tribute of respect to his memory, and listening with apparently deep and unfeigned sorrow to the funeral oration.

You will readily believe that the friends of order were much concerned to hear of the President's death, and not a little apprehensive of a return to those scenes of anarchy and confusion which the late President had so effectually succeeded in suppressing. Their fears, however, were soon relieved by the announcement of the election of General Faustin Soulougue as President. He published a proclamation on the 3rd instant, and confidence is again restored and everything going on tranquilly. Twelve hundred soldiers were, however, marched to

Jacmel, to be ready in case of any disturbance. EFFECTS OF NEGRO EMANGIFATION.—The slaves constituted formerly the wealth of the planters; now, as free and remunerated labourers, they are the soul of our island commerce; and, as such, are the wealth of our merchants. Let us look back at the commercial revolution which has taken place in Trinidad since the dawn of freedom. The signs of comparative wealth among the labouring people Bark Earl Powis, Walker, 4th do-D everywhere appear. The great change of their con-Mesurier & Co., general cargo, 50 pas.

dition has greatly stimulated trade of every description. Mechanics of every class have increased a hundredfold among the lower orders of society; these are rapidly rising into respectability and wealth, and promise at no very distant day to act an important part in the internal trade and affairs of the colony. In consequence of the possession of money by the people, our island imports have increased to a surprising extent in the course of a few years. Trinidad Spectator.

NEWFOUNDLAND .- In reply to an inquiry from Sir J. Packington, respecting the constitutional act regulating the government of Newfoundland, Mr. Hawes stated that as the law to which the hon. baronet referred expired in the present year, it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to pro-pose either that that bill should be renewed or that some more permanent measure of legislation should be introduced. The old constitution would probably be revived, subject to some changes with reference to the qualification of electors and the extent of electoral districts.

The 60th Royal Rifles embarked on board the Vengeance, 81, Capt. Lushington, at Halifax, on the 11th instant.

The Resistance, 42, arrived at Halifax, on the 10th, from Bermuda, with the reserve Battalion of the XXth Regiment. It was stated that this Battalion would not disembark, but that the Resistance would, after embarking a company of the Royal Artillery, serving in Halifax, proceed to St. John, N. B., with these as reliefs for the Artillery, and the 33rd Regiment, at present stationed in New Brunswick. The 33rd will then relieve the 14th Brunswick. The 33rd will then relieve the 14th Regt., which corps, as soon as the several detachments from the outposts can be relieved, will proceed in the Resistance to England. The service Buttalion of the XXth furnishes the detachments for outposts in Nova Scotia for the present year .- Mer-

VERDICT OF MURDER .- Turney, the journeyman ailor who was arrested and confined on suspicion of he brutal murder of M'Phillips, the storckeeper at Markham, some time back, has been found guilty at the Toronto Assizes.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. - A public meeting was held in this city on Thursday last to take into consideration the proposals of the Montreal Telegraph Company for the establishment of a Station here. The conditions of the establishment were, that 50 shares of the stock of the company should be taken within four days here, and that £250 should, in addition, be voluntarily subscribed to defray the expense of fitting a station, &c. These terms were reected .- Kingston News.

Monday, being the anniversary of her Majesty's Birthday, the morning was ushered in by a merry peal from the bells of the English Cathedral. The Royal Standard was hoisted at the Citadel at sunrise, and the Vesuvius and merchant vessels in the river were gaily decorated with flags, At moon, a royal salute was fired from the citadel. The 93d Regiment and Rifle Brigade were paraded on the Explanade, and a feu de joie fired in honour of the occasion. After the last round, three hearty cheers for our beloved Sovereign were given by the troops and bystanders, led by that gallant veteran Lt. Col. Spark, 93d Highlanders. The last named spiendid corps looked remarkably well. The men wore their kills for the first time this season.
At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, an inspection of the

Fire Companies was made, on the spot above menlioned, by the Mayor and City Council .- Mercury. The Douglass, arrived on Saturday, brought up Major General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, the new Commander of the Forces. Capt. Kirkland, Military Secretary to His Excellency, and family, also came passengers in her. His arrival was recognized by a salute from the Citadel.

The Douglass left the same night in tow of the St. George .- Gazette.

H. M. Steamer Vesuvius, from Halifax, bringing specie for the Commissariat, arrived last Saturday, and sailed again early yesterday morning. Lord Mark Ker is a passenger in her; and a son of Capt. Boxer's proceeds in her to join the flag-ship.

PASSENGERS, in the Britannia, among others:

Mr. & Mrs. Racey; Messrs. Thomas Molson, Rev.
Mr. Angier, Mr. G. B. Symes, Revd. Job Deacon,
Messrs. W. G. Gubbins, H. W. Welch, Frederick Torrance, Rev. E. Denroche

Surpring News .- Arrived, among others :-Bark Syria; Cox, Liverpool, T. Froste, gen-cargo, for Montreal, 243 pass. Bark Adelaide, Grant, Halifax, McKay & Co.

igar &c. Brig Bachelor, Lynn, Southampton, Atkinson, Usborne & Co., ballast.

