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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. 2.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1847.

[WHOLE NUMBER 158

## PRaise TO THE RISEN LORD.

Sing to the risen Lord!  
A new glad anthem sing!  
Let earth to heaven her joy record,  
And say that Christ is King.

Proclaim it wide around,  
His saving grace proclaim,  
That all who live may hear the sound,  
And love and praise the same.

Come to his holy seat,  
Before him humbly fall;  
Adore, ye nations, at his feet,  
And own him Lord of all.

O holy, good, and great,  
Beyond our power to scan,  
Sublimar honours on thee wait,  
Than spring from dying man.

Let all in heaven rejoice,  
Let all creation sing;  
Seas, mountains, woods, find all a voice,  
To say that Christ is King.

Rev. H. F. Lyle, M.A.

## THE SAVIOUR'S RESURRECTION EMBOLDENING THE BELIEVER.

So now, how weak soever I am in myself, yet in the confidence of this victorious resurrection of my Saviour, I dare boldly challenge and defy you, O all ye adverse powers. Do the worst ye can to my soul; in despite of you I shall be safe.

Is it sin that threatens me? Behold, this resurrection of my Redeemer publishes my discharge. My Surety was arrested, and cast into the prison of his grave. Had not the utmost farthing of nine arrearsages been paid, he could not have come forth. He is come forth: the sum is fully satisfied. What danger can there be of a discharged debt?

Is it the wrath of God? Wherefore is that, but for sin? If my sin be defrayed, that quarrel is at an end; and if my Saviour suffered it for me, how can I fear to suffer it in myself? That infinite justice hates to be twice paid. He is risen; therefore he hath satisfied. Who is he that condemns? It is Christ that died; yea, rather, that is risen.

Is it death itself? Lo, my Saviour, that overcame death by dying, hath triumphed over him in his resurrection. How can I now fear a conquered enemy? What harm is there in the serpent, but for his sting? The sting of death is sin; that is pulled out by my powerful Redeemer; it cannot now hurt me; it may refresh me, to carry this cool snake in my bosom.

O then, my dear Saviour, I bless thee for thy death, but I bless thee more for thy resurrection. That was a work of wonderful humility, of infinite mercy; this was a work of infinite power: in that was human weakness, in this divine omnipotence: in that thou didst die for our sins; in this thou didst rise again for our justification.

And now, how am I conformable to thee, if, when thou art risen, I lie still in the grave of my corruption? How am I a limb of thy body, if, while thou hast that perfect dominion over death, death hath dominion over me, if, while thou art alive and glorious, I lie rotting in the dust of death? I know the locomotive faculty is in the head; by the power of the resurrection of our Head, all we thy members cannot but be raised. As the earth cannot hold my body from thee in the day of the second resurrection, so cannot sin withhold my soul from thee at the first. How am I thine, if I be not risen? and if I be risen with thee, why do I not seek the things above, where thou sittest at the right hand of God?—Bishop Hull's Contemplations.

## CREDIBILITY OF THE RESURRECTION.

To go into the particulars of the evidence of this great event, recorded in Scripture and the oldest writers of the church, would open too large a field of discourse at present; and indeed there are some objections which naturally arise in the minds of men, which ought previously to that inquiry to be removed; for the great difficulty at which men strike, does not arise so much from the nature of the evidence we propose as from the nature of the thing itself. The presumptions against the possibility of a resurrection operate so strongly in the minds of some, that they think it needless to inquire what evidence there is for it, being persuaded that the thing itself is not capable of being supported by any evidence. This prejudice was a very early one; for the Apostle expostulates this case with King Agrippa: "Why should it be thought a thing incredible with you that God should raise the dead?"

Let us consider the force of this expostulation, and see whether it is strong enough to encounter the prejudice.

Now, nothing can be said to be incredible, if there is a power in any person able to effect it; for if there is such a power, that power may bring into existence that very thing which you doubt of; and it cannot be incredible that a thing should exist which may possibly really exist. If we consider only the strength of children, it is incredible that they should build castles; but if we consider the strength and ability of men, it would be ridiculous to doubt whether they could or no. So that the credibility or incredibility of any thing depends on knowing whether there is, or is not, a power adequate to the undertaking. The resurrection of the dead is in truth a very stupendous work: but neither you nor I am to undertake it; it is depended on us; it would be incredible indeed. It is the work of God; and of him only, and surely I have named one of credit and power sufficient to be trusted in this great affair. And this is St. Paul's argument, why should it be thought incredible that God should raise the dead? who ever therefore affirms that a resurrection is in itself a thing incredible, must affirm that it is incredible that God has power to raise the dead. And now consider who it is that can, consistently with the common and allowed principles of reason and nature, deny this power to God. No one certainly, who admits that God made the world, can entertain this doubt; for if God has given us the life we now enjoy, what should hinder him from restoring life again, after this is lost? Can there be more difficulty in giving life the second time than there was at first?

If there be any contradiction therefore in the notion of a resurrection, there must be the very same in the notion of creation. And therefore natural religion is just as much concerned in this point as revelation; for though the belief of the fact, that the dead shall be raised, depends on revelation; yet our belief that God has power to raise the dead depends not on revelation, but on the clear dictates of reason, of that reason by which we discover him to be our Creator. And if you doubt even of this his power of creation, you must bid adieu to all religion at once: for if God created not the world, how are you at all related to him? If he did not make us, what right has he to govern us, or what pretence to our obedience, neither you from nature, nor we from revelation, can ever be satisfied.

The power of God being admitted to be equal to this work, the question of the resurrection of Christ comes to be a question of fact; and though I propose not to enter into the evidence of the fact, yet it may be proper to observe that a resurrection, considered as a fact, is a fact as capable of evidence as any whatever; it is an object of sense, of every sense by which we judge of the reality of things without us.

We are told that Christ died and rose again. Of his death I suppose there is no great doubt; die he certainly did; and surely there could be no more difficulty to see and know that he was dead, than in knowing when others were dead, from Adam to this day. One would think, therefore, that those about him, who saw him crucified and buried, might be trusted when they report that he died.

But he came to life again; very true; and it was very easy for those who conversed with him to know whether he was alive, or no. There was no more difficulty in judging of his being alive, than of his being dead in any other case, whether those we converse with are alive or no. His having been dead and buried could not possibly alter the case, or create any difficulty in judging whether he was really alive or no. So that the resurrection, considered as a fact, was in every part of it an object of sense, and as capable of being well attested as any other object of sense whatever. Lay these things together, the promise of God to give us life eternal, his power to make good his word, the confirmation he has given us of our hope by the resurrection of Christ; and what is wanting to make the belief of this article a rational act of faith?—Bishop Sherlock.

## HUMILITY.

How little are we acquainted with the real power of Christianity; the most live without a rule, not laying it to their words and ways at all, not yielding so much as a seeming obedience to the precepts which take up a kind of profession, and think all consists in some religious performances, and do not study the inward reserve of their hearts; they are loath to have that temple purged for the heart should be a temple, and it stands in much need of sweeping out the filthiness, and putting out idols. Some there be, who are much troubled about the matter of their assurance, still upon that point, which is lawful indeed, and laudable, to enquire after, yet not so as to neglect other things more needful. It were certainly better for many, when they find no issue that way, to turn somewhat of their diligence to the study of Christian graces and duties in their station, and to task themselves for a time, were it to the more special seeking, first of some one grace and then of another, as meekness, and patience, and this particularly of humility. To be truly heart-humble, many men despise it in others; but some that will commend it in the general, or in some of those in whom they behold it, yet seek not to put it on themselves; they love to be more gay, and to seem to be somebody, and will not abase themselves. It is the way, say they, to be undane; this clothing is too poor a stuff, and of too sad a colour for them. Oh, my brethren, you know not the excellency of it, ye look out at a distance, and judge according to your light, vain minds; but will you see it by the light of the word, and then you shall perceive much hidden richness and comeliness in it; and do not only approve it and call it comely in others, but put it on, and so it is most comely. And as it is with respect to all graces, so particularly this clothing of humility, though it makes least show, yet come near, and you will see it both rich and comely; and though it hides other graces, yet when they do appear under it—as sometimes they will—a little glance of them so, makes them much more esteemed. Rebecca's beauty and her jewels were covered with a veil; but when they did appear, the veil set them off, and commended them, though at a distance it hid them.—Archbishop Leighton on 1 Pet. chap. V. v. 5.

Now, to work the heart to a humble posture, 1st. Look into thyself in earnest; and, truly, whenever thou be that hast the highest conceit of thyself, and the highest causes of it, a real sight of thyself will lay thy crest. Men look on any good, or fancy of it, in themselves, with both eyes, and skip over, as unpleasant, their real defects and deformities. Every man is naturally his own flatterer; otherwise flatteries, and false cryings up from others, would make little impression; but hence their success, they meet with the same conceit within. But will any man see his ignorance, and lay what he knows not, over against what he knows; the disorders in his heart and affections, over against any right motive in them; his secret follies and sins, against his outwardly blameless carriage, and this man will not readily love and embrace himself; yea, it shall be impossible for him not to abase and abhor himself. 2nd. Look on the good in others, and the evil in thyself. Make that the parallel, and then thou wilt walk humbly. Most men do just the contrary, and that foolish and unjust comparison pulls them up. 3rd. Thou art not required to be ignorant of that good, which really is so indeed; but beware of imagining that to be good which is not; yea, rather let something that is truly good pass thy view, and see it within rather than beyond its true size. And then, whatsoever it be, see it not as thine own, but GOD'S; his free gift; and so the more thou hast, looking on it in that view, thou wilt certainly be the more humble, as having the more obligations; the weight of them will press thee down, and lay thee still lower; as you see it in Abraham, the clear visions and promises he had, made him fall down flat to the ground, Gen. xv. 12.—4th. Pray much for

the Spirit of humility, the Spirit of Christ: for that is it; otherwise all thy wiliness will not humble thee. When men hear of this or other graces, and how reasonable they are, they think presently to have them, and not consider the natural enmity and rebellion of their own hearts, and the necessity of receiving them from Heaven; and therefore, in the use of all other means, be most dependent on that influence, and most in that mean, which opens the heart most to that influence, and draws it down upon the heart, and that is PRAYER.—Ibid.

## ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, LEEDS.

Reply from the Lord Bishop of Ripon to the address of 13 Leeds Clergymen (see Berean, March 14th.)

Palace, Ripon, Feb. 2, 1847.

MY REVEREND AND DEAR BRETHREN—I am desirous of acknowledging, with feelings of much gratitude, the expression of your sympathy with me, under the trying circumstances in which I have been recently placed, by the public profession of Romanism in Leeds, on the part of certain persons connected with St. Saviour's Church; and I embrace the opportunity of assuring you, how conscious I am that your absence from the congregation of that church was never intended as a mark of disapproval to myself, while I accept with the most cordial satisfaction your declaration of the respect and affection which you bear towards me, as well as of the confidence you repose in my determination to uphold the distinctive principles of our Church, as settled at the Reformation.

With regard to the events which have elicited these welcome expressions of kindness and goodwill, although there is undoubtedly much to grieve, it is nevertheless satisfactory to remember, that no clergyman of the diocese has ever quitted the Church of his fathers to embrace the Romish communion. The ordained person who took this rash step entered the diocese but a short time since, having been sent to Leeds by the leading trustee of St. Saviour's Church, to act there as officiating minister on trial, not only without any license from me, but even without my knowledge or consent. His services were speedily dispensed with when I discovered his presence there, and ascertained the tone of his mind and the tenor of his proceedings. Yet short as was his stay, he seems so successfully to have tampered with the faith and allegiance of some few members of the congregation, that they were on the very point of joining him in his act of desertion; and since his departure he has assiduously persevered in his attempts to complete his unfinished work, but happily without effect. Such proceedings, however, cannot but excite feelings of just indignation against the authors of them; and the indignation displayed of the real character and disposition of men of the individual sent, when consequences so serious were hazarded, must necessarily awaken feelings of distrust as regards any future appointment from the same quarter.

