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The Berean.

THEY RECEIVED THE WORD WITH ALL READINESS OF MIND, AND SEARCHED THE SCRIPTURES DAILY, WHETHER THOSE THINGS WERE SO.—Acts xvii. 11.

VOLUME IV.—No. 30.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1847.

[WHOLE NUMBER 186

THE ROOT OF EVIL.

Gold! gold! gold! gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold,
Molten, graven, hammered, and rolled;
Heavy to get, and light to hold;
Hoarded, bartered, bought, and sold;
Stolen, borrowed, squandered, doled;
Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old,
To the very verge of the churchyard mould;
Price of many a crime untold,
Gold! gold! gold! gold!
Good or bad a thousand fold.

—Boston Chr. Witness.

UNITY OF THE CHURCH DESTROYED BY PAPAL USURPATION.

From Charge by the Lord Bishop of Mandaf, Right Rev. Edw. Copleston, D.D., [1842.]

Upon all former occasions of our solemn meeting, although each has been distinguished by some topic more especially connected with passing events affecting the welfare of the Church, yet there has always been one important theme forced upon me by the peculiar circumstances of this diocese—the prevalence, I mean, of Dissent and Separation among those who call themselves Christians; and who not only profess their faith in the same Lord, but who receive the same Scriptures with ourselves as the standard and rule of faith:—nay, I may add, that they interpret these Scriptures in the main, nearly in the same manner, bidding their hearers look to the same means of salvation, namely, faith in their Redeemer's atonement, sanctification by the Holy Spirit, and repentance for every act of disobedience to the divine law.

Thus, in a recent appeal to the various classes of Dissenters from our Church, urging them, in affectionate terms, to return to the fold from which they had wandered, I did not hesitate to say that they "had much more in common with us, than of difference from us;" and upon this fact I ground my hope, that a day will come when most of these differences will disappear, and when the one great duty, with a neglect of which they are now chargeable—that of maintaining the unity of the Church—will present itself so forcibly to their minds, as to throw into the shade all minor points, which are now pleaded as reasons and excuses for separation.

Whether we have made any progress towards this re-union since our last meeting, is more than I am able to say with confidence. But this I can assert, that we have not been wanting on our part in endeavours to remove all obstacles and hindrances, by divesting the matters in dispute of everything that can wear the appearance of prejudice, or personal animosity, or party spirit—that we have anxiously and affectionately invited those who separate themselves, to ponder well the dying injunctions of their Saviour, whose last fervent prayers were poured forth, almost in agony, for the unity of that Church, the foundation of which he had just laid, and the perpetuation of which he had committed to a chosen few, of whose authority, and of whose general course of proceeding, no doubt has ever been entertained; neither, indeed, is this now presented by the several sects that have disturbed the common peace.

It would be superfluous in me, and not very respectful to you, my reverend brethren, if I were now to enter upon any historical proof of the sacredness in which this duty was held by the primitive Church, and of its vital and fundamental importance then attached to it—if I were to demonstrate in detail that the Church is invariably represented by the writers of the first ages as a mystical society, formed under one invisible Head, maintaining spiritual communion with Him, and governed upon earth by persons deriving their appointment, and consequently their authority, from Him,—that this incorporation is signified by the strongest and the most endearing epithets, denoting an intimate and indissoluble union; as the *body of Christ*—the *spouse of Christ*—as a *holy temple*, wherein his Spirit dwelleth: and that even those portents of it whose creed was infected by heretical opinions, such as the Nestorians and the Arians, and that schismatics, such as the Donatists, still asserted and carefully cherished this original constitution derived from the apostles, and never conceived the wild imagination that the office of Christian minister could be assumed by men of their own authority, or in violation of that order which has subsisted from the beginning. All these are notions of modern growth, and may easily be proved to be so, to any candid enquirer.

The phrase "Holy Church," "Holy Catholic Church," is one of the earliest with which we are acquainted. It is embodied in that summary of Christian doctrine which has obtained the name of the Apostles' Creed: and to this Church the attribute of unity as such belongs, and is as uniformly ascribed, as to the Divine Being by whose name it is called, and by whose spirit it is sanctified and governed.

How then is it, that, after the lapse of fifteen hundred years, retaining the same Scriptures, and substantially, I may say, preaching the same doctrine of redemption through faith in Christ, this grand principle should now be set at naught by so many thousands of believers?—that what before was deemed an essential and inalienable character, should now be regarded almost as a matter of indifference?—that the question is not so much, which body of nominal Christians is best entitled to the appellation of the true Church, as whether any such body exist at all?—and whether all the solemn injunctions and fervent prayers of our Lord, and all the admonitions of his apostles, and all the exhortations of the bishops and councils of the Church in the first ages, for the preservation of its unity, do not so many idle sounds, without force or meaning, which the superior wisdom of a later age has learnt to disregard?

Such, I say, seems to be the state of the question with the Dissenters of the present day: and it is a paradox, capable only of one solution. That solution is to be found, I believe, in the long-established usurpation, and the false teaching of the Church of Rome.

The usurpation of that domineering Church, acquiesced in by the Western Churches for seven or eight hundred years, had succeeded in destroying the true principle of Church unity, by transferring it from its heavenly original, to a spurious earthly dominion. By slow degrees, acting on a steady principle of ambition, the Bishops of Rome, taking advantage of the deference paid to this spiritual

ruler of the imperial city and of the greatest diocese of the west, contrived to substitute the head of that diocese for the head of the Church—to teach and to persuade men, that unity consisted in adhering to this chief—that he was the visible representative of its invisible Head—and that to separate from him, was equivalent to a separation from all communion with that body, of which he was the divinely-appointed ruler.

In support of this claim was brought the fabulous investment of St. Peter with paramount jurisdiction; and upon this fiction was grafted (without the slightest authority, either from Scripture or from history) the right of each subsequent bishop of that see, supposed to have been St. Peter's, to the same privilege.

It may easily be imagined how a persuasion of the absolute necessity of such a system would soon arise, that to constitute the unity of the Church there must needs be one governor upon earth, a constitution analogous to the scheme of worldly monarchies, and conducive among them to order, to peace, and to perpetuity.

The resemblance is striking between this case and that of the Church under the law; when the prophet in his severe reproof to the Israelites, told them their wickedness was great in asking an earthly sovereign, when "the Lord their God was their King." Well would it be if the Romish Church would confess, as the children of Israel then did, "We have added unto all our sins this evil, to ask us a King."

That in the age when these pretensions began, there was not learning sufficient to refute them, we all know; neither was there a spirit of independent search after truth, or even a sufficient acquaintance with Scripture to detect the fallacy. Those who knew the Scriptures kept the key of knowledge to themselves, and were themselves interested in maintaining the vicious system. Or, if a few of better spirit occasionally arose among the clergy, how could their voice be heard or regarded, in opposition to the power of the Papacy? With what hope of success would an isolated individual "have then wrestled against principalities, and powers, and spiritual wickedness in high places?" That our Lord's Kingdom was not of this world, was a truth then ill understood. Neither he ye called masters, for one is your Master, even Christ, might be taught as a lesson of Christian humility; but who would venture to produce it in that age as evidence against the claim of an individual who acted, both in name and in the imagination of men, as the sole legitimate representative of that Master?

The spell then continued unbroken, gathering strength with time; for though men were found in every age whose testimony against the impurity, and fraud, and tyranny, and covetousness of the see of Rome, and against the abominations sanctioned by her example; yet were they restrained in their opposition through a dread of incurring the sentence of excommunication from the Church of Christ, by the individual who governed her.

As soon, then, as the evil was removed from their eyes—when it was clearly demonstrated that the whole claim rested upon an unreal foundation—when it was perceived that the authority was not only imperfect, but that it was altogether fictitious—that no individual governor ever was appointed over the Church on earth—another great error, though a less dangerous one, naturally sprang up in many minds—that the unity of the Church, as a visible society, was unreal and fictitious also. It was a natural, but by no means a necessary error, springing out of that state of things. And it is one of the many blessings which demand the gratitude of this nation, that here it met with no countenance from the authors of our Reformation. That work went on temperately and firmly, without detriment to the sacred institution which required to be thus purified. Her foundations were strengthened: her genuine form was restored: her ancient and primitive rites were retained, and carefully separated from the impurities which had in a long succession of ages defiled and profaned them. But the body of the Church in its original structure remained unchanged; and the name *Catholic* (which thoughtless men among us still allow to be confined to Romanists) was anxiously preserved, as expressive of our allegiance to the great Founder of the Church, of our belief in its unity, and of the eternal obligation we are under to maintain ourselves in its communion.

UNSAFE GUIDES.

DENOUNCED FIVE YEARS AGO, [IN THE ABOVE CHARGE,] PROVED SO, BY EVENTS SINCE.

What, for instance, can more strikingly demonstrate the danger of dwelling upon one point, however essential, till it acquires an all absorbing power over the mind, than the case which these writings [the "Tracts for the Times"] acknowledge to have occurred within their own sphere. A distinguished member has openly joined the Romish Church; and, though already an ordained and officiating priest, has submitted to be ordained anew, simply on the ground that he could not reconcile the unity of the Church, as answering to its types in the Old Testament, except by admitting the supremacy of the Papal see;—yet the prodigious enormities of that see, in doctrine, in discipline, and in profane practice, are not only not denied by his former associates, they are set forth in all their extravagance and atrocity, and are even admitted to be more flagrant now than when our Church on that account renounced her authority, and practically withdrew from her communion.

Again, another writer, who has not glossed over the papal corruptions, and who moreover justly observes that Rome is worse now than formerly, inasmuch as she has imposed those very corruptions as terms of communion, which before the Council of Trent were only taught or tolerated, under her sanction; and who declares that the Pope has no just supremacy over the whole Church, yet calls his usurpation the "ordinance of God." Why all this hankering after her ritual and her formularies, even if they can be proved not altogether anti-scriptural and idolatrous? for it cannot be denied that they border close upon the worst errors, and tend to mislead the ignorant, into gross idolatry.

It is true, that in these tracts the falsehoods of Popery are occasionally held up undisguised for rejection, and even for abhorrence. But this, so far

from being a justification of the tone in which at other times her faults are palliated and her pretensions respected, rather strikes me as carrying with it a self-condemning evidence. If she be guilty to the extent described, it is inexorable to hold communion with her, or to court her favour.

Whatever may be our opinion of the Apocalyptic prophecies, as specially directed against the Church of Rome, yet if these corruptions be inherent in her, which they themselves admit, surely the spirit of that warning voice, "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins," applies as forcibly to them as to any enormities of vice and cruelty that have ever prevailed in any seat of empire. Can any man believe that the curse and the warning relate only to the profligacy of Babylon, or of any other great and licentious city? and that to a power practising all this fraud and iniquity in the name of our Holy Redeemer?

To say of such a tyranny that it is "ordained of God," is a rash and irreverent speech. The mere possession of power resting on no earthly right, does not entitle it to the submission of men, as being the ordinance of God; much less when divine authority is claimed without a shadow of right, and is vindicated by corrupting God's word, and perverting his best gift to man; much less can it be allowed to a Christian to throw around it the protection of God's law. For the support of lawful government, we are taught that much evil must be quietly endured. The evil is the work of the devil, engrafted upon God's institution. But when the institution itself is evil, when it is originally and entirely a profane assumption of God's name, it is not merely the abuse of the power which we regard as the act of our spiritual adversary, but the very claim and exercise of it is not protected from rebellion, like the governments of this world, by respect for God's ordinance, but it becomes a sacred duty, as part of our allegiance to a higher power, to resist and to abjure it.

There is undoubtedly in these Tracts an admission of various corruptions, sanctioned and enforced by the Romish Church; but they are commonly introduced as a kind of set-off and counterpoise to the defects alleged to exist among Protestant Communions.