Bark Burrell, Foster, Sharples & Wainwright Bark Montezuma, Little, Liverpool, Gillespie

& Co., general cargo.

Bark Joseph Cunard, Newport, Pembertons,

Collooney, Livingston, Glusgow, W. H. Baird, & Co., general cargo, 3 pas.
Ship Glenswilly, Henderson, Glasgow, A. Burns,

general cargo, 3 cabin and 57 steerage passengers.

Ship Countess of Mulgrave, Custance, 6th April,

Newcasile, Symes, & Co., coals.

Bark Feronia, Henzell, 5th April, Newcastle,
G. B. Symes & Co., coals.

Bark Hampton, Graham, 29th March, Alloa,
LeMesurier & Co., coals.

Bark Chapmans, Aitken, 11th April, Liverpool McTavish, Bestwick, & Co., general cargo.

Bark Bellona, Auld, 29th April, Glasgow, A.
Shaw, general cargo, for Quebec & Montreal:

Bark Aurora, Hunter, 6th April, Hull, G. B.

Symes & Co., coals. Bark Mersey, Bully, 3rd April, Torquay, G. B.

Symes & Co., cordage, 5 pas.
Bark Harvey, Cornfoot, 23rd March, Newcastle,
H. S. Dalkin, coals, Brig Fanny, Jolly, 10th May, Mathewson &

Sinclair, sugar. Schr. Defiance, Curry, 3rd May, Halifax, H. J. Nond & Co., molasses, 1 pas. Schr. Elizabeth, Poisier, 22 days, Boston, J.

Leslie, molasses. Annahelly, Forest, do. do. do. Brig Thomas Bell, 4th April, Alloa, Dean, Rodger

& Co., coals.
Berk Lady Seaton, Morrison, 31st March, London, C. E. Levoy & Co., general cargo, 21 pas.

Bark Douglas, Douglas, 4th April, London,
Buchanan & Co., general cargo, 15 cabin & 32 steer-

age passengers.
Bark: Queen, Walson, 6th do. Hull, H. & E. Burstall, coals.

Bark Victoria, Martin, Ist do. St. Ives, E. & J.
E. Oliver, do. 3 cabin & 12 steering pas.

E. Oliver, do. Davis Walker, 4th do. Dundee, Lo Bark Earl Powis, Walker, 4th do. Dundee, Lo

Bark Gleaner, Duncan, 3rd do. Greenock, H. & E. Burstall, coals.

Bark Fergus, Martin, 10th do. Hull, G. B. Symes & Co., general cargo, 131 pass. Bark Livingston, McDougall, 11th do. Liverpool, A. Gilmour & Co., genl. cargo. Ship Jane Black, Gorman, 2nd do. Limerick, C.

E. Levey & Co., ballast, 429 pas.
Bark Celeste, Muladley, 13th do. Liverpool, order, ballast, 199 pas.

Bark Eldon, Gillespie, 11th April, Cardiff, order,

Bark Perseverance, Leeds, 13th do. Dublin, Ryan Brothers, do. 311 pas.

Bark Jane, Dunn, 3rd May, Limerick, order, do. 200 pas.

Ship Wallace, Morton, Liverpool, Gilmour, gen. cargo, 406 pass.

Ship Cherokee, Wilkie, Glasgow, A. Shaw, gen.

Brig Middlesbro', Monro, Leith, McKay, general cargo for Quebec and Montreal.

Bark Erromanga, Ramsay, Glasgow, Orr, general

cargo for Montreal. Bark Aqua-marine, Connolly, Liverpool, Cuvillier,

The Bark Rory O'More has struck on a reef off Little Metis; the crew were saving what they could of the cargo.

Twenty-four vessels with passengers were at Grosse Isle on Tuesday. One vessel is said to have had 70 deaths on the passage, out of 580 passengers.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL :-JOHN A. MACDONALD, Esquire, to be Receiver General of the Province of Canada, in the place of the Honourable Wm. Morris, resigned :- the same to be a Member of the Honourable Executive Coun-

cil of the Province of Canada.

John Joseph, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Honourable Executive Council, in the place of Etienne Parent, Esq., resigned.

ETIENNE PARENT and EDMUND ALLAN MEREmira, Esquires, to be Assistant Secretaries of the Province of Canada.

BIRTH.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY OF

Last Monday, Mrs. Jas. C. Overell, of a son. On the 10th instant, in St. Lewis Street, the wife of Staff Surgeon Edward Hugh Blakeney, of a son.

DIED.

In this city, after a short illness, on the 21st instant, aged 18 years, Edouard-Auguste-Lucien Nestor Caron, only son of the Hon. R. E. Caron.

Thursday, the 20th inst., in St. Lewis Street, Caroline, wife of Staff Surgeon Edward Hugh Blakeney, in the 21st year of her age.

On the 22nd March, at Rome, Lieutenant-General Sir Dugald Little Gilmour, K. C. B., Colonel of the 2nd Battalion of Rifle Brigade.

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, the 25th May, 1817.