On reviewing the whole case as it presents itself, I cannot but hope that much good may be the issue. The course recently pursued at St. Saviour's seems to me to have been a very dangerous experiment upon the Church of England; and I am willing to believe that, if most signal failure will prove a beacon of warning to many who may have embarked in a similar course, convincing them that there is no safety for the belief of principles of any congregation, if a system be introduced which contravenes the spirit of the Church of England, favouring the nearest possible approximation to the Romish faith and ritual, through the revival of obsolete usages never recognised by our Church, and thus rendering the transition easy to that reprobated communion—a system which endeavours, in many instances, to substitute a mystical and bewildering excitement that overawes and enthralls the minds of the people, for that reasonable service which is the worship of the understanding as well as of the spirit—a system which habitually presents to the mind ideas and shadows, of which our Church has rejected the substance; thereby creating a morbid yearning which can be satisfied with nothing less than the repudiated reality.

Surely recent events cannot fail to teach all who have fostered such a system that if they will persevere, in spite of repeated warnings, and multiplied instances of the disastrous consequences, in leading the young, the weak, or the wilful to the brink of the precipice, they are responsible for the dizzy eye, or the rash footstep shall plunge their followers in the gulf beneath; nor will the same events less emphatically warn our younger brethren in the ministry to withdraw themselves from the guidance of those dangerous teachers who thus bring them to the verge, if not within the very circle, of perilous error; and, should they fall, seem to think that the last act, by which they renounce the communion of our Church, is the only one which is to be censured or lamented.

Happily, the progress of the evil, in the case immediately before us, has been seasonably arrested. The church of St. Saviour's is vacant, by the resignation or departure of all who have lately officiated there; and every vigilance and precaution will be used to obviate the recurrence of that which has called forth our animadversions.

May those occurrences, my Reverend Brethren, which have occasioned your Address, together with others of a similar character elsewhere, prevail with all who call themselves members of our communion, to cling with a cordial and undivided attachment to the numberless blessings which we enjoy in our Reformed Church,—to maintain its unadulterated doctrine, and its seemingly ordinances, as far as may be, in all their integrity;—so that we neither exaggerate that to which it has given no prominence, nor suppress ought which it has emphatically ratified; but accept and use that interpretation of Holy Scripture, which is taught in our Articles and Liturgy, in its natural and obvious meaning. May we all devoutly acknowledge the wonderful Providence which enlightened the fathers of our Church with the beams of heavenly truth, and guided them between the extremes of a blind and indiscriminating superstition on the one hand, and of an irreverent neglect of all decent ceremonial, a profane contempt for holy seasons, and holy places, on the other. Let us show by our lives that those external helps, beyond the recognised usages of our Church, after which many long with an undue desire, are not necessary to purify the heart and elevate the affections, are not essential to the fostering

of humility, deadness to the world, and a self-denying love to Christ; but that in all which can adorn the doctrine of God our Saviour, the life-giving verities of his pure Gospel, and a living faith in our crucified Redeemer, can furnish us with the most cogent motives to holiness and obedience.

But beyond this, may these events prove a powerful inducement to brotherly union among all who are faithful sons of that Reformed Church whereof we are ministers. And seeing how much division dissipates the force and efficacy of our labours, let us bring our united energies to bear upon that vast and rapidly increasing population which lies before us. As ambassadors of Christ, let us call upon them with one heart and one voice, beseeching them, in Christ's name, that they be reconciled to God; and may we be mercifully permitted to see much fruit from such combined efforts, in the conversion of many sinners, and in the advancing edification of the people of God!

That such may be the issue of all our doings, my Reverend and dear Brethren, is the fervent wish and continued prayer of  
Your faithful and affectionate Friend and Brother,  
C. T. RROX.

## POSITION OF CONVERTS, IN IRELAND.

Letter addressed to the Church and State Gazette.

In accordance with the provisions of the labour act for the relief of the Irish poor, a new line of road was struck out by the Board of Works from Berehaven to Kenmare, and a number of labourers and stewards employed on it. Amongst the latter was a man named John Sullivan, a convert from the Church of Rome to the Church of Ireland, of eighteen years standing. He had been but a few days employed as steward when the Romish priests of Berehaven having heard of his appointment, three of them called on the assistant engineer, Mr. Byrne, and imperatively demanded (as I was informed by a friend of mine who witnessed the entire scene) that he should at once dismiss John Sullivan from employment. They stated as a reason that he had changed his religion, and thereby rendered himself so obnoxious to the people that they would refuse to work under him, that the tools would be broken, and murder and bloodshed be the fearful results of his being retained in office. These apprehensions, sir, were all phantasms conjured up for the occasion, for I can bear witness to the peaceable disposition of the people of Berehaven, who are not of the same intolerant spirit as their priests. In reality, the priests were afraid that the people were too well disposed towards this man; and the chief danger he had to fear was lest the priests might bring about the fulfilment of their own predictions. My friend asserted the well-known integrity of Sullivan. This they did not venture to deny, but still pressed for his dismissal. An admirable comment upon this scene was furnished at the judicial investigation which afterwards took place, and at which I myself was present, when one of the priests having detailed the grounds alleged for Sullivan's dismissal, that he had changed his religion; another of them dryly remarked, "and a very good reason it is." The engineer not having complied with their wish, they next, from the altars of two of their chapels, denounced any labourer who should work under Sullivan. This fulmination not having been found sufficient to coerce the labourers, the priest—no meek and venerable ascetic, such as poetical fancies love to paint, but a stalwart strapping Irishman, famed for his dexterity in the use of the shillelah, went in company with his curate to the road, and, as he passed along, he addressed the gangs of labourers in the Irish language—"Boys, I expect that none of you will work under Shane Bawn." This is the sworn testimony of three witnesses. One or two men withdrew from Sullivan's gang in consequence of this threat, but the desired effect was not produced. The priest, however, finding that the poor starving people still continued to work upon the roads, adopted another plan. He wrote a letter to the Board of Works, and in a few days a letter came down to Berehaven, from the county surveyor, commanding the instant dismissal of Sullivan. He was accordingly discharged; but he received from the engineer in charge a most satisfactory character— that he was the most useful man he had in his employment. I wrote to the county surveyor to know why he was dismissed. He replied that he had acted according to his instructions. I then wrote to the Board of Works, but received no answer to my letter. My curate and myself did every thing in our power to have the man reinstated; but all was in vain. We endeavoured to procure employment for other converts, some of whom were miserably destitute, but the engineer, who had not been found sufficiently compliant by the Romish priests, had been removed through their influence, and his successor dreaded the same fate. In fine, sir, the matter was brought before the magistrates of the petty sessions; the facts were clearly proved on oath; the intimidation was evident, and the sentence was announced to be "three months' imprisonment," in case of a conviction being obtained. But the magistrates were afraid to convict the priest, and dismissed the complaint, on the plea of varying evidence—the culprit being allowed to go triumphantly out of court, boasting "that law was not made for such as he."

Whatever may be said in England on the small progress of the reformation in Ireland, we who are on the spot, know that the Romish priests rear their people with an iron sceptre, and that the real cause of our churches not being crowded with converts is to be found in the well-grounded apprehension of relentless, never-dying persecution.

Those Englishmen, however, who blame the Protestant clergy for the comparative smallness of their success in that direction, would do well to consider, whether it is reasonable to expect the Church to make very rapid progress, as long as the unhappy peasantry know that their priests can reckon on the conciliating policy of government, and the fears of the county magistrates, to assist them in robbing any one who will presume to avail himself of that civil and religious liberty which the constitution professes to protect, but which, as far as the subjects of the Irish priesthood are concerned, is nothing better than a mockery and a fiction.—I am, sir, yours faithfully

ALEX. HALLOWELL,  
Curate of Bantry.

## NATIONAL HUMILIATION.

By His Excellency, GEORGE N. BRIGGS, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts: A Proclamation for a day of Public Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer.

A proper sense of the goodness of God leads individuals and communities to manifest their gratitude to him by public acts of Thanksgiving and Praise.

When individuals and communities feel the force of the great moral truth, that "they have all gone out of the way; and are sinners in His sight, it is their appropriate duty to humble themselves before him, and implore his pardoning mercy. From their earliest history, the people of this Commonwealth have observed these solemn rites. In continuation of this ancient Christian custom, I do, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, appoint THURSDAY, THE EIGHTH DAY OF APRIL, next, to be observed throughout the State as a day of HUMILIATION, FASTING, and PRAYER.

Let not a thoughtless disregard of its rightful observance add to the catalogue of transgression and iniquity which renders its duties so important and necessary.

I earnestly request the people of Massachusetts to show their respect for this religious example of their Fathers, by turning aside from their usual course of business and recreations, and going up to their temples of worship with their spiritual teachers, there with contrite hearts to humble themselves before their Maker, and supplicate his blessings upon themselves and upon their Country.

Remembering with gratitude, that when we were a small and feeble people, His hand led us, and His right hand held us, let us entreat Him, now that we are a numerous and prosperous people, that He will not leave us to the pride of our own hearts, and the blindness of our own way.

That, in all the varied pursuits and business of life, in all our relations and intercourse with each other, we may be influenced and controlled by the principles of honesty and good will so beautifully and clearly delineated in the Gospel of His Son:

That he will endow with wisdom all the institutions of the Commonwealth, designed to improve the condition of every class of our people, in Education, Literature, Science, Civil Liberty, Morality, and Religion:

That He will bless us in the healthful and regular succession of the seasons, in seed time and in harvest:

That He will animate our hearts with Christian benevolence, keeping ever present the words of the Saviour, "the poor ye have always with you, and dispose us cheerfully to discharge towards them the duty which that truth inculcates:

That in the midst of fulness and plenty, He will awaken within us an active sympathy for that numerous portion of our fellow-beings, who at this moment, in a distant hemisphere, are visited with the scourge of famine, and perishing with hunger.

Covering ourselves with humility as with a garment, let us devoutly entreat Him to put an end to the war now existing between our own and the people of a sister Republic, and pray that the time may soon come, when His word shall go forth, that the sword shall cease to kill.

That He will in mercy regard the bereaved and destitute:

That He will restrain the limits of Slavery in our own, and in other lands, and hasten the time when the interests and the happiness of the Master and Slave shall be advanced by bursting the chains of every bondman on the face of the earth:

That He will teach us the great lesson, that if we should possess every temporal blessing which a people are capable of enjoying, but should not spiritually be wise unto salvation; we should fail in the essential end of existence, and hereafter may experience the full import of the weighty declaration of the Son of God, "For what shall it profit a man, if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? Or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?"

That He will give to the members of this Federal Union a love of Justice and Harmony, promote a brotherly feeling in the nations, crown with success the means employed for the general diffusion of the Gospel, and cause the whole earth to be illuminated by the Sun of Righteousness.

Given at the Council Chamber in Boston, this twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-first.

GEORGE N. BRIGGS,  
By His Excellency the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council.

JOHN G. PALFREY, Secretary.  
God save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts!

THE JUBILEE.