When, however, we examine in detail the matters of complaint, even as regards Continental Churches less perfect in their constitution than our own, how weak in comparison of Romish corruptions are they found to be! The absence of episcopal government, the interruption, lamented often by themselves, of episcopal ordination, the disuse of ancient liturgies, the disputes concerning the form of administering the Holy Communion, much more than any real difference as to its nature—these are the sum and substance of defects, which seem to create a greater aversion than all the enormities, which it is needless again to enumerate, of the Romish see—its gross superstitions and idolatrous practices, its numerous and oppressive taxes, and its load of ceremonies, all contrived to rival that power, and to hold its votaries in blind subjection.

Still more, when we examine their strictures on what they find wrong or defective in our own Church, so slight are the points which call for animadversion, so little are they involved in our own formularies, or even authorised by them, that were we to grant all they seem to desire, we should come indeed in outward show a little nearer to the Romish Church; but not one particle of divine truth should we recover that is now lost among us; not one divine commandment should we place in a clearer light, or impart to it a more effective obligation, than the institutions of our Church, if duly observed, now provide.

GLEANINGS FROM WM. WILBERFORCE.

Humbling review of early life, and gratitude for a change.

Various are the emotions which the retrospect of my life is calculated to produce in me; but those of thankfulness for the wholly undeserved, and yet multiplied mercies and bounties of God are, I hope, uppermost. You cannot but remember, what I can never review but with humiliation and shame, the course I ran at college, and during the three or four first years of my parliamentary life which immediately succeeded it. Yet in justice to myself it is only fair to state, that at least as much pains had been taken by my nearest relatives and guardians to make me dissipated and vain, and though they did not mean it, vicious also, as are commonly used to counteract these dispositions; and forgive me, my dear sir, if opening my heart to you with frankness, and trusting to your considering my letter as written in confidence of your secrecy, I add that even at college most of those very men who ought to have used both authority and influence (and of the latter at least I was susceptible) to root out these propensities, and to implant better, rather confirmed than abated them. I must do both you and Cookson the justice to exempt you in a good degree from this charge, though to be honest with you not entirely. For would not the golden rule have prompted you to use towards me the language of a friend, if not of a father? (My natural father I lost when eight years old, and my grandfather and uncle soon after I went to Cambridge.) Ought you not to have urged me to look forward, and even on principles of sound human wisdom, much more on christian principles, to consider what must be the issue of the course of life I was pursuing, and of the choice I was making of associates and friends? That though while my youthful spirits should remain I might continue an entertaining companion, yet that I should ere long bitterly lament that I had suffered the years and circumstances which supplied opportunities for acquiring useful knowledge, and even still more for cultivating and strengthening the intellectual powers, to pass away wholly unimproved? Ought you not to have reminded me of the great account I had to render of the talents committed to my stewardship, and to have enforced on me the base ingratitude, to say nothing of the guilt, of making such an unworthy return to the Giver of all good for all the uncommon blessings which had been lavished on me with such exceeding prodigality? (I allude to my having been born in England, in the eighteenth century, and not when a man of my weakly body would have been useless and contemptible if he had not been exposed in his infancy, to

my having a handsome fortune, my being born in the middle rank of life, and my having, I hope, a fair proportion of natural talent, and a cheerful and not an anxious temper, one of the greatest comforts in life; but there would be no end to the enumeration. I may fill up the line with, &c., &c., &c.) You did not spend night after night at cards with me, but did you suggest to me the fate of the unprofitable servant?

All this went on, with grief and shame I say it, till by degrees I came to myself; for to no one can the phrase be more justly applicable. This began in the summer and autumn of 1785, and was carrying on in the winter of 1785-6, and in the following spring, when blessed, for ever blessed be God, I adopted these principles, to which, though I am but too well aware very imperfectly, I have ever since made it the great business of my life to conform my character, I should rather say my dispositions, and tempers, and conduct. Of course I then took a survey of the past and the future. Providence had placed me in a situation which I must say I still think one of the most honourable that any man can possess—that of member for Yorkshire. How was I to proceed? My religion taught me the duty of devoting all my faculties and powers as a debt of gratitude to my reconciled Father in Christ Jesus, as well as of reasonable service to my Creator, Preserver, and continual Benefactor. And I was to labour more abundantly than the men of the world, who looked only to gain or to glory for their recompense. For "what do ye more than others," was our Saviour's language to his disciples. You know but too well how sadly empty I then was; how utterly destitute of the habits no less than of the knowledge I ought to have possessed. My business therefore manifestly was, to employ as diligently as I could in study as much as possible of my recesses from Parliament; and as I knew I could do far less in any house of my own, for many years I quartered myself, for nearly all the time parliament was not sitting, with different friends, who suffered me to breakfast in my own room, and live as much as I pleased the life of a student. Once I was with Cookson; (poor fellow, it is with a sigh that I write his name: he and his wife both gone and I left;) and ever after with Gisborne in Staffordshire, and Babington in Leicestershire. Thus I went on until I married in 1797.

I have gone into this narrative because you are concerned in it. You will see at once that having no house of my own, except that either in or near London, from which I attended the House of Commons, I could not ask any of my old friends to come about me under my own roof—otherwise, remembering our old habits of social intercourse, I think it most probable I should have endeavoured to renew them—yet while I am writing, a new idea has suggested itself. I do not recollect having sent you a book of a religious nature which I published in 1797, just before my marriage; if not, I gave you reason to complain of me for not writing and publishing that work, was to explain to my friends the causes of the change which they witnessed in my "goings-on," (to use a coarse but expressive phrase) and the principles which I could not but earnestly wish and pray that all whom I valued and loved should also embrace. Now if I did not send it to you, I really believe the omission must have arisen from forgetfulness. But it was an unfriendly omission, and I beg your pardon for it, and will repair the fault. I grant, however, that though the interest I took in the well-being of my old friends was even greater than it had been before the change I have been speaking of, yet that from natural and obvious causes, we were not likely to be such agreeable intimates to each other as heretofore. There was no longer the "eadem velle" and "eadem nolle" in the same degree, and therefore we were likely to retain full as strong a desire to serve such friends as formerly, but not to have the same pleasure in each other's society. But as you and I have never had our knowledge been in the same place, we never have had opportunities of seeing much of each other. Thus, my dear sir, I have explained myself to you without reserve, and before I conclude let me say a few words concerning that same publication which I trust you will still do me the favour to accept and peruse.

It is not from any idea of its literary merit that I entreat you to peruse it. I am quite aware that it is much too diffuse and even tautologous. But I am more and more convinced by subsequent experience, that the character and practices which are recommended in it, are such as the New Testament prescribes to us, and such as alone will bring peace at the last. You will at once however see, that my main object was to endeavour to convince my friends that the more outward profession of Christian principles could not be all that was required, when such strong figures were used and expressive explanations given to describe the dispositions and affections which were to be formed in us here, in order to qualify us for a better world hereafter.

The aim of Christian Industry. [From another letter.]
But alas, my dear friend, my want of industry is most exhibited, (to the Searcher of hearts, at least,) in my not duly availing myself of all opportunities of forming and strengthening the habit prescribed by the apostle, "Whatever ye do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father through him." We are all apt to forget that the great object of our lives should be to acquire that new nature which is to qualify us to live in heaven, or, in Scriptural language, is to make us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light. Now this new state is produced, blessed be God, in various ways, and we are never cultivating it more efficiently than when, under the influence of right motives, we are doing good to our fellow creatures, especially if our active services are attended with self-denial. But the formation of the right temper and character is the main thing still. God can effect His own purposes by His own agents as He will. "They also serve who only stand and wait;" and indeed they often are proceeding in the same great work of cultivating and strengthening the right dispositions and tempers, humility, submission, patience, love, peace, joy, child-like affiance, far more prosperously than those who to the view of their fellow Christians may be abounding in all the works of faith and labours of

love. Let this, my friend, be your grand work and mine, and to this end let our industry be mainly directed. One thing is needful.

How he managed to hear Dr. Chalmers.
All the world wild about Dr. Chalmers; he seems truly pious, simple, and unassuming. Sunday, 25th. Off early with Canning, Huskisson, and Lord Binning, to the Scotch Church, London Wall, to hear Dr. Chalmers. Vast crowds—Bohus Smith, Lord Elgin, Harrowby, &c. So pleased with him that I went again; getting in at a window with Lady D. over iron palisades on a bench. Chalmers most awful on carnal and spiritual man. Home tired, and satisfied that I had better not have gone for edification. "I was surprised to see how greatly Canning was affected; at times he quite melted into tears. I should have thought he had been too much hardened in debate to show such signs of feeling." "All London," he was soon after told in a very different circle from his own, "has heard of your climbing in at that window." With the healthful play of a vigorous mind he entered readily into the joke. "I was surveying the breach with a cautious and inquiring eye, when Lady D., no shrimp you must observe, entered boldly before me, and proved that it was practicable."

Fixing him in a position for the painter.
His need of its waters still carried him to Bath, and he paid a few short visits to his oldest and most valued friends. One of these carried him in the autumn of 1832 to his old haunts at Battersea Rise; and during his stay there Mr. Richmond took his admirable picture. This was begun whilst he was joining in general conversation, but it was found impossible to fix him in the necessary position until an ingenious device succeeded. Mr. Forster, who was staying in the house, undertook to draw him into argument. "Pray, Mr. Wilberforce," he began as he sat by him, "is it true that the last accounts from the West Indies prove that the slaves are on the whole so much better off than they were thought to be, that you have much altered your views as to slavery?" "Mr. Forster," he replied, with sudden animation, "I am astonished at you. What! a sensible man like you believe such reports? Why, sir, they flog them with a whip as thick as my arm," grasping it as he spoke. A most animated conversation followed, and Mr. Forster was not convinced until Richmond's happy likeness was secured. On this subject he was full of vigour to the very last.

Lord Brougham unconsciously providing a home for him, in his declining years.
You will join me, I am sure, in being thankful as well as rejoiced in my being able to inform you that Lord Brougham has given to my second son (or rather I may say to me,) quite spontaneously and very handsomely, the living of East Farleigh. The parsonage is very little above a mile distant from Batham Court, and there must be many pleasant views come in such a way as strongly to confirm the persuasion that it is an indication of the favour of God; and I cannot but recognise a providential hand in Lord Brougham's being prompted to make the appointment just when we were in want of such a settlement and residence; though Lord Brougham knew nothing of the matter, and was quite unconsciously the instrument of granting us our wish.

Honours to his memory.
It was remarked by one of the prelates who took part in this striking scene [his funeral in Westminster Abbey] that considering how long he had retired from active life, and that his intellectual superiority could be known only by tradition to the generation which thus celebrated his obsequies, there was a sort of testimony to the moral sublimity of his Christian character in this unequalled mark of public approbation. For while a public funeral had been matter of customary compliment to those who died in official situations, this voluntary tribute of individual respect from the mass of the great legislative bodies of the land, was an unprecedented honour. It was one moreover to which the general voice responded. The crowd of equipages which followed his funeral procession was unusually great. The Abbey was thronged with the most respectable persons. "You will like to know," writes a friend, "that as I came towards it down the Strand, every third person I met going about their ordinary business was in mourning." A subscription was immediately opened among his friends in London; it was agreed to place his statue in Westminster Abbey, and as a yet more appropriate memorial, that some charitable endowment should perpetuate his name. Public meetings were held at York and Hull on the occasion, and in the former place, a County Asylum for the blind has since been founded in honour of him, while his townsmen of Hull have raised a column to his memory.