	8.	d.	41.		đ.
Beef, per lh		4			
Mutton, per lb	0	3		0	
Ditto, per quarter	2	3		3	64 - 4
Lamb, per quarter	1	6	ration for	4	
Potatoes, per bushel		6			4.545
Maple Sugar, per lb	1 1 4	4	40.00	0	5
Oats per bushel		0			6
Hay per hundred bundles.	25	₩0			
Straw ditto	17	0			
Fire-wood per cord		Ü			
Cheese per lb		41			
Butter, fresh, per lb	1			1	
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb.	0	100		0	
Veal, per lb.	ő			ő	
Do., per quarter	ĩ			5	ň
Pork, per lb	ō		a		7
Eggs, per dozen		10	-		ó

POST-OFFICE NOTICE. THE next mail for ENGLAND (via Boston) will be closed at the Quebec Post-office, THIS DAY - PAID letters will be received to THREE o'clock; and unpaid to FOUR o'clock, afternoon.

Post-office, Quebec, 18th May, 1847.

QUEBEC

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

President,

JEFFERY HALE. Vice-Presidents,

C. LANGEVIN, C. WURTELE.

Trustees. F. X. Метнот, H. S. Scott, H. W. Welch, I. MASSUE, P. LANGLOIS, Junr., A. LAURIE, A. Joseph, M. CONNOLLY, JOHN BONNER. W. PETRY.

THE above Institution will be open for business on TUESDAY next, the 25th inst.
The Bank will be open Daily from TEN to HALF PAST TWO o'clock; and on MONDAY and SATURDAY evenings from SIX to EIGHT o'clock.

> C. H. GATES, Cashier.

Quebec, 20th May, 1847.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned until MONDAY, the 7th JUNE next, for the erection of a NEW CHURCH at Pointe Levy.
Plans and Specifications will be ready for inspec-

tion on and after Monday the 31st inst.

No. 6, Parloir Street,
Adjoining the Ursuline Nunnery
Quebec, 25th May, 1847 Joining the Ursuine Numery. Quebec, 25th May, 1847.

FOR SALE, 20 CASKS Porpoise OIL,

36 do. Dog do.

12 do. Cod do.

130 Bbls, No. 3, Makerel,

50 do. No. 1, Herring,

Quebec, 20th May, 1847. NOTICE.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE. THE Organ now in the Episcopal Cathedral Church of this city, will positively be sold by Public Auction, (unless otherwise disposed of) on TUESDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE proximo, at the Rooms of ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq., St. Peter Street, Lower Town .- This Instrument is favourably known to most persons in Canada, and is capable of being divided into two Organs of power sufficient for most of the smaller Churches .- Further particulars may be known on application to S. COD

MAN, Esq., Organist to the Cathedral.
Quebec, 15th May, 1847.
N. B. The following newspapers are requested to give the above insertion until the day of sale, and transmit their accounts to the Quebec Mercury Office, viz:-

The Church, at Toronto; Kingston Chronicle; Montreal Herald; and Berean, at Quebec. By order of the Committee.

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURES. Inquire at No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

DRY GOODS.

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

ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE EARLY SPRING SHIPS.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS IN HER LINE,

and hopes, by selling low, and strict attention to business, to receive a continuance of that patronage she has hitherto been so kindly favoured with. Quebec, 20th May, 1817.

BRITANNIA Life Assurance Company,

1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, IV. cap. 9. Reduced rates of Premium-Half Credit Rates of Premium.

THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution, has induced the Directors to reduce the rates originally required in British North America, to the ordinary European rates. The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of premium than those of any other Assurance Company transacting business in Canada.

The Directors have also resolved to extend to British North America the advantages afforded by the Half credit rates of Premium, which have been so highly approved and are so generally adopted by Policy holders in the United Kingdom. The most liberal conditions are also offered to the assured in the limits to which they may proceed by Sea or Land to other parts of North America, without affecting their interest in their respective policies.

PETER MORRISON, London, 1st Jan., 1847. Resident Director Detailed prospectuses and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances, may mation as to the mode of cheering about the contained on application to RICHARD PENISTON,
Agent to the Company for Quebec.

HAUF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM. Annual Premiums for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life-half the amount of the first seven premiums remaining as a charge upon the Policy (without security,) the holder paying interest thereon at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

ge.	Ha 7	lf p	orm s.	W 7	hole	pr	Age.	Ha 7	lf p yrs	rm	7	yrs	pr
23 24	0 0	18 18 19	3 7 11 3 7	1 1 1	17 17 18	10 6	26 27 28 29 30	1 1 1 1	0 0 0 1 1	0 5 10 3 9	22222	0 0 1 2 3	0 10 8 6 6

TABLE A. Annual, half yearly, quarterly premiums for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life.