The Romish journals inform us [New York Protestant Churchman] that the Jubilee commenced in the Diocese of New-York and Philadelphia, on the first Sunday in March. Some of our readers will be curious to know something concerning the nature and objects of this Institution: one of the most glaring and shameful results of the manifold superstitions of Rome, will be sufficient for this purpose.—

A Jubilee is a plenary indulgence, accompanied with extraordinary solemnities and particular privileges. It is called a Jubilee, as being a time when the treasures of the Church are opened with greater freedom, as mercy was shown in greater abundance by the order of God, in the old law, during the year of Jubilee. (See the Book of Leviticus, c. xxv.) The first Jubilee which is recorded in history is that which was published by Boniface VIII., in the year 1300. It is said that an aged man was presented to him on the first day of the year in the Church of St. Peter, who narrated to him that he had been directed by his father, when dying, to visit Rome and the Church of St. Peter, during that first year of the coming century; and to gain there a plenary indulgence, as he had himself done in the year 1200. This, it is continued, occasioned the publication of the universal plenary indulgence. The Pope regulated in his Bull, that the Jubilee should be repeated in the first year of every century; Clement VI. reduced this term, and granted a Jubilee in 1350, and decreed that it should recur again at the end of fifty years. It is said that millions of pilgrims visited Rome during the Jubilee of

1351. Urban VI., in 1359, again reduced the number of years to thirty-three, in commemoration of the number of years of our Saviour's life. In 1470 Paul II. finally fixed the term of years to twenty-five. This number has since been retained, and was adopted, that Christians more generally might have an opportunity of partaking of the great graces of the Jubilee. Extraordinary events, such as the accession of a new Pontiff, or peculiar exigencies of the Church, are often the occasions of the grant of a Jubilee. In the grant of partial indulgences often occurs the clause, "and us many forty days." Thus, an indulgence is granted for seven years and "as many forty days." By this is signified that the forty days of Lent, which occur during those years, and which are, of necessity, days of penance and fortification, receive the additional merit of days of canonical penance.

"Indulgences are applied to the dead, not by the way of absolution and remission as to the living, but by way of suffrage. The direct power of binding and loosing is confined to this earth. 'Whatever you shall bind on earth shall be bound in heaven.' But the Faithful on earth, by fulfilling all the conditions prescribed for gaining an Indulgence, may offer to God satisfaction drawn from the treasure of the Church, which they may implore him to receive in His mercy in favour of the souls, or of any particular soul, that may be suffering in Purgatory."

### The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, APRIL 8, 1847.

The appointed services of our Church have brought us, through the season for contemplating our Saviour's sufferings and crucifixion, to that of viewing with gratitude his rising again from the grave; and if we have been profitably engaged in these solemn contemplations, now is the time for us to practise the continuance of mortifying our corrupt affections, so as to keep in view the things above, set on them our desires, and walk as pilgrims, not having their home on earth.

Those who entered upon the season of Lent as one of unwonted abstinence, are now to show, by habitual separation from the world with its sinful indulgences and frivolous pursuits, that they have imbibed the spirit of the Church which has addressed to them the call to thoughtfulness and retirement. The idle mockery of a grave and sober deportment during six weeks, in compliance with Church-usage, followed by a breaking loose from the restraint as soon as a round of observances is gone through in which the heart took no personal interest—is as far from benefiting the soul which has so sadly deluded itself, as it is from doing credit to the Church which, with a far different intent, has appointed her solemn seasons.

We have lately met with a striking instance of the delusion thus practised by a reverent bearing towards Church-form, going along with an utter neglect of the end aimed at by the Church in the adoption of her usages. The *Montreal Herald*, about the third week of Lent, contained a communicated article—not editorial—of which the following is the introduction:

"We hear that the Gentlemen Amateurs, who have lately so much amused the town, under the name of the 'Sack and Buskin Club', are now hard at work, preparing for three performances after Lent. A rumour, on which we are inclined to place some reliance, informs us, that they intend trying at high game, inasmuch as on the Friday in Easter Week, they propose enacting Shakspeare's 'Merchant of Venice', in their compact little Theatre, at Mr. Hill's Room, in St. Jean Baptiste Street. A prominent member of a well-known Literary Society is, we hear, to attempt 'Shylock'. To make the affair go off with *éclat*, a good deal of new scenery is to be painted." &c.

The article goes some further length in consoling the Lent-keeping public for its immediate abstinence from accustomed pastime, by the description of the treat which is to be served up after Lent, and preparation for which was diligently made during the observance of the season of retirement. Submit to the change from savoury meat to no less savoury fish—from the public assemblage for amusement to the quiet, snug party—it will whet your appetite for "the affair" that is to "go off" immediately after Lent!

It could not be wondered at, if a zeal for resisting the spread of such soul-destroying error were to lead the Churchman that means to do his duty; as one whose light is to shine into the darkness around, to give such prominence to the peril of perversion of Lent-Usages as might give to those interested in keeping up the delusion an opportunity of charging him with hostility to the observance of Lent altogether. But there are many consistent Churchmen who never seem to fast, and yet are practising abstinence in a most effectual manner and within the letter as well as the spirit of what the Church requires of her members. And they are the most likely to keep on them the armour of the Christian soldier warring against that which hurts the soul, when the days for the observance of Lent are over. And as they place no confidence in observance of Church-Usages otherwise than as it may become the means of "God's special grace to put into their minds good desires," so they are the Church-members who, in dependence on God's continual help, will "bring the same to good effect" in the habitual mortification of all "evil and corrupt affections," and a "daily advance in all virtue and godliness of living."

The letter from A BEREAN, in another column, would compel us to offer a few remarks upon our finances, even if it had not, as was intimated in our last number, already been our intention to do so. Our Correspondent is right in noticing the difference of two relations to this periodical, and yet the identity of the person sustaining them; and he has correctly observed the length to which our former remark upon the favour-

able aspect of affairs was meant to extend. He has, however, somewhat underrated the present prosperity of this enterprise. It is true that it has yielded no remuneration for Editorship for the first two volumes; but the rapid survey which we have been enabled to take of the state of accounts, since the close of the third, assures us that something will remain over, sufficiently encouraging to the present Editor, who has been so favoured with health as to have enabled him, to this time, to earn the main part of his support by labour in another department of duty. So far, then, as it is safe to speak of present prospects, the continuance of this periodical is secured; yet that can only be pronounced on the supposition that the Editor may have health and strength to go through the various services which have furnished his support, during the last three years. To his mind, of course, it would be a great satisfaction if he could see such an income arising from this publication as would afford the means of salarizing an Editor in fair proportion to the time which his duties occupy; so that the BEREAN would continue its service to the cause of truth, even though the present Editor were compelled to retire from the post now occupied by him. The request, therefore, may not unreasonably be addressed to those friends who have so zealously laboured in its behalf, especially during the last year, and to others who consider that our labours subserve the cause of scriptural truth, that they would promote the extension of our Subscribers' list, as opportunity may present itself, and otherwise advance the interests of this publication.

We had intended to offer a few remarks upon the Proclamation of the Governor of Massachusetts which is inserted in our first page; but space will not permit.

It was intimated, in our last number, that intelligence had been received, by the last English mail, of more defections to the Church of Rome. The following are the cases we find mentioned in different papers:

- Walter H. Buckle, Esquire.
- Mr. Walter Buckle, of Exeter College, Oxford, (son.)
- Mrs. and Miss Buckle (wife and daughter of the first.)
- Rev. Edward Caswall, M. A., of Brasenose College, Oxford (brother to a former convert.)
- Mrs. Caswall.
- Miss Plummer, Mrs. Harry Loti.
- Mr. Kingdon, of Trinity College, Cambridge.
- The Rev. John Gordon, M.A., late Curate of Christ Church, St. Pancras.

The *Morning Post*, which mentions the last two cases, adds that Mr. New, Curate of the same church in St. Pancras, "has withdrawn from ministerial duty in the Established Church, on grounds similar to those which led to the resignation of his colleague."

A Correspondent of the Roman Catholic organ, *The Tablet*, observes, with reference to the Rev. Mr. Caswall, that he "is the author of a volume of sermons of which the *English Churchman* (August 13, 1846), remarked that it went far to supply the loss, which so many have felt, of the periodical volume which Mr. Newman was wont to put forth for the edification and consolation of the Church. When will our contemporary learn to distrust most those whom he most admires? Let him be sure that those who write like Mr. Newman or Mr. Caswall are only passing through an alien system to their true country—that only home of all Catholic hearts, where things unseen are not only truly represented, but sacramentally made present by those which are seen."

It might be hoped that the *English Churchman* and other Tractarian organs of different depths of dye would be brought to learn what the *Tablet* so consistently points out them, if they did not labour under that inveterate form of blindness which admits of no cure because the patients will not see.

Unfortunately, a portion of the press has for some time been conducted, and influential positions in the Church and in the Universities have been occupied, by those whom the Bishop of Ripon so justly describes as "dangerous teachers" who bring those taught by them "to the verge, if not within the very circle, of perilous error; and, should they fall, seem to think that the last act, by which they renounce the communion of our Church, is the only one which is to be censured or lamented." We used to hear Mr. Newman, Mr. Ward, Mr. Faber, &c. spoken of as men who revived Church-principles; we should hear them spoken of as such now, if they taught all they teach, if only they had not renounced the communion of our Church; and there are some remaining in her communion, teaching essentially that which brings the learner "within the very circle of perilous error," who are still protected and encouraged in the dissemination of their errors, having been so treacherously circumspiced as to maintain their official standing in our reformed Church, while undermining her character for scriptural light and purity of doctrine.

The *Morning Post* (not a paper given to exaggerate the existing danger) estimates the number of Clergy who have joined the Church of Rome during the last eighteen months at about seventy; the converts from the middle and upper ranks of the laity, it says, considerably exceed that number. Some will probably represent the number given as a small one, out of the large body of English Clergymen; but what man of unbiased judgment does not see that a wide-spread work of perversion must have gone on, including vast numbers of cases where belief has been unsettled, and attachment to sound protestantism shaken, to furnish such a number of cases of actual secession? It must be recollected that the avowed endeavour of the perverters

has been, not to induce individual Church-members to go over to Rome, but to make the Church in a body recede: more or more from the principles of the Reformation, and thus to un-protestantize the Church of England.

In enumerating the above seceders, we write upon the authority of English papers which are generally well informed on these subjects—most of the cases are mentioned in the *Tablet*, the R. Catholic organ. It may now and then occur that a perversion is reported erroneously, but of such cases very few have come to our knowledge. A paragraph was copied by us, not long ago, from that generally respectable source, the *Church and State Gazette*, which expressed an anticipation that an individual, not actually named, but sufficiently indicated, would soon follow the example set him by Mr. Newman. The report has been contradicted by the individual himself—those who sympathize with the romanizing movement have raised an outcry: of course we do not know to what motive the origin of the report has to be referred; but the crediting of the report itself was to the full as likely to arise from a regard for Mr. Keble's character as from a wish to present him in an unfavourable light. One would indeed wish the misguided man to discover the perils which encircle him and the snares which his labours are laying for others—to retrace his steps and to return to sincere allegiance to the Church whose bread he eats and under whose commission he professes to labour: but if he does not, his character would certainly gain if he renounced the system which is become "alien" to him, and took shelter in the "home" to which the *Tablet's* Correspondent says waverers belong. The late Dr. Arnold of Rugby expressed his mind on the subject—with reference to Newmanites, as he called them, generally—in the following somewhat harsh but substantially well warranted terms: "My feelings toward [a Roman Catholic] are quite different from my feelings towards [a Newmanite] because I think the one a fair enemy, the other a treacherous one. The one is a Frenchman in his own uniform, and within his own presidia; the other is the Frenchman disguised in a red coat, and holding a post within our presidia, for the purpose of betraying it. I should honour the first, and hang the second."

Of course, the writer here only means, he would treat the second in the manner the law applying to such a case requires; which, in the case of a Newmanite would be, to turn him out of the Church, in order that he might not use his standing in her to her destruction. And it would be much more gratifying, if the individual himself were to see the duty required of him by the ordinary laws of integrity, and lay aside the disguise of a member and minister of our Church, when his affections and convictions compel him to act to the ruin of her interests and the seduction of her members from their allegiance.

ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, LEEDS.—The circumstances which have occurred, connected with this church, have caused the Bishop of the Diocese to express an opinion as to the course to be pursued by the Incumbent (Rev. R. Ward) and the Curate (Rev. Mr. Case) which has been deferred to by these Clergymen, both of them resigning their appointments.

An address in favour of the Incumbent having been presented to the Bishop by certain members and communicants of the congregation, His Lordship gave a reply, from which the following is an extract:

"I am quite willing to concede to him whom you so much respect, the benefit of your declared belief, that he has taught you nothing which could induce you to join the Roman communion, or weaken your attachment to the Church of England; and, had the line of conduct I have thought it right to pursue, as regards his retirement, been influenced merely by vague rumours, which it might have been in your power to refute, I should not have felt myself justified in proceeding thus far, without appealing to you for their confirmation or contradiction.

"But my conviction of the propriety of Mr. Ward's resignation has been founded upon other considerations with which he is familiar. He is fully conscious that he has weakly yielded to the sinister influences of others, and has in some instances consented to act in direct contravention of the spirit of my admonitions and injunction; inasmuch that I am persuaded it is essential for Mr. Ward's own peace of mind, as it is for the welfare of the church in this diocese, of yourselves, and of your children, that Mr. Ward should cease to officiate at St. Saviour's. You are yourselves, as yet, scarcely conscious of the dangers you have escaped, and it is for me, as your spiritual father, to step forward in your behalf, lest your affection for the individual should blind you to the perilous tendency of that system which it has been attempted to establish at St. Saviour's, foreign, as it is, to the spirit of our church, and calculated gradually (it would seem imperceptibly,) to familiarize you with many of the reprobated sentiments and practices of the Church of Rome."

MUNIFICENT BEQUESTS.—The sum of 12,000*l.* is vested in the undenominated religious institutions under the will of the late Mr. John Wilkinson, of High Wycombe, Bucks, who died on the 24th of December last, and such bequests are payable on the decease of his widow, in the following proportions, viz:—

- To the British and Foreign Bible Society... £3,000
  - To the London Missionary Society... 2,000
  - To the Church Missionary Society... 1,500
  - To the Baptist Missionary Society... 1,500
  - To the Wesleyan Missionary Society... 1,000
  - To the Religious Tract Society... 1,000
  - To the London Association in aid of Missions of the United Brethren, called Moravians... 1,500
  - To the Pastoral Aid Society... 250
  - To the Irish Society of London for Promoting the Education & Religious Instruction of the native Irish through the medium of their own language... 250
- The testator has given as a reason for disposing of so large a portion of his property to be ultimately applied towards the extension of Christian knowledge, that he viewed the great cause of the Gospel as of paramount importance, having in his own experience enjoyed its influence, without which life would have been a burden, though surrounded with its outward comforts; and with Christian love and gratitude to the great Giver, it was his bounden duty to extend that blessing to others; and it was his firm belief

these institutions, by the help of God, are the means of bringing tens of thousands to an acquaintance with Divine truth, who might otherwise, for aught we know, continue in hopeless debasement and darkness.—*Record.*

A controversy between Romanist and Protestant periodicals has of late sprung up in Nova Scotia, which has given origin to some choice pieces from the editorial pen of the R. Catholic paper called the *Cross*; that they get a gem from that paper, quoted by the *Halifax Times*; it may do good to some who, from not seeing the production, of the R. C. press, are apt to think that Protestant writers are too severe in animadverting upon the system of the Papacy and its advocates. The Editor's quotations, no doubt, are as fair towards Luther as his estimate of that eminent Reformer's character.

"But as these Englishmen, Christians and gentlemen" threatened last week in their own classic style that they would "LEATHER" us with the *Achill Herald*, we will answer this vulgar boast in a more appropriate manner. We will oppose to the priest of Achill, the authority of another apostate priest, who was much more famous in his day, than Mr. Bourke, and whom the people of the *Times* ought to revere as the founder of their inconsistent creed. We allude to that "most incomprehensible of all imaginable vagabonds' Priest Luther, who in his Catechism requires that the penitent in Confession, should expressly declare that he believes 'the Forgiveness of the Priest to be the Forgiveness of God.'" But lest the *Times* should object to Dr. Martin Luther, the scandalous vow-breaker, and pot-companion of the devil with whom he tells us himself he often slept, and eat a bushel of salt (Dial. de Miss. Priv. Coll. mensal) we will quote a more modern and more respectable Theologian of the English school—the proud boast, and renowned hero of Protestantism, CHILLINGWORTH? &c.

\* In Catech. Parr. Table Talk, c. xviii. on Auricular confession.

### ECCLESIASTICAL.

Diocese of Quebec.

#### INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.

PAYMENTS made to the Treasurer at Quebec on account of the INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY in the month of March, 1847.

March 2, Collection at Eaton, C. E., per Rev. J. Taylor.....	£ 0 10 0
" " Donation of Rev. J. Leeds.....	160 0 0
" " S, Collection St. Paul's, King-sey, per Rev. J. Butler.....	1 0 0
" " " Trinity Church, Durham, per ditto.....	0 5 0
" " " St. Peter's (Chapel), Quebec, Rev. W. Charderton.....	3 6 11
" 15, " Cathedral, Quebec.....	55 1 13
" 18, " Richmond, C. E., Rev. R. Lonsdale.....	0 13 2
" " " Melbourne, per ditto.....	0 7 9
" " " All Saints' Chapel, Quebec.....	3 0 0
	£161 3 2

FUND FOR WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF THE CLERGY.

March 30, Collection, Valcartier and Stoneham, per Rev. E. C. Parkin.....	£1 2 8
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Quebec, 1st April, 1847. T. TRIGG, Treas. C. S.

PARISH OF QUEBEC.—The Annual Meeting of Parishioners as a Vestry, was held in the Vestry Room of the Cathedral Church on Monday last, being Easter Monday.

The Right Reverend the LORD BISHOP of MONTREAL, Rector, in the Chair.

HENRY JESSOP, Esq., was re-appointed Churchwarden, on nomination of the Rector, and A. J. MAXHAM, Esq., by the vote of the Vestry.

The following Gentlemen were chosen Members of the Select Vestry for the ensuing year:

- C. N. Montzambert, W. Wurtelle,
- N. Freer, R. Wainwright,
- W. H. A. Davies, Esqrs. Jas. Bolton,
- Hon. A. W. Cochran, Weston Hunt,
- J. B. Forsyth, J. Bonner, Esqrs.,
- H. J. Noad, Esqrs. Hon. W. Walker.

The Churchwarden received balance from his predecessor £32 13s. 2d. to which add amount of collections during the year, £450 7s. 8d., making a total receipts of £483 0s. 10d. The following are the

Items of Expenditure.

The amount paid on account of the Male Orphan Asylum [including the sums of £85 and £50 debt paid off].....	£226 1 8
Amount paid for the support of the aged, Infirm, and Widows.....	103 10 5
Casual and temporary relief.....	112 18 7 1/2
Amount paid for the support of destitute children.....	18 8 9
Paid for Burial of Paupers.....	23 16 9
Balance due to Churchwarden.....	0 7 1
	£185 3 3 1/2

Comparative Statement of cases relieved under their separate heads:

	1845	1846	Decrease.
Casual relief	99	75	24
Monthly Pension	20	16	4
Orphan Asylum, average 13	9	9	0
Children not admissible into Orphan Asylum	16	9	7

The Churchwarden, in rendering his accounts, had the satisfaction of finding that, while the poor had not been neglected, the Fund had been relieved from a heavy debt; and that there was every reason to hope that the Funds would be amply sufficient for all the claims on them during the next year.

DIocese of TORONTO.—INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY.—The Secretary of the Society requests Secretaries of the District Branches, to forward to him their several annual Reports, "on or before the 20th April, together with such Parish Lists of Subscribers as may be intended for insertion in the General Report of the Church-Society of the Diocese of Toronto for this year."

The Bishops of the two Dioceses of the Church of England in this Province have addressed Circulars to their Clergy; requesting that collections might be taken up in their congregations for the relief of the sufferers from famine in Ireland and the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

### DIocese of NOVA SCOTIA.

CLERGY OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Hon. and Right Rev. JOHN INGLIS, D. D., Lord Bishop of the Diocese, exercising Episcopal jurisdiction over Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

- Halifax: Venerable Robert Willis, D. D., Arch-deacon, and Rector of St. Paul's.
- Rev. William Cogswell, A. M., Curate of St. Paul's.
- Rev. R. F. Uniacke, Rector of St. George's.
- Rev. John T. Twining, D. D., Garrison Chaplain.
- Rev. George McCawley, D. D., President of King's College.
- Rev. J. Stevenson, Mathematical Professor.
- Windsor: Rev. Alfred Gilpin, A. B., Rector of Christ's Church.
- Rev. William B. King, Principal of Collegiate School.
- Falmouth: Rev. John Stevenson, A. M., Visiting Missionary.
- Newport: Rev. R. J. Uniacke, A. B.
- Digby: Rev. William Bullcock.
- Annapolis: Rev. I. M. W. Hill, A. B.
- Brigdetown: Rev. E. Gilpin, A. M.
- Granville: Rev. John Moore Campbell, A. M.
- Weymouth: Rev. William H. Snyder, A. B.
- Aylesford: Rev. H. L. Owen, A. M.
- Cornwallis & Horton: Rev. John Storr, B. A.
- Yarmouth: Rev. R. Avery.
- Sherburne: Rev. T. B. Rowland, LL.D., Rector.
- Shelville: Rev. T. H. White, A. B.
- Lunenburg: Rev. J. T. T. Moody, A. M.
- LaHave: Rev. Jas. C. Cochran, A. M.
- Charleston: Rev. James Shreve, D. D.
- Dartmouth: Rev. G. E. W. Morris, A. M.
- Sackville: Rev. J. Stewart, A. B.
- Ravelin: Rev. Archibald Gray, A. B.
- Racoon: Rev. S. Maynard, A. B.
- Amherst: Rev. George Townshend, A. B.
- Truro: Rev. T. C. Leaver, A. B.
- Pictou: Rev. Charles Elliott, A. B.
- Guyshorough: Rev. Charles J. Shreve, A. B.
- St. Margaret's Bay: Rev. John Stannage.
- Antigonish: Rev. Arthur W. Millidge, A. B.
- Sydney: Rev. C. Inglis, A. B.
- Arichat: Rev. W. Y. Porter.
- Arichat: Rev. J. Shaw.
- Sydney Mines: Rev. W. Elder.
- Staten: Rev. William Godfrey.
- Clifton not fixed: Rev. E. B. Nichols, B. A.

DIocese of MARYLAND. *The late Trial.* [From the *Episcopal Recorder*.] "Our readers will find in another column some recent resolutions of the Vestry of St. Andrew's, Baltimore, which show that the confidence which they have hitherto had in their estimable young Rector, has not been at all diminished by recent occurrences. We cannot but think that his manly course throughout the trying series of events which he has been called to encounter, and his able and spirited defence, were calculated to raise him in the estimation of all whose good opinion is worth having.

"We understand that the punishment assigned by the Bishop, has been the mildest which the Canon admit, viz: 'admonition.' In this he has dealt gently towards his Presbyter, and wisely as it regards himself. A full account of the trial will be published, we understand, by the friends of Mr. Trapnell, in a pamphlet form."