WAITING UPON GOD.
Hope pacifies the Christian with a threefold assurance, when the promise seems to stay long. First, Hope assures the soul, that though God stays awhile before he performs the promise, yet he doth not delay. Secondly, That when he comes, he will abundantly recompense his long stay. Thirdly, That while he stays to perform one promise, he will have the comfort of another, to bear the Christian company in the absence of that. Every promise is dated, but with a mysterious character: and for want of skill in God's chronology, we are prone to think that God forgets us, when indeed we forget ourselves, in being so bold as to set God a time for our own, and in being angry that he comes not just then to us. God could have told his people the time when he meant to come with the performance of every promise, as easily as set it down in his own purpose; but he hath concealed it in most, as a happy advantage to our faith, whereby we may more fully express our confidence in waiting for that, which we shall receive, we know not when.—Gurnall.

THE FAITHFULNESS OF GOD.
Thou mayest seek after honours, and not obtain them; thou mayest labour for riches, and yet remain poor; thou mayest dote on pleasures, and have many sorrows. But our God of his supreme good-

The Rev. C. Forster, Chaplain to the late Bishop of Limerick.

ness says, who ever sought me and found me not? Who ever desired me, and obtained me not? Who ever loved me and missed of me? I am with him that seeks for me. He hath me already, that wisheth for me, and he that loveth me, is sure of my love. The way to come to me is neither long nor difficult.—Augustine.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1847.

We have to express our thanks to Academics for rectifying the error which slipped into our former remarks on a lately deceased brother in the ministry; and indeed we are scarcely sorry for the occurrence of the mistake, since it has given occasion to the publication of so many interesting details respecting the early life and subsequent career of the late Rev. C. J. MORRIS.

Our columns having become filled with this biographical article and with ecclesiastical matter, we may confine ourselves to-day to the simple remark that the proceedings of the GENERAL CONVENTION of the Protestant Episcopal Church, sitting at New York, of whose termination no intelligence has as yet reached us, are not escaping our attention, and we shall endeavour to present in a connected view the most generally interesting portions of the same, when reports shall have reached us from which we can with safety condense and extract so as to suit the purpose of our readers.

NEW YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—From Bishop McVane's address to the Convention of the Diocese of Ohio, September 9, 1847.—I wish here to say a few words concerning my official relation to the institution known by the name of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union. You are aware that by the Constitution of that institution, our Bishops are ex officio Vice Presidents, Managers, and have a seat in the Executive Committee. All the publications of the Society are hence regarded as having indirectly, at least, their sanction. There is also a wide-spread impression, derived from the name of the institution, that like the General Theological Seminary, and the Foreign and Domestic Missionary Society, it is properly a Church institution—one which the General Convention established—or over which the legislation of the Church, through its Conventions, has a power of control, and to which the Bishops have been attached, in their present relation, by an authority very different from that of a mere voluntary association. Hence the impression is a very natural one, and very common, that the teaching of the Church is found in the books of the Sunday School Union. I trust this Convention does not need to be informed that what is called the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, is not in any sense a Church institution—that it has never come under the control of any representative body of the Church—that its proceedings are wholly independent of any jurisdiction but its own. The Bishops were brought into their present relation to it by precisely the same right that any association of persons, for any object, would have to make them partakers of its responsibility, by making them ex officio, its directors. It is the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union, only because it has assumed that name, and has become known under that name, and no other institution has chosen to take it. But, in point of right, any other association of Episcopalians, for similar objects, would be equally entitled to call itself the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union.

But of this Society I am a Manager. I came into such connection therewith simply because those private individuals who framed the constitution chose to say, in that instrument, that so it should be. But, as is the case with almost if not all the other Bishops, I have indirectly consented to the provision by acting in the place assigned me. Some four times, while I have been in the Episcopate, I have attended business meetings of the society; and thus I must be considered as coming in for a share of the responsibility of its publications. And this is my trouble. I have seen in the latter issues of its press much that I regard as erroneous and injurious doctrine, besides much that is in my view objectionable in other respects, while I have seen little, compared with the amount of publication, that I could cordially approve of as worthy of the press of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday School Union. The two excellent letters addressed by Bishop Meade to the Board of Managers, express my mind on that head.

Under these circumstances, I have long considered what I ought to do. It is a matter of no little personal importance that, until I publicly disclaim all responsibility for the future publications of the Society, and refuse hereafter to take part in its proceedings, I must be considered as lending my name and influence to the promotion of their circulation, and as bearing a part in the responsibility for whatever they may be. What then shall I do?

If this Society were properly a Church institution, like the General Missionary Society, the case would be different. I might feel it my duty to hold my place and act in it, under any circumstances, and to make much sacrifice of time and convenience that I might act efficiently. And the case would be different could I suppose that, by continuing in my present relation to this Society, I should be able to exert any effective influence in obtaining a satisfactory purgation of its past publications, and in securing the proper character of the future. But this is not to be anticipated, considering my distance from the place of its business, not to speak of other impediments which need not be particularized. The disrespectful manner in which Bishop Meade's late courteous and dispassionate attempt to point out certain errors which in his judgment the later publications of the Society contain, has been treated, and that too by one who is very nearly and constantly connected with its operations, affords a pretty plain indication that, however convenient the names of Bishops may be in giving countenance and currency to its books, their close supervision of the doctrines taught therein may easily become disagreeable, and may easily be treated as intrusive and assuming.

Taking all things into consideration, I have concluded that as a merely voluntary institution it has no right to link me in its responsibility without my consent; I shall no longer consent to bear any part of the responsibility of this Society. I have made up my mind to take no more part in its proceedings, and to withdraw from all further connection as officer and member. And I have seen no way by which I

could make this known to such as are concerned, so proper as to say what I have said to the Convention of my Diocese.

FRENCH CHURCH BY SAINT SAUVENR, NEW-YORK.—From a recent number of the Protestant Churchman, we learn that the Rev. C. H. WILKINSON, Rector of this Church, has returned from his visit to Europe, and that he was resuming his interesting duties, including Sunday School for children speaking the French language.

NOVA SCOTIA, KING'S COLLEGE, WINDSOR.—We learn from the Halifax Times, that on Tuesday the 21st ult., a Convocation was held, at which His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor presided: the Rev. E. B. NICHOLS was admitted to the degree of A. M., and Mr. BENJAMIN GRAY, scholar, to that of A. B.—The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was also conferred on the Hon. HENRY COGSWELL, in accordance with the following record: "The Governors also adventing with deep interest as well to the attachment evinced by the Honourable HENRY H. COGSWELL for this Institution, in which before it obtained its charter, he received his education, as to the distinguished academic career of his sons, whose names are entailed among its alumni, while its Library is graced with a scientific dissertation by one of them, which was crowned with the Harveian Prize in the University of Edinburgh, and with sermons and lectures by which the learning and piety of another eminent in his life, but now removed, may afford spiritual edification to posterity, resolved that the Convocation be empowered to confer the degree of D. C. L. on the Honourable HENRY H. COGSWELL, as a testimony of their respect, and as a tribute of affection to the memory of two of his departed sons."

The vacant Professorship of Mathematics was filled up by the appointment of Mr. SMITH, a Senior Optime of Cambridge, and Mathematical Master in a Naval School in England. The Incorporated Alumni being invited to a conference with the Governors, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop, as Visitor, proposed that on their raising £2000. His Lordship would use his best exertions in England to procure a sum which he hoped would double that amount; the proposition was received with cordiality and thankfulness. Four vacant Scholarships were filled up, after an examination of the Candidates.

PERSISTENCE IN GIBBER.—The Boston Traveller gives the following account of the offences committed by the Protestant Missionary, Dr. KING, which have occasioned repeated ineffectual attempts at silencing him by legal proceedings, and have at last led to his removal for a time, through the violence of popular expectation: "Dr. King has had a chapel in Athens, on his own premises, where on the Sabbath he has been accustomed to expound the Scriptures. He has also embraced opportunities at all times of conversing with the people, especially young men from the University—who it seems have been in the habit of calling upon him for that purpose—on religious subjects. In Athens there are said to be more than a thousand young men in the higher departments of education. Dr. K. was at length charged by writers in the newspapers with blaspheming the Virgin Mary, and with opposing the worship of pictures, the invocation of saints, &c. In defence of himself Dr. K. published a book, composed of extracts from the Greek fathers, whom the modern Greeks revere and even worship as saints. The extracts condemned in the most pointed manner the doctrines which Dr. K. had been charged with assailing, especially that of the worship of the Virgin. This produced great excitement, and increased the opposition to Dr. King. The book was anathematized by the Holy Synod of Greece, and publicly burnt, and the author was excommunicated and cursed, and prosecution commenced against him, based on a clause of the constitution which forbids an attack on the orthodox church. By the aid of a calumnious press, an intense and furious hostility was raised against Dr. K., and it is from this storm that, under the advice of the Government, he has gone to Switzerland—to return again, we trust, to the scene of his useful labours, when the immediate indignation shall have passed."

ECCLIASTICAL.

DIocese of Quebec. INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY. The stated meeting of the GENERAL BOARD of this Society, was held at the National School-house, Quebec, on Wednesday the 13th October, 1847.

PRESENT: The Rev. CECILIA MACKIE, D. D., in the Chair, Rev. S. S. WOOD Honble. W. WALKER, " R. LONSDALE H. JESSOP, " E. W. SEWELL H. S. SCOTT, " W. THOMPSON, E. L. MONTIZAMBERT, " W. B. BOND, T. TRIGGE, (Treasurer) and J. B. FORSYTH, Esq.

The Meeting was opened with prayer. The minutes of the last Meeting were read. The Treasurers' accounts were handed in, and an explanation given accounting for the unavoidable absence of T. B. ANDERSON Esq., Treasurer at Montreal.

The Chairman mentioned that since the last Meeting of the Board it had pleased Almighty God to remove by death the Rev. Wm. DAWES, Secretary of the Society, Wm. LLOYD, Esq., Assistant Secretary, and the Rev. Messrs. Wm. CHADERTON, MARK WILLOUGHBY, CHAS. J. MORRIS and RICH'D. ANDERSON, Members of the Board, all of whom had been carried off by typhus fever, contracted by them while in attendance upon the sick and dying immigrants.

Whereupon it was moved by T. TRIGGE, Esq., seconded by the Hon. W. WALKER, and unanimously resolved: That the Board cannot proceed to business without first placing upon record an expression of the deep concern with which it has learnt the loss of so many of its most valued members.

It was then moved by Rev. R. LONSDALE, seconded by Rev. S. S. WOOD: That the Rev. A. W. MOUNTAIN, A. B., be appointed Secretary of the Church Society. A letter was also read from the Rev. R. R. BURRAGE, tendering his services in the same capacity.

The vote having been taken; the Rev. A. W. MOUNTAIN, A. B., was declared to be duly elected to fill the office of Secretary.

Moved by J. B. FORSYTH, Esq., seconded by H. S. SCOTT, Esq., and resolved: That the salary allowed to the Secretary be £150 per annum in addition to the travelling expenses which he may incur, so long as the said Secretary has no ministerial charge.

Moved by T. TRIGGE, Esq., seconded by Honble. W. WALKER, and resolved: That the amount of salary due to, and of expenses incurred by, the late Mr. LLOYD, Assistant Secre-

tary, and as entered in his book by himself, be paid to his widow.

Moved by Rev. Wm. THOMPSON, seconded by J. B. FORSYTH, Esq., and resolved: That the amount of expenses incurred by the late Rev. W. DAWES, Secretary, as entered in his book by himself, be paid to his widow.

Moved by Rev. W. B. BOND, seconded by Rev. Wm. THOMPSON, and resolved: That the various papers belonging to the Society be handed to the Treasurer for safe keeping, until the arrival of the Secretary.