_						
	Age.	Annual Prem.	Half Yearly Prem.	Quarterly Prem.		
	16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30	1 16 10 1 17 8 1 18 4 1 19 2 2 0 0 0 2 1 8 2 2 6 2 3 4 2 5 4 2 5 4 2 6 4 2 7 6 2 8 8 2 9 10	0 18 8 0 19 0 0 19 4 0 19 9 1 0 2 1 0 7 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 3 6 1 4 7 1 5 3	0 9 4 0 9 7 0 9 9 0 9 11 0 10 2 0 10 4 0 10 7 0 10 10 0 11 3 0 11 6 0 11 10 0 12 5 0 12 8		

EXAMPLE-A person aged 30 (next birth day) may secure £1000 at his death, by payment of-£24 18 4 annually, 12 12 6 half-yearly, or during the during the whole period of his life. 6 6 8 quarterly. 5 of his life. and become entitled, after five annual payments, to a full participation in the profits.

TABLE B.

HALF CREDIT TABLE. Annual Premiums for an Assurance of £100 for the whole term of Life.

Age. Half Pre. Whole Pre. Age. Half Pre. Whole P. 5 Years. 5 Years. 5 Years. 5 Years. 18 19 22 23

EXAMPLE—A person aged 30 (next birth day) may secure £1000 at his death by the payment of— £12 9 2 annually during 5 years, and £24 18 4 annually after 5 years; and be entitled to participate in the profits in the manner stated in the Prospectus.

Agent, Quebec and Canadas.

REED & MEAKINS. Cabinet Makers. ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL.

RECEIVING ex "OCEAN QUEEN," NGLISH Cheese, Gloster, Berkeley, Cheddar, Truckle and Stiltons.

C. &. W. WURTELE. St. Paul Street. Quebec, May 19th, 1817.

FAMILY RESIDENCE

AND FARM,

Tobe Let or Sold, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE

RIVER ST. FRANCIS, Midway between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville.

HE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a Genteel Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery, Pantries, 2 Kitchens, 8 Bed Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms,

&c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach House, and very complete Outbuildings.

The FARM consists of a good Frame Collage and Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent f.and—100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fenced, and in a high state of cultivation—11 miles from the terminus

of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 24 from Bishop's College. Terms easy-price moderate-owner removed to Montreal.

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

Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esquire, Sherbrooke; or Lient. LLOYD, R. N., office of the Church Society, Montreal. Montreal, March 25, 1847.

ICE.

PARTIES desirous of having Ice delivered every morning at their residences or offices, will please leave their names with the subscribers, at as early a date as possible.—The quantity supplied will be about 10 lbs. per day, at Six Dollars the season.

Confectioners, Hotel Keepers, Ships and Steamers may also be supplied.

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

J. MUSSON & Co. Quebec, 6th May, 1817.

FOR SALE

Anne Street, at present occupied by MR. BURNET—WILL A SPACE Out-houses. Apply to ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P., St. Peter Street. MR. BURNET-with a spacious Yard, Stabling and

Quebec, 27th January, 1847.

QUEBEC BANK.

OTICE is hereby given that a Semi Annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent, has been this day declared upon the amount of the Capital Stock, and the same will be payable at the Bank, on or after the 1st of June next.

The Transfer Book will be closed on the 15th May till the 1st June.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Bank, on MONDAY, the 7th of JUNE next, at ELEVEN o'clock, when a statement of the affairs of the Corporation will be submitted, and when the election of Directors for the ensuing twelve months will take place. By order of the Board.

NOAH FREER, Cashier. Quebec, 15th April, 1847.

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

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

FOR SALE, UINTALS Merchantable large Table 150 Cod-fish, Barrels Green do. 127 35 do. Salmon, 58 do. Mackarel, do. Mackarei,
39 do. Herrings,
6 Kegs Cod Sounds and Tongues,
23 Barrels Cod Oil.

—ALSO—
65 Hogsheads Bright Muscovado Sugar,
do. do. Bastard do.
20 Boxes Twankay Ton,
15 do. Superior Muscaroni and Vermicelli

15 do: Superior Maccaroni and Vermicelli, 70 Boxes, half do. and quarters Bunch Muscatel Raisins.
50 Tinnets River Ouelle Butter.

30 Boxes Scheidam Gin.
45 do. English Starch.
10 do. Fig Blue,
12 do. Composite Candles,
15 do. English Wax Wick do.
85 Dozens Corn Brooms.

-A N D ,--His usual assortment of Liquors and Groceries

consisting of—

Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, and Port Wines,
Martel's Pale and Cognac Brandy,
Spanish White do.
Hollands and English Gin.
Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica, Demerara, and St.
Croix Rum, French Liqueurs, Teas, Coffee,
English and American Cheese,
Pickles and Sauces, Spanish Nuts, Walnuts,
Almonds, Sperm, Olive and Seal Oils, &c. &c.
By A. LENFESTEY

Quebec 24th Decr. 1816.

By A. LENFESTEY 17 St. Peter St.

Mouth's Corner.

THE CHILD'S DESIRE. (Composed for the Children of the Achill Schools) I think when I hear that sweet story of old,

When Jesus was here among meu,— When He called little Children, like lambs, to His fold, I should like to have been with them then; I could wish that His hands had been placed on my head-

And that I was permitted to see, (Pressed close to his heart) His kind look, when He said "Let the little ones come unto me."

