

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best copy. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

L'Institut a essayé d'obtenir la meilleure copie. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured pages / Pages de couleur |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages damaged / Pages endommagées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pages detached / Pages détachées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Showthrough / Transparence |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents | <input type="checkbox"/> | Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible | <input type="checkbox"/> | Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure. | | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires: | | Continuous pagination. |

The Bazaar.

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

VOLUME III.—No. 38.]

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1846.

[WHOLE NUMBER 142.

THE CALL OF THE MISSIONARY.

I heard a voice in the gladness day:
It bade me arise and haste away.
It came from the woods so green and fair,
Borne on the breath of the summer air;
From the bird's clear warble, the bee's low hum,
Alike did its warning whisper come;
And the very flowers, they told the tale,
As they bowed and sighed to the passing gale.

I heard a voice in the silent night;
It came from the stars in shining light:
It echoed its whisper oft and on,
While the moon cast down its shadow soft.
Its lesson came with the night-bird's song:
'Twas wafted now by the breeze alone;
And those strange low tones they seemed to say,
"O, haste from thy home: away! away!"

"Henceforth thy rest is a far-off land,
Where waves the palm o'er the desert sand;
And the stately camel rears his head
O'er the wilds, where only he may tread;
Where idols rise in their baneful sway,
And thy brethren grovel and obey:
Here, then, must thou sojourn; yet fear no learn,
Thy path shall be kept by one mighty arm.

"Tell them of peace to the desert's son:
Whisper of rest to the homeless one:
Speak of the heaven beyond the grave:
Go forth to conquer, to bless, to save."
The voice was hushed, and the midnight wind
Sweet on