The Report of the Finance Committee at Quebec was then read, and the recommendations contained therein discussed:—

No. 1. A gratuity of twenty pounds allowed to Rev. CHAS. FORBES, late Travelling Missionary of the Society, in consideration of his exertions and expenses during the past summer as Chaplain at Grande Isle.

No. 2. Application for aid towards fencing glebe &c. at Grenville, not granted.

No. 3. Referred to Committee on Education.

No. 4. £15 granted to the Rev. W. MORRIS, Huntingdon, towards the completion of new Church within the bounds of his mission.

No. 5. Could not be entertained, as contrary to a Bye-Law of the Society.—Application suggested to the Parochial authorities at Montreal, a similar application having been favourably received by those at Quebec.

The Report of Finance Committee at Montreal read, &c.

No. 1. £12. 10s. granted to Rev. W. BARNHART, Durham, Ontonagon, for the finishing &c. of Parsonage-house, on the proviso that the property have been duly made over to the Church.

No. 2. £20 granted to Rev. J. BERTEN, Kingsey, towards defraying expenses incurred in repairing &c. the Parsonage-house in that mission.

The Chairman informed the Board, by desire of the Bishop, that the Rev. E. G. SUTTON had been appointed to succeed the Rev. R. G. PLEES as Missionary at St. Remi, a portion of whose salary is defrayed by the Church Society.

The vacancies in the Education Committee, occasioned by the deaths of the Rev. MARK WILLOUGHBY and Rev. Wm. DAWES, were filled up by the appointment of Col. WITNESS and the Rev. W. B. BOND.

The meeting was then closed with the benediction.

WIDOWS AND ORPHANS' FUND.—The collections made in the Diocese after sermons on the 10th inst. for the above object, amounted to £4 10s. 6d. at Pointe Levy; and £5 2s. 6d. at New Liverpool.

KINGSTON: ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—On Wednesday evening, October 6th, pursuant to notice, a meeting of the Diocesan Church Society was held in St. James' Church, Stuartville. The Rev. R. V. ROGERS in the Chair.

The first Resolution was moved by the Rev. W. GREIG, Incumbent of Barfield, and seconded by Neil McLeod, Esq.:

"That the Church of Christ being a Missionary Church, the Church of England as a branch of that Church assumes, in her Prayer-book, the duty of going into all the world and preaching the gospel to every creature."

The Rev. S. GIVINS, Missionary to the Mohawks, Bay of Quinte, moved, and Lieut. Jervis, R. E., seconded the next Resolution:

"That this congregation, in connection with the Missionary Church of England, desires to assist in making known that Saviour throughout the world who is so clearly set forth in the standards of our Church as the only name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved."

The third Resolution was moved by Stafford F. Kirkpatrick, Esq., seconded by the Hon. P. B. DeBlaquiere:

"That this Parochial Committee of the Church Society desires to congratulate the Parent Society on the measure of success granted to it by the Great Head of the Church during the past year; and whilst imploring a double portion of the Holy Spirit on all its officers and operations, to record its conviction of the duty of every member of the Church of England in this diocese, by prayer, by labour, by money, to aid in the high and holy work in which it is engaged."

Owing to the threatening appearance of the evening, and to the meeting being imperfectly known, the attendance was not numerous, and yet sufficiently so to be encouraging to those interested in the welfare of the Church of England.

The addresses were all marked by much feeling, as if the speakers were in earnest in recommending their several Resolutions. Injustice has hitherto been done to this valuable Society, on which the future prosperity of our Church mainly depends, by not giving to its meetings in Kingston sufficient publicity, and the non-attendance of gentlemen connected with the press to report its proceedings. It is highly probable that this has arisen from their not having been specially invited. I am persuaded, had it been so, they would have cheerfully complied.

One of the essential and most necessary objects for which the Church Society was established, embraced the building of Parsonage houses. The want of one attached to the Church of St. James is much felt, and the congregation, though sensible that the residence of their minister in the midst of them would prove highly beneficial in every point of view; and though the members are ready to do all in their power to accomplish it, their means are quite unequal; and they seek for the liberality of those who have already so much befriended them in the erection of the Church what further assistance may be possible they can bestow in connection with the many claims on their benevolence.

The Hon. John Macaulay has added to his already liberal grant of ground a portion adjoining for the site of the intended Parsonage house, and a few kind individuals have subscribed upwards of £160 towards the building. The Lord Bishop of the diocese has kindly stated he will recommend a grant for the same purpose from the Church Society; and it is proposed to endeavour to raise the additional funds by means of a Bazaar to be held in the course of the ensuing month of May. The undermentioned ladies have kindly undertaken to make the necessary arrangements, who will thankfully receive whatever may be sent to them in aid of the same:—Hon. Mrs. DeBlaquiere, Mrs. Colonel Dalton, Mrs. Major Synnons, Mrs. Stafford Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Dupuy, Mrs. Pope, Mrs. R. V. ROGERS.—Chronicle and News.

DIocese of Nova Scotia. ORDINATION.—On Sunday, 19th ult., an Ordination was held by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, in Christ Church, Windsor, when Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR, A. B., and Mr. JAMES BREADING, Scholars on

the Foundation of S. P. G. F. S., were admitted to the Order of Deacons. Prayers were read by the Rev. E. B. Nichols, and the Sermon was preached by the President of the College. The Candidates were presented by the Archdeacon, and the Holy Communion was administered to the Clergy and several of the congregation.

CONSECRATION.—On Tuesday, 21st ult., at 10 o'clock, the Chapel of Ease in Windsor, was consecrated by the name of St. MATTHEW'S CHAPEL, with the usual impressive solemnities, in presence of a large congregation, including several Clergymen.—Halifax Times.

THE LATE REV. CHARLES J. MORRIS.

To the Editor of the Berean.

Sir,—In the brief notice of the late Rev. Charles Morris, of Portneuf, contained in your publication of the Berean on the 7th instant, there is a slight inaccuracy, for the correction of which I hope you will allow me a small space in your columns, as well as for some further particulars concerning him which no one in this country but myself, his class-mate in School and at College, and his attached friend, boy and man, for forty-five years, can supply. Perhaps they are not worth supplying; he lived here and died an obscure and unknown Missionary of our Church in which his service, indeed, had not been long; but, standing as it were over his grave, where I saw him laid a few days ago, and remembering that I had been chiefly instrumental (humanly speaking) in bringing him into that holy employment, I trust that what little I have to tell about him, in the way of sad remembrance of early times, will be received by you and others with indulgence.

His saltem accumulatum donis, et fungari inani Munere.

The error of fact in your editorial notice of him is one perhaps of small importance. He never held a commission in the artillery, nor in any branch of the military service. In 1813, during the last American war, being then living with his family at Halifax, and without any particular employment or profession, (for his father's circumstances were then supposed to place him, the eldest son, above any such necessity) he was led, by a fondness for enterprise and adventure, and by an intimacy with some officers of artillery then serving at Halifax, and a close family connection with a high Staff-officer in this country, to accompany an artillery detachment ordered to Canada, rather as a mere attendant than even as a volunteer. From his knowledge of these branches of military science with which officers of the ordnance service are required to be most familiar, he was attached to the artillery; and I believe wore the uniform of a volunteer soldier in that branch, though living with the officers. In that capacity he was accompanying a detachment across Lake Ontario in the summer of 1813, when the vessels in which they were embarked were intercepted by a part of the American fleet, and he became a prisoner; the present Baron Grant of Longueuil being also of the party.

At that period the British Government had declared a determination to execute, as traitors, every natural born British subject found in the ranks of the American army; and held as prisoners many individuals liable to this condemnation. The American Government threatened retaliation, and placed in strict confinement, as hostages, several military prisoners who had fallen into their power; among these was my friend. He and his companions were first confined in an inland town in Connecticut or Massachusetts. His ingenuity and some external aid enabled them to escape, but they were retaken, and sent into Pennsylvania, still with the halber about their necks; from thence he again escaped, and, after many singular adventures, he reached (I believe alone) the Canadian frontier, and again returned to the army then lying in the summer of 1814, before Fort Erie. There he served with the artillery during the rest of that disastrous blockade and subsequent operations,—was present at the mismanaged assault on the fort,—had charge of a battery during the successful sortie of the Americans in August; and remained with the army in their position behind the Chippawa until the close of that year's campaign.

This was the extent of his military service; in the spring of 1815, after the Peace with America, he returned to Halifax, and ere long resumed his collegiate course at the University at Windsor, with the intention of entering the Church. Neither this, however, nor the military service, was his original destination—his father intended him for the profession of the Law; he entered the Collegiate Academy at Windsor in 1803, and was early remarkable for many of the qualities, and some of the infirmities, of genius. He had a singular facility in accomplishing all he chose to undertake,—reading out of the same book with him at the classical lecture, I have often marvelled at the intuitive readiness with which he caught the sense of the author, Greek or Latin, though well I knew he had scarcely looked at the book before the hour of recitation; and, truth to say, we had often a volume of Don Quixote, or of some work of light Literature hidden behind Homer or Xenophon, or Sophocles, on the table, or coiled upon our knee under the table, when the question was put. At School and at College he was remarkable, as he was to the last, for the gentleness of his deportment; he was always the gentleman and the Christian—not in demerour only but in spirit. The only occasion on which I ever knew him to have a personal quarrel at School was when he interposed (being himself the weaker party) to defend a lad (now on the Bench in Nova Scotia) against a pugilistic bully who had recently joined the School. The high couraged stripling, stepping in to rescue his younger friend from a stronger arm, by his self-possession and skill, in a few minutes, restored the balance between might and right.

In 1804, his father removed him from College to place him in the office of an eminent Lawyer in Halifax; and in a year or two sent him to London to complete his legal studies. But he never loved the Law, and, both at Halifax and in London, he read more of the classics and of English Literature than of Law. In consequence of an injury he received in the head in leaping under an archway, his nervous system and his general health were so much affected that he became incapable of close application. The injury he then sustained was felt by him, in some degree, to the close of his life,—showing itself in great occasional prostration of mental energy. After trying the effect of travelling, and entire relaxation from thought, he returned in 1809 to Nova Scotia, where he lived for some years under his father's roof without any particular pursuit, but amusing himself with desultory reading, and out of doors with manly field sports, in which he excelled. He was a bold and skilful rider, and to the last capable of enduring more fatigue in that way than most men of his years. Either at this period or after he had finished his College course, he made a voyage round the S. W. coast of Nova Scotia, on

business connected with his father's office of Surveyor General, in a small yacht chiefly built by himself,—rigged with his own hands, and navigated by himself and two friends—after returning from this country in 1815, he resumed in a year or two his unfinished College course, with views directed towards the Church, but pursued it with such interruptions, that it was not, I believe, until 1821, that he took his first degree at King's College.

Having now continued for several years his theological studies, he applied to the Bishop for ordination; and certainly few men had ever presented themselves for admission to the Church in Nova Scotia with higher qualifications than his, as respects classical and theological knowledge, and well known piety and purity of life: but at that period opinions of ultra-Calvinism had been adopted by many members of the Church at Halifax, with whom my friend was most intimate, and whom he most esteemed; and at one time he joined himself to them. Heats and dissensions sprung up;—party tests and party shibboleths were established on both sides: when he applied for ordination, the opinions he was supposed to hold, although far more moderate than those entertained by the friends with whom he was connected, stood in his way. He defended them with a degree of vehemence which he has since often lamented to me, and the result was that he was refused ordination in that diocese:—yet never was there a man who more venerated and loved our Church,—as something more than a mere human institution—with a more profound veneration or a more enlightened attachment; and of this he gave evidence when he withstood the strong solicitations made to him, about the time of his being so refused ordination, by the friends whose opinions he in part adopted, to join them in their separation from the Church and in uniting with the Baptists. He remained under the Ban of exclusion for many years, though still turning his eyes wistfully to the door shut against him, and still prosecuting his theological studies. It was during this period that, with the assistance of his brother (now Missionary at Dartmouth in Nova Scotia—but whose participation in the same opinions had then induced him to seek ordination from Bishop Howley, then of London, now our revered Archbishop), he completed a translation (now in my possession in MS.) of Bishop Bull's admirable Harmonia Apostolica, of which there was then extant, I believe, no version in the English language. In translating this treatise, which established in the clearest and most convincing manner the "Harmony" of St. Paul and St. James in the great doctrines of justification by faith and of works, it appears to me that my friend gave equally clear and convincing evidence of the soundness of his opinions in those points and of his churchmanship; and it was his intention, when he came to this country, to have published the translation, if he could economize the means from his salary.