But still to His footstool in prayer I may go, And ask for a share of His love,

And if I thus carnestly seek Him below,

And if I thus carnestly seek Him above
I shall see Him, and hear Him above
In that beautiful place He is gone to prepare, For all who through Him are forgiven,
And many dear Children are gathering there,
"For of such is the kingdom of heaven."

But thousands of heathen, who wander and fall,

Never heard of that heavenly home—
I should like them to know there is room for them all, And that Jesus invites them to come. Lord, hasten the joy of that glorious time, The sweetest, the brightest, the best, When the dear little Children, of every cline,

Shall crowd to thine arms, and be blest.

Achill Herall.

THE DOG REPROVING THE FOLLY OF MEN,-An instance of animal sagacity and humanity, unequalled in our remembrance, took place before our door on Saturday. An unfortunate dog, in order to make sport for some fools, had a pan tied to its tail, and was sent off on its travels towards Galt. It reached the village utterly exhausted, and lay down before the steps of Mr. Young's Tavern, eying most anxiously the horrid annoyance hung behind him, but unable to move a step further, or rid himself of the tormentor. Another dog, a Scotch colley, came up at the time, and seeing the distress of his croney, laid himself down gently beside him, and gaining his confidence by a few caresses, proceeded to gnaw the string by which the noisy appendage was attached to his friend's tail, and at the conclusion of about a quarter of an hour's exertions, severed the cord, and started to his legs with the pan hanging from the string in his mouth, and after a few joyful capers around his friend, departed on his travels, in the highest glee at his success .-Gall Reporter.

OLNEY, AND WESTON-UNDERWOOD. The Poet Cowper's, the Rev. John Newton's, and the Rev. Thomas Scott's residence.

Olney stands upon the Oolite, on the north. ern side of the valley of the Ouse, and I approached it this morning from the south, across the valley. Let the reader imagine a long green ribbon of flat meadow, laid down in the middle of the landscape like a web on a bleach. ing green, only not quite so straightly drawn out. It is a ribbon about half a mile in breadth, and it stretches away lengthwise above and below, far as the eye can reach. There rises over it on each side a gentle line of acclivity that here advances upon it in flat promontories, there recedes into shallow bays, and very much resembles the line of a low-lying but exceedingly rich coast; for on both sides, field and wood, cottage and hedge-row, lie thick as the variously tinted worsteds in a piece of German needlework; the flat ribbon in the midst is bare and open, and through it there winds, from side to side, in many a convolution, as its appropriate pattern, a blue sluggish stream, deeply fringed on both banks by an edging of tall bulrushes. The pleasantly grouped village directly opposite, with the long narrow bridge in front, and the old handsome church and tall spire rising in the midst, is Olney; and that other village on the same side, about two miles further up the stream, with the exceedingly lofty trees rising over it,-trees so lofty that they overhang the square tower of its church, as a churchyard cypress overhangs a sepulchrail eston-*Under* one village Cowper produced The Task; in the other he translated Homer.

I crossed the bridge, destined, like the "Brigs of Ayr," and the "Bridge of Sighs," long to outlive its stone and lime existence; passed the church,—John Newton's; saw John Newton's house, a snug building, much garnished with greenery; and then entered Olney proper, the village that was Olney a hundred years ago. Unlike most of the villages of central England, it is built, not of brick, but chiefly at least of a calcareous yellow stone from the Oolite, which, as it gathers scarce any lichen or and not of its inhabitants. A large portion of this continent lies within the Torrid Zone, centuries; and it is not until the eye catches the dates on the peaked gable points, 1682, 1611, 1590, that one can regard the place as no hastily run up town of yesterday, but as a place that had a living in other times. The main are to be found within a small compass; so street, which is also the Bedford-road, broad-that in the public market of many towns, the ens towards the middle of the village into a roomy angle, in shape not very unlike the use of man, may be seen together, and have old school: one large elm tree rises in the cen- Nearly all its surface is fit for cultivation, and tre; and just opposite the elm, among the much of it is very rich, whilst its rivers are houses which skirt the base of the angle, -i. c. the bottom of the pocket; -- we see an old-fashioned house-considerably taller than the others, an extensive population may be considered and differently tinted; for it is built of red greater than any other of our continents. At And this tall brick house was Cowper's home for nineteen years. It contains the parlour teen, we may believe, with a greatly numerous snugness and comfort, that it will need no repairs in all the future; and the garden behind is that in which the poet reared his cucumbers and his Ribston pippins, and in which he plied hammer and saw to such excellent purpose, in converting his small greenhouse into a summer rather chains, of the Andes, in their vast extent sitting-room, and in making lodging-houses for his hares: He dated from that tall house not a

vocal with the gabble of an infant-school: car- are other striking features of this magnificent, whole profusely gilt: each story contains pet and curtains were gone, sofa and bubbling continent. urn ; and I saw, instead, but a few deal forms, and about two dozen chubby children, whom there was evidence, too, that a partition had been removed, and that the place was roomier Chili, belonging to the Spaniards. win used to sit down in it to their evening tea. But at least one interesting feature had remained unchanged. There is a small port-hole in and through this port-hole, cut in the partition the carpet. I found the garden, like the house, much changed. It had been broken up into two separate properties; and the proprietors having run a wall through the middle America, when it was discovered by Europeans. which the poet planted in one little de- of the present population. These natives are of ter summer-house, which, when the weather was fine, used to form his writing-room, in another. The Ribston pippin looks an olderlike tree, and has more lichen about it, though far from tall for its age, than might be expected of a tree of Cowper's planting; but it is now seventy-nine years since the poet came to Olney, and in less than seventy-nine years young fruit-trees become old ones.