INTERESTING SCENE AT THE JEWISH CHAPEL, NEW YORK.—On Sunday afternoon last, the Church of the Circumcision, (our mission chapel to the Jews) was crowded to witness the interesting ceremony of the admission into the Church by baptism of three Israelites. The service was performed by our missionary, and was both solemn and affecting. A powerful and peculiarly appropriate sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, from the words of St. Paul, in Epistle to Galatians, i., 15, 16: "When it pleased God who separated me from my mother's womb, and called me by his grace, to reveal his Son in me, immediately I conferred not with flesh and blood." The difficulties an Israelite has to overcome in embracing the faith of Christ, arising from the prejudices of early life and education, the hatred and oppression of Jews by Christians, family ties, rejection by his own kindred, and a variety of other causes, were very forcibly exhibited. The noble resolution of the Apostle in overcoming all these obstacles, and immediately entering upon the work to which he had been called, was beautifully held up as an example to all his kindred according to the flesh, and also applied as a proof to all those among the Gentiles who are undecided in Religion, or deterred from making an open profession by fewer or feebler opposing causes.

We give thanks to God for his mercy thus early shewn to our efforts to bring to the knowledge and enjoyment of the Gospel, the scattered children of Abraham. The present ingathering we regard as the first fruits of our labour in this part of the great field which is the world. The Chapel was opened for public worship the first Sunday in Advent, and we earnestly hope that it will receive a liberal support from all who love the cause of the Jews: Let our churches on Good Friday next shew their gratitude to God for this token of his favour toward this enterprise, by a liberal contribution for its support.—*Protestant Churchman.*

To the Editor of the Berean.

It rejoiced me greatly to learn from your remarks in the last No. of the "Berean," that the undertaking which you have conducted for three years with so much of that which delicacy alone forbids me to describe, has at length been favoured with such an appropriate measure of success, as to relieve your mind from the anxiety at one time occasioned by unpromising financial prospects. I observe, however, that this relief is only spoken of with reference to your capacity of Proprietor, whilst nothing is said about your other capacity of Editor. If, therefore, I rightly understand the subject, the meaning is that your excellent Paper is now covering the expenses without risk to the Proprietor, but still without remuneration to the Editor; paying for the paper and the printing, for which you as Proprietor are responsible; but not paying for the labour with which you, as Editor, are burdened, of selecting, rejecting, arranging, revising, corresponding, composing, &c. &c.; so that, whilst the Rev. Proprietor (who is also Editor) at length enjoys, after years of anxiety, only the negative ad-

vantage of simply losing nothing, the Rev. Editor, (who is also Proprietor) after the same three years of solicitude, is still laboriously earning nothing! i. e. is nothing remunerated, for all the identical bodily and mental toil which have won for his other self a mere exemption from anxiety!

Thanking you most sincerely for the benefits I have myself derived through God's mercy from the columns of your excellent Paper, and praying most cordially that the Divine blessing may descend in rich measures on yourself and on your future labours, I remain, dear Sir, Your faithful Servant in Christ Jesus,

A BEREAN.

C—29th March, 1847.

COLLECTION OF PSALMS, CHANTS, AND RESPONSES FOR THE USE OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND AND IRELAND, IN CANADA. Compiled by Major Talbot. To be published by Messrs. Lovell & Gibson, Montreal.—We have received a Prospectus of the intended publication of the above work, to be a new edition, enlarged and corrected, of one published at Montreal in 1821. Price, substantially bound, 7s. 6d., per copy. To be commenced as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers are obtained to defray the expense of publication.

ACHILL MISSION. Received this morning from an anonymous donor. £0 5 0 Quebec, 8th April, 1847. C. H. GARLS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Received J. P. B.: 5s. will be devoted to the purpose mentioned.—M. O.; J. O.—A Youth.

We have once more to acknowledge the kind gift of a beautiful cake and bouquet on the BEREAN'S birthday.

The mysterious messenger who brought maize on the eve of Lent, has brought gras on the last day of it: we hope there is no romancing about it?

PAYMENTS RECEIVED.—Miss Ogden, No. 198 to 219; Messrs. E. M. Stewart, No. 137 to 188; Jas. Bolton, No. 157 to 208; F. H. Andrews, No. 157 to 208; David Hill, No. 157 to 169; Jas. Dyke, No. 140 to 165; Wm. Donby, No. 157 to 208; Jas. Sealy, No. 157 to 208; Chas. Montzambert, No. 157 to 208; E. Montzambert, No. 105 to 156; Mrs. G. Gale, No. 157 to 182.

Local and Political Intelligence.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR NAPIER.—We regret to have to record the death of Macvey Napier, Esq., Professor of Conveyancing in the University of Edinburgh, which took place at his house last week. He delivered a lecture on Monday, as usual, to his class, and though he had since that day been taken unwell, yet his friends did not anticipate that his dissolution was so near. Besides the distinguished place which he occupied in the Edinburgh University, Mr. Napier was well known in literary circles on account of his connexion with the Edinburgh Review, of which he was editor for nearly twenty years, and also with that great literary undertaking the Encyclopaedia Britannica, the whole of the seventh edition of that noble work having been issued under his superintendance, as well as a supplement to the previous one. Mr. Napier was also one of the principal clerks of the Court of Sessions. He had attained his 70th or 71st year.—Eng. Paper.

DEATH OF SIR GEORGE GIBB, Knt.—This Gallant Officer, who had returned only a few weeks back from New South Wales, expired last February, at Canterbury, from disease of the heart, from which affection he had been suffering for some months past.

Government has voted £3,000 for the encouragement of the fisheries on the west coast of Scotland. It will be given through the fishery board, and will be chiefly expended in the providing of lines and other fishing materials for the destitute fishermen.

The money found by the clerks of the post office, in refused letters, amounts upon an average to £400,000 a year.

The Great Western, the London and North Western and South Western Railway Companies have offered the Association for the Relief of Distress in Ireland, to convey on their respective lines, without charge, the supplies of food, &c., which the association may send for shipment at the several ports of Liverpool, Bristol, and Southampton. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company have offered the gratuitous use of their powerful vessel, the Royal Tar, for the purpose of conveying food and necessaries for the destitute Irish, from Southampton to Cork.

PROPOSED EMANCIPIATION OF PAUPERS.—At the Meeting of the Guardians and Directors of Marlborough parish, on Friday, a communication was read from the Canadian Land Emigration Society, offering to relieve the parish of a great number of able-bodied paupers, by sending them as emigrants to work on the railway from Halifax to Quebec; and desiring to know what sum the parish would allow to be entirely relieved of a man, his wife, and two children. The Board of Guardians passed a Resolution in reply to the communication, that they had no funds for the purpose proposed.

Mr. Bingham, the magistrate of the Marlborough-street Police Office, London, has announced that henceforth he intends to allow the wife to be received as a competent witness in favour of her husband, reserving to himself the right of judging from manner and appearance how far that testimony should be allowed to operate on the ultimate decision to which he might come.

Proposals have been issued in Elgin for the establishment of a working-men's provision association, the capital to be £1,000, in shares of 20s. By purchasing for cash in the best markets, the promoters expect to supply meal, wheat, bread, and groceries at prices below the current ones. A baking establishment is included in the proposals. It is said that the French Government has entered into negotiations with the Pope for more effectually preventing the Jesuits from establishing schools in France.

PRUSSIA.—The Prussian State Gazette of the 4th inst., contains the Royal ordinances which promulgate and secure to the nation the Constitution of Prussia, and the representative institutions of that kingdom. Without doubt, the establishment of the representative system in Prussia is one of the most important events of our time. The assembly which is about to be convoked at Berlin, under the name of the United Diet of Prussia, will be composed of all the members of the eight provincial diets of the kingdom, who will have seats in one or other of the two houses of the combined assembly. The upper one of these two houses will be that of the Hereditary Princes, consisting of the Princes of the Blood Royal, and all princes, counts, and peers of the ancient states of the German empire or of the provinces. The lower houses will be composed of the Rittersland, or knights, comprising the representatives of the gentry, the towns and the boroughs, now entitled to seats in the provincial diets.

It is an unpropitious circumstance, though not very unexpected to those acquainted with the state of Lord's Day observance on the Continent of Europe, that the first meeting of the United Diet of Prussia took place on the Lord's Day.

EFFECTS OF NEGRO EMANCIPATION.—The slaves constituted formerly the wealth of the planters; now, as free and remunerated labourers, they are the soul of our island commerce, and as such are the wealth of the merchants. Let us look back at the commercial revolution, which has taken place in Trinidad since the dawn of freedom. The signs of comparative wealth among the labouring people everywhere appear. The great change of their condition has greatly stimulated the trade of every description. Mechanics of every class have increased a hundred fold among the lower order of society; these are rapidly rising into respectability and wealth, and promise at no very distant day to act an important part in the internal trade and affairs of the colony. In consequence of the possession of money by the people, our island imports have increased to a surprising extent in the course of a few years.—Trinidad Spectator.

The royal mail steamer Avon, from Jamaica, arrived at Havana, 10th inst., and would proceed immediately to England with the mails, which would have been taken by the Tweed, which was unfortunately stranded near Cardeas. The British steamer Arab had been chartered to proceed to Vera Cruz, with the mails of the Tweed.

Buenos Ayres.—The government here seems to attach great importance to newspapers, and wholly directs those published within its dominions. The charge entered in the Argentine civil list for the support of all the tribunals of law, of commerce, and of ecclesiastical affairs, as well as for that of the public library, is \$18,911, while that for printing alone is \$82,550; of which sum, \$27,000 appear to have been paid to the proprietor and editor of the Gaceta.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—Since the last BEREAN was issued, scarcely a day has passed without bringing rumours from the seat of war, but as yet nothing has been received which can be depended on: the accounts of one day generally contradicting the reports of the previous one. The last rumour is to the effect that the Mexicans had surrendered the castle of San Juan d'Ulloa without firing a shot; but it comes in a roundabout manner and is considered improbable, even by the Americans. The force assembled for the attack of the city of Vera Cruz and the castle amounts to some 8,000 men and 35 vessels mounting 395 guns; and the assault was to have been made on the 20th of March.

The following extract from a letter of Santa Anna gives his version of the battle between his forces and those of Gen. Taylor.

Letter from Santa Anna received at San Luis, dated Camp near Buena Vista, Feb. 23:—"After two days' battle in which the enemy, (the Americans) with a force of 8,000 to 9,000 men, and 20 pieces of artillery, lost five of his positions, 8 pieces of artillery, and two flags, I have determined to go back to Agua Nueva to provide myself with provisions, not having a single biscuit or grain of rice left. Thanks to the position of the enemy, (the Americans) he has not been completely beaten, but he left on the field about 2,000 dead. Both the armies have been badly cut to pieces, but the trophies of war will give you an idea on which side has been the advantage.

We have struggled with hunger and thirst during 40 hours, and if we can provide ourselves with provisions, we will go again to charge the enemy, (the Americans.) The soldiers under my command have done their duty, and covered the honour of the Mexican nation with glory. The enemy has seen that neither his advantageous position, the broken nature of the ground, nor the rigour of the season (for it has been raining during the action) could prevent the terrible charge with the bayonet which left him terrified."

TEMPERANCE AMONG THE LAW-MAKERS.—The Governor, Lieut. Governor, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts are teetotallers. One hundred and fourteen members of the Legislature have joined the Legislative Temperance Society during this session. Many of them were members before.