While so shut out from the ministry, he employed himself at one time in assisting his father in his general duty as Surveyor General of the Province, and particularly in constructing, upon more correct surveys, a map of the Province. For this he was particularly qualified by his knowledge of the higher branches of mathematics and astronomy, as applied to practical purposes, and by his talent for drawing. He also for some time took charge of one of the Provincial Grammar Schools preparatory for a College education, which then existed in Nova Scotia. But a man of such habits of abstracted thought, and who could not bear to inflict personal punishment, was not fitted for the charge of a country school in Nova Scotia. He found, however, more congenial employment in assisting in his brother's mission, and in others, as a Lay-Reader.

While almost despairing of being admitted to that place of usefulness in the Church which he had so long and so earnestly desired to attain, there was opened to him, through my humble intervention, a door of hope in this country. Producing high testimonials from Clergymen in Nova Scotia, the most eminent for piety, and known for their attachment to the Church, and the Bishop of that Diocese not making any positive objection to his ordination here, he was at last admitted at Quebec to the order of Deacon in 1810;—and, after officiating a short time at Three Rivers in the absence of the Rev. Mr. Wood, he was transferred to the Mission at Gaspe Basin, from which he was soon removed to that of New Carlisle (in both of which places his services were highly valued); and in 1811 he took charge of the Mission of Portneuf and Bourg Louis in the district of Quebec. Here he had for some time to serve three congregations, the most remote of which was at the distance of twenty-five miles; but latterly his farthest service was at Bourg Louis, a distance of twenty miles. In that laborious sphere are remembered with affectionate regret by his flock. Those ministrations extended not only to the spiritual but the physical wants of the people of all classes and sects, within his mission; for amongst the variety of his knowledge he knew enough of medicine and surgery to be (with all the caution which good sense enjoined) a safe and useful prescriber and operator in many ordinary cases of accident and illness in a country mission.

His iron frame was already beginning to yield to the combined influence of years and labour when, being required to take his turn in encountering the dangers of ministering to the sick emigrants at Grosse Isle, he did not shrink from the task, though well knowing, but fearing not, the extent of the risk. His letters to me, and such of his papers as have come into my possession, shew that he prepared for the duty as if ordered on a forlorn hope.—There is every ground to feel assured that he was long before, and at all times, prepared for the last earthly event that comes to man, by that habitual state of mind and heart and life which is the sole preparation deserving the name.

Early in life he received strong impressions of Christian truth, and never lost or impaired them by devious practice. Though mingling freely at one period of his life, when we were youthful companions, in what is called gay society, the purity of his principles and conduct was always remarkable; of the depth of his faith and its vital power over his interior life, in later years, it does not become me to speak in a communication meant for the public eye; he would have shunned such a display himself, and I will not parade it now when I have laid him in the earth. His attainments in theological and other knowledge I have already incidentally mentioned. He was an accurate, ripe, and accomplished scholar.—His mind was stored (among better things) with passages of the Latin and Greek Classics, and his quotations from the latter in his familiar letters—introduced without the slightest pedantry—almost rivalled the Greek calligraphy of Porson. The stant study; and his last winter's recreation in his solitude at Portneuf, was to renew his Hebrew reading. In July last, he was near unto himself, though under deep depression of mind, with Butler's Analogy. Nor had he despised the minor accomplishments of Literature or art; he had not only early acquired the French language, but wrote a

with ease: and with Spanish and Italian he at one time had considerable acquaintance. He sometimes amused himself with poetical composition, and some of his pieces of descriptive poetry, suggested by natural scenery in this country, are vigorous, true, and elegant. If all this be true, as those who knew him best will avouch it to be, he was no common man.—But, of all which I have ascribed to him, if his modesty and simplicity of nature would have allowed any part to be true, he would in simplicity and humility have said, I lay myself and all else at the foot of the Cross.

Casting this tribute upon his fresh grave, and yielding to a sentiment which he would not have disowned, I will say, *Neu! quanto minus est cum reliquis versari, quam tui meminisse.*

ACADIENSIS.

The Editor of THE BEREAN begs to acknowledge the receipt of Ten Shillings from the Rev. R. G. PLEES, towards the erection of the intended memorial to the late Rev. W. DAWES, Rector of St. John's.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Mr. Wm. Wade, No. 179 to 230.

Local and Political Intelligence.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We are indebted to a friend for a file of the South African Commercial Advertiser, published at Cape Town, from the 31st of July to the 11th of August.

A letter from the mouth of the Buffalo, published in the Graham's Town Journal, states that an order has been received there, disbanding the Fingoes, which has been done, with the exception of thirty-four; who have been enrolled as soldiers.

A letter from Waterloo Bay, published in the same paper, says that place is gradually rising in importance. During two stormy winters and one summer, only one wreck occurred, and that, it is said, was the result of daring temerity or negligence. It is contemplated to build a bridge across Fish River, which would enable goods to be taken to Graham's Town with half the difficulty that is now experienced.

From King Williams Town we learn that on the 27th of July, Cobus Congo and eleven of his followers went in and proffered their submission to the British government. Every thing is quiet in that part of Kaffirland. The country between Kikamma and Buffalo is represented as being full of Kaffirs, living in as much quiet and apparent contentment as though bloodshed, war and robbery were foreign to their character.

At an auction sale at Peitermaritzburg in the month of May last, a few Boers who represented themselves as delegates from the "Republic of the Klop River," protested against any interference by the British government in the sale of lands—that they, the delegates, had purchased their territory from Panda, and that no other power than theirs could sell or alienate it. As soon as the news of the proceedings reached government, a messenger was dispatched to the Klop River with a copy of the Queen's proclamation, setting forth that the territory which they claim as a republic, is British. In case British rule was not acknowledged, trouble was apprehended.

At a public sale of land recently, at Mossel Bay, district of George, waste land was sold for £160 and upwards per acre.

During the first week in August, says the paper we quote from, copious rains have fallen generally throughout the western districts. The crops everywhere look healthy, and there is every prospect of a rich and abundant harvest.—N. Y. Herald.

WEST INDIES.—We are in receipt of files of the West Indian to the 13th ult.

The Coolies in the West Indies seem to be giving some trouble, and from the accounts the West Indian publishes from Jamaica papers, it is admitted on all sides to be a total failure.

It is now proposed to try white immigration again, only restricting the immigrants to the mountainous districts, thus to prevent their falling victims to rum and the climate.

Some extensive smuggling establishments had been seized in Bridgetown. Messrs. J. F. Best & Co. were proved to have been largely engaged in the business. The custom house forces were to be increased.—Mercury.

MEXICO.—From Mexican sources, a report has spread that the American troops, after taking the city of Mexico, had numerous severe contests with innumerable swarms of Leporos who inhabited and surrounded the capital. These finally obtained the advantage over the American troops who were driven from the city.

It is further stated that Santa Anna had returned to the Capital with 10,000 regular troops: that fighting had been resumed, and was still going on desperately. The rumor of Santa Anna's resignation is confirmed by these accounts, but the Mexican people were not disposed to receive it, and again placed him at the head of the army.

PROF. MORSE AND THE SULTAN.—A letter from Constantinople in the N. Y. Evening Post, states that Dr. Smith, of South Carolina, chemist & geologist to the Sultan, has procured a complete set of Magnetic Telegraph apparatus used by Prof. Morse, and presented it to his Majesty. The system of Prof. M. was fully explained to the Sultan by Dr. S. and Mr. Hamlin, an American missionary, who has charge of a seminary for young men on the banks of the Bosphorus. The Sultan was delighted, and is said to have decreed to Prof. Morse a diploma, in the Turkish language, and a diamond decoration. It is also stated that he has determined to present to the Professor a sum of money, but of this the correspondent of the Post has some doubts.—Protestant Churchman.

PICTURE OF A VOLCANIC ERUPTION.—A traveller who ascended Mount Etna in order to take Talbotype drawings of its scenery, placed his camera on the edge of the crater, in order to get a representation of that interesting spot. No sooner was the camera fixed, and the sensitive paper introduced, than a partial eruption took place, which drove the traveller from his camera in order to save his life. When the eruption ceased, he returned to collect the fragments of his instrument, when to his great surprise and delight, he found that his camera was not only uninjured, but contained an excellent picture of the crater and the eruption.—Prot. Churchman.

CINCINNATI, 15TH OCTOBER. DREADFUL EXPLOSION.—During a violent thunder storm at the city of Nashville—Tennessee—on Tuesday evening of last week, the Powder Magazine at that place was struck with lightning, causing an awful explosion, which shook the city as if by an earthquake, and spread dismay, destruction, and death on all sides. One hundred houses were destroyed, and many lives lost. Ten dead bodies have already been discovered from beneath the ruins.

The dwelling of Mr. Sheavens was torn to atoms, his family badly injured, and one young lady killed.

NEW YORK MARKET.

October 18—6, P. M.

Flour and Meal.—Sales of the day, 10,000 barrels; quotations at \$6.50 a \$6.62 1/2 for Western, Oswego, and Troy; considerable sales of Michigan, a little better than common, at \$6.69. Market closed so firm, that lots could not be easily obtained at the above figures; 1500 barrels fancy brands, brought \$7.

Meal.—Fair demand and sales at \$3.12 1/2 for inferior and stale, and \$3.25 for good.

Rye Flour.—\$4.75 a \$5. Sales moderate.

Grain.—Large demand for Wheat, but firmness of holders prevented operations. For a large lot of Ohio, \$1.40 was refused.

Corn.—Good demand, and firm at the close at 72 1/2 a 74 cents for common to high mixed, and 75 cents for pure yellow.

NEWFOUNDLAND dates to the 25th ult. have been received by Steamship Unicorn. They contain but few items of importance.

The potato blight had appeared in some of the fields near St. John's.

The greatest distress is beginning to prevail in their outports, from an almost total failure of the fisheries and an unprecedentedly short crop of potatoes.

Bricks made at Belleisle, had been imported into St. John's—they were rather roughly manufactured.—Halifax Times.

NOVA SCOTIA.—Success of Mackerel fishing.—A gentleman who yesterday came up from Margaret's Bay, informed us that the Catch of Mackerel there, during the past week, has been enormous. Every net and seine on the shore was in requisition—the Catch in the latter varying from 130 to 300 barrels at a single haul. So plenty are these fine fish that the united labour of all the efficient men, women and children at the Bay is unequal to the task of curing them as fast as they are taken in the nets and seines. The catch this season bids fair to exceed all former years—and promises to make amends, to a large extent, for the failure of the Wheat and Potatoe Crop.—Nova Scotia, 2nd inst.

WOODSTOCK, (N. B.)—Oct. 15th.—SERRANA CARLETON.—We are happy to announce that the late heavy rains caused such a rise of water in the River, that this little Steamer came up here on Thursday last, stemming the current in gallant style. The arrival of the first steamer ever owned in this County caused no small degree of satisfaction to our villagers, who evinced their joy by firing a regular salute from one of the Artillery guns as she rounded the Island. A few more liberal expenditures would enable such a boat as the Carleton to keep up a regular communication between the seat of Government and the River St. Francis.