My guide brought me to Cowper's Weston residence, a handsome, though, like the Olney domicile, old-fashioned house, still in a state of good repair, with a whitened many-windowed front, and tall steep roof flagged with stone; and I whiled away some twenty minutes or so in the street before it, while my old woman went about dispersing her herrings. Weston-Underwood, as villages go, must enjoy a rather quiet do-nothing sort of existence, for in all that time not a passenger went by. The houses -steep-roofed, straw-thatched, stone-built erections, with the casements of their second storys lost in the eaves-struggle irregularly on both sides of the road, as if each house had an common red currants, but still they were bona fide vines and grapes, and their presence served to remind one of the villages of sunnier climates. A few tall walls and old gateway be excepted in this measure of freedom for all all that now remains of the mansion-house of the Throckmortons. One rather rude-looking There, unfortunately, slavery is still seen in its cottage, with its upper casement half hid in the thatch, is of some note, as the scene of a long struggle in a strong rugged mind-honest, but not amiable-which led ultimately to the production of several useful folios of solid theology. In that cottage a proud Socinian curate studied and prayed himself, greatly against his will, into one of the soundest Calvinists of modern times: it was for many years the dwellingplace of Thomas Scott; and his well-known narrative, The Force of Truth, forms a portion of his history during the time he lived in it. The road I had just travelled over with the woman was that along which John Newton had come, in the January of 1774, to visit, in one of these cottages, two of Scott's parishionersa dying man and woman; and the Socinian, who had not visited them, was led to think seriously for the first time, that he had a duty as a clergyman, which he failed to perform. It was along the same piece of road, some three are all professors of religion, such as it is found years later, that Scott used to steal, when no in the country generally. They speak their ing deemed a Methodist, to hear Newton of them understand the general language spopreach.—From First Impressions of England ken by the whites. Old Red Sandstone.

SURVEY OF SOUTH AMERICA. Evangelical Christendom.

BY THE REV. DR. JAMES THOMSON. The continent of South America, compared with the other continents of our globe, may, perhaps, be considered superior to them all, taking its various circumstances together. I am speaking of its position, features, and capabilities, whilst yet, by the elevation of the land over a considerable extent, the heat is much mitigated All the fruits of the earth are produced on it, and in several instances, all degrees of climate whole range of vegetable productions for the been grown all in the same neighbourhood. open for commerce alike in winter as in summer. Its capabilities, therefore, of supporting present it is very thinly peopled; but in the and a righteous population, and it will then occupy that stand and weight in the world which its physical and local circumstances give

Among the interesting features of this continent may be considered the noble chain, or and height; its numerous, long, and navigable are certainly tongueless, and all of them crackrivers; and its immense plains. The condor

discoverers and the early settlers, or rather under the niche in which the principal deity all the authority of the thin old woman, their colonizers of this continent, and its grand diteacher, could not recall to diligence in the visions in former times were, Brazil belonging visions in former times were, Brazil belonging shaft of the building occupied by another image. presence of the stranger. The walls were to the Portuguese; and the vice-royalities of sorely soiled, and the plaster somewhat broken; Buenos Ayres, Peru, and New Granada, with tiles, each separate one embossed with a small

But the whole of that continent has been revolutionized. In 1810 these changes commenced, and they may be said to have terminated in 1824. The form of government adoptthe plaster, framed by a narrow facing of board; ed by all the new nations which have sprung for the express purpose, Cowper's hares used Emperor, and a constitution—a combination up is republican, except in Brazil, which has an nowhere else, I believe, to be met with.

The population over these quarters is of a mixed character. An extensive native population was found in several parts of South This class forms what may be called the basis a very dark complexion, in many cases approaching to black, whilst in other cases it is darkish brown. The next ingredient in the population is the white European, the colonists from Spain and Portugal. The third class and colour is the black, from Africa. In the hotter places these last are numerous, whilst fewer are found in the temperate regions. A fourth class of the population is composed of all these colours, and may be divided mainly into two sorts, the mestizo and the mulatto; the former being the offspring of the white and the Indian, and the latter that of the white and the Negro. All shades intermediate are, of course, to be found, and these mixtures form no inconsiderable portion of the whole.

The natives were subjected by the colonists to what may well be called slavery, though that name was not used. At the revolution, in the different places, these bonds were broken. Still, however, their freedom is rather nominal in many instances, but in others it is full.