WARM AIR APPARATUS.—We have been favoured with an inspection of the warm air apparatus, the invention of Mr. Sheriff Rutlan, of Coburg, lately erected in Macdonald's Hotel, King-street, and were happy to find that on trial the result surpassed the most sanguine expectations of the ingenious inventor. The economy of this most useful piece of furniture, consists in its serving all the purposes of a cooking stove, at the same time that it diffuses a free and healthy warmth throughout the house. The furnace is constructed on a new principle, being diamond-shaped, so that every portion of the iron is thoroughly heated, with the consumption of but a small quantity of wood. A current of fresh air is brought from an area outside the building, formed by an upright funnel some ten feet in height and six or seven feet in breadth at the top, from which a strong draught passes through a channel to the apparatus, and entering a chamber surrounding the furnace becomes heated, and then passes up through tin channels to the rooms, where it diffuses a genial warmth, and all the advantage of fresh air is gained, in which the use of the invention is very great; the great evil of the common hot-air furnaces now in use being, that the same air is kept heated, and breathed over and over again in the

rooms. The mechanism which enables the apparatus to be used for cooking without in any manner interrupting the other purpose, is remarkably ingenious, and the whole is well deserving of inspection by those of our readers who may be fortunate enough to have the opportunity. Mr. Rutlan has patented his very remarkable and useful invention.—British Canadian.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION ON THE WELLAND CANAL.—The Canal is now in such a state, that should no unforeseen occurrence prevent, the water will be let in, at Dunnville, on Thursday or Friday next, the 1st or 2nd prox., and by the 8th or 9th it is expected to be in perfect working order.—St. Catharines Journal.

Three of our noble lake Steamers—The Eclipse, Captain John Gordon; the Admiral, Captain W. Gordon, and the America, Captain Kerr, are now afloat. The America came in yesterday from Rochester, but owing to the quantity of ice in the bay could not get below the Queen's wharf—in a few days, however, we may expect to see the bay all clear, when the Royal Mail line will commence their regular trips.—Toronto Patriot.

An awful case of murder and suicide occurred at London, C. W., on the 18th of last month. A young man, named Daniel Larkin, had some altercation with an elderly woman, Mrs. Burn, who had reproved him for some improper conduct, and the unfortunate man fetched a double-barrelled gun, followed the woman who was attempting to get out of his way with her children, and deliberately shot her first and then himself. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury upon the body of Mrs. Burn was "wilful murder committed by Daniel Larkin;" and upon the murderer's body, "Died by his own hand, under the instigation of the devil." It is thought that ardent spirits were the dreadful agent by which Satan instigated this criminal to commit the horrible deed which made children motherless and hurried the perpetrator to an awful account.

By-laws.—A cause which has been pending between the Ordnance Office, and Nicholas Sparks, Esq., has been decided by an award of £27,000 in favour of Mr. Sparks. It remains to be seen "whether the Ordnance Department intend to pay this large sum and retain the land, or whether it may be considered advisable to decline complying with the award, in which case the land, at the expiration of three months, reverts to Mr. Sparks."

MONTREAL.—On the 29th ult., another daring outrage was committed in the vicinity of Montreal; the stage from Upper Canada being stopped just outside of the city limits on the Lachine road about 8 o'clock in the evening by three men, armed with guns, who robbed the passengers, two in number, of their money and watches and then escaped. Such frequent offences against person and property show a bad state of things in the metropolis of Canada, and indicate that the local police are either remiss or not sufficiently numerous for the extent of the city.

On Saturday last, another outrage was committed, more audacious, if possible, than any which we have yet had occasion to record. About 5 o'clock, P. M., two men, armed with pistols, stopped a sleigh on the road from Sherbrooke Street to Cote des Neiges, and robbed a gentleman of \$50. A few minutes after, Mr. Justice Day and Mr. Sheriff Coffin came in sight and, being informed of the robbery, pursued the villains. Mr. Coffin being on horseback, soon came up with them, and commanded them to surrender, at the same time announcing himself as the Sheriff; but, instead of obeying, one of the villains, who had a pistol in each hand, fired his left hand pistol at the Sheriff; the ball perforating the right breast of his pocket and passing through several letters and papers, but without hurting him. He then made two or three attempts to fire at him with the other pistol, but finding that it would not go off, he tried to knock the Sheriff off his horse with the butt end. Mr. Coffin had nothing but a riding whip, but he continued to pursue the criminal; and after a long chase, having obtained the assistance of Mr. Justice Day and some other gentlemen, both the robbers were secured and committed to gaol. Their names are James Dwyer and Michael Monagh, and they are supposed to form part of the gang which has of late committed so many outrages in the vicinity of Montreal. A reward of £100 has been offered by the Government for the apprehension of either the men who stopped the stage or those who perpetrated the robbery between Laprairie and Montreal.

After a prevalence of mild weather, the Montreal papers of the 1st inst. mention, that for several days previously there had been severe cold, with the mercury down to 5°.

HOUSE OF REFUGE IN GRIFFINTOWN.—It is not, perhaps, generally known that there has been a House of Refuge for destitute women and children, supported in Griffintown, through the course of the past winter, by our Roman Catholic fellow-citizens—an effort which reflects much credit on them, and which Protestants would do well to imitate. We visited the house last week, and found there were at that time about 60 inmates, (the number has, we believe, been as high as 70), consisting of infirm and helpless women, and destitute mothers with their children; the children being about half the whole number of inmates. Everything was clean, comfortable, and well arranged, and we could not help feeling thankful that the inmates were not left to their own resources, or mere casual charity, during our inclement winter. A room was set apart as a school, where the children are taught reading, catechism, &c., and the women were employed in needlework, or other suitable tasks.

Such asylums may be made eminently useful, not only for relieving temporal wants, but for communicating instruction to the young, and bringing all under a good influence.—Witness.

THE TEMPORARY BUILDINGS outside of St. Lewis Gate, together with the Out-houses and a number of stores, &c., are to be disposed of, at public auction, on the 15th inst., by order of the General Relief Committee.

THE WEATHER, since last week, has assumed a milder aspect. On Sunday the thaw commenced in earnest, and on that and the following days the pools of water in the streets gave sufficient evidence of the effect produced by the sun's rays on the snow and ice. The body of snow is still, however, very great, and we fear the season will be backward for agricultural operations. On Tuesday night it commenced to rain, which continued steadily the whole of yesterday. This morning is bright and beautiful.

During the storm of Friday and Saturday week, we read that the wires on the telegraph lines to the southward and westward of New York sustained considerable damage, from the lightning especially. It is said that in some places, such was the effect of the electric fluid, they snapped asunder like dry twigs, and with a loud explosion.—Mercury of Tuesday.

At the Annual General Meeting of the Quebec Board of Trade, held yesterday afternoon, in the

Exchange, the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing season:—

- Council. The Honble. W. Walker, Pres.—Jas. Dean, Esq., Vice-Pres.—H. J. Noad, Treasurer. P. Langlois, Junr., J. Tibbits, A. Gillespie, W. Stevenson, H. LeMesurier, Senr., A. Laurie, J. B. Forsyth, C. Writtle, G. H. Parke, H. W. Welch. Board of Arbitration. J. Dean, H. J. Noad, W. Walker, Junr., P. Langlois, Junr., H. LeMesurier, Senr., G. H. Parke.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—A. Stuart, Esq., who had proceeded to Fredericton on business connected with the Electric Telegraph (from Quebec to Halifax), returned to town last evening, having been very successful in his mission. He left Fredericton on Tuesday last, at half-past two p. m., and arrived at Point Levi at the same hour yesterday.

A Bill has passed the House of Assembly of New Brunswick to incorporate a joint-stock Company, for the line through that Province, and a Resolution of the House appropriates the sum of £2,500 from the public chest, in aid of the work, as a bonus. The New Brunswick Assembly has sanctioned the Metis line, as far down as Miramichi, where it is to diverge to Fredericton and St. John's.—Mercury of Saturday.

RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The following resolution was come to, by the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, upon motion by Mr. George Young, on the 11th ult.

"That a Committee be appointed for the purpose of considering the projected enterprise of uniting Halifax and Quebec by Railway, and also of laying an Electric Railway from Halifax to Quebec, and that all the Despatches, Petitions, and other papers brought down or presented to the House this Session, relating to them, be referred to the said Committee, in order that they may consider and report on them at an early day."

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—The valuable property on the Cap-Rouge road, known as Woodfield, and a number of villa lots and other real estate belonging to the Hon. W. Sheppard, were sold by auction yesterday at the office of A. Campbell, Esq. Woodfield was purchased by Thomas Gibb, Esq., for £4,610; and the gross amount of the property sold was a little short of £8,000.

CORPORATION OF QUEBEC—1847.

- Mayor—George Okill Stuart, Esquire. Councilors—Narcisse F. Belleau, Michael Connolly, James Dean, John Doran, James Gillespie, Germain Guay, George Hall, Thomas W. Lloyd, John Maguire, Daniel McGie, John McLeod, William O'Brien, Louis Plamondon, Edouard Rousseau, Joseph Robitaille, Jacques P. Rheume, U. Tessier, Jean Tourangeau, John Wilson. Assessors—John Bradford, James Dinning, Pierre Drolet, Duncan McCullum, Jacques Blais, Jean Paquet. Officers: City Clerk—F. X. Garneau. City Treasurer—Francis Austin. City Surveyor—Joseph Hamel. Asst. to City Surveyor—Thophile Baillarge. City Collector—Augustin Gauthier, jun. Inspector of Beaches—Berthelemi Lafleur. Messenger—E. X. Julien. Notary—Charles Maxime DeFoy. Chief of Police—R. H. Russell.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Montreal, 1st April, 1847. HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL has been pleased to appoint:—THOMAS EDWARD CAMPBELL, Esquire, Civil Secretary in and for the Province of Canada, in the place of James M. Higginson, Esquire, resigned.

MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

The bark Apollo, Walker, of Dundee, which it will be remembered, was reported abandoned at sea on the 21th Sept. last, during the great gale—crew saved, except one man—was fallen in with and boarded on the 9th Feby. in lat 30, 40, N, long 17, 30, W, by the ship Solon, at New Orleans. All her masts and bowsprit gone, and 9 feet water in her hold—everything moveable gone. Cargo—coal, iron castings, matting, bagging, duck canvass, and boxes of pipe clay. After examination, the master of the Solon set fire to the wreck.

The British ship Sir H. Douglas, from Liverpool for Apalachicola, went ashore on the 11th ult., a few miles N. W. of the west pass of Apalachicola, and, with her cargo, 300 tons salt, became a total loss—crew saved.

BIRTH.

At Valcartier on the 23rd ultimo, Mrs. John Parker, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, the 3rd instant, Mr. Henry P. Leggett, of Amherstburg, C. W., to Matilda Julia, second daughter of Mr. Thos. Cary, of this City.

DIED.

At Hadley Lodge, near Dorchester Bridge, on Saturday afternoon, the 31st inst., after a short illness, ANTHONY ANDERSON, Esquire, a native of Berwickshire, aged 79 years and five months.

At Camden Cottage, Birkenhead, on the 11th Feby. Charlotte, relict of the late Rev. Michael Browne, Rector of the Parish of St. Giles, Norwich, and Vicar of Worselt, Norfolk. The deceased lady was the mother of the well-known writer Charlotte Elizabeth.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 6th April, 1847.

Beef, per lb.	5	d.	4	s.	d.
Mutton, per lb.	0	4	0	6	
Ditto, per quarter	0	3	0	0	
Lamb, per quarter	2	3	0	9	
Potatoes, per bushel	1	6	4	0	
Maple Sugar, per lb.	2	6	3	0	
Oats per bushel	6	4	0	0	
Hay per hundred bundles	2	0	2	6	
Straw, ditto	25	0	35	0	
Fire-wood, per cord	17	0	12	6	
Chene per lb.	0	4	0	5	
Butter, fresh, per lb.	1	0	1	3	
Dried, salt, in tins, per lb.	0	8	0	10	
Veal, per lb.	0	5	0	6	
Do., per quarter	1	6	0	0	
Pork, per lb.	0	5	0	7	
Eggs, per dozen	1	0	0	0	

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

NOTICE

I hereby given by the undersigned, to whomsoever it may concern, that by and in virtue of a notarial instrument passed before JOHN CHILDS, and his colleague, notaries, at Quebec, bearing date on the fifteenth instant, he hath appointed the person of GEORGE ALFORD, of the City of Quebec, Esq., his grandson, his true and lawful Attorney, empowering him to sign all leases of his property in the said City of Quebec, receive all and every the rents and revenues thereof, and enforce the payment of the same, and generally to transact all his business and affairs.