HAMILTON.—DEPARTURE OF LORD ELGIN.—On Saturday morning, at 9 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General and Suite, left Hamilton for the Falls of Niagara, in the steamer Telegraph.—Capt. Masson having politely offered his boat for his Lordship's accommodation. His Excellency took frequent opportunities of alluding to the pleasure of his visit to Hamilton, notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, and of the heartily welcome reception he met with. Lady Elgin, we are informed, also expressed herself highly pleased and delighted with her visit to this portion of Western Canada.—Hamilton Gazette.

TORONTO, Friday evening, His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by Lady Elgin and suite, landed at Yonge street wharf, this afternoon, shortly after 4 o'clock. He was met on the wharf by the Mayor and members of the Corporation, the former of whom read a complimentary address from the City Council, to which his Excellency made a gracious reply. The distinguished party then entered the carriages prepared for them, and, after leaving the wharf proceeded along Front street to Berkeley street; from thence to King st., along King to York st., along York to Queen, and along Queen street to the Grange, the residence of His Honor the Mayor. (Accounts of the demonstrations of the respect and joy felt by all parties, are omitted for want of space.)

FORWARDING.—(Kingston Chronicle and News.) We are happy to perceive that produce is at length coming forward. Several cargoes have during this week entered the port. We noticed more particularly the arrival of the Jane & Eliza, the Prince of Wales and steamer England, with cargoes. The latter vessel brought about 3500 bbls., consigned to J. H. Greer & Co., and we were informed this morning that these gentlemen have about 10,000 bbls. in transitu for Montreal.

COLBORNE, CANADA WEST.—A Correspondent of the Cobourg Star describes the following work of public utility recently undertaken at this port: "Mr Samuel S. Cole has put out nine good and substantial piers, 365 feet in length and 8 feet water, well loaded with stone and now ready for planking. He intends opening out a road direct to Colborne, and building store-houses sufficient to store all the flour and other produce required for shipment. Next year he intends adding one hundred feet more piers, which will give from 12 to 13 feet of water at the end of the pier when completed. There is now eight feet of water at the end of the pier, with good anchorage and shelter for vessels from South, South-west, and North-west winds. The Pier runs out nearly East into the lake."

TESTIMONIAL TO DR. BARRETT, 77th REGIMENT.—The citizens of St. John's have acknowledged the important services rendered by this medical officer, during the late prevalence of typhus fever, by the presentation of a piece of plate—a silver pitcher weighing fifty-nine ounces—bearing the following inscription: "Presented to WILLIAM BARRETT, Esq., A. B. and M. D., Assistant Surgeon H. M. 77th Regiment, by the Citizens of St. Johns, Canada East, as a token of their esteem and gratitude for his benevolent and gratuitous professional services during the fatal malady which afflicted that town in the summer of 1847."

The gentleman thus honoured took occasion, in his reply to an address from the Presentation Committee, to bear testimony to "the numberless acts of extreme kindness, the liberality, and genuine charity manifested by all ranks, without distinction, to those sufferers from a strange land, who had no claims but those of humanity, and from whom no return could be expected, not only in providing food, shelter, clothing, and the various physical comforts of which they stood in need, but, in many instances, not shrinking from discharging the more mental offices."

Mr. HECTOR VACCA, a promising statury, only 19 years old, who came from Rome in May last,

with the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, died on the 6th instant, after a severe illness.

LACHINE CANAL.—We are glad to learn from the Montreal Herald, that the Lachine Canal was opened on Friday last, and that it was expected vessels could be passed through yesterday; but it appears that only so much of the upper coffer dam has been removed as will admit those of five feet draught. The remainder will be taken away during the winter; and it is expected that for the remainder of the present season one of Mr. Hamilton's large class of steamers will visit Montreal by this route. The lock at the Montreal end of the canal will be also finished this fall, and the coffer dam below removed by next season.—Chronicle.

We are glad to find that Messrs. Desbarats and Desbairde have put into operation their new Glass Manufactory, at Vaudreuil.—Herald.

By a notice, which appears elsewhere, it will be seen that, on and after the 20th instant, the Quebec steamboats will leave Montreal at five instead of six o'clock, as they now do and have done during the season.—Courier.

MEGASTIC AGRICULTURAL SHOW, ON THE 6th AND 7th INST.—Leeds, about forty-five miles from Quebec on the south shore, and the majority of the townships in the county, are comparatively but new settlements, mostly composed of Immigrants from the British Isles, and those who have recently visited the county speak of the progress of the settlement in the highest terms. A correspondent who was present at the exhibition remarks: "That the occasion was one to be remembered, especially as being the first in the county; all appeared in high spirits; the sun rose upon that morn with more than usual splendour, which materially tended to elevate the tone of good feeling which existed on the occasion. The judges, you will perceive from the list, were Messrs. Tezer and May from Quebec; Edward and M'Naughton from Lotbiniere, the adjoining county.

The display of hoiined Cattle was most excellent, many of them exhibiting points of high breeding—and were in excellent condition—the young cattle appeared uncommonly healthy and thriving. The show of Horses was highly creditable to the county, and especially to the enterprising proprietors of the stock, who have taken so much pains to improve the breed of horses in this county. The Shery exceeded the most sanguine expectation of their numerous admirers, and were decidedly of a very superior breed. "The ploughing match did great credit to the competitors, especially the Junior Class, who received great praise for the workman-like manner in which the work was done."

We have to express our thanks for a copy of MANUAL OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY, by the Rev. C. Chiquiquy, translated from the French by P. O. Demaray, Student at Law. It is neatly printed by Lovel & Gibson, Montreal, and is for sale at Messrs. Coté & Co., in this city.

Since the 13th instant the weather, in this part of the country, has continued favourable to agricultural operations. The frost of the night of the 11th inst. has done no material injury to the gardens and pastures, and we have lately had some beautiful days with the thermometer up to between 50° and 60°.—Gazette.

HOSPITALS.—Grosse Ile, removing the sick and convalescents as last as it can.—Quebec, about 230 remaining.—Montreal, Point St. Charles on the 16th inst. 829; in General Hospital, 148.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE.—MR. KELLOGG'S LECTURES.—We have been prevented, until now, from noticing this gentleman's final lecture, on Total Abstinence, which was delivered on Monday evening last, to a numerous and respectable audience. Indeed, from the large number present and the deafening plaudits with which the lecturer was greeted as he proceeded with his address, it was evident that his powerful talent was but beginning to be known and appreciated when his departure was at hand. The admirers of Mr. Kellogg will, however, be glad to learn, that an understanding exists between him and the committee of the Union Total Abstinence Society, that should his engagements at Toronto and Montreal permit, he will revisit Quebec early in the ensuing month.—Morn. Chronicle.

ROBBERY.—Mr. Thos. Gordon's Office on the St. Andrew's wharf, was forcibly entered last night, and his iron chest broken open; fortunately there was but 20 and some odd shillings in it, which was the only thing taken away. His desk was also broken open and all his drawers and papers rummaged.—Quebec Gazette of Friday.

We understand that the meeting held yesterday to hear Colonel CALVERT on the disinfecting fluid, and other subjects of public interest, was very respectably attended. The Mayor of the City was in the chair and the thanks of the meeting were voted to the Colonel.—Ibid.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.—George H. Parke, Esquire, to be a Trustee of the Marine Hospital at Quebec, in the room of Jacques Voyer, Esquire, deceased.

SHIPPING NEWS.—Arrived among others. Bark Charles Jones, Colthay, Liverpool, Gillespie & Co. general cargo. Schr. True Friend, Godier, Halifax, H. J. Noad & Co. sugar and molasses. —Octave, Marsham, Arichat, D. Fraser, fish. Bark Ann Dingwell, Brown, Liverpool, Welch and Davies, general cargo. —St. Lawrence, Tullock, Aberdeen, order, ballast, 26 passengers.

P. S. The arrival of the Cumbria mail-steamer at Boston became known in this city yesterday through telegraphic communication, and European news may be expected to be in town to-morrow, by the Montreal papers.

BIRTHS.

In Montreal, on the 10th instant, Mrs. J. B. STANTON, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 14th instant, at St. James' Church, St. John's, Canada East, by the Rev. Charles Bancroft, WILLIAM CROWDER, Esq., of Savannah, Georgia, United States, to CATHARINE EWE, only daughter of WILLIAM MACRAE, Esq., of St. John's. On the 30th Sept., at the residence of the bride's father, FRANCIS HAMILTON ANDERSON, Esq., Indian Lands' Office, and second son of Capt. Anderson, Superintendent of Indian affairs, to ELIZABETH ANN, eldest daughter of ROBERT PEARSON, Esq., Crown Lands' Office.

DIED. At Montreal, on the 13th instant, ROBERT CHARLES ANDREW, only son of ROBERT L. MACDONNELL, M.D., aged 2 years. On the 13th instant, aged 53 years, MARY, wife of Mr. JOHN NEWTON, Builder, formerly of England.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, the 19th Oct., 1847.

Table with 4 columns: Item, s., d., s., d. Items include Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Potatoes, Maple Sugar, Oats, Hay, Straw, Fire-wood, Cheese, Butter, Veal, Pork, Eggs.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next mail for ENGLAND (via Boston) will be closed at the Quebec Post-office, on THURSDAY the 25th of October.—PAID letters will be received to THREE o'clock; and unpaid to FOUR o'clock, afternoon. Post-office, Quebec, 13th October, 1847.

B. COLE

Is instructed to sell, by auction, on FRIDAY next, the 22nd instant, at the residence of Mrs. CARWELL, opposite the Jesuit Barracks—THE whole of her HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Dining, Card, Loo, and other Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Sofas, Chest of Drawers, Bedsteads, China, Glass and Earthenware, Plated Ware, a splendid Pier Glass, Stoves and Pipes, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c.

Also.—An excellent square Piano Forte, and about 200 volumes of valuable books. Sale at ONE o'clock precisely—Conditions Cash. Quebec, 19th Oct., 1847.

B. COLE, Is instructed to sell, by auction, on MONDAY next, the 25th instant, opposite the Jesuits' Barracks: THE effects of an Officer at the Garrison lately deceased—consisting of a quantity of Furniture, a Collection of Wearing Apparel, both Uniform and Plain, excellent Guns, Saddles and Bridles, with a large variety of other articles. Sale at TWO o'clock, P. M. Conditions—Cash. Quebec, 21st Oct. 1847.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

THE Subscriber begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec and the public generally, for their very liberal support with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and he confidently hopes by a constant attention to his business, to meet with a continuance of their patronage. The Subscriber also invites an inspection of his stock of Double Milled West of England KERSEY CLOTHS, BEAVERS, DOESKINS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c. &c., having just received per "DOGGETT," from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate charges.

H. KNIGHT, 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 13th Oct., 1847.

JUST RECEIVED BY GILBERT STANLEY, No. 4, ST. ANNE STREET,

SERMONS

PREACHED IN TRINITY CHURCH, MONTREAL, On the occasion of the death of the REV. MARK WILLOUGHBY, INCUMBENT. BY THE REV. WILLIAM BOND, LACHINE, AND THE REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, A. M., Incumbent of St. Thomas's Church. PRICE, 1s. 3d. Oct. 13th, 1847.

FOR SALE.

50 KEYS Prime New Upper Canada BUTTER by the Subscriber. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 7th October, 1847.