A noble declaration was made by most of these new states in favour of the slaves, at the time their own freedom commenced. From these dates respectively, no child could be born independent will of its own, and was somewhat a slave. Measures also were taken at the same time for ameliorating the condition of the existprofusion of well-grown, richly-leaved vines, ing slaves, and for emancipating some from period to period, thus contemplating an early been unfavourable, and so the grapes, in even extinction of this sore evil. It is to be regretted, that the emancipating measures were not more fully carried into effect; for had they been so, slavery would have been by this time either extinct or very nearly so. Brazil must who should be born, and in regard to other favourable measures bearing on the subject. darkest state, as in the worst of past times.

The entire population of this large and fine continent may be about sixteen millions. Its extent in square miles is about eight millions, thus giving only two for each square mile over the whole. What a field, therefore, is here for emigration from Europe!

The Indian portion of the population is, as already indicated, very numerous, and forms the main body of the people. All the Indians here spoken of are in a civilized state, and are cultivators of the ground generally, whilst some are otherwise employed. In this respect they differ greatly from the Indians of North America; and this difference needs especially to be mentioned, in order to correct an error we naturally entertain in this country, in thinking that all the Indians in South America are like those in the North, and whom we know to live

In the central parts of the continent, which can be considered as only virtually connected with the surrounding nations, savage Indians are chiefly to be found, but their numbers are

To be Continued.

A CHINESE PAGODA NEAR NANKING.

The porcelain pagoda is an octagonal build ing of nine stories, rising to the height of 261 feet; bright with many-coloured porcelain which throws off a glittering light like the re-flected rays from gems. It is in perfect preservation. The porcelain is fastened to the tower with mortar, as Dutch titles are upon a stove, except the projecting cornices and basreliefs of grotesque monsters, which are neiled. The various colours are white, yellow, red, and that in the public market of many towns, the green; the roofing tiles are all of the imperial yellow. It stands in a spacious court, sur-rounded on three sides by a wall, the fourth open to two extensive flights of granite steps, descending to the joss-house attached to the pagoda facing the town. Another large enclosure, planted with regular rows of trees, extends to the road and suburbs. The projecting flanges, if I may so term them, of the separate stories curve upwards at the points; to which are suspended bells, of size proportioned to the taper of the tower. A priest as: sured me that, when they were first hung up, after the complete repair of the paouta, or pagoda, in the last century, they used to ring forth charming melodics at the command of the mistress of the tower, "the queen of heaven? until she, wrathful at the indifference and falling off of her followers, in a fit of anger, de-prived them of sound. The greater portion

shrine with the universal idol, the sitting figure The Spaniards and the Portuguese were the of "the queen of heaven." A single door, is placed, leads into a square chamber in the device in the centre : those upon the ground floor are entirely covered with gilding. The others of the eight upper stories differ, by having a black edging round the gilded device, which has a good effect: the concluding step of each story is of stone, the flooring and stairs of wood.

The ample view from the summit surpassed our expectations. Facing the south, a little river from the distant hills came winding like the Forth, near Stirling: it passes by the south and western walls, and helps to supply the canal with water. Towards the S. W., as far as the sight could reach, flowed the princely Yangtze-kiang, leaving, between us and it, as it passed Nauking, a richly cultivated that of particular about the princely is so essential to the formation of character; and which conduces so much to the formation of the formation flat of paddy land, about three miles in breadth. Facing the north, we looked down upon the walls and roofs of a dense cluster of housesthe Chinese city: through the centre, eastward, ran a canal. The streets seemed very narrow: the buildings principally of two low stories; and upon every slight rise of ground, public temples, granaries, and government offices, surrounded by spacious yards or courts, were discoverable. — Capt. G. C. Loch's closing Events of the Campaign in China.

ASTONISHING CONCLUSIONS IN AS-TRONOMY.

Light has been calculated to travel at the rate of about 213,000 miles in a second of time: consequently it is nearly a second and a quarter in reaching us from the moon, (distant 240,000) miles,) 8 minutes from the sun, 52 minutes from Jupiter, 2 hours from Uranus; from a star of the first magnitude 3 to 12 years, and so on to the 12th magnitude from which a ray of light would travel to the earth in 4,000 years. From these positions are deduced the following results: "We do not see the moon as it is, but as it was a second and a quarter before; i. c. the moon may already have been dispersed into atoms for more than a second, and we should still see it entire and perfect. We do not see the sun as it now is but as it was 8 minutes before; Jupiter as it was 52 minutes before: Uranus as it was 2 hours before," &c. These propositions have already been published in astronomical works, but it is really marvellous that nobody has thought of reversing them and of drawing the very remarkable and astonishing conclusions which pour upon us in a full stream from the converse. For instance: an observer in Centaur can of course never see the northern hemisphere of the earth, because this constellation never rises above our horizon; but supposing it possible, and that an observer were standing in this star, with such powerful vision as to be able to distinguish all particulars upon our little earth, shining but feebly luminous in its borrowed light, he would see, in the year 1843, the public illuminations which, in the year 1840, made the cities of our country shine with the brightness of day during the darkness of night. An observer in the constellation Vega, would see what happened with us 12 years ago, and so on, until an inhabitant of a star of the twelfth magnitude, if we imagine him with an unlimited power of vision, contemplating the earth, sees it as it was 4,000 years ago, when Memphis was founded, and the Patriarch Abraham wandered upon its surface !-The Stars and the Earth.