GEORGE POZER.

Quebec, 17th March, 1847.

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

PETER PATTERSON, HENRY LEMESURIER, JOHN BONNER, WILLIAM PETRY, THOMAS WILLIAM LLOYD. Quebec, 29th October, 1846.

HARDWARE! No. 29, HARDWARE!! FABRIQUE STREET.

MORRILL & BLIGHT,

BEG respectfully to inform their friends and the public, that they have now received their Fall supplies, comprising a very general and well selected assortment, which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for CASH or approved credit. Quebec, 26th November, 1846.

FOR SALE,

- 150 QUINTALS Merchantable large Table Cod-fish, 127 Barrels Green do., 35 do. Salmon, 53 do. Mackerel, 39 do. Herrings, 6 Kegs Cod Sausages and Tongues, 23 Barrels Cod Oil. —ALSO— 65 Hogsheads Bright Muscovado Sugar, do. Bastard do., 20 Boxes Twankay Tea, 15 do. Superior Maccaroni and Vermicelli, 70 Boxes, half do. and quarters Bunch Muscatel Raisins, 50 Tinnets River Ouelle Butter, 30 Boxes Scheidam Gin, 45 do. English Starch, 10 do. Fig Blue, 12 do. Composite Candles, 15 do. English Wax Wick do., 85 Dozens Corn Brooms.

His usual assortment of Liquors and Groceries

- consisting of— Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, and Port Wines, Martel's Pale and Cognac Brandy, Spanish White do., Hollands and English Gin, Scotch Whiskey, Jamaica, Demerara, and St. Croix Rum, French Liqueurs, Teas, Coffee, English and American Cheese, Pickles and Sauces, Spanish Nuts, Walnuts, Almonds, Sperm, Olive and Seal Oils, &c. &c. By A. L'ENFESTERY, 17 St. Peter St. Quebec 24 Decr. 1846.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

HENRY KNIGHT begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to spare no effort to ensure a continuance of their support.

He also invites an inspection of his stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., having just received per "Safeguard" and "Pearl" 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 prices.

No. 12, Pallace Street, Quebec, 19th Novr. 1846.

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.

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.

Boath's Corner.

THE UNERRING PILOT.

I recollect that when a lad I was crossing the East River from New York to Brooklyn, on a very foggy day, in a small ferry-boat. My father and several other individuals belonging to the same society with himself; were desirous of going to Flushing, on Long Island, to attend a meeting. It was necessary, therefore, to cross the river early, and when we arrived at the foot of Fulton street, we found that the steamboat had just left the wharf. Being unwilling to wait for its return, we made company with the passengers who stood on the ground, sufficient to tempt the ferry-men to put off in a small boat and convey us across the river. The ferry-men hesitated for some time, but at length the offer of a sufficient reward induced them to set out. The reason of their objection to starting was, that the thick fog rendered the passage uncertain. They could scarcely see from one end of the boat to the other; and much they feared that they would lose their way, and row about the river for several hours to no purpose. At length we set out, the ferry-men magnifying the difficulties of the passage as much as possible, in order to enhance the value of their services. When we first left the wharf, a stranger stepped towards the stern and took the helm. Every eye was fixed on him who had assumed this responsible station from which every passenger had shrunk. But now that one of their number had seen fit to take command of the boat, on whose skill and knowledge depended the success of our little voyage, every one was disposed to criticise him. There could be no doubt that if he failed of bringing us safely to the landing-place on the opposite side, he would be obliged to endure the reproaches of every one who had embarked. Indeed, it was soon perceived some were unable to wait for his failure before they gave vent to their feelings. Thinking it a matter of certainty that he could not find the way to the ferry stairs during a fog as impenetrable as midnight darkness, they began to murmur in anticipation. The ferry-men were the first to evince their uneasiness by casting glances at each other, which were noticed by the passengers, and regarded as prognostic of ill success. One of the passengers then asked the stranger at the helm if he did not think he was going too far up the river? The stranger bowed and made answer, that if any other gentleman present wished to take the helm, he would resign it to his charge; from which it was readily inferred that so long as he held his place he intended to be guided solely by his own judgment. This answer silenced complaint for some time, as no other individual felt disposed to relieve him of his responsibility. But the uneasiness of the passengers increased as we proceeded, and when we became entirely surrounded by a fog, and no object in sight by which our course could be directed, the murmurs and conjectures of the little company were audibly expressed. "Why don't he put the helm up?" asked one, nestling on his seat. "We shall come out somewhere near the navy yard," said another. "He had better let the helm go, and trust to the ferry-men," said a lady present. "Why don't he keep the tiller to him?" asked a black woman anxiously. As the stranger paid no attention to these remarks, his silence was set down for obstinacy; and I am afraid that a few observations were added that somewhat exceeded the bounds of civility. The stranger evidently heard these injurious observations, for he made answer again, that if any gentleman wished to take the helm, he would resign it to his hands. Just about this time a dark object appeared on the water, and as it became more visible through the fog, it was recognized as a vessel which lay at anchor between the landing-places on either side of the river. This convinced every one, that so far, the stranger had gone as correctly as if the bright sun had shone, unclouded, upon the river, and silence was at once restored. All murmurs were hushed—satisfaction appeared upon all visages. But the vessel very soon faded again in the mist, and again nothing but fog and water surrounded us. Dissatisfaction once more prevailed, and the steersman received a great many instructions in his duty, to which he paid no heed, and only returned for answer as before, that if any gentleman wished the helm, he would resign it to him. After a great deal of discomposure, the travellers perceived land dimly emerging from the dense fog of the morning. Shapeless and unusual as every thing appeared, it is no wonder that every body imagined that they had reached the navy yard, about a mile above the proper landing-place. But all doubts were at an end when the prow of the boat struck the ferry stairs, and we discovered that the stranger had conveyed us as straight as an arrow to our point of destination. Many years have passed away since the occurrence of this event, yet occasions which have taken place have frequently brought it to my recollection. When I find fault with the ordering of Providence—when I have heard men undertake to account for His decrees, who maketh darkness his pavilion, and whose ways are past finding out—when I see the good distressed, and apparently ready to murmur at the decrees of heaven—I remember the man at the helm, and I say to myself, that however inscrutable may be the great Father of Life, and how ever he may suffer darkness and doubt to overshadow our souls, he knows what is best for us, and maketh all things work together for good in the end. We have a pilot at the head of the Universe, who can see through the mists which envelop us, and will bring all his ran-

somed creation safe to the haven of eternal rest. [We have met the above in several American periodicals, but do not know to what source to give credit for it. We cut it out of a paper which cannot claim it as original, but does not acknowledge to whom it is indebted for the article.—Ed.]

A TRUST DISCHARGED.

A Tradition of the Rabbis.

The celebrated teacher, Rabbi Meir, sat during the whole of one Sabbath-day in the public school, instructing the people. During his absence from the house, his two sons died, both of them of uncommon beauty, and enlightened in the law. His wife bore them to her bedchamber, laid them upon the marriage-bed, and spread a white covering over their bodies. In the evening, the Rabbi Meir came home. She reached him a goblet. He praised the Lord at the going out of the Sabbath, drank, and asked; "Where are my two sons, that I may give them my blessing? I repeatedly looked round the school and did not see them there. Where are my sons, that they, too, may drink of the cup of blessing?" "They will not be far off," she said, and placed food before him, that he might eat. He was in a glad and genial mood; and when he had said grace after the meal, she thus addressed him: "Rabbi, with thy permission, I would fain propose to thee one question."

"Ask it, then, my love!" he replied. "A few days ago, a person intrusted some jewels to my custody, and now he demands them again. Should I give them up?" "This is a question," said Rabbi Meir, "which my wife should not have thought it necessary to ask. What! wouldst thou hesitate or be reluctant to restore to every one his own?" "No," she replied; "but yet I thought it best not to restore them without acquainting thee therewith."

She then led him to the chamber, and stepping to the bed, took the white covering from the dead bodies. "Ah! my sons, my sons!" thus loudly lamented the father; "my sons! the light of my eyes, and the light of my understanding! I was your father, but ye were my teachers in the law."

The mother turned away and wept bitterly. At length she took her husband by the hand, and said: "Rabbi, didst thou not teach me that we must not be reluctant to restore that which was intrusted to our keeping? See, the Lord gave, and the Lord has taken away, and blessed be the name of the Lord."

"Blessed be the name of the Lord!" echoed Rabbi Meir, "and blessed be his name for thy sake too; for well it is written, 'Whoso hath found a virtuous wife, hath a greater treasure than costly pearls; she openeth her mouth with wisdom, and in her tongue is the law of kindness.'"—Children's Friend.

BIANCONI'S CARS.

Sir Robert Peel's advice to Irish landlords, in his speech in the House of Commons, February 16th. The career of Mr. Bianconi afforded a striking illustration, on the other hand, of what might be done without the slightest Government aid by individual zeal, ability, and enterprise. The history of that career was given in Mr. Drummond's most admirable Report on Ireland, a production which, though he (Sir R. Peel) dissented from some of its conclusions as to railways, he regarded with the highest admiration for the ability with which its various and most valuable information was arranged, and for the singular precision it displayed. By Mr. Bianconi's sole enterprise, zeal, and unwearied application of judicious means to well-considered ends, the entire of the south of Ireland, and a great portion of the west, had been, within the last twenty years, supplied with the means of internal communication. His cars now traversed the cross-roads in every direction, securing regular intercourse between towns and places which, before his time, had been utterly isolated from each other. Had this man any great advantages?—had he a large capital?—had he influential connexions in the country? By no means. On the contrary, he came into Ireland a total stranger, a Milanese, scarcely able to make himself understood in the language of his adopted country, and with just enough capital to start the one car with which he commenced operations between Clonmel and Kilkenny. But fortune, or rather the due reward of industry and integrity, favoured him, and he increased the number of his cars until at length, when Mr. Drummond wrote, he had ninety-four cars in constant occupation, running a distance of 3,000 miles a-day (hear, hear), and this in a district which was ever described as the focus of wild violence and barbarism, where neither life nor property was safe, and where the exercise of honest industry was out of the question (hear, hear). He (Sir R. Peel) would entreat of the landlords of Ireland to imitate the example of Mr. Bianconi, and depend upon themselves. If they felt really convinced that railway enterprises would add to the value of their property and benefit their country in any thing like the degree represented by the Noble Member for Lynn, let them facilitate the occupation of their land for this purpose; let them do their utmost to discourage party and religious animosities, and to promote peace and the security of life and property; let them give instances in their own persons of practical disinterestedness, of practical benevolence, of energy, of zeal, of industry; let them act in common concert, forgetful of religious or political differences, for the removal of all those impediments

which had hitherto stood in the way of Irish progress and of the social and moral improvement of the millions dependent upon them, and they would do vast good; they would do none by sitting in stolidly depar, casting all the blame upon other people, and placing their whole wretched reliance upon Government grants and Government patronage. (Cheers.)

THE MARKET PLACE OF VERA CRUZ.

The fashionable time of the market of Vera Cruz is five o'clock in the morning. Here most of the principal inhabitants and best-dressed people resort in all seasons, except the period of rains and northern storms, many to make purchases, but more for the pleasure of "seeing and being seen," and to gossip and lounge about till sunrise. At sunrise they return home—take their first breakfast—and go to bed again till eleven o'clock. At the present time, with ships of war blockading the coast and threatening their gates, the market cannot present the same variety as usual; under ordinary circumstances, however, few places of public resort in any part of the world can present a more motley and picturesque appearance. There you may see merchants of various countries, chiefly English, American, and French, chatting with a cigar in one hand and a huge slice of crimson watermelon in the other, and the English vice-consul choosing a new straw hat, while the commandante of the garrison is drinking cocoa-nut milk. The small farmers, if one may honour any of the indolent Mexican cultivators of the soil with such a designation, present an appearance almost as showy, and far more romantic, than the military, and do not come, for the most part, on business or the display of their produce, so much as to display themselves. The officers of the army are gaily dressed in white and gold, or red and white with broad silver lace; while those of the navy appear in blue and gold, and the artillery officers wear the same, but with red facings. The Mexican farmer, when not actually engaged in the disposal of his produce in the market, comes prancing across the country on his little mettlesome and highly-caparisoned steed, and dashes into the market-place as a caballero. He pulls up abruptly with a great dust, and a great jingling of brass and silver buttons and ornaments; alights amidst the cloud of dust and sand he has raised, like one who has performed some feat of skill to admiration, and enters the market with a stately air of graceful vain-glory, appearing conscious of general approbation, and anxious to display a general courtesy to everybody in return. His dress is almost invariably of some dark velvet, slashed in the arms and open at the knees, so as to display very white and fine linen underneath, either very full, or else neatly crumpled, worked, and plaited. His sombrero has a small round crown, with a very large brim encircled by a silken cord and gold or silver tassel. A large white handkerchief is often worn under his hat, with the broad angular points hanging down over one shoulder. His buttons, and hooks-and-eyes, and clasps, and buckles, are very numerous, and most of them are of silver. His horse's bridle is heavy with silver, and he wears a long sheathed knife or sword at his side, depending gracefully and threateningly from a belt round his waist, and gently swaying beside his left thigh. He continually salutes with his hat removed at arm's length, but seldom smiles. There, also, do you see ladies dressed in full Spanish costume, and in all sorts of bright-coloured Mexican dresses, abounding in jewellery, necklaces, and gold crosses (or rather crucifixes), and rosaries, while their slippers display all manner of curious devices in coloured beads and embroidery. The most busy among all the visitors of the market are, of course, the masters of the different fondas; and, in fact, of all the houses of refreshment; the proprietors of the punch-shops coming to buy lumps of ice for their punch, the ice being brought down to the market by native Indians from the mountain Orizaba. The vegetables are in great abundance, and present a very gay and bright appearance, owing to the crowded numbers of baskets filled with scarlet and yellow tomatas, and with pepper pickle-pods of all sizes, and as bright as flame. The fruits are large and luscious, the water-melons being the most numerous, and after them the pine-apples. The meat department of the market is odious, both to the sight and smell. Beef is usually sold by the yard, in dry strips; and butter by the pint (as a liquid); while poultry are not unfrequently found to consist chiefly of large parrots and macaws. Such fowls as they have are thin and discoloured. But, of all the beautiful sights, a Mexican fish-market ranks pre-eminently. Their variety of colours, their rainbow clearness and delicacy, their glancing changes with the point of vision, or change of position in the light, and their extraordinary splendour, are not to be described. Here, also, you may see a species of ware, certainly not at all common, to be found in the market places in general, viz., guitars. They are very small, and of a rude structure, manufactured by the Indians, and habitually taken by the agricultural "labourers" into the fields along with their other implements of husbandry. It speaks, eloquently enough, for the amount of labour performed; and those musical cultivators of the soil, taken in connection with the Mexican farmer previously described, may be regarded as a tolerably fair symbol of the results of most personal contests, and of all practical results with a hard sinewy, persevering, matter-of-fact, long-headed, and by no means forbearing or scrupulous people, like those who are now carrying fire and sword (side by side with petty trade) into this wild and romantic country.—Daily News.

forces there to keep them as territories valuable in other respects, but we go to the expense of keeping possession of them because they are valuable military and naval positions. The annual expenditure of £219,165 for military purposes at Gibraltar, of £106,659 for military, and £34,164 for naval purposes at Malta, and of £131,227 for military purposes in the Ionian islands, is not incurred to defend colonies, but to maintain the political power of Great Britain, and enable the government in the most economical manner to protect the national commerce and all British travellers in search of gain, instruction, or amusement. In like manner, the annual naval expenditure of £16,358 at Bermuda, and of £6,114 at Ascension, are obviously incurred with a view to the protection of our general trade, not to the mere defence of colonies. The naval and military expenditure in the West India Islands, at the Cape of Good Hope, and at Hong Kong, have mainly the same object in view. Our garrisons and naval stations at Gibraltar, Malta, and Corca, at Halifax, Bermuda, Jamaica, the Cape of Good Hope, and Hong Kong, are so many points d'appui, whence aggressions upon British subjects all over the world may be prevented or punished on the shortest possible notice. They are the points at which we grasp the ocean. Though we did not possess a single colony, still if our commerce were as extensive as it is (though without colonies that is not easily conceivable) it would be for the advantage of Great Britain to incur the expense of maintaining garrisons in these positions.

The Daily News, from which the above is taken, observes further: "Even of the £519,841 set down under the head of 'Civil Expenditure' it will not be difficult to show that a large proportion is incurred for the advantage of the mother country, not of the colonies. The charges for convict establishments alone amount upwards of £251,000 of this annual outlay. Are convicts sent to Van Diemen's Land for the benefit of the free settlers there, or to relieve Great Britain of a number of her erring children, whom she lacks skill or patience to reclaim? Nay, with regard to the proportion of these outcasts sent to Bermuda and Gibraltar, are their labours intended to benefit those places, or to strengthen the fortifications which contribute to maintain Britain's ascendancy on the seas? The Imperial Customs' establishments in the colonies cost £88,325 per annum, the Post-office collections remitted to England, or expended by the department, amount to £89,292. This sum of £177,527 is paid by the colonists, not by the inhabitants of Britain; and the first item has hitherto been collected for the benefit of the mother country, not of the colonies. Its remission is now spoken of as a boon to the colonies.

"That the colonies cost us something, need not be denied. That they have hitherto, from gross mismanagement and grosser jobbing in the disposal of waste lands and distribution of colonial patronage, and from disaffection and turbulence excited by connivance at local abuses, cost us more than they ought to have done, is certain. But the assertion that the colonies cost us three millions annually is a ludicrous exaggeration."

A NEW ERA IN TRADE.—The great benefits to our agricultural and mercantile interests by the introduction of railroads, as a winter communication for freight, are beginning to be felt to a very great extent. On the whole line from Boston to Buffalo, the farmers have reaped an abundant harvest the present winter, by being enabled, during the high price of grain, to find a means of conveying it promptly to market. And whenever the Saratoga and Washington road shall be finished, and an iron rail laid from this place to the Hudson river, (which will be perfected in little more than a year) the same facilities will be afforded to our farmers as are now enjoyed by those residing at the west. Indeed whenever the road shall be extended to Montreal, which is seriously agitated, and the Hudson river road completed, they will have a choice of three markets, all nearly equidistant—New York, Boston, and Montreal. Our merchants, too, instead of being compelled to purchase a stock of goods in the fall, which shall last till the opening of the navigation in the spring, will be enabled to confine themselves to such purchases as may be convenient—requiring them during the winter, as occasion may require. Truly, we live in an age of wonders. We are overcoming time and space by telegraphs, and the frost and snows of winter by railroads.—Saratoga Republican.

WRITING MACHINE FOR THE BLIND. A very beautiful and ingenious machine has just been invented, by the help of which the persons who are blind, or who cannot use their eyes, are enabled to write easily, legibly, and rapidly. It is the invention of Mr. Thurber of Norwich, Conn.; and promises to be a great boon to the unfortunate persons whose sight is lost or seriously impaired.

The writer sits down before the machine, which is exactly like a pianoforte in appearance, though much smaller. Each key represents a letter, or a mark, or punctuation, or figure. If he wants to write Boston, for instance, he strikes first the key B, then O, then N, and so on; and as fast as he touches them, the other ends touch upon sheets of paper, producing two copies, written as distinctly as if executed by the most careful penman. With a little practice one can write as fast as with a pen, and have the advantage of having a copy of his letter.

NEW MACHINE FOR CARDING WOOL, COTTON, &c. In previous numbers of the EUROPEAN TIMES we have drawn attention to the inventions of Mr. S. B. Parkhurst, of the United States. On his arrival at Liverpool, some time since, he

patented an invention for an improved method of cleaning wool and cotton; since then he has invented and patented a new carding machine for cotton, wool and flax, which are now, unitedly, in practical operation in Yorkshire, where they are creating great astonishment and satisfaction. We have before us a specimen of the work which this wonderful machine is now doing—a sample of the worst description of wool to be found—and by its side another of the same article after having passed through the first part of his machine, being then cleaned of all its worthless substances; then, when the fibrous material has passed through the remaining part of the machine, it is carded sufficient for any purpose. This machine saves the manufacturer one-half of the power and room which is now used in the carding of cotton wool and flax. Machines are now making for some of the most extensive manufacturers in England; and one of the largest machinists in Yorkshire is preparing to make a machine per day. Mr. Parkhurst's invention will enable the manufacturer to produce one-third more carded material, without enlarging his mill or increasing his power, than is obtained by the carding machines now in use. It is not possible to calculate the advantages which this invention will have upon this great manufacturing country, nor the amount of sovereigns which its inventor will realise by its use in Europe.—Hillier & Smith's Eur. Times.

A NEW PROPELLER FOR STEAMERS.—Mr. Parkhurst, who, some time since, took out patents for a new method of propelling vessels, has now two experimental wheels in operation, each of which is driven 350 revolutions per minute by a 6-horse power steam-engine—these wheels contain 22 square feet of propelling friction. The inventor proposes to place on each side of a vessel of 1000 tons burthen 15 wheels, giving 330 square feet of propelling power, and which will be considerably more than the amount of dead friction at the bows of the ship. These wheels running 350 revolutions per minute, it is calculated by practical men that they will drive a vessel 25 miles the hour, after allowing the ordinary slip of a paddle-wheel. In our last publication we stated that this invention would be brought before the European public by a Joint Stock Company, and the experiments tested in our presence yesterday will, we are satisfied, make Mr. Parkhurst's invention very popular in this country. Already numerous applications have been made for stock in this concern; and before another steamer departs for the United States, the prospectus, with drawings, diagrams, &c., will be issued in all the commercial ports and towns in Europe.—Eur. Times.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN. The Duke of Manchester, Lord George Hill, Marquis of Downshire, The Hon. Somerset Maxwell, The Earl of Devon, The Hon. Charles Gore, The Earl of Roden, The Hon. Thos. Vesey, M. P., The Viscount Lorton, G. A. Hamilton, Esq., M. P., Lord Farnham, Edward Grogan, Esq., M. P.

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FAMINE IN IRELAND. Office, 16, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin. DECEMBER 17, 1846. Irish Relief Association FOR THE DESTITUTE PEASANTRY, Being a re-organization of the Association formed during the period of famine in the West of Ireland, in 1831. PATRONS: The Archbishop of Dublin, The Duke of Manchester, Lord George Hill, Marquis of Downshire, The Hon. Somerset Maxwell, The Earl of Devon, The Hon. Charles Gore, The Earl of Roden, The Hon. Thos. Vesey, M. P., The Viscount Lorton, G. A. Hamilton, Esq., M. P., Lord Farnham, Edward Grogan, Esq., M. P.

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