MR. EDGAR, having been appointed Second Master of the GRAMMAR SCHOOL, in connexion with BISHOP'S COLLEGE, Lennoxville, has procured a large and convenient house adjacent to the School premises, for the purpose of receiving as boarders such of the pupils as may be entrusted to his care. Mr. EDGAR is kindly permitted to refer to the Rev. L. DOOLITTLE, Lennoxville, the Rev. I. HELLMUTH, Sherbrooke, and to Lieut. Col. MORRIS, Ascot. Lennoxville, 22nd Sept. 1847.

JOHN MICHAEL PFEIFFER, FROM GERMANY, Musical Instrument Maker, TUNER OF PIANOS, &c.,

HAVING recently established himself in this city, and being provided with a complete set of Tools and Apparatus, is able to solicit public patronage with just ground of confidence that he will give satisfaction in the MAKING, REPAIRING, and TUNING OF PIANOS and other Musical Instruments. Orders intended for him, left at Mr. Molt's, St. Angèle Street, will be promptly attended to. Quebec, 21st Sept., 1847.

FOR SALE.

THREE SHARES in BISHOP'S COLLEGE, Lennoxville.—the property of a Clergyman deceased. Inquire, if by letter, Post Paid, of the Rev. W. BOND, Lachine.

FOR SALE. CASES GERMAN WOOLLENS. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. Quebec, 14th Sept. 1847.

FOR SALE. A COPY of KELLY'S embellished Edition of AN EXPOSITION and COMMENTARY, with Notes and Annotations, on the Old and New TESTAMENT, abridged for the use of Families, from the excellent Commentary of the Rev. MATTHEW HENRY. This work was published in 156 numbers, at 6d. each or £3. 18s. sterling; a complete copy, quite new, is offered for sale, at a much reduced price, by a person recently arrived in this country. Inquire at Mr. Newton's, Builder, opposite to St. Patrick's Church.

COALS! COALS!! FOR SALE—NEWCASTLE and SUNDERLAND GRATE and d: s: NUT COALS. Apply to H. H. PORTER, No. 36, St. Paul Street. Quebec, June, 21st 1847.

FOR SALE. THIRTY LOGS superior SPANISH MAHOGANY, felled ex "Velocity." J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 14th Sept., 1847. 6

NOW LANDING, FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

WHITE LEAD, Gemine Nos. 1, 2, 3, Red and Yellow Ochre, assorted dry colours Rose Pink, Chrome Yellow, Turkey Umber, Letharge, and Vandyke Brown, Paints in Oil, assorted colours, Black Lead, Putty and Window Glass. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 3rd June, 1847.

SITUATION AS SCHOOL MASTER WANTED. A MEMBER of the Church of England who has had many Years experience in Tuition, and who is without encumbrance, is desirous of obtaining a situation in a common or model school. The most satisfactory references will be given. Letters addressed (post paid) to the Rev. W. BOND, LACHINE, will be promptly attended to. Sept. 16, 1847.

FOR SALE, ex CORSAIR. THIRTY BASKETS BEST ENGLISH CHEESE. C. & W. WURTELE. St. Paul Street. Quebec, 19th Aug. 1847.

FOR SALE. OLIVE Oil in Pipes and Quarters. WELCH & DAVIES. Quebec, 24th June, 1847.

FOR SALE. THAT pleasantly situated House in St. Anne Street, at present occupied by Mr. BURNET—with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P., St. Peter Street. Quebec, 27th January, 1847.

FOR SALE. 3 CASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ex Robert & Isabella, from Hamburg. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 6th July, 1847.

FOR SALE. A PIANO FORTE. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 6th July, 1847.

NOTICE. THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON, Agent. India Wharf, October, 1846.

THE ESTATE OF A. MCNIDER, BANKRUPT. For Sale by order of the Court, to close this Estate ONE Share in the Quebec High School, £7 10s paid. The outstanding debts due to this Estate: of which a List can be seen at the office of the undersigned assignee. HENRY W. WELCH. Quebec, 24th June, 1847.

Mutual Life Assurance. SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW.

THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles. It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society; by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada, Quebec, August, 1845.

South's Corner.

THE YOUNG COMPLAINER REPRODUCED. "How cold and comfortless it is to-day," said a little boy a few days since, when the weather changed so suddenly, as to give us the promise of winter bursting on us.

"If you were really half-perished, my dear," answered his mother, "you might have some better excuse for that sour, discontented little countenance, and those words of complaint; but really, you seem to be in tolerably pleasant circumstances! See how the coal blazes in the grate, while our nice breakfast is smoking pleasantly on the table!"

"Oh, mother! you know I don't mean quite what I say," said the child blushing. "But I really was very cold, and I do wish it was summer always!"

"You know, my son, that there are many countries in which the weather does continue warm throughout the year," replied his mother. "But as far as I can learn from those who have travelled in such regions, happiness is not more universal, nay, not half as much so, as in the countries, which, like ours, are situated in the temperate zone. We have our pleasures, and they have theirs, but strength of body, and spirits to enjoy them, are far less generally to be seen in the torrid zone than in America. Our cold winters and autumns brace our frames, and give life and energy to our minds, that cannot be supplied in hot climates. Besides we have many enjoyments which they cannot have. Recollect your cheerful winter sports, both in-doors and in the open air. What hours did I once hear you say were the shortest?"

"Oh mother! you have always such a way of showing me that I am in the wrong, and yet you do it so kindly that I cannot feel angry. I remember well last winter, I agreed the evening hours we passed round the cheerful fire, with you to talk to, or some one to read nice things to us, and a fine apple to eat, were the pleasantest!"

"Well, my dear, if you forsake a country where frost and snow sometimes reign, you must give up those enjoyments which are peculiar to it. So learn, little complainer, in the state in which God has placed you, therein to be content!"

—H. Ep. Obs. M. C.

A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD.

A Danish man-of-war, Galathea, is now on a voyage round the world. She is said to have been the first man-of-war that ever visited China from Denmark. The Danes were among the earliest to open a trade with China, but unlike the Portuguese, who led the way to the Celestial Empire with men-of-war and merchantmen together, they went only as merchantmen. Previously to 1745, the Danes had sent to China 32 ships, 22 of which never returned, so difficult and dangerous was the navigation of the Eastern seas in those early times.

The Galathea is a corvette, carrying 26 guns. The object of her cruise is both scientific and diplomatic. She is commanded by Captain Steen Bille, chamberlain to her Royal highness the Princess Caroline of Denmark; and she has on board a scientific corps, including zoologists, botanists, mineralogists, painters for the department of natural history, &c., with a crew of 230 men. She left Copenhagen in June 1845, and touching at Madeira, Tranquebar and Madras, reached Calcutta early in November. During her stay at Tranquebar and Calcutta, a formal transfer was made, to the British authorities, of the Danish possessions on the main land. At Calcutta, the expedition was joined by a commercial agent, appointed by the king of Denmark, and who had arrived by the way of Suez. A steamer was purchased on account of the Danish Government, at Calcutta, and sent to Pulo Penang, to carry a company of Chinese labourers to the Nicobar Islands; where some of the officers and the mineralogists designed to remain, for purposes of exploration.

The Galathea reached the Nicobars early in January, 1846, and remained there several weeks, during which time great pains were taken to explore those long-neglected islands. The search for coal is said to have been successful. Having stopped at Penang, Singapore, Batavia, and Manilla, the Galathea reached Hong Kong in June, just a year from the time of her sailing from Copenhagen. She was at Wampoa in July, and her mariners went up to Canton, to quell the riot which occurred there on the 25th of that month. She afterwards visited Amoy and Shanghai, and subsequently sailed for the Sandwich Islands, Sydney, and the West coast of America, intending to pass round to Copenhagen, where she expected to arrive about the present time.—Prot. Churchman.

[Will the young reader take a map of the world, and follow the course of the voyage as above described—that will give him the right use of this article.—Editor.]

PALACES OF THE INCAS.

The royal palaces were on a magnificent scale, and so far from being confined to the capital, or a few principal towns, were scattered over all the provinces of their vast empire. The buildings were low, but covered a wide extent of ground. Some of the apartments were spacious, but they were generally small, and had no communication with one another, except that they opened into a common square or court. The walls were made of blocks of stone, of various sizes, rough hewn, but carefully wrought near the line of junctions, which was scarcely visible to the eye. The roofs were of wood or rushes, which have perished under the rude touch of time, that has shown more respect for the walls of the edifices. The whole seems to have been characterized by solidity and strength rather than by any attempt at architectural elegance.

But whatever want of elegance there may have been in the exterior of the imperial dwellings, it was amply compensated by the interior, in which all the opulence of the Peruvian princes was ostentatiously displayed.—The sides of the apartments were thickly studded with gold and silver ornaments. Niches, prepared in the walls, were filled with images of animals and plants curiously wrought of the same costly materials; and even much of the domestic furniture, including the utensils devoted to the most ordinary menial services, displayed the like wanton magnificence! With these gorgeous decorations were mingled richly coloured stuffs of the delicate manufacture of the Peruvian wool, which were of so beautiful a texture, that the Spanish sovereigns, with all the luxuries of Europe and Asia at their command, did not disdain to use them. The royal household consisted of a throng of menials, supplied by the neighbouring towns and villages, which, as in Mexico, were bound to furnish the monarch with fuel and other necessaries for the consumption of the palace.

But the favourite residence of the Incas was at Yucay, about four leagues distant from the capital. In this delicious valley, locked up within the friendly arms of the sierra, which sheltered it from the rude breezes of the east, and refreshed, by the gushing fountains and streams of running water, they built the most beautiful of their palaces. Here, when wearied with the dust and toil of the city, they loved to retreat, and solace themselves with the society of their favourite concubines, wandering amidst groves and airy gardens, that shed around their soft, intoxicating odours, that lulled the senses to voluptuous repose. Here too they loved to indulge in the luxury of their bath replenished by streams of crystal water, which were conducted through subterranean silver channels into basins of gold. The spacious gardens were stocked with numerous varieties of plants and flowers that grew without effort in this temperate region of the tropics, while parterres of a more extraordinary kind were planted by their side, glowing with the various forms of vegetable life skillfully imitated in gold and silver! Among them the Indian corn, the most beautiful of American grains, is particularly commemorated; and the curious workmanship is noticed with which the golden ear was half disclosed amidst the broad leaves of silver, and the light tassel of the same material that floated graciously from its top.

If this dazzling picture staggers the faith of the reader, he may reflect that the Peruvian mountains teemed with gold; that the natives understood the art of working the mines to a considerable extent; that none of the ore, as we shall see hereafter, was converted into coin; and that the whole of it passed into the hands of the sovereign for his own exclusive benefit, whether for purposes of utility or ornament.—Certain it is that no fact is better attested by the conquerors themselves, who had ample means of information, and no motive for misstatement. The Italian poets, in their gorgeous pictures of the gardens of Alcina and Morgana, came nearer the truth than they imagined.—Prescott's Conquest of Peru.

[Such was the splendour of their palaces; but where was happiness?—Editor.]

THE BRITANNIA BRIDGE.

If we suppose ourselves stationed in a boat in the middle of the Menai Strait, a few hundred yards distant from the new bridge on the south side, and suppose it finished, we shall see a wonder of the world of this kind: first, there is the middle pier rising out of the water founded on the Britannia rock, after which the bridge is named. This rock can be seen at low water. The breadth of this pier is 62 feet by 53 feet and a quarter of an inch. The blocks of stone are seven and eight feet long by three and four feet in breadth and deepness, and they rise, stone upon stone, until the pier is two hundred and thirty feet high.

At the distance of four hundred and sixty feet on each side of this centre pier there rise, near the water's edge, two other piers of the same gigantic breadth and height; while on each side of these two piers, at the distance of 250 feet, there rise two walls.—Continuing outwards, the wall on our right hand, on the Carnarvon shore, does not extend its ponderous bulk far back, for the land is high and bold, and the railway comes along its elevated brow and at once lays hold of the bridge. But on our left hand, which is the Anglesea shore, the wall is the forehead and end of the mighty embankment, on which the railway is raised to the level of the bridge.