own native tongues in most cases, though many TO BE A FARMER.-The traveller who has come into Cornwall by the north road must remember a long moorland tract between Launceston and Bodinin. If his journey was performed on the roof of the coach, against a sleety, biting south-wester, his memory will not need any refresher. The recollections of such an excursion are not to be effaced even by the consolations of the Jamaica Inn. A more desolate spot can scarcely be found. Yet Nature sometimes grows men where she grows nothing else; and, on this bleak moor, she has produced at least one such man as, with all her tropical magnificence, she never produced within ten degrees of the equator. A few years ago a small farmer, named Adams, resident on the moor, had a boy, who, if we are correctly informed, disappointed his father's hopes of making a good agriculturist of him. His fits of abstraction and dreamy reverie were held to be very unpropitious. He had somehow got a taste for mathematics; and the highest happiness of his life was to pore over

"books that explain The purer elements of truth, involved In lines and numbers."

And this passion so grew upon him that he was at length abandoned to its impulses, and allowed to take his own way, in despair of a better. It was clear that he would never pick up prizes at a ploughing match or a cattle show; that the lord of the manor or squire of the parish would never have to stand up and make a solemn oration over him, showing him to wondering spectators as the man who had improved the breed of rams, or fattened bullocks to a distressing obesity. Yet, as the path to such fame was closed, there was still some small honour awaiting him. After a school training, he entered at St. John's College, Cambridge, where at the end of his under graduateship, he became senior wrangler. He is now one of the mathematical tutors at that col-

EDINBURGH ACADEMY EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

R. KINNIBURGH, and his son DR. KINNIBURGH, of the Edinburgh Institution for Deaf and Dumb, having intimated their intention of retiring from their present charge on the 26th of May next, intend to open an ACADEMY and BOARDING HOUSE in 28 Inverteith Row, on the 1st of June, for DEAF and DUMB CHILDREN of the higher ranks of Society. A Seminary of this description is much required in this country, and has long been considered very desirable, as it would obviate objections which have been urged as inseparable from the arrangements of a Public Charity. The advantages in an educational point of view must be obvious. The pupils of such a select establishment will not only reap the benefit which must accrue from having the undivided time and exertions of the teachers bestowed on them; but the latter will also, from the limited number under their charge, be enabled

usefulness, and consequent happiness, of after life.

The Academy is situated in the healthiest part of Edinburgh; and the services of a most efficient Assistant have been secured. INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB,

Edinburgh, March 1847.

Extract from Minutes of Meeting of the Directors of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Edinburgh,
1st February, 1847.

The Directors unanimously expressed their deep regret that no alternative appeared to remain but to accept Mr. Kinniburgh's resignation, and at the same time they felt constrained to express their strong sense of the valuable services which Mr. Kinniburgh had rendered to the Institution, by his faithful and laborious exertions in connection with it for a period of more than thirty-five years. They felt that the prosperity of the Institution, and its success in training the Deaf and Dumb, had been under Providence mainly owing to his zealous and indefatigable labouts as its Head-Teacher, and Superintendent; and that in these positions, he had canned for himself a Public reputation which made any farther testimony on the part of the Directors super-fluous, unless it could be of service to him to be assured, that, up to the present moment, they had continued to give him their fullest confidence and

Extracted from the Minutes, by JOHN CADELL, SECRETARY.

For terms, and other particulars, apply to Mr. KINNIBURGH, 22 INVERLEITH Row.

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**Hope of This Progress of Error, Retirement, and its immense plains. The condor flow is not surprising, for the bells and the huge boa-constrictor, are among its animal are very brittle, from the absence of an additional conditions and its internal part and its immense plains. The condor flow is not surprising, for the bells and its immense plains. The condor flow is not surprising, for the bells and its immense plains. The condor flow is not surprising, for the bells and its immense plains. The condor flow is not surprising, for the bells and its immense plains. The condor flow is not surprising, for the bells and its immense plains. The condor flow is not surprising, for the bells and its immense plains. The condor flow is not surprising, for the bells and its immense plains. The condor flow is not surprising, for the bells and its immense plains. The condor flow is not surprising, for the bells and its immense plains. The condor flow is not surprising, for the bells and its immense plains. The condor flow is not surprising, for the bells and its immense plains. The condor flow is not surprising, for the bells and its immense plains. The condor flow is not surprising, for the bells and its immense plains. The condor flow is not surprising, for the bells and its immense plains. The condor flow is not surprising, for the bells and its immense plains. The condor flow is not surprising, for the bells and its immense plains. The condor flow is not surprising. The condor flow is not surprising. The condor flow is not surprisi