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THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES. Fragment of a Poem by Henry Ware, Jr.

"CHORUS OF PRIESTS AND WATCHMEN. Welcome the dawning light! Welcome the joyous Day! Let Incob's Tribes again unite To celebrate their ancient rite, And grateful homage pay. Wave the willow and the palm! Bow the knee and chant the psalm! Throng the holy altar round! Bid the lofty courts resound !

#### PRIEST.

When, from Egyptian bondage driven, Our fathers sought their promised home, For many a year offended Heaven Condemned them in the wild to roam. No house received their weary forms, No city knew their way-worn feet; In tents they braved the winter's storms,
In tents endured the summer's heat. And now, in Judah's prosperous days, Oft as the Harvest month comes round, Our humble tents and booths we raise, And houseless, like our sires, are found We bring to mind their sins and woes ; Their path o'er Jordan's wave we trace, Till on these fruitful hills arose Their heritage and resting place.

#### CHORUS.

Praise for that fruitful heritage ! Praise for that glorious resting place ! The home and pride through every age, Of Zion's God and Israel's race."

THE FEAST OF TABERNACLES.

From "the Annual Festivals of the Jews," by the Rev. Josiah B. Lowe, A.B., Rector of Clontuskart. The children of Israel went forth from their houses, and made them tents to dwell in. Just realize the scene: all the families of Israel leaving their houses, giving up their employments, all oc-cupations suspended, and devoting themselves to the service of the Lord. So it is with the Church of Christ, the heir of promised glory. She hears the call of the Gospel saving unto her in her Father's name, "Hearken, O daughter, and consider, forget also thy own people and thy father's house so shall the king greatly desire thy beauty, for he is thy Lord, and worship thou him." (Psalm xlv. 10, 11.) Beloved, the Gospel calls us out from this evil world, and makes us strangers and pilgrims here; it addresses us in the words of God and says, "Come out from amongst them, and he ye separate, and touch not the unclean thing, and I will be unto you a father, and ye shall be my sons and daughters, saith the Lord Almighty.27 The Gospel finds our hearts grovelling in the things of earth, our affections fixed upon ourselves and our possessions, our families, and houses, and our property : and when it comes "in demonstration and in power." it lifts us up out of the miry clay, and exalts us into heavenly places; it fixes our "affections upon things above where Christ sitteth at the right hand of God? The Gospel finds our intellects clogged with the filth of earthliness, our mind and thought concentrated upon the pursuits and occupations of this life -"the cares of this world, the deceitfulness of riches, and the lust of other things;" it finds us emphatically "minding carthly things:" and it disentangles us from the meshes of worldliness : i fills the immortal mind with objects worthy of its contemplation; it enables us to say, "our conversation is in heaven;" and emancipating our thoughts from their slavish devotion to the things of time, it fills them with the glorious realities of eternity. It assembles us, as it were, in holy convocation to offer sacrifices unto the Lord. My brethren, when once the word of sovereign grace addresses the sinner saying, " follow me," that instant the call is obeyed. however that sinner may be occupied with earth and with the things thereof; whatever nets he may be mending, he immediately arises, and leaves all, and follows Jesus.

Just as the children of Israel dwelt in tabernacles during seven days, looking forward to the eighth day when they were to enter into rest, so it is with the Israel of God; the Church is a stranger here, looking forward to the day of coming rest : "here we have no abiding city, but we look for one to ful-" By faith he sojourned in the land of promise as in a strange country, dwelling in tabernacles with Isaac and Jacob, the heirs with him of the same promise." And what was it that gave to Abraham this pilgrim character? Why, when come to the land of promise, concerning which God had said. that he would give it to him for an inheritance, and to his seed after him, does he not take up a permanent abode within its precincts? Why, does he not settle there, and plant vineyards, and cat the fruit thereof? The answer is given in the words which follow: " For he looked for a city which had foundations, whose builder and maker is God." He looked forward to heavenly, and not earthly rest; he saw, by faith, that "Jerusalem which is above. and which is the mother of us all;" and he waited for the fulfilment of "the promise" in the resurrection day-the eighth day, when that Jerusalem shall come down from God out of heaven, prepared as a bride adorned for her husband." (Gal. iv. 26 Heb. xi. 9, 10; Rev. xxi. 2.) As in the land of promise the father of the faithful dwelt in tabernacles, and in doing so, evidenced that faith by which he looked for "a better country;" so also his seed, according to the flesh, were commanded annually to do the same, to dwell like him in taber nacles in the same land, and thus to bear witness to the same truth, the pilgrim character of God's peonle here, and their expectation of heavenly and everlasting rest " with Abraham and Isaac, and Jacob in the kingdom of God." Then, and not till then, the Church of Christ shall find herself at home; the only abiding tabernacle is that which shall then be pitched upon the everlasting hills, "THE TABERNACLE OF GOD,"

2. But this was a feast of joy; when the chil dren of Israel throughout the land were to " rejoice before the Lord," they cut down the branches of palm. trees, and of other goodly trees, and carried them throughout all their coasts, in token of triumphant

us springs of joy-of never-failing joy of which his pleasures. the world knows nothing, which it can never give, Then, too, t and, blessed be God, can never take away. They our present happiness, and is the parent of heaviness and sorrow, the enemy of joy and cheerfulness of heart. So far from this, religion—true spiritual religion-is the only source of real happiness; the one without the other can have no existence; they are as essentially connected as the fountain with the stream, and the root with the branches; and

those who imagine such things of the Gospel of Christ show that they are strangers to its power, they have never "tasted that the Lord is gra-It is true that the Christian has his trials-trials

peculiar to himself, and which are the necessary consequence of vital godliness. True it is that every disciple will find that he is not above his Master, and that as the world was a place of trial unto Jesus so it will ever be to all his faithful followers until he comes again, but what then? Is this tri-bulation inconsistent with true happiness? because the disciple of Jesus has his own peculiar sorrows, is he therefore a stranger to joy? So far from it, that these very trials are themselves the springs of joy and gladness; though not in themselves joyous but rather grievous," yet as they come unto the Christian, sent from the bosom of a Father's love, working in him patient anbjection to that Father's will, weaning him from earthly and sensual joys, and twining his affections around heavenly and eternal things, they are, unto the child of God, themselves productive of real happiness and peace; such an one can under-stand what this means, to be sorrowful yet always rejoicing, and can experimentally realize the truth of hat which the apostle says to the Romans and which to the world must ever be a mystery, "We glory in tribulations also." Afflictions, my brethren, whatever they may be to the world, are not to the Christian inconsistent with true happiness. Jesus in the days of his flesh had sorrow, he was emphatically "the man of sorrows;" but Jesus, notwithstanding, was a happy man. And so with the disciple of the Saviour; he has his tribulation in this world, and more than all the world beside, but still he is a happy man; nay more, he is—the tried, afflicted Christian

is— the only truly happy man on earth. But mark, my brethren, if we would taste the joy, we must come "out of our habitations;" if we would wave the palm of triumph in the land, we must dwell as strangers there. This joy is not "as the world gives," nor is it founded upon earthly things, and therefore, if we will keep the feast, it must be the Feast of Tabernacles; if we would rejoice before the Lord, it must be in the position of those who are looking forward to their rest. Oh! why do we so seldom wave these goodly branches in our hand? why have we so little enjoyment of the things of God? is it not because we are so little separated from the world? Our chariot wheels move ienvily along, clogged with the mire and clay of earthliness; we are too much occupied with the objects of sight and sense—too much clated by worldly prosperity, and cast down by temporal disappointments, to realize the powers of those healing waters which, as their source is independent of earthly springs, so would irrigate and refresh, and make glad the soul, when all those springs were dried up and exhausted, if we did not close un the channel of our hearts with the pitiable, miserable trifles of the flesh and of the world.

Observe, too, these palms are the emblems of victory—the symbols of triumphant joy. The rejoicing Christian will ever be in the attitude of the conqueror, always conflicting indeed, but not overcome in the conflict against "the devil, the world, and the flesh." The character of the Christian, as described in Scripture, is that of the victor-of one who is evermore victorious, overcoming "by the blood of the Lamb." "This is the victory which overcometh the world, even our faith; who is he that overcometh the world, but he that believeth that Jesus is the Son of God ?" Remember, beloved, that the promises are all " to him that overcometh," or is overcoming, denoting the course of man, to whom everything in this journey was new, the believer's life, as that of victorious warfare; the told me afterwards, that he could hardly rod is always stayed up in the mighty hand of our Moses—the hand upon the throne—and it is written, and recorded for a memorial in the book of Jehovah's counsels, that he will have war with Amalek from generation to generation, until the very name of Amalck is rooted out from under heaven. Oh! that we cleaved close to him, the Captain of our salvation, that his strength might be made perfect in our weakness; then we should feel indeed the pressure of the enemy, we should be sensible of the need of constant vigilance and prayer, but we should also realize the presence of his grace, and find that it is sufficient to uphold us; and, waving the palm of riumph in our hands, we should be enabled to exclaim in the language of triumphant joy, " thanks be to God, who giveth us the victory, through our

Lord Jesus Christ." 3. But the great day of the feast was the eighth day, the type of rest in resurrection glory.

On this day the children of Israel struck their tents, and rested again in their habitations; on this day, they drew the water from Siloam, and watered therewith the sacrifices, with songs of joy; on this the priests made the compass of the altar seven times, bearing with them the branches of palm trees and of other goodly trees, and singing as they went Hosanna in the highest.

So shall it be with the Church of Christ in that great day-the sun whereof shall never set in darkness-the everlasting day. Then, "the tabernacle of God shall be with men, and he will dwell with them, and they shall be his people, and God himself shall be with them, and be their God. And God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes; and there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain : (it shall be time of perfect rest,) for the former things are passed away, (the movemble tabernacles are all pulled down.) And he that sat upon the throne, said, Behold I make all things new ??

Then the mystery of the water that was poured upon the sacrifices shall be fulfilled, when He who is the Alpha and the Omega, shall proclaim, H is

out from this world, and separated us in heart and drink, shall lead his redeemed people by living foun-mind from earthly things, it is that it may open to tains of water, and make them drink of the river of

Then, too, the symbol of the palm branches shall be accomplished in the final victory of the redeemed do greatly err who imagine that religion cuts off all over Death and findes; and they shall realize the our present happiness, and is the parent of heavicometh shall inherit all things; and I will be his God, and he shall be my son. ?? Then, too, shall be the Great Hosanaa; when that "great multitude which no man could number, out of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues," shall stand before the throne of God, and before the Lamb, shall, as it were, compass the sacrifices, " clothed with white tobes, and palms in their hands," and shall cry " with a loud voice, saying, Salvation to or elders of any kind, to put them under restraint our God which sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb." (Rev. vii. 9, 10.)

May the Spirit of the living God descend with power upon all our hearts, and bless this truth unto our souls! May that truth separate us all from the world which lies in darkness, and ignorance, and sin; that, coming out of our habitations, we may now celebrate with joy the triumphs of his grace, and finally,

in the rest of resurrection glory, " enter into the joy of our Lord." Amen and Amen.
[The introductory portion of the Lecture of which this extract is the close, contains an investigation of the typical meaning of the Feast of Tabernacles, in which the author recognises a design, retrospectively, by the seven days of dwelling in booths, "to celebrate the mercy of the Lord in bringing the nation safely through the wilderness, and giving them possession of the promised land;" and prosectively, by the eighth day when they returned to their habitations, "to exhibit their final settlement in the promised land, and complete conversion unto hence, then, its application to the people of God under the Gospel dispensation, showing its "present character and future glory," as set forth in the portion here given to the reader.]

#### THE MISSIONARY STATION ON THE RED RIVER.

From the Journal of the Bishop of Montreal, during a visit to the Church Missionary Society's North

West American Mission.

My letter to you of the 20th of last month concluded with a statement of my arrival at the Indian settlement, forming the lower extremity of the Red River Colony, on Sunday morning the 23rd of June t was about 9 o'clock, and within half an hour of the time for the commencement of Divine Service. The sight which greeted me was such as never can be forgotten by myself or my companions; and the recollection will always be coupled with feelings of levout thankfulness to God, and warm appreciation of the blessings dispensed by the Church Missionary Society. After travelling for upwards of a month through an inhospitable wilderness, and casually encountering, at intervals, such specimens of the Heathen savage as I have described, we came at once, and without any intermediate gradation in the aspect of things, upon the Establish-ment formed upon the low margin of the river, for the same race of people in their Christian state; and there, on the morning of the Lord's own blessed day, we saw them gathering already around their pastor, who was before his door; their children collecting in the same manner, with their books in their hands, all decently clothed from head to foot: a repose and steadiness in their deportment, at least the ceming indications of a high and controlling influence upon their characters and hearts. Around were their humble dwellings, with the commencement of farms, and cattle grazing in the meadows; the neat, modest Parsonage, or Mission-house, with its garden attached to it; and the simple but decent Church with the School-house as its appendage, forming the leading objects in the picture, and carryg, upon the face of them, the promise of blessing We were amply rewarded for all the toils and exposure of the night. I have said that the scene could never be forgotten either by my companions or myself. My Chaplain naturally felt as I did upon the occasion; but it may not perhaps be wholly beneath notice that my servant, an Englishcommand his tears. Nor was it an unpleasing or worthless testimony that was rendered by one of our old voyageurs to the actual merits of the Mission, when, addressing this man, he said, "There are your Christian Indians,"-the speaker being a French Canadian Roman Catholic-" it would very well if all the Whites were as good as they are." We were greeted by good Mr. Smithurst at the water's edge, and after having refreshed our-selves and robed under his roof, we proceeded to the Church. There were perhaps 250 Indians present, composing the whole Congregation. Nothing can be more reverential and solemn than the demeanour and bearing of these people in public worship. Their costume has a hybrid kind of character, partly European, partly Indian, the former predominating among the men. The women, for the most part, still wear the blanket, or else a piece of dark cloth, thrown over the head, with the hair parted smoothly in front, and leggings from the knee downward. They all wear moccasins; which indeed are worn by the Missionaries, and almost all the European population of the Colony. The Morning Service is performed in English; but the Lessons are rendered into the Indian tongue by the

It was truly an interesting spectacle to behold And so with those whom God has called "out of done. I will give to him that is others to drink of the Churches filled, on all the different occasions we are embarked in the midst of a mighty stream, ing on the their habitations," they are called to rejoice before the waters of life freely. Then He who at the Feast connected with the Confirmations, as well as at the which is hastening onward to the ocean of eternity.

the Territory, to "men of other tongues."

interpreter, a Half-breed School-master, who stands

beneath the Clergyman. The same man rendered

my sermon, sentence by sentence. The Evening

Service is performed in the Indian language, which

Mr. Smithurst has so far mastered as to use it when

he is familiar with what he has to say; but the

Lessons are read and rendered as in the morning

It was followed by a sermon, which I again de-

livered, the interpreter doing his part as before

About two-thirds of the Congregation are said to

understand a plain and simple address in English;

and, as far as this settlement is concerned, the time

I conceive, is fast coming when no other will he re

quired. But far and wide, let it be hoped, will there

on occasion for carrying divine instruction, within

under the yoke of the Gospel, many of whom had divine counsels in past ages, at the present hour, been originally heathers, and the great body of and in future years, till they open out into the imwhom had Indian blood in their veius; and the ef- measurable glory of the world to come. We are fect was indescribably heightened by the deep attention with which they listened, and the devout reverence with which they knell to receive the imposition of hands-the comfortable hope shedding its ray over the solemnity, that they did in sincerity dedicate themselves to Christ. I was much struck at one of the preparatory meetings in Mr. Cock-ran's immediate charge—where, as I have said, the Candidates came by divisions—by the perfectly correct and serious deportment of about seventy young girls, some of whom still were School-children, who were brought together without mothers or matrons and I could not help thinking that it would have been difficult to collect the same number of such subjects in an European community, who would have preserved, as these girls did, an inviolate reverence even in the vacant intervals before and after service, and during the calling over of the names from a list which Mr Cockran held in his At the close of the instruction given to hand. each of the different classes, he desired that all would stand up who were willing to undertake the vows. There was only one instance of any de mur: this was in the case of a woman who had had quarrels with her husband, and with whom Mr. Cockran did not feel satisfied. He had taken means to explain to her what was expected from her in certain points of conjugal duty, and she did not, when it came to the point, seem prepared to act up to this expectation. But the poor creature was the only one present of a distinct tribe, for whose language there was a difficulty, at the moment, in find-ing an interpreter; and I do believe that she was misunderstood.

There is a remarkable modesty and reserve in the whole deportment of the Indian women-partly, no doubt, attributable to the absolute subjection of the sex, in the aboriginal state of the Tribes. In most of the young people, of both sexes, but in a more marked degree among the females, I found a great diffidence and shyness, unaccompanied, however, by a particle of that sullenness of mood sometimes observable in persons whom it is difficult to

I must not be understood to mean, that, in all these pleasing pictures, the old Adam does not any where lurk in disguise, or to express an unqualified hope that, among those who voluntarily re-enrolled themselves as soldiers of the cross, there will not be instances of mortifying inconsistency, perhaps of unhappy defection: the Indians have strong passions and are liable to be thrown into circumstances un-favourable to the maintenance of holiness; but allowing for the necessary intermixture of tares with the wheat, I believe that the Congregations of the Church at the Red River may be called exemplary and that the Church has taken root in the place with the fairest auguries of a continuance and increase of blessed fruits of a practical kind.

# FULFILLED PROPHECY.

THROWING SACRED ASSOCIATIONS AROUND CLASSICAL

STUDY. The period from Cyrus the Great to the time of Augustus, Vespasian, and Titus, was the golden era of classical learning. And it is just the period to which these fulfilled prophecies belong. All the main subjects, named and unfolded in the classic authors of Greece and Rome, here meet us in a new and sacred connexion. And since the diseased woman could say, "If I may but touch the hem of His garment, I shall be made whole," surely an effect, not unlike, must result from the contact of this new and sacred element with these truths of profane history. The conquests of Cyrus, and his appointment as the minister of vengeance on Babylon and mercy to Israel; the greatness of the three kings who succeeded him; the enormous wealth and vast expedition of Xerxes; the changing forms of the leopard dominion of Greece; the might and victories, and rapid course of Alexander, and the divisions of his kingdom; the court of the Ptolemies, the abode of art and science: and the nower and fall of Antiochus, are subjects which meet us everywhere in the standard authors of Greek and Roman literature. Now these are the facts which the prophecy here singles out for notice. And surely nothing else could be so effectual a cure for the moral taint which is so apt to infect the pursuit of classical learning, as this constant memorial, amidst the records of heathen history, and triumphs of Grecian oratory, and the subtle and deep speculations of Athenian sages, that One was standing among them whom they knew not; and that the victories of Thermopy is and Marathon, and the minutest events in those proud triumphs of Greece and Rome, were revealed links in that mighty chain of events which was to prepare for the higher and nobler triumph of the everlasting kingdom of Christ.

It is not from passing sentences that the vast importance of this connexion can be fully seen. But when we think how large a share the events and the authors of classic times have assumed in the education of Christian youth, and of nearly all who rise to the most important stations in every Christian land, it is hard to overrate the benefit which might arise. A fresh element of sacredness will thus be infused into their early studies, while we learn from these prophecies to write the inscription, not only over the exploits of Cyrus, but over all the great names of heathen antiquity—" I girded thee, though thou hast not known me." Surely no change would be more adapted to banish atheism from our national counsels, and to restore to them a tone of high and holy reverence for the authority of the King of

But perhaps the most striking and impressive ruth to be learned from these fulfilled prophecies, is the sure progress of all history towards its consummation in the kingdom of Christ. When all these visions are loosened from their connexion with the past, their influence must be small. We cannot tell now wide a space may separate us from the current of those great events to which they relate. But when we trace the clear accomplishment of all the opening visions, then we are indeed surrounded by the tokens of God's providence, before us, and behind us, and on every side. We see plainly that we are embarked in the midst of a mighty stream,

the Lord. My brothren, if the Gospel has called us for Tabernacles invited sinners to come to him and | public services on other days, by a people brought | We can mark the steady and onward course of the not left to the excitement of momentary changes, or to say, "Lo! here, and lo! there," when the kingdom of God, in its steadfast and ceaseless progress, is manifested before our eyes. Babylon with its eagle wings of pride, has appeared and fallen. Persia, with its twofold dynasty, has succeeded in its turn. The mighty invasion of Xerxes has been fulfilled, and become the theme of poets and orators, a proverb of history for more than two thousand years. The empire of Macedon, and the triumphs of Alexander, have appeared on the shifting scene of history, and vanished away. Rome, the fourth and mightiest empire, strong as iron, has risen to power, and after stamping its name deep on the world's calendar, has been broken, as here announced and lived on, though rent and divided, surrounded with the monuments of its departing glory. And thus, in the steady sweep of Providence, we are brought to the verge of that predicted kingdom, which shall not be given to another people; but wherein the dominion shall be given to the saints of the Most High, and they shall reign for ever and ever. If such glorious hopes of the triumph of divine goodness in this lower world dazzle and confound us by their brightness, when they are set before us in general and abstract promises, here they are blended in with the whole range of history; and all the events recorded in profane historians, and by the orators and poets of Greece and Rome, become so many pledges to us of that everlasting kingdom which God has promised to them that love him. Our hopes may thus range freely through all the magnificent range of coming ages of blessedness, and yet, all the time, retain a firm anchor-hold upon every main event of recorded history for two thousand years.

There is thus, in the full provision of divine truth in these fulfilled prophecies, an unspeakable exhibition of God's wisdom and love. He knows the weakness of our faith with regard to all the great blessings He has promised: and, therefore, by these connected and continuous visions, He converts every event of Providence, as soon as fulfilled, into a new and fuller pledge of the mercies which are still only n prospect; and Babylon and Persia, Greece and Rome, Cyrus and Alexander, Antiochus and Titus, the powers that have oppressed, or the conquerors that have wasted the Church, become like sacramental tokens of the sure approach of Messiah's triumphant and blessed kingdom.—Birks' Elements of Sucred Prophecy.

# A SCENE AT JERUSALEM.

From a Petition presented to the House of Commons, by Mr. O'Connell, on the 28th of July last, signed Thomas Brodigan, of Piltown House, in the county of Meath, praying for such measures to be taken "as will secure the fulfilment of the various treaties securing to Christians of every denomination a safe and free access to the holy. sepulchre."

"That petitioner, having a desire to visit Syria and Palestine, left this country in November last under a Foreign Office passport which he had vised at Athens by the British Ambassador and by that of the Sublime Porte. That on landing at Beyrout he had it further vised by Colonel Rose, the British Consul-General. That, in addition, he procured a firman from his Excellency Kiamel Pasha, the Turkish Governor-General of Syria, and was thus perfectly en regle.

"That, thus supported by ambassadorial, consular and viceregal authority, your petitioner reached Jerusalem during the holy week, for the purpose of witnessing the religious ceremonies of the Latin clergy in common with the numerous European Christians there assembled. That on the sacred occasion of the ceremonies of Good Friday, petitioner joined in the religious procession, and had proceeded to the chapel on Mount Calvary, which contained a great number of persons of the Greek Church. That when the Vicar, President of the Latin convent, and his clergy had moved in front of the spot where our Saviour had been crucified, an objection was made by some of the Greeks present to the removal of the cloth that covered the marble table which stands over the hole in the rock in which the cross was inserted. That there is a hole in the table corresponding with that in the rock beneath; and unless the cloth that covered the table were removed, it was impossible that the cross carried in the Latin procession could be inserted in the rock according to ancient custom. That such objection amounted to a virtual defeat of the ancient right of the Latins to use the left or Greek side of the chapel on that occasion.

"That petitioner was standing close to this table, when the Greeks interrupted the service by their objections and their clamours. The Latin clergy asserted their right to proceed as usual, and from high words blows were given, which ended in a general engagement. The petitioner having no wish to interiere, was pushed forward by the Greeks from behind, and was thus thrown into the midst of the fight, when he came in for a share of the blows of the contending parties; that he was grievously assaulted and with difficulty extricated himself, in an almost fainting condition. That in the violence of the conflict knives were used, wounds were inflicted, and petitioner's life seriously endangered.

"That there were present a good many Brilish subjects, ladies and gentlemen. That this sudden attack filled them with horror and consternation; that many of them were assaulted equally with petitioner, and all were outraged to an indescribable degree by the desceration of a place so sacred in the estimation of Christians of every denomination.

er That this fight was only quelled by military force; that the numerous guards on duty in the church being unable to keep the peace; an express was sent to his Excellency Mahmond Pasha, who promptly attended at the head of a battalion of six hundred men; and it was this force alone that separated the combatants. That, had his Excellency not been so prompt, there is no knowing the extent to which life might have been lost; for the tocsin of the Greeks and that of the Latins was sounding, calling on the respective nations to the combat and the

"That petitioner has heard that such scenes of self of the ceremony in which men are misguided violence and barbarity are of frequent occurrence end, had he anticipated such an outrage, he would not have gone to Jerusalem at that season, however strong his desire to witness the theatre of man's redemption, during its anniversary and celebration. That this liability to assault and personal injury will amount to an interdict against the visit of Christians of distant nations, where the free access to the holy sepulchre is secured by the treaties of Christian princes with the sublime Porte."

Montification, at the Jesuits' College, Stoneyhurst, in England .- " I will now describe the discipline and chain of the novitiate. The discipline, or whip, is made of whipcord: it is a kind of cat o'nine tails, duly knotted at the ends of the tails. The chain—this name has, doubtless, conjured up phantoms which I must unfortunately dispel—was made of steel wire, exactly the thickness of that indicated in some knitting-books as No. 23, or about the diameter of whipcord. The wire was bent into the shape of a horse-shoe, so as to form links, the extremities being twisted so as to keep the links together, and allow of motion up and down; and at every link the superfluous wire projected about half an inch, not rounded off nor pointed, but just as it was cut or filed. I have just constructed one, and think that there must have been about a dozen or fourteen links, with the two prongs on each. I must describe these ' helps to hely living' in operation. They were not constantly used, but only at stated times, such as during Lent; but at any time with permission. During Lent we used them twice a week. The porter gave out, ' Mortification :' we understood him. After he had gone the round of the curtains with the Deo gratius ('thanks be to God') we made ready by uncovering our shoulders, each novice sitting in his bed, and seized the whip. The time the porter took for these preliminaries presupposed an equal alacrity in the other novices : we were always ready when he rang a small bell cracking like a hailstorm on the twenty innocent backs in question. I think we were restricted to could not help tossing the whip into the desk; and then, diving into the sheets, felt very comfortable indeed. Perhaps, after the chorus of flagellation, you might hear a young novice giggling: 'it was quite natural, he could not help it.

[ The chain.]-It was worn on the morning following. We tied it by the two strings which were attached to the extremities, round the middle of the thigh, next to the skin; drawing it tight enough to hinder it from slipping down, which sometimes happened. We wore it about six hours, taking it off for manual works. Let the reader fancy his thigh tightly gripped in the embrace represented by the image of the thing. Every one knows that even the blunt end of a bodkin, though gently pressed, will, after a given time, produce considerable pain in any part of the body where the cuticle is not sufficiently hardened to shield the nerves from pressure. Thus, after a time, the prongs of our chain produced a continuous dull pain, such as that which the teeth of a playful spaniel give the hand, when he holds the member but bites it not. It was put on as soon as we rose out of bed. My fancy often likened it to the huge centipedes of the west, crawling round the limb, that felt a sudden sting if it made the slightest motion; for it was when we moved that we were truly mortified. As we meditated, breakfasted, heard the lecture, repeated the lecture in the dormitory, with the chain on our thigh—the right thigh—sometimes sitting, sometimes standing, moving to and fro from different places, it often happened that we struck the prongs into the flesh (however careful degenerate fear might make us), by coming in contact with the lid of a table, the seat of a chair or bench. I could not walk without limping both in body and in mind; for the chain was a perpetual source of 'distraction.'

[From "The Noviciate; or, A Year among the English Jesuits. By Andrew Steinmetz." The extract is taken from a more extended notice of the work in the Church of England Magazine. The Editor of that monthly periodical gives no opinion man's time and employ his energies. From these of the character of the book; he says respecting labours, however, we have so much withdrawn as the author: "He does not clearly explain why he to stop up our main source of supply, and this publi- but the appearance of this evil often exists without left the Jesuits; nor do we know whether at this cation ought now to afford us compensation. The

# The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, SEPTR. 17, 1846.

On our first page will be found a document to which we have given the heading "A SCENE AT JE-RUSALEM," and which we think deserves some particular notice. It seems to have come from a party who thinks it a serious loss to him and others who share his views of what is Christian worship, that they are not protected in the exercise of their ancient custom of "inserting a cross in the hole of a marble table which stands over the hole in the rock" where it is fabled that the Saviour's cross was actually inserted on the solemn occasion specially commemorated on Good Friday. A certain authenticity belongs to this document, being drawn up for the purpose of presentation to the great Council of the nation; it may be looked upon as a fair description of the occurrence detailed by it, and the occurrence itself one which is not so very uncommon ; for the petitioner, apprehending similar ones, desires the interposition of the British government to prevent such "desecration" in future.

In what light we are to look upon those members of two professedly Christian communions who engage in mortal combat over the tomb of Him who says, "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have love one to another,"-prolessed Christians who have to be separated, by a baltalion of Mohammedan infantry, from beating and murdering each other over the place where they say their Redeemer was crucified for them, which we have no hesitation in pressing upon the that may afford matter of useful contemplation. If attention of our readers. It is that which contemthe hole in question were really the one where the Savjour's cross were erected which, however, is a mere labulous tradition and if the snot must ing. It is possible that many individuals thus enbe considered as sacred, the question then would gaged would value the Berean and would be beartists where does the desecration commence : is it nesited by it; but cannot afford to become Subscribers.

to believe that they are offering a religious service to Him who requires men to " worship Isim in spirit and in truth ?"?

It is quite possible that some symbolical interpretation may be given to the whole of the ceremonies connected with the annual procession to Mount Calvary; and that here and there some one of the pilgrims rises in heart above the outward observance, and addresses prayer to God by faith in the crucified Redeemer. But he must needs do so in spite of such observances as these; whilst the outward ceremony becomes the means of deluding the vast mass of professed worshippers into a vain belief that they do render God service and advancing their sonls' health. But there is, in the observance itself, nothing really to clevate the mind and to quicken the affections.

The first beginnings of such symbolical observances, as take rise from man's own invention, may seem very harmless, and they may even be honestly thought valuable helps to devotion. But they are not really needful in any case, they are liable to fatal abuse in every case, and therefore advisable in none. To set up a cross over the communion-table, for instance, may be thought an innocent indulgence, or even a reverential acknowledgment of the value of redemption, and it may be pleaded that it helps the devotion of some. The answer is, if their devotion needs help, they ought not to seek it by that which is perilous to them and to others. If their devotion is helped, it will not be, after all, by the former part of the proceedings. outward representation, but by a lively apprehension of God's mercy in Christ. The same remark applies and then, O then, if the thing edifies you, gentle to crosses on Prayer Books and Bibles; but not reader, be edified: if it makes you laugh, laugh to even the plea of a fancied help to devotion can be your heart's content, at the sound of twenty whips advanced for the innovation, among Protestants, of the cross wrought into costly ornaments suspended twelve strokes: they were given as rapidly as pos-sible: all ended almost at the same instant. In the This practice is only altogether of that singular deexcitement-very similar to a shower-bath-we velopment of our days which the Church of England Quarterly Review calls a " flirtation with the Romish Church.22

> Notwithstanding the warning which we gave to our friend Miknos on a former occasion, he has run again into so commendatory a strain in writing of our labours that we have been compelled this time to omit part of his letter, though we are very sensible of the kindness and zeal evinced by him in wri-

It is needful that we should add a few words, to explain the occasion of our Correspondent's expression of solicitude. By private communications with us, he has elicited what we have recently discovered to be the financial result of our labours to this time. It is, that we are now in the middle of our third year's exertion in conducting this periodical, without having derived any remuneration for this service. If we clear expenses by the close of this volume, we shall have been as successful then, as the present prospects allow us to hope. We shall have to strike off from the list the names of a few Subscribers who manifest so much good-will, certainly, towards this publication as to desire that they may be supplied with it, but seem to think payment to be no part of the arrangement. This is discouraging; yet we must acknowledge the readiness, in general, with which payment, either in advance, or the full price at the close of the volume, has been made; so that we have been kept out of actual pecuniary embarrassment. We have succeeded in persevering have found almost all her works more or less " pro-The so far, by drawing our support from other labours, sonal recollections," over her "per-of themselves sufficient to occupy a hard-working sonal recollections," many eyes, not used to weep, question, therefore, has naturally come to be dis-

The united decision of the friends thus referred to is, that this effort must be sustained, and they afford us no prospect that it can be taken off our hands. As to the "how," MIKROS makes suggestions which are good; but we think it right to say that we do not consider the properties of a "contract" to belong to the relation of E. B. and S. B., beyond the duty of making the stipulated payment. Our Subscribers are under no obligation towards the Editor, to use any exertion for extending his circulation, except so far as they entertain a strong sense that his labours are an important means towards the diffusion of saving truth, and towards the discouragement of soul-destroying error: but if they do, the obligation is towards Him who is the Tauti, the WAY, and the LIFE, and who will not have us be unconcerned about the success of any means towards ends such as these.

We have, at a former period, had an unlooked-for festimony to the value put upon our labours by a number of friends unknown to us, in the shape of a liberal voluntary contribution towards the support of this enterprise. The financial aspect of it coming now before our readers in a manner likely to create some sympathy with the Editor, we feel almost confident that purses will be ready to open immediately to pour help into the treasury of the BEREAN; but we take the opportunity, at once, of saying that we feel unwilling to receive any aid unconnected with increase of circulation. Our friend MIKROS makes one suggestion plates the circulation of our paper among those connected with Sunday-Schools and District Visitat the scuffle, the blows, and the blood-shed of the II any of our friends were to apprize us that they

or the whole of the Subscriptions to be paid for such copies as might be required. The only ground upon which we should rest our draft is the probability that the Bennan thus paid for will be read and valued.

We now leave this matter in the hands of those of our friends who feel, in some measure, with the Correspondent who has claimed room in our columns for addressing our readers on the subjectwhich we had not intended to bring before them at this period. The only remark we shall add is, that we feel solicitous to see this publication placed on a footing that shall justify an expectation of its permanency. At present it rests upon the shoulders of the only individual, out of many much more highly ety the effect which the railway, from Brighten to qualified, whose freedom from family ties enables him to set out on a mission " without scrip;" and if the strength of body and buoyancy of spirits which have so far been vouchsafed were to fail, the paper would in all probability fail with them. This ought to be in this city by the arrival or departure of public provided against; and if the present statement may coaches; and the exemplary manner in which the aid to make such provision, we shall see reason to " thank God and take courage."

WESTERN EPISCOPALIAN.—After several weeks intermission, we have received the number of this periodical dated 28th August. We find that it has changed its form-from the quarto to the folio; and the number now before us contains part of the pro-ceedings of the Ohio Convention. We regret that we have not received the number containing the

EPISCOPAL OBSERVER, Boston, James B. Dow .-The September number of this monthly contains the following articles: Protestantism and Transcendentalism; Life of Henry Venn; Sufficiency of the Scriptures, No. 4; What is truth? No. 1; Pages from the Ecclesiastical History of New England Early Christian Teaching; late Rev. E. J. P. Messenger; Review of Hewitt's Few Thoughts concerning the Theories of High Churchmen and Tractarians, with reasons for submitting to the authority of the Roman See; also of Quinet's The Roman Church and Modern Society; and D'Aubigné's 4th volume.

Mr. N. A. Hewitt, whose book is here very concisely reviewed, is the Clergyman from Maryland whose defection from the Protestant Church we noticed some time ago, not recollecting his name at the time. He was originally a Congregationalist, then imbibed what he was made to believe were Protestant High Church views, but which probably kept him in the low region of turning to the cas or lurning to the west, wearing white gown or black cope, alb, tippet or tunicle, until they landed him where now he is, in the bosom of the Church of Roine, whence he sends forth the following melancholy message to those who have been his guides: " We may say, even to some who have been our teachers, and whose inability to learn the lesson they have taught us, we regard with sorrow : You have shown us the Catholic Church," that is the Church which he has now joined and from which he is surprised that they can remain separate. The class of Churchmen among whom he spent the short time of his connection with the Protestant Episcopal Church is indicated by the fact of his having been re-baptized on joining that communion; which baptism, he now sees, was an idle ceremony, for, says he, "he was truly and sufficiently baptized in infancy, by the hand of one whom he regards with filial veneration? -- a Congregational minister, his own father, if we are not mistaken. We think it might make those who were Mr. Hewitt's "teachers" doubt the gracefulness of their own position, when they find their pupil treat it as that of the finger-posts which show the way to others, themselves stationary.

CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH AS A WRITER. We do not consider her infallible in her judgment, but we have been constrained to shed tears of sympathy and

the reality. By many the candour and honesty of earnest minds and warm hearts, are mistaken for her domestic sorrows, however, is recorded, with a most scrupulous delicacy.

She has also been charged with bigotry towards Roman Catholics, but while hers was a charity that "rejoiced only in the truth," and would not compromise with error, we may well ask, who loved Ireland, Papal Ireland more than she? Who would have done more, or suffered more than herrule of life can be so suitable to the character of a knowledge of saving truth.

We mourn to think, that her earthly labours are ended, but take comfort in the thought that her works will not soon be forgotten, nor fail of producing a powerful influence upon the popular mind. They are at least a bold defence of the " religion of Protestants," and will enable many to "discern the spirit of truth and the spirit of error."-Episcopal

THE RECENT FEAT OF PEDESTRIANISM. The man Josiah Eaton is reported to have accomplished his task of walking a thousand miles separately in a thousand consecutive hours.

During his progress a large portion of the Provincial Press have noticed the performance as if it were a question of public importance, and in terms of general commendation, tending evidently to the encouragement of such performances.

If it be a public question at all, it is so in relation to the encouragement such an exhibition gives to an Editor with the Subscrib is to his periodical, to gambling and profanation of the Sabbath Day. The individual is now represented as triumphent; yes, parhaps it is more of the nature of a contract than triumphant indeed, over public morality in Canada, and over the law of the Province, which he, and those who have abetted him, have set at defiance for six weeks. Besides, if we are correctly informed by what appears in the Montreal Times, the feat is not so remarkable under all considerations. It seems that J. Eaton is the same man who in England accomplished similar performances five times before, ike man who on Blackheath, in England, was the means of bringing such a multitude together as to alarm the magistrates, by the drinking and gambling thus occasioned, so that they very wisely ordered the walking to cease: It is therefore Eaton's ruling passion, and his constitution is inured to that mode of exertion. According to report he has walked above 10,000 miles by similar arrangement of times, professed worshippers, or at the first conception it could find readers of that class, we are sure that we and has consequently, during that period alone, mercial, and political intelligence; and the promo- Wyse, No. 53 to 104,

could find purses out of which to draw either half [ (about 60 weeks,) acted in defiance of all the obligation of a christian Sabbath, and led thousands to do the same, and been, by the gambling and intoxication that have accompanied his performances everywhere, the cause of a great amount of crime and misery to others. We therefore cannot avoid expressing the opinion that all such scenes ought absolutely to be put down. They are of no public benefit, and seldom fail to be productive of much evil.-London Times.

> Lord's DAY OBSERVANCE.—The following correspondence has taken place :"Chichester, June 5, 1846.

"Gentlemen,-We the undersigned clergy and laity residing in or near the city of Chichester beg leave respectfully to represent to you-

" 1. That we contemplate with considerable anxithis place, about to be brought into operation, is likely to produce upon the sacredness and tranquillity of the Lord's day.

" 2. That the quiet and rest which ought to prevail on that holy day is not, at present, interrupted subbath-day is generally observed here, contributes much to the comfort of the inhabitants.

" 3. That desirous that the sabbath-day should be kept holy, both for the honour of God and the hest interests of man, we feel called upon to entreat respectfully, but earnestly, that your arrangements may be made so as to interfere in the least possible degree with the peacefulness we now enjoy; and we beg particularly to urge that, if the running of trains cannot be dispensed with altogether on the Lord's-day, it may be confined to the hours before and after Divine service.

" Signed by the Bishop, Dean, Archdeacon, Precentor, twenty-nine clergymen, and sixty lay inha-

Copy of reply from the Secretary of the London and Brighton Railway Company:—
"June 15, 1846.

" My Lord,-I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of a Memorial, signed by your Lordship, and by many of the clergy and laity of Chichester, upon the subject of running trains on Sunday:

" And I am instructed to state, in reply, that the Directors have given instructions to alter the only train which can possibly interfere with the church

"To the Lord Bishop of Chichester."

NEW ZEALAND .- St. John's College .- Genera principles for students and scholars : "They shall employ a definite portion of their time in some useful occupation in aid of the purposes of the institution. The hours of study and of all other employments will be fixed by the visitor and the tutors. No member of the body is at liberty to consider any portion of his time as his own, except such intervals of relaxation as are allowed by the rules of the college. In reminding the members of St. John's college of the original condition upon which they were admitted, the visitor feels it to be his duty to lay before them some of the reasons which now, more than ever, oblige him to require a strict and zealous fulfilment of this obligation. The foundaation of St. John's college was designed-1. As a place of religious and useful education for all classes of the community, and especially for candidates for holy orders.—2. As a temporary hostelry for young settlers on their first arrival in the country .-3. As a refuge for the sick, the aged, and the poor. The expenses of those branches of the institution which are now open, already exceed the means available for the support; and a further extension will be necessary to complete the system. The state of the colony has rendered it necessary to receive a larger number of foundation scholars than was at first, intended. The general desire of the Maori people for instruction will require an enlargement of the native Schools for children and adults. The rapid increase of the half-caste population, in places remote from all the means of instruction, inust be provided for by a separate school for their The care of the sick of both races, and the benefit. relief of the poor, will throw a large and increasing charge upon the funds of the college. The only regular provision for the support of the institution is an annual grant of three hundred pounds for the maintenance of students, from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. It is the intention of nest record of her state? If to " pray for the whole cussed between ourselves and some friends like led her, like the Apostles, to confess her faults, to glory in her infirmities, and to magnify the grace of portion of their funds is derived are in some meathe visitor and tutor to devote the whele of their state of Christ's Church militant here on earth? be available income to the general purposes of the his duty, is it not needful that he become aware of sure precurious, and this supply must cease with their lives, it is the bounden duty of every one to bear always in mind, that the only real endowment of St. John's college is, the industry and self-denial of all its members. Even if industry were not in itself honourable, the purposes of the institution would be enough to hallow every useful art and manual labour missionary college as that laid down by the great apostic of the gentiles, and recommended by his practice— Let him labour, working with his own hands the thing which is good, that he may have to give to him that needeth. It will, therefore, be sufficient to state, once for all, that any unwillingness in a theological student to follow the rule and practice of St. Paul will be considered as a proof of his unfitness for the ministry, and that incorrigible idleness or vicious habits in any student or scholar will lead to his dismissal from the college."-New Zealand Church Calendar.

# For the Berean.

My DEAR Mr. EDITOR, -Notwithstanding your intimation that I cannot be acquitted of partiality, your readers will, I trust, bear with me, whilst attempting to fulfil my promise, to tell what we have not done-respectfully suggesting what we ought to do. Let re premise that I consider the position of

of a simple promise. For "The peculiarity of a contract is, that it is a mutual promise to do one thing, on the condition that another person does another." "Hence, after

a contract is made, while the other party performs his part, we are under moral obligation to perform our part; but if either party fail, the other is, by the failure of the condition essential to the contract, liberated." (Elements of Moral Science by F. Way-

I shall consider E. B .- the Editor of the Berean on the one part: and the several Subscribers to the Berean-S. B .- on the other part, mutually contracting.

tion of all the best interests of a Christian commu-The Prospectus spoke thus:

" Diocesan intelligence will always be given with a special view to inform the readers of the Bereau! upon the state of the Church of England in the Diocese of Quebec primarily, and in the adjoining Dioceses of British North America; and information on these points, as also upon the state of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, will be thankfully received.

"The cause of morals will be constantly inculcated, through the most efficient motives, by a faithful exhibition of gospel truth. But it must be expected that calls will arise from time to time, for an explicit testimony against practices which, from their public character and their wide-spreading influence, require direct notice, in order to inform and guide the public mind; and the Editor will do so, fearless of the wrath of man."

How far your part has been accomplished, Mr. Editor, with all respect to "the chair," I appeal to the attentive readers of the Berean to decide

Assumed, then, as admitted by us, that E. B. has fulfilled his part of the contract; it follows, that we inquire as the fulfilment of S. B.'s part of the agreement. But what is that which an Editor has a right to expect from his Subscribers?

1st. PROMPT PAYMENT, on the law of Buyer and Seller. The Seller is supposed to devote his time and capital to the business of supplying his neighbour with a certain article of use. For his time, risk, interest of money, and skill, he is entitled to payment, and the buyer is under a corresponding obligation, to pay, fully, and punctually!

Is it consistent with the Christian principle-" Owe no man any thing but to love one another" (Rom. xiii. 8.) to suffer such arrearages as Editors of periodicals, have to complain of, and at which, I think you have hinted, though in the most gentle and courteous terms ?- Is it wrong to be in debt to a tailor, and is it not wrong to have a long bill with the Editor of your paper? There is cruclly in continuing in debt, ordinarily; but it becomes excessive in proportion as the Debtor incapacitates the creditor for his exertions .- It was cruel in Pharaoh, to exact such an amount of labour from the Israelites, even when straw was given them; but when they had to gather for themselves stubble instead of straw, and yet not aught of their daily task was remitted, the cruelty became refined indeed. And is it not so with Editors and their Subscribers? Arrears of subscriptions are much like the refusal of straw: for if, in the one case, the time and labour of obtaining it consumed those energies which, otherwise, would have been spent in making brick :- in the other the mental anxiety consequent on pecuniary embarrassment equally robs the labourer of those powers which he has to devote to the completion of his task. And, like Pharaoh's task-masters, the readers of periodicals will allow of no diminution, either of quality or quantity of matter. The tale of bricks must be delivered.

2nd. The reciprocal obligation under which we have placed ourselves, binds us mutually to consult each other's good. Whilst your weekly task is to convey to us food for the mind, are we not, whilst satisfied with its kind, to extend your circle of customers? We act thus with a tradesman, and why not with one who deals in letters? Is it that we are more alive to the supply of bodily wants, than those of the mind, that we are less careful to tell our friend where he can find good and wholesome instruction, than of the store which supplies the best articles of merchandise?

A periodical cannot visit our families, from time to time, without influencing the minds-I will not say-of the young, but of ALL! Should not the character of this constant visitant be a subject of most serious inquiry?

It is to be supposed that your Subscribers are satisfied with the scriptural character of the Berean. Are they using their best endeavours to give him letters of introduction to their acquaintances?

It is to be questioned, further, whether the Subscribers to the BEREAN have realized their obligation to their brethren, in the Dioceses of Canada. It is admitted that the day in which we live is full of events, in theinselves momentous, but chiefly interesting from their fore-shadowing some further developments of Providence, in their nature truly startling. The Berean's pages have endeavoured to be a faithful mirror reflecting these passing scenes. Has the Minister, in his familiar visits, drawn attention to them? Has he placed in the hands of that that state is?

Most sincerely do I apologise, Mr. Editor, for intruding with these hastily written thoughts; but I have such an idea of your readers as induces me to anticipate forgiveness. Let me, then, suggest what We should do AT ONCE.

First, pay all arrears; and, for the future, pay in advance. Second, each Subscriber obtain one additional to the list, at least; and as many more as possible. Third, they who can, take two or more copies for loaning as tructs, among those connected with the Sunday School, &c, &c. Let the District Visitors become specially interested, and they will make the least expensive agents. At Home, most of us have friends; can we not create enough of sympathy among them, to get our paper in circulation there? Surely some of those who are champions for truth, would aid this endeavour to stay the freezing power of cold formality in religion ? If only the friends of the Beneau will count that

a coming short, which does not come up to the full measure of duty-to themselves and to the Church, and to our beloved and indefatigable Editor, no difficulty need be anticipated. Why could not one thousand Subscribers be obtained? That would enable the present Editor to devote his truly valuable time wholly to the paper or, if his predilections for the instruction of youth are not to be eradicated, then, sufficient assistance could be obtained. Let me, then, respectfully remind our friends of the motto bis dat qui dat cito. At once let us do what requires to be

O, that the wisdom of God might guide us, and the love of God arouse us, and the glory of God be the sole aim of all our thoughts and words and works! "The time is short." Satan knows this. Events speak the same language—but " we have n more sure word of prophecy, whereunto ye do well to take hood, as to a light that shineth in a dark

That the God of all grace may be with you and the whole Israel of God, is the prayer of your brother. Miknos.

To Correspondents :- Received A Reader ;-W. D :- E, E ;- Enclosures from Capt. A. with

PAYMENTS RECEIVED :- Mrs. R. D. Cartwright, a weekly paper for the diffusion of religious, com- 1 to 104; J. Fletcher, No. 129 to 180; Frederick No. 105 to 166; Messrs. E. L. Montizambert, No.

## Mocal and Political Antelligence.

THE CUNAND STEAMERS .- On the 24th of July occasion was given to Mr. Goulburn, in the House of Commons, to give particulars of the new arrangement made with Mr. Cunard for conveying the mail to and from Halifax and Boston weekly during the summer months, and once a fortnight during winter—giving 44 communications in the year-he spoke in the strongest terms of the advantage which the public service derives from continuing the arrangement with Mr. Cunard, that "spirited inhabitant of British North America." The remuneration for the 44 voyages is to be £145,000 and they are to be alternately to Halifax and New York, subject to a power in the government, in case of necessity, to divert the voyage to the one point or the other. The postage derived from this steam communication hitherto has more than defrayed the expense attending it; and no doubt was entertained, but the public would eventually be compensated also for the increased expenditure resulting from the

arrangement now in prospect.
The works on the Holyhead line of railway are progressing most rapidly. Nearly 13,000 men are daily employed. When finished it will form one continuous line of railway from London and Liverpool. Holyhead will then be established as the great packet station of England, which place the Irish, the American, and most probably the West India Mail Steam Ships will arrive at and depart

Numbers of the cattle belonging to the Queen and Prince Albert, at their farms in the neighbourhood of Windsor, have recently perished of an epide-

The total quantity of corper one imported into England during the year 1815 was 56,697½ tons. Of the copper ore thus imported, 41,342 tons were from Cuba, 10,823 from Chili, 1,212 from Peru and Bolivia, 1,109 from South Australia, 701 from America, 646 from the British West Indies and 610 tons from Italy.

Between £4,000 and £5,000 have been subscrib-

been subscribed.

Mr. Sheriff Bell, in his evidence before a comdepart from, the Broomielaw in a day!"

ADVERTISING.-A new and cheap mode of advertising has been adopted in London. Men are sent about town, dressed in white frocks, upon which are inscribed in large legible characters, such as workhouse clothes are marked with, the things to he sold, their prices, and the houses where they are sold. The men so engaged are not prevented following other out-door occupation, as all their em-ployers require is that they should be constantly employed walking about.

EXPLORING EXTERPRISE .- An expedition, which promises the most important results both to science and commerce, is at this moment fitting out for the purpose of navigating some of the most important unexplored rivers in South America. It is to be under the command of Lord Ranelagh. Several noble-men and gentlemen have already volunteered to accompany his lordship, and the enterprising and scientific band, it is said, will sail as soon as the necessary arrangements shall be completed.

The Morning Chronicle states that Government has resolved to establish a naval station on Pulo Labuan, off the mouth of the Borneo river; the object being to afford protection to the shipping engaged in the China trade, and to form a coal depot for the convenience of steamers proceeding to and from Hong-kong or the capital of Eastern Australia by way of Torres Straits. There is no intention to form what is called a "settlement."

BEACON FOR THE GOODWIN SANDS.—The newlyconstructed beacon for these sands, manufactured by Robinson and Bramah, Lower Belgrave-place, Pim-lico, is now completed and is in course of removal to its intended site, in order to its being immediately

The British government has caused to be presented to Capt. Daniel P. Upton, of the ship Gov. Davis, a beautiful and massive gold medal, for saving the lives of the crew and passengers of the British

ORNITHOLOGY .- Mr. John Aububon, the son of the distinguished American naturalist, has recently arrived in England, for the purpose of taking drawings of some specimens of American animals in collections in this country, in order to complete the work on the quadrupeds of America. The specimens required are principally those from the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company, and those brought home by the expeditions in search of a north west passage. One specimen in the British Museum is supposed to be unique.

A LIBERAL PRINCE.-The Duke of Sane Coburg has just presented to the Assembly of the States two bills, which have been received with the greatest enthusiasm. The second orders that three-fifths of the revenue of his private estate shall be set apart to pay the public debt; and that, when the debt shall be liquidated, one-fifth shall be for ever employed in relieving his subjects from taxes and contributions to that amount.

EARTHQUAKE AT SMYRNA.-A dreadful shock of five o'clock, p. m., on the 25th July. The atmosphere was quite calm, but the sea much agitated, and the amazed city as if rolling on its waves. Minarets and houses were thrown down, and others greatly damaged. Several persons were killed, and the wreck and terror throughout was sad to behold.

The movement was from north-west to south-east, and continued for nearly a minute; and about the same time a shock was felt at Mytliene.

FRANCE.-The elections have terminated in fa-

vour of the Ministry by a large majority.
Swiss Mountains.—The excessive heat in Switzerland has caused the snow to melt from the tops of the mountains. The summit of Mont Blanc is now a bare rock, a sight not seen for many years. Some of the rivers have swollen in consequence and over-

flowed their banks.
The Universal German Gazette states that an imperial ordinance has just been issued, permitting the Jews in Hungary to redeem, by the payment of a sum once paid down, their yearly taxes for leave to reside and carry on business. In five years all special duties on the Jews are to cease.

FIRES IN THE WOODS.—Our almosphere for some days past thas been thickly enveloped in smoke indicating that extensive fires are raging in the woods. We learn that Boies Town has been in great jeopardy, and that large quantities of timber lying in the mill of II. Chairman, Esq., was sayed from destruc- with his crops.

tion through great exertions. The bridge across Bay du vin river, on the post road, has been burnt. -Miramichi Gleaner.

KINGSTON, Sept. 2 .- THE WOODS ON FIRE .-We regret to say that the woods round about Clark's Mills and Sydenham, are in a state of fearful comhustion. An immense amount of damage has been done : and it is at present impossible to say, where the mischief will stop .- Whig.

Montagal, September 10th .- H. M. surveying schooner Gulnare, commanded by Captain Bayfield, arrived here yesterday morning, and is anchored at the foot of the current. We believe Capt. Bayfield is come up to survey Lake St. Peter, and that on his report, the question between the old and new channels will be decided.

Sept. 10th .- A Meeting of the Medical Profess sion, or rather of their Delegates, from the districtof Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal, took place at Quebec on the 3rd instant. It was proposed, as a substitution for the lost Medical Bill of last Session, "That the Convention should submit for the consideration of their constituents, a project for incorporating the Medical Profession of Canada East into a College of Physicians and Surgeons." A project to that effect was accordingly read, and after liscussion, clause by clause, it was agreed to by those present.—Guzette.

A few days since, the Mercantile Library As-

sociation of this City received a munificent present of upwards of 200 volumes of French books, from Hector Boussange, Esq., of Paris. We understand that the Association is indebted, for this valuable donation, to the representations made by a gentleman of this City, while on a visit to Europe, about eighteen months ago. The Directors have testified their gratitude to Mr. Boussange, by electing him an honorary inember of the Association .- Montreal Gazette.

THE HAREOUR COMMISSIONERS, during this season, have carried on the works in the department under their control, with the most creditable ener-Between £1,000 and £5,000 have been subscribed in the metropolis in aid of the sufferers by the late awful fire at St. John's, Newfoundland. At Liverpool, £1,509; at Manchester, £2,200; Greenock, £1,711; and at Glasgow, £1,500 have also utility of these noble quays is adequately considerable. ed, but their appearance and improvement is carefully sought after. And it affords us much pleasure Mr. Sheriff Bell, in his evidence before a committee of the House of Commons on the Glasgow to state, that, seldom do public men observe the Municipal and Police Bill, states that "as many as 100 or 150, or perhaps 200, steamers arrive at, and priety, than our present Harbour Commissioners.— Montreal Times.

The Revue Canadienne states that Mr. Laro-chelle, at present residing at the Hotel de Quebec, of this city, has invented a model cannon, nearly twelve inches long, which, by means of a complicated mechanism, will discharge twelve shots per minute. Mr. Larochelle intends to exhibit it.

The above model was examined by Col. Campbell, commanding the R. Artillery in Canada; who gives very credit to the inventor for the ingenuity and skill displayed by him, but states, at the same time, that, for all practical purposes the intricacy of the mechanism will prevent it from being applicable to the purposes of artillery.

MONTREAL. - RESULT OF THE TRIAL OF FIRE Engines.-Last week a trial of fire engines took place at Montreal for several prizes which had been offered. Among the competitors were an Engine from Quebec (the Deluge), and a new engine made at Montreal by a fireman named Lepage. This last received the highest prize; having thrown the water to the height of 166 feet. The Quebec en-

gine threw up to 149 feet.
The Transcript says the country is greatly in want of rain, and the water in the river was hardly ever known so low. Even in ballast, vessels conigned to Montreal with cargoes would not be able to get through the Lake, and have been obliged to transship atgreat inconvenience .- The Prince Albert got aground yesterday in coming from Laprairie, and was an hour before she could get to the wharf.

Mr. Cunningham, of Virginia, one of the Geologists employed in exploring the Copper Mines on Lake Superior, is now in Montreal. He speaks in the highest and most flattering terms of the extraordinary extent and value of the mines on the British side of Lake Superior.

The head quarters of the 77th Regiment, from Halifax, came up in the steamer Montreal, from Quebec, on Saturday morning. The 77 are destin-ed for St. Johns. In consequence of the lowness of the river on Saturday, they could not go up to Laprairie, but were taken across by the Longueuil

steamer.
It is expected that Lord Elgin, the new Governor General, will arrive by the next mail-steamer, the Cambria. Lord Catheart, it is understood, will remain in Canada, until the Spring, as Commander of the Forces.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILWAY .-- At meeting of stock holders in Montreal, on Saturday ast, it was resolved, by a large majority, that such of the English shareholders as desired might have their deposits returned, deducting the preliminary expenses, which will amount to 7 or 10 shillings

The Directors propose to construct a bridge across the St. Lawrence, opposite the mouth of the canal; and give notice of their intention to petition Parliament for a charter at the next session.

We understand that II. Jessopp, Esq., Collector of Customs, has been authorised by Government to ne-gotiate with His Honor the Mayor of Quebec in reation to the new Custom-House building, in the Cul-de-Sac, for a Police Station .- Gazetic.

We understand that the following officers of the Commissariat Department, at present serving in this command, have received orders to proceed to England :- A. C. G. Millikin, A. C. G. Adams, D. A.

C. G. Routh, McCulloch, and Gem.—Ib.

The body of a female was found on Sunday, in the river, opposite Tibbitt's booms, and has been identified as that of Mrs. Ashwood, a widow. An inquest was held by the Coroner, and returned a verdict of "wilful murder against persons unknown." The murdered person was last seen on the plains of Abraliam, on her way to the coves; and it is much to be feared that she fell in with miscreants who made her the victim of a complicated atrocity. Some measure seems to be wanting, to secure the safety of these whose avocations require them to traverse those localities in the immediate vicinity of the city, where there is an interruption of the line of habitations, and consequently an open field for crimes to be perpetrated without interruption and detection.

The Gazette of Monday says:-" The weather, after two beautiful days with clear sky and a northerly breeze on the 11th and 12th, has again become hol and the atmosphere smoky, thermometer up to 80% about noon. On Saturday afternoon there were woods on the Renous and Barnaby's rivers have heavy thurder showers. The lightning struck a been consumed; on the Black river, we understand, new barn at the river St. Charles, belonging to Mr. some damage has been done to fences, and that the Lavigueur, baker, which was entirely consumed

throughout the country, by the late thunder storms.

A house and out-houses belonging to Mr. Raymond Turgeon, wheelwright, at Beaumont, were destroyed last week by fire."

On Monday afternoon there was another thunder storm, with very heavy rain for an hour or more. The water in many of the streets was several inches deep, and running like a torrent; and at the foot of Mountain hill, there was an accumulation of stones and earth one or two feet in depth, caused by the rush of water down the descent. H. M. S. Belleisle lost two anchors during the gale, and one of the officers (Lient. Sharpe) was drawn over board and nearly

On Monday night, the weather changed, and it has been beautiful and cool since then; indeed, quite chilly in the evenings and nights.

Componation .- Regulation of Curters' Charges -A By Law for this object has passed the City Council. Licenses to be renewed every year be-tween May I and 15. Not transferable. A Super-intendent of vehicles to be provided. Public vehicles driven at night, unless it be moonlight, to have lighted lamps with their numbers painted on the glass. Water not to be carted on Sundays, for gain or hire; unless in cases of fire or orther emergency. Carters, or other persons, to be liable to a penalty not exceeding 40s, for ill-treating their horses. Drivers compelled to exhibit a copy of the Tariff, when required. Porters or Carriers for hire also to be licensed; to bear the number of their registration printed on leather or tin on their right

H. M. Ship Belleisle returned rather unexpectedly on Thursday evening from Halifax, which port she left on the 3rd inst. (not on the 9th as was before reported); having thus made the passage in the short space of seven days. She brought up the 77th Regiment, who embarked for Montreal on the following day, and the right wing of the Rifle Brigade (Reserve Battalion) for this garrison. On Tuesday about 300 invalids from the different regiments in Canada arrived in the " Queen" steamer and were put on board the Belleisle, on their return home. This fine ship sailed on Wednesday morning, having in addition to the invalids, a number of officers as passengers, among whom are Capt. Travers, R. A. and Mrs. Travers; and is to call at Halifax, where she will embark Major General Sir Jeremiah Dickson and suite, who are about to return to England.

RELIEF COMMITTEE .- At the stated Meeting held last Monday, the Treasurer reported a balance of £20,556 14 6, of which the sum of £10,000 bears interest at 3 per cent.

It was then moved by Mr. Boulton, seconded by

the Rev. Geo. Mackie, "That so much of the sum of £10,000 which was set apart for cases of Special distress, as has not been already expended, be at once divided amongst the different religious Congregations of the City according to the proportion observed in the distribution of the clothing."

A motion to postpone having been negatived, the above was carried, and it was further moved and seconded by the above, and was resolved-" That the Chairman of the Committee be instructed to draw cheques, at once, for a sum of £4,000, to be divided in the following proportions :-

£1,000 0 To the Cuic of Quebec, for of St. Roch's 1,000 0 0 " Minister of St. Patrick's. 1,000 0 0 of the Church of England, 640 0 of the Church of Scotland, 172 10 of the Free Church-Pres-57 10 bytery of Canada,

of the Wesleyan Congregation, 100 0 cof the Congregational Church, 30 0 100 0 the said sums to be distributed for the relief of Spe cial Distress arising from the fires of the 28th May and 28th June, 1815, in such manner as shall be best adapted to attain that object."

## Port of Quebec, ARRIVED, AMONG OTHERS:

Sept. 16th.

Schr. Lady, Michaud, 22 days, Arichat, D. Fraser, fish.

Lord David, Carbonneau, 25 do do, Nead & Co, herrings.

H. M. Sloop Hyacinth, Commander Scott, from the Gulf. H. M. S. Belleisle, 3rd Sept, from Halifax, with troops.

12th. Brig Hardware, Shaw, 3rd July, Newport, Levey & Co

coals, Bark Queen Victoria, Dixon, 21st do. Plymouth, Ben son, general, Si pas.
Schr Sophie, Leblane, 11 days, Carleton, Noad & Co.

Brig Thames, Bell, 26th July, Allon, Dean & Co, coals.
15th.
Bark James Campbell. Millar, 9th Aug., Glasgow,
Baird, general, 22 cabin and 12 steerage pas.
Schr. Mary & Margaret, Hoffman, Labrador, 15 Aug.
Noad & Co, oil.

The pilot of H. M. S. Belleisle reports having passed twenty-six sail bound up, between Anticosti and Quebec, among them the Lord Maidstone and the Oregon.

The vessel reported ashore on the Manicouagan Shoals proves to be the bark Hebe, Wright, from Li verpool, with a cargo of salt, and 40 passengers. consigned to T. Froste. She went ashore on the 30th ult. about 8 o'clock in the evening. The passengers have been landed without any casualty

-all the salt is washed out of here Capt. Brown, of the brig Wm. Henry, reports having picked up 16 hands belonging to the bark

Eclipse, of London, in lat 44, 50, N, long 53, 10. W. Capt. White, of the Hebe, came up on Sunday in the Steamer Lady Colborne, and reports having succeeded in getting his vessel off, but found it impossible to keep her affoat, and was obliged to run her on the bank again : The Steamer St. George has gone down to bring up the wreck: also reports bark China, Jones, hence on the 31st ult, ashore at the Manicouagan Shoals. She Went ashore on the 5th instant, at about 11 o'clock in the morning, in thick weather. They are dismantling her and shipping. the materials on board of a schooner.

The Lady Colborne also brought up, from River du Loup, the second mate, carpenter, and a seaman of the brig Hotspur, Purcell, master, which, they say, struck on her way through the Straits of Belle isle, which caused her to leak so bad that they refused to proceed in her. They also state that the result was examined by Lloyd's Agent, at the place, who pronounced her unseasyorthy, but it does not appear, by their own admission, that the Captain had asked the opinion of the Agent, or in any way consulted him. The vessel, they say, has proceeded on her voyage with the remainder of the crew The Hotspur cleared at Montreal on the 16th June last, for Cork, with a cargo of grain and flour.
Paspebiac, 26th Aug. 1846, Cleared Ship

We hear of several barns having been destroyed | Fisherman, Balleine, master, for Naples, with 4,115 qtls. dry fish.

CHARLES STATE OF THE STATE OF T

DIED.

On the 5th instant, at Sorel, and buried on the 7th instant, with military honours, Thomas Pope, Esq., Captain of Militia, and late of the 68th Light Infantry, aged 53 years and 5 months.

At St. John's, C. E., on the 8th inst., Ann Mott. wife of Mr. Curtis Pattee.

#### QUEEEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 15th Sept., 1816.

s. d. 8. d.

Beef, per lb	0	4	a	()	- 6				
Mutton, per lb		3	u.	. 0	6				
Ditto, per quarter	2	3	a	3	9				
Lamb, per quarter	1	6		-1	. 0				
Potatoes, per bushel,		0	u	2	6				
Maple Sugar, per lb		4	4	()	5				
Oats per bushel	2	· O	a	. 2	6				
Hay per hundred bundles	25	0	a	35	U				
Straw ditto		U	a	22	6				
Fire-wood, per cord	15	U	a	17	6				
Cheese per lb		43	a	0	5				
Butter, fresh, per lb	1	0	a	1	- 3				
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per lb	0.	8	a	. 0	10				
Veal, per lb	. ()	5	(1	O	6				
Do., per quarter		6	a	5	0				
Pork, per lb	0	ō	а	U	7				
Eggs, per dozen,		6	$\alpha$	0	7				
Chromed and a contract of the									

ENGLISH MAIL. ETTERS for the above Mail will be received at 11 the Quebec Post Office, till SATURDAY 26th SEPTEMBER. - PAID Letters till THREE o'clock, and UN-PAID till FOUR, P. M.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE next stated Meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD will (D. V.) be held at the National School House, QUEBEC, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th of OCTOBER next, at TWO o'clock, P. M. Rectory, St. John's, C. E., W. DAWES, 31st Aug. 1846. Sccy. Ch. S.

TOTICE to Persons indebted to the Estate of ARCHIBALD MACNIDER, Benkrupt.
All accounts not paid to Mr. MacNider at the Store in Fabrique Street, previous to the 1st Octo-ber, must be placed in the hands of the Solicitor to the Estate for collection.

HENRY W. WELCH.

Quebec, 16th Sept., 1816.

OST this week-a POCKET BOOK containing three Cheques, namely—for £13 9s. 2d., on the Quebec Branch of the Bank of Montreal, signed C. L. F. Haensel; £15 11s., on the Quebec Bank, signed Jeffery Hale; £1 6s. Od., on the Quebec Bank, signed Legare; payment of which has been stopped at the respective Banks: also about 95 dollars in sundry Bank Notes. Any individual who may give information at the office of this paper, leading to the recovery of the loss, or any part of it, will be suitably rewarded.

Quebec, 4th September, 1816.

FOR SALE EX "PERSEVERANCE," FROM HAMBURG.

GERMAN WINDOW GLASS (in half boxes)
of all sizes and double thickness, 150 Demijohns, German Scythes,

Best German Steel and Spelter. C. & W. WURTELE, S. Paul Street.

25th June, 1816.

RECEIVED EX "PERSEVERANCE," FROM HAMBURG,
rFIWO HUNDRED Westphalia Hams, of superior quality,

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

25th June, 1816.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. FEW Cases German Woollens ex "Perseverance" from Hamburg-consisting of Lidies' and Children's Caps, of Berlin Wool, Children's Dresses and Seville Cloaks, Gentlemens' and Boy's Caps, Children's Stockings, Socks and Gloves, Muss and Boas of Berlin Wool, Shawls, Pellerines and Comforters, &c. -ALSO-

One Case Egyptian and Cerneaux Shawls. C. & W. WURTELE. St. Paul's Street. 2nd Sept. 1846.

FOR SALE.

11DS. Bright Muscovalo Sugar;
30 Cases White Clayed do.
50 Puncheons Molasses, 100

30 do. Strong Jamaica Rum, 12 Casks Superior Honey, 50 M. first quality Havana Cigars, 50 M. second do. do. do. 20 Bales best Cuba Tobacco, Cigar wrappers, &c.
50 Casks Pale Seal Oil,

100 Chests Bohen Ten, 100 Boxes Digby Herring, 100 do. Muscatel Raisins, 128 Logs Superior Cuba Mahogany,

15 do do do Cedar, 210 Bundles Palm Leaf, for Hats, 25 Barrels Roasted Coffee, 15 Bags Green

20 Tins Arrowroot, Fusfic, Cocoa Wood, Yellow Wax, Lancewood Spars. J. W. LEAYCRAFT.

3rd Septr., 1846.

COALS.

EWCASTLE, Wallsend, Grate and Smiths, Coals, for Sale by II. H. Porter & Co. Porter & Co's. Wharf, Late Irvine's.

Quebec, Jan. 1st 1816.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.
HEET ZINC, TIN PLATES, Sheet 1RON
Register Grates,
White Lead, Paints, assorted Colours.

White Lead, Paints, associate Cooking, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil.

C. & W. WURTELE,

16th March, 1816, St. Paul St.

## NOTICE.

LL persons having claims against the Estate of A the late John James Sims, Esquire, in his life time of Quebec, Druggist, will please file their accounts; and those who are indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment to Chars-TIAN WURTELE, Esquire, St. Paul Street, Trustee on behalf of the Creditors.

Quebec, 5th August, 1846, Signed { AGNES S. SIMS. Signed { SARAH W. SIMS.

ALVANIZED Sheet Iron for Roofing, Coil Chain, Chain Cables Scythes, Sickles, and Mill Saws. Sugar Hogshead Nails, Tin and Slate Nails.

RECEIVING EX "ERROMANGA,"

C. & W. WURTELE St. Paul Street.

25th June, 1816.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

SHEET ZINC, Tin Plates and Canada Plates, Red and White Lead, Refined Borax, Best Cast Steel, Octagon, Round, and Machinery

Steel, Blister Steel. C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street.

25th June, 1816.

FOR SALE, At the Book-Store of G. Stanley, No. 4, St. Anne

Street. A SERIES OF FAMILY PRAYERS, FOR TWO WEEKS,

Selected from various approved inanuals, by the Rev. Charles Bancroff, M. A., Minister of St. Thomas' Church, Montreal. Price 71d.

April 28th, 1816.

WANTED.

CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a small SCHOOL, a short distance from Mont-He must be qualified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a classical and general education.

Address (post paul) stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B. at the Rev. D. B. PARNTHER'S, Montreal.



# EDUCATION.

CHAMBLY CLASSICAL SEMINARY.

THE REV. J. BRAITHWAITE, A. B., of Queen's College, Oxford, begs to intimate to his Friends and the Public, that he will have VACANCIES for FOUR PUPILS, on the 15th

The subjects taught by Mr. B. are, besides the elementary branches of an English Education, Geography and History, Ancient and Modern, the Use of the Globes, Algebra, Book-keeping, Geometry, &c., also, the Latin and Greek Languages.

Young Gentlemen entrusted to Mr. B. s care, are

treated in all respects as members of his family. Reference may be made to the Lord Bishop of MONTREAL, and the Rev. Official MACKIE, Quebec; the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Rector, Sorel; H. Sru-ART, Esq., Advocate, Dr. SUTHERLAND, and C. GEDDES, Esq., Montreal, or by letter post-paid, addressed to
THE REV. JOS. BRAITHWAITE,
Chamb

Chambly.

June 11, 1816.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

TO THE PRINTERS AND PROPRIETORS OF NEWS-PAPERS IN CANADA, NOVA SCOTIA, &c. &c. THE Undersigned having purchased the above Establishment, begs to solicit a continuance

of the Patronage which has been heretofore so liberally bestowed upon him as Agent to the Foun-Having revised and greatly added to the material, he can confidently recommend the Type now manufactured by him as equal to any manufactured on this Continent.

The services of an experienced practical man, The services of an experienced practical man, from New York, have been engaged in the mechanical department, and the Printers in this City are confidently appealed to as to the beauty and quality of the Type cast in this Foundry.

A specimen will be shortly issued, when the Proprietor will do himself the pleasure of waiting was the Trada in the meantime he will be here.

upon the Trade; in the meantime, he will be happy to see or hear from those inclined to give him their upport.

opport.
Old Type taker in Exchange at 6d. per Pound.
Printers' Materials, and any article not manufactured in Montreal, brought in from New York at 20 per cent. in advance. CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE.

June 12th, 1845.

# 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 Dis rectors, 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

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON.

Quebec, August, 1845.

#### Pouth's Corner.

THE GNARLED OAK.

If you do not know what is meant by a gnarl. ed oak, I will tell you. It means an oak tree that is rough, knotty, and very crooked. No doubt you have seen many oaks of this kind it you live in the country.

I am going to speak of a very remarkable gnarled oak, which stands by the side of the footpath in the field road from Learnington to Gay's Cliff; it is worth while walking half a dozen miles any day to see that tree.

When I first saw it, a friend who was walk. ing with me pointed it out to me. "Do you not think," said he, "that the oak tree yonder is a very fine one?" I thought it was. "And I thought it was. "And do you not think that the trunk is very sound?" I certainly believed it to be so; but what was my surprise when I went up close to the tree, and looking on the other side, found out my mistake?

Though the oak was fair to the eye on one side, and put forth goodly branches and abundance of folinge, yet on the other it was altogether decayed away. It was not merely hollow, but the whole side of the tree was gone, bark and stem, and even the inside of the part that looked well was like touchwood, with thousands of small round holes made by insects and worms, so that it seemed as if it had been pierced with shot in all directions. Many a decayed tree have I seen in the course of my life, but never one which so much deceived me as this gnarled

We stood looking at the tree for some time, ns it seemed to set forth a useful lesson. There it was, with its best side towards the footpath. It looked fresh and green; it put forth its leaves; it bore acorns and oak balls, and yet it had no heart: it was rotten at the core.

The disappointment is something to find a tree without a heart, but how much more so to find a human being in the same situation! and yet this is very possible.

You may well tell me that you have a heart, and that every body else has one too; but unless your lieart is right towards God, you are no better than the gnarled oak. God gave you all you possess, and in return he says, "My son, give me thine heart."

Like the oak, you may appear to flourish you may put forth green leaves of promise, acorns of outward good conduct, and oak balls of seeming usefulness, but for all this you may be adeceiver, and have no heart to love God for all this you may be rotten at the core.

I wish you had seen the gnarled oak, for then you would have more clearly understood how deceitful appearances sometimes are; but though oak trees now and then deceive us, there is something still more deceitful than they are: the word of God says, "The heart is live manner in which one of the captives was

Now I want you to try and search your heart, for whether you do so or not, God will be sure to do it. "I the Lord search the heart, I try the reins, even to give to every man according to his ways, and according to the fruit of his doings." Jer. xvii. 10.—Children's Friend.

# PERILS OF THE ALPS.

An event which occurred near Briancon, says Gilley in his 'Waldensian Researches,' will give some notion of the incidents which emblazon the mountain life and field sports in the regions

A peasant with his wife and three children had taken up his summer quarters in a chalet, and was depasturing his flocks on one of the rich Alps which overhang the Durance. The oldest boy was an idiot, about eight years of age; the second was five years old, and dumb, and the youngest was an infant. It so happened that the infant was left one morning in charge of his brothers; and the three had rambled some distance from the chalet before they were missed. When the mother went in search of the little wanderers, she found the two older, but could discover no traces of the baby. The idiot boy seemed to be in a transport of joy, while the dumb child displayed every symptom of alarm and terror. In vain did the terrified parent endeavour to collect what had become of the lost infant. The antics of one and the fright of the other explained nothing. The dumb boy was almost berest of his senses, while the idiot appeared to have acquired an unusual degree of mirth and expression. He danced about, laughed, and made gesticulations as if he were imitating the action of one who had caught up something of which he was fond and hugged it to his heart. This, however, was of some slight comfort to the poor woman, for she imagined that some acquaintance had fallen in with the children, and had taken away the infant. But the day and night wore away, and no tidings of the lost child.

On the morrow, when the parents were pursuing their search, an eagle flew over their heads, at the sight of which the idiot renewed his antics, and the dumb boy clung to his father with shricks of auguish and affright. The horrible truth then burst upon their minds, that the miserable infant had been carried off in the talons of a bird of prey; and that the half witted elder brother was happy at his riddance of an object of whom be was jealous.

On the morning on which the accident happened, an Alpine yager had been watching near an eagle's seat, under the hope of shooting the bird upon her return to her nest. The yager, waiting in all the auxious perseverance of a true sportsman, beheld the monster slowly winging her way towards the rock behind which he was concealed. Imagine his horror, when, upon her near, approach, he heard the crics and distinguished the figure of an infant in her fatal grasp. In an instant his resolution

torn in pieces by the horrid devourer. With a silent prayer and a steady aim, the mountaineer poised his rifle. The ball went directly through the head or heart of the eagle, and in a minute after, this gallant hunter of the Alps, had the unutterable delight of snatching the child from the nest, and bearing it away in triumph. It was dreadfully wounded in one of its arms and sides, but not mortally, and within twenty-four hours after it was first missed, he had the satisfaction of restoring it to its mother's arms.

EASTERN PARABLE.

"A man was travelling in Syria, leading his camel by the bridle. Suddenly the animal is seized with a panic of fear-he raises himself with impetuosity, foams and bounds in a manner so horrible that his master abandons him in anguish and tries to save himself. He perceived at some distance from the road a deep stream, and as he still heard the fearful neighings of the camel, he sought a refuge there, and fell over the precipice. But a shrub held him up. He clung to it with both hands, and cast on every side hisanxious eyes. Above him is the terrible camel, of which he does not lose sight for a moment. Ir the abyss below is a dragon who opens his monstrous jaws, and seems waiting to devour him. At the side of him he perceives two mice, one white and the other black, who gnaw in turn at the root of the shrub, which serves him for a support. The unfortunate man remains there, frozen with terror, and seeing no retreat, no means of safety. Suddenly, on a little branch of a shrub, he discovers some fruit. At that moment he ceases to observe the rage of the camel, the jaws of the dragon, the frightful activity of the mice. He reaches out his hand towards the fruit, he gathers dangers."

Do you ask who is this madman, who can forget so quickly a mortal peril? That man is thyself. The dragon of the stream, is the ever open abyss of the shrub, are day and night; and in this situation the fruit of pleasure attracts you. You forget the anxieties of life, the threatenings of death, the rapid succession of day and night, to

A MIRACULOUS DELIVERANCE.

In the days of the French revolution, about the beginning of this century, a number of suspected persons had been thrown into the prison of the city of Bordeaux, to wait for the decision of the cruel men who had usurped the chief authority over the nation, and from whom little else than the sentence of death or transportation was to be expected. The physician of the prison was one day struck by the attendeceitful above all things, and desperately contemplating some object on the wall, and wicked; who can know it?" The prisoner replied, "It is a very rare insect." The physician had a young friend in Bordeaux who was fond of the study of insects, and who was forming at the time a collection; knowing that this young man would highly prize a rare specimen, he asked for the insect, and obtained The young man desired to see the prisoner who seemed to have so observant a mind and so correct a knowledge of insects, and was permitted to have an interview with him. To his astonishment he found in him a devoted student of natural history of the name of Latreille,

who had been educated for the priesthood, but had turned his attention to science, and had actually published a work on insects which had made him favourably known to naturalists. He had committed no crime, but had fallen under suspicion like thousands of others in those God in every thing. But she soon found that days, and was in imminent danger of death or she could not even please herself. This startbanishment, in common with other innocent led her. She considered, "I am certainly parvictims of the atrocious despotism at that time tial enough in my own favour, and if I cannot reigning in France under the fair name of liberty. The young man immediately exerted all the influence he had, to procure the impri- I really am and, doubtless, notices much more soned naturalist's liberation. He succeeded; evil in me than I am able to perceive." This Latreille was released.

A very short time after, his fellow-captives were shipped as convicts for Cayenne, the ship which contained them foundered in the Bay of Biscay, and every soul on board perished. How obscure the means God frequently employs, and, to us short-sighted mortals, how often apparently insignificant are the instruments he uses, to work his wondrously incomprehensible will! This little beetle on the wall was as truly made the means of saving the life of Latreille, as the tall mast on the waves has often become the means of delivering the shipwrecked mariner from destruction. Latreille never forgot the circumstance. When he was an old man, and had pupils around him, no mark of his favour was so appreciated by them as a specimen of this little blue red-shouldered beetle bestowed on them as a gift from their master. In a work entitled "Genera Crustaceorum et Insectorum" which he published several years after his deliverance, he describes the beetle breakfast, upon dry dread and a little tea. I called "Necrobia Rusicollis," adding the following affectionate remark: "An insect very dear to me; for in those disastrous times when and I cannot afford it; but my Lord" (so she France groaned tremulously under the weight of endless calamities, this little animal became, with the kind intervention of Bory de St. Vincent and D'Argelas, but principally the latter, the means of my miraculous deliverance and safety."

It remains now to be hoped that the man of they belong to my neighbours, but I save my science, so ready to acknowledge his obligation to the insect and to his fellow-man, rose in silent meditation to think upon the wisdom and goodness of Him who made the insect—who sent it to attract his notice on the prison-wall—who suppose you should be taken ill in the night, directed to him the physician's attention-who, in short, did the "miracle" which Latreille owns to have been wrought in his deliverance. And the opportunity here presents itself to express a wish that, whenever events are described care of me. '2. She once said to me, '1 I believe was formed—to fire at the bird at all hazards, as "miraculous," the import of the term may my Lord will not permit me to die for want of | boy and girl, the import of the import of the term may my Lord will not permit me to die for want of | boy and girl, the import of the import of the term may my Lord will not permit me to die for want of | boy and girl, the import of the import of the term may my Lord will not permit me to die for want of | boy and girl, the import of the import of the term may my Lord will not permit me to die for want of | boy and girl, the import of the import of the term may my Lord will not permit me to die for want of | boy and girl, the import of the im

gave liberty to the captive, and filled him with or to the same purport. admiration and gratitude.

BREAD CAST UPON THE WATERS. A Fragment from the Memoir of the Reverend Henry Venn.

In the year 1763, Mr. Venn published "The Complete Duty of Man," Of this work above twenty editions have been sold. It has had great usefulness. Of this, several remarkable instances came under the author's obser-" A year or two after its publication, travelling in the West of England, he observed, while sitting at the window of an inn, the waiter endeavouring to assist a man who was driving some pigs on the road, while the rest of the servants amused themselves only with the difficulties which the man experienced from their frowardness. This benevolent trait in the waiter's character induced Mr. Venn to call him in, and was no sign of any struggle, nor was any feato express to him the pleasure which he felt in ture in her face ruffled. Thus she died alone seeing him perform this act of kindness. After shewing him how pleasing to the Almighty every instance of good-will to our fellow creatures was, he expatiated upon the love of God, in sending His Son, from the purest benevolence, to save mankind. He exhorted him to seek for that salvation which God, in His infinite mercy, had given as the most inestimable gift to man. He promised to send him a book, which he had him-though olives and fields, though flocks and self published; and taking down the direction of herds all failed. We should be able to sit down the waiter which he was very auxious to give, he on a melancholy heap of the ruin of all creasent him, upon his return to London, a copy of "The Complete Duty of Man." Many years after this, a friend, travelling to see him, brought it and, in the sweet taste, forgets his fears and his him a letter from this very person, who then kept ried his former master's daughter. His friend told enjoy all in God. him, that coming to that inn on Saturday night, and proposing to stay there till Monday, he had of death. The camel represents the sorrows of inquired of the servants whether any of them went. The late Emperor, walking through the streets of life. The two mice who are gnawing at the roots on a Sunday to a place of worship. To his surprise, he found that they were all required to go, at least one part of the day; and that the master, with his wife and family, never failed to attend ers. "Why is this coffin thus abandoned?" inpublic worship; that they had family prayers, at quired the Emperor. "It is doubtless," the Aid seek the plant of voluptuousness, on the borders of which all the servants, who were not particularly engaged, were required to be present. Surprised by this uncommon appearance of religion, in a situation where he little expected to find it, he inquired of the landlord by what means he possessed such a sense of the importance of religion. He was told, that it was owing to a work which a gentleman had sent him several years ago, after speaking to him in a manner which deeply interested him, of the goodness of God, in giving His Son to die for our sins. On desiring to see the book, he found it to be "The Complete Duty of Man." Rejoiced to find that his guest was going to pay a visit to Mr. Venn, he immediately wrote a letter to him, expressing, in the fulness of his heart, the obligations which he owed him, and the happiness which himself, his wife, and many of his children and domestics, enjoyed daily in consequence of that conversation which Mr. Venn had with him, and the book which he had sent him, which he had read again and again, with increased comfort and advantage.

> CHRISTIAN RESIGNATION. A True Narrative, from the Friendly Visitor.

> Mrs. C. was a person of natural good sense and reflection, and had a pleasing address. Though very poor when I knew her, and I believe through her whole life, hers was a dignified and respectable poverty.

Under the first reflection of religious thoughts. she set out upon the plan of seeking to please please myself, how can I expect to please the holy and heart-searching God, who sees me as reflection threw her into great distress. But that excellent work, Theron and Aspasio, came into her way, and afforded her a key to the

Bible. A relation offered to settle ten pounds a year upon her during life. She said, if he could settle it for her own life, she would accept it; but such an addition, for a time, would probably add to the number of her wants; and then, if he died first, she would be worse off than be-Upon this principle she declined his

She kept a little school. The parents of the children were mostly as poor as herself; and not being able or willing to pay longer, took the children away. She went round to them, and said, "I shall be glad if you can pay me, because I am poor; but whether you pay or not, do let your children come to me; perhaps something I say, may be useful to them when I am dead." One morning I found her at said to her, do not you like butter? She answered, "yes, I like butter; but it is very dear, usually spoke of our Saviour) "takes care that I should have bread; it is enough, and I thank him for it."

Once when I called, she had a good many fowls and chickens about her. I said to her, are all these yours? "Not one of them, Sir; crumbs and scraps for them, and they come to my door; I love to feed them for the sake of do they look beyond the grave, to that mansion him who made them." I asked her, are you provided for them in their Father's house! and not uneasy at being alone, now you are so old you have nobody to help you? She replied, "Do you think my Lord does not know that I am an old woman, and live by myself? I

and rather kill the child than to leave it to be fof the Supreme Ruler without whom the crawl- shope I am willing : perhaps I should not find while she was conversing with a lady in an ading of the insect and the mental operations of that so painful a death, as many rich people feel, the man of science could not have met together who live in great plenty; I am in his hands, to commence the train of circumstances which and he will do right." These were her words,

There were several rich families near, and they often sent her a plate of food. At last two ladies called on her, and said that they and some friends had agreed to make her as easy as possible for her few remaining days, and asked her how much a year she would have. She said, "I am old and live quite by myself; but I believe I can get a room in a house not far off: if you will pay the rent of the room, and allow me five pounds a year, it will be enough. They offered to double it, but she declined. knew both the ladies; and have no doubt but that if she had asked for thirty pounds a year she might have had it.

She did not live long after she went to her new lodging. She went to bed one night as well as usual, and was found dead in the morning. She seemed to have died in her sleep, for there at last; for though there were several people in the house willing and ready to assist her, she needed no help from them-the Lord cared for her.

How little they need who can say, " the Lord of Hosts is with us, the God of Jacob is our refuge." The Prophet could rejoice in the God of his salvation, though fig tree and vine, ture comforts, and even then sing to the praise and glory of our God, whose mercy alike in distress and in abundance endureth for ever and ever. When we are full, we should enjoy a large inn, in the West of England; having mar- God in all; that when we are empty, we may

> POPULARITY OF THE EMPEROR FRANCIS. Schonbrunn, attended by an Aid, during the cholera, met a coffin which was being conveyed to the cemetery, without any accompanying mourn quired the Emperor. "It is doubtless," the Aid replied, "some poor person, who has no relatives." "Well then," said the Emperor, "if you please, we will follow it ourselves, as mourners." And uncovering his head, he reverently followed the corpse to the grave, and then, throwing upon it the first spade-full of earth, retired. Allowing the uncharitable construction that this was done merely for effect, it was, undeniably, in an absolute monarch, a graceful act, and showed in a touching manner his at least temporary recognition of the true brotherhood of man. Such traits of character, frequently manifested, have greatly endeared the imperial family to the people of Austria. - J. S. C. Abbott.

THE INFLUENCE OF MOTHERS. There was a pious mother near Philadelphia in

America, who had the happiness of seeing her children in very early life brought to the knowledge of the truth; walking in the fear of the Lord; and ornaments in the Christian church. Clergyman who was travelling, heard this circumstance respecting this mother, and wished very much to see her, thinking that there might be something in her mode of giving religious in struction which had met with such success. He went to visit her, and inquired into the manner of teaching her children. The woman replied, that she did not know that she had been more faithful than any Christian mother would be, in the religious instruction of her children. After a little conversation, she said, "while my children were infants on my lap, as I washed them, I raised my heart to God, that he would wash them in that 'blood which cleanseth from all sin'; -as I cloththem in the morning, I asked my heavenr Father to clothe them with the robe of Christ's righteousness; -as I provided them food, I prayed that God would feed their souls with the bread of heaven, and give them to drink the water of life. When I have prepared them for the house of God, I have prayed that their bodies might be fit temples for the Holy Ghost to dwell in, -when they left me for the week-day school, I followed their infant footsteps with a prayer, that their path through life might be like that of the just, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day; and as I committed them to the rest of the night, the silent breathing of my soul has been, that their heavenly Father would take them to his embrace, and fold them in his arms."

Here is the influence of the silent, unseen exertions of a mother; an influence which will be felt, when those fleeting enjoyments, which many labour to give their children, shall be forgotten, or remembered only as the means of smoothing a rapid descent to the world of sorrow. In this little story two things strike our attention,- that these efforts were made early, and with a reliance on the divine blessing. This mother felt that she received her children from God, and was accountable to him for the manner in which she trained them up. She knew that her labours would be in vain, unless God should in mercy grant her the aid of his Spirit to sanctify and save the soul; therefore, through all the duties of the day, and all the period of childhood, she looked up to a God, who is ever near to those who will call upon him, and who will listen to their cries. How happy must be that household, whose God is the Lord! What heavenly joy beams from every countenance, and with what glorious hopes thrice happy must be that mother, who, in the fear of God, and in the prospect of elernity, has thus performed her duty .- Rev. Sereno E. Dwight.

PROMPT OBEDIENCE; THE WAY, TO SECURE IT. A mother overheard the following remarkable and instructive conversation, between her

joining room. In her ordinary tone of voice she requested them to be still. 'Mother said we must be still, said the little girl. 'O, well, said the little boy, 'she don't care; she won't punish us,'-and they began to play again. Be still, children,' said the mother again, in the same tone of voice. This time the little girl stopped; but the little boy commenced again by saying, 'don't be afraid—she never punishes us without she speaks louder.' It was a very good lesson for the mother. Upon consideration she found, that the observation of the litthe fellow was true, that when she really meant what she said, she elevated the pitch of her

It is on this account that the parent is often obliged to repeat the command several times before the child obeys; the child is waiting to learn from the countenance or tone, whether it may be evaded.

Let the request be clearly stated, but in the usual tone of voice, and without repetition. This course, if habitually followed, will secure the immediate obedience of the child; save the parents unnecessary and aggravating repetitions; teach the child to be calm and soft in his manners, rather than boisterous and passionate and convince the child the command is reasonable and not the result of caprice or anger. —Christian Witness.

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