There, then, are the four spaces before us, across which, in the iron tubes, the railway is laid, namely, two spaces on each side of the centre pier of 460 feet each (let the reader measure 460 feet on a street or on a road, and he will wonder at the vastness of this structure); and two more spaces of 250 respectively, at each end. The tubes are eight in number, each of them 30 feet on the exterior side, and 27 feet high in the interior. Each is 14 feet wide, and they are laid in couples parallel to each other. In the whole, with the breadth of the piers and the land-ward buildings, the length of the bridge is one-third of a mile.

In height the three piers are, as already said, 230 feet. Measuring from low-water mark to the bottom of the tubes, the height is 130 feet, the tubes being 30 feet on the side, and the pier 70 feet above their upper surface. As ornaments to the walls which rise upon each shore, are four lions, two at each end of the bridge. The lions contain about 8000 cubic feet of stone. They lie couched, and yet the height of each is 12 feet; the greatest breadth across the body is 9 feet; the length 25 feet; the breadth of each paw two feet four inches.

The tubes are made of plates of iron of various thickness, rivetted together. The iron increases in thickness as we proceed towards the centre. The roof of the tubes are formed of

cells, and also the floors. These cells are formed of iron plates set on edge, the cells of the roof being within a fraction of one foot nine inches square, and those of the floor being one foot nine inches wide, and two feet three inches deep. The rails on which the trains run are laid on these cells of the floor. The flat bottom, the two upright sides, and the flat roof of each tube are formed of plates, the thinnest of which is a quarter of an inch, and the thickest three quarters of an inch. The weight of each of the four long tubes will be about 1300 tons; the weight of each of the four short ones about 600 tons. In the whole there will be at least 7600 tons of iron used. The masonry was contracted for by E. J. Nowell & Co., at £130,000; but from alterations in the plans, it will cost £200,000. They expect to finish the masonry by August 1848. It will contain one million and a half of cubic feet of stone. Corresp. of Manchester Examiner.

PURCHASING A SLAVE, AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

A most interesting group presented itself before us; two young female slaves, both with most pleasing countenances, stood together closely embraced, the arm of the one round the neck of the other; their attitude, as well as the strong likeness between them, pointing them out at once as sisters. By their side was an African slave-dealer, in whose ferocious countenance it seemed impossible to discern a trace of human feeling. He was armed with a large heavy stick, with which he drove them to and fro, literally like a herd of animals. Three or four Turks were discussing with considerable animation the price of one of the women; but the bargain had been struck just before we came in, and one of the party, a stout, good-looking man, was paying down the money.—When this was completed, with an imperious movement of the hand, he motioned to his newly-purchased slave to follow him. It was the youngest and the most timid of the two sisters whom he had selected. Nothing could have been more painful than to watch the intense, the terrified anxiety, with which both had followed the progress of sale; and now it was concluded, and they knew that the moment of separation was arrived; she whose fate had been sealed, disengaged herself, and, turning round, placed her two hands on her sister's shoulders, with a firm grasp, and gazed into her eyes. Not words, not tears, could have expressed one-half of the mute, unutterable despair that dwelt in that long, heart-rending gaze. It were hard to say which face was most eloquent of misery; but the Turk was impatient; he clapped his hands together. This was a well-known signal. A slight tremor shook the frame of the young slave; her arms fell powerless at her side, and she turned to follow her master. The voiceless but agonised farewell was over. In another moment we could just distinguish her slender figure threading its way through the crowd, in company with the other slaves belonging to the Turk. Her sister had hid herself behind her companions, and now sat on the ground, her head sunk upon her folded arms.—H. Fairing's Sketches.

ITALY AND AUSTRIA.

Naples is now said to have declared her concurrence in the Roman policy of internal reforms, and to have expressed her disapproval of Austrian aggression. Without a declared alliance, the conduct of Tuscany is that of imitation and sympathy. Sardinia maintains her friendly declaration with offers of troops and arms. It may now be said that all Italy is with the Pope. Naples is a good third of the peninsula; Tuscany will complete the half; the Roman state, with Piedmont and Genoa, another quarter. Austria may, perhaps, boast the alliance of Lucca and Modena, and the little states; and she retains her somewhat doubtful sway in her own territory; Austria occupies barely one quarter of Italy; three quarters are against her.

It does not appear that Austria gains in any other parts of Europe that support which in Italy she is manifestly losing. England is understood to stand by Rome. Even France can no longer hold back, and is said to have made an offer of arms. No country has yet declared for the government of Vienna. On the contrary, some of the Austrian provinces are known to constitute a standing diversion in favour of the Italians; and at this very moment the Imperial government is refusing concessions demanded by Bohemia.

It is not surprising, therefore, that Austria should show signs of a disposition to retract her false move at Ferrara. This penitent disposition is displayed in a manner intended to save the dignity and feeling of the aggressive power; the responsibility of the military advance is laid upon the Austrian commander, Radetzky, but without disapproval; hostile intentions are disclaimed; an offer is made to refer the question of right to the arbitration of any foreign power, to be chosen by the Pontiff. Such is understood to be the nature of the concession made by the government of Vienna. As to the responsibility of the local commander, that may very probably be true. It is evident that the infirmities of Prince Metternich are telling seriously on the administration of Austrian affairs: had he done the work himself, it is not probable that he would have made so great a political blunder as the gratuitous aggression on the Roman territory. But in his decline a good deal is necessarily left to subordinates. And that fact furnishes Austria with a loophole to back out by.

The Pope is said to have declined to negotiate until Austria should have relinquished her armed occupation of his territory; but practically the question has been brought within diplomatic discussion, and it is to be hoped that the wiser spirit now manifested by Austria may be improved. If it be possible to re-establish

Italy among the nations without bloodshed or war, the achievement would be worthy of the enlightened views which statesmen of our day so loudly boast.—Spectator.

THE CREDIT SYSTEM.

Nothing can be more annoying to an Englishman who settles in British America and scarcely any thing more disastrous, among all the strange practices he may meet with, than the credit system. Trained up to consider his word equal to his bond, in a country where every person, almost, pays ready cash for every article he purchases—where the labourer, whatever may be his calling, is paid every Saturday night, and only gets credit from his baker, his butcher, or his grocer from one Saturday night to another, and where barter is unknown—he is but ill qualified to work his way where all is credit and speculation,—much of the latter unsound—and where people trade upon other people's money. He at first fears to enter into the practice, fights shy,—holds it at arm's length, as it were, and looks upon it with incredulity. At the same time he deals upon the ready-money principle, and is *Vivimised*, for while every lure is held out to induce him to part with his gold, (if he has any) and while he believes he has found a profitable investment for it, when he comes to sell he finds that he, too, must adopt the credit system—which he is loth to do—or sell at ruinous prices. After a year or two, if he has still any money left, he fancies he understands the system, and he launches his bark upon the treacherous tide of human artifice, without dread. But what is the result? Why, he pays out his money to whomsoever he may owe, upon the principle of "first come first served;" he does not pretend (like others) that he has no money, in order to force his creditors to trade, or to compromise, and he reckons the sums charged in his books, as so much available assets, until he tries to collect them. Then again, he is easily put off by his debtors; they complain of "hard times," or make fair promises, and he does not like to sue them; while on the other hand he is harassed to death by duns.—Many an old countryman in this province will bear us out in the statement here made.

But it were well, perhaps, to take into consideration the tendency of this system, and look ahead to see where it is likely to lead us. It is generally supposed to have originated in the want of a proper circulating medium, or rather in the scarcity of the precious metals. But we believe the cause can be traced to our lumbering operations. Merchants have found it profitable to supply Lumbermen—men without capital—with provisions and other necessities, while they get out logs, or timber, during the winter season. If timber sells at good prices the ensuing spring, probably the Merchant may get all his pay for the goods he sold at an immense profit, and the operative may also be enabled to pay his other debts. If the season is bad, the Merchant gets the timber, and other creditors go unpaid. This practice has led to another, where a person with one thousand pounds capital lingers to the amount of five or ten thousand pounds, supplying his own party. Of course he incurs heavy liabilities, to wholesale Merchants, to his workmen, and to the farmers from whom he purchases hay, grain, potatoes, &c. If the season prove a good one, he pays, every one; if not, he either holds on to his timber for a year, making his creditors wait, or sells at a sacrifice, and finds himself a bankrupt.

As lumbering has, by these unnatural means, been carried on too extensively, the trade has not only been injured thereby, but every person in the Province becomes more or less interested; for a large portion of the people being thus engaged, who have dealings with the other portion, the payment, or nonpayment of so many large sums, are felt throughout all the ramifications of society. Many from their close connexion with the Lumberers are obliged to adopt the credit system, and many more, who are not thus compelled, fall into it from indolence, or from niggardliness. That the system is highly pernicious, both to our finances and our morals, is now generally admitted, and may be inferred from the panics, which occur once in every three or four years. For instance, how few of our business men are aware of the exact amount of their income! Nay, how many of them can guess anything near the amount! And let us consider how prone we are—the unexperienced especially—to fancy our income larger than it really is (when our bad debts are deducted) and thus be tempted to live upon our means. Few people in the world (comparatively) are capable of taking care of themselves, if their credit is unbounded. And what will induce a man to lose his self-esteem quicker than the consciousness that he has incurred obligations he can never hope to wipe off? Nothing, surely, can be more galling to an honorable mind; and the first knowledge of such a position must fall upon it with blighting effect.

But the people, generally, are the losers by this foolish system. Scarcely a Merchant in the Province who purchases his goods in the British Market with ready cash;—they cannot do it, as they give long credit at home. Consequently they cannot afford to sell cheap, and are obliged, also, to place a large per centage on their prices to cover losses! Do the people ever think of this? Do those who are able and willing to pay, ever reflect that in every thing they purchase they are contributing towards the maintenance of the ruinous portion of the population—actually paying for their clothes and food! Here is an instance: Let us suppose that we have 1200 subscribers to the Loyalist. The income at 15s. per annum should be £900; now we lose, annually, at least one-fifth of the amount in bad debts, and it costs us not less than £15 a year in collection, besides occupying about half of the Editor's time, and compelling him to keep Account Books. Deduct £180 loss, and £15 for

collecting, from £900, and the balance will be but £675; which is exactly 11s. 3d. to each subscriber; so that the reader will at once perceive that if the cash system prevailed, we could furnish a better paper for one-fourth less than the present cost! without taking into consideration that the reduced price would increase the circulation. Our paying subscribers will also perceive that a portion of each subscription goes to make up the deficiency occasioned by dishonest persons. Again; the proprietor has recently been making out bills, due in the Counties of Charlotte, Carleton, and the upper part of York, (where he is about to travel) and in those two remote Counties, and a fraction of a third, there is now due this establishment three hundred and twenty three pounds! While money is thus due in all directions, which we should have to extend our business, we are sometimes harassed for trifling debts! We do not mention our own case as being one of peculiar hardship, but merely to illustrate the baneful effects of the credit system, felt by all men in business.

But the evil effect of the system is felt in another way. We frequently see men who, believing they have an opportunity of doing a good business, obtain credit sufficient, as they imagine, to establish themselves; and embark upon borrowed capital. Sometimes they fail, and their first creditors are not the only sufferers; but we have seen those who have commenced in this manner getting custom, and having a more than average prospect of success, when their creditors pounce upon them, seize upon their persons, or their goods, sell the latter at a sacrifice, and the poor debtor—who might before his credit, have made a decent living in a small business—is ruined for ever.—St. John, N. B., Loyalist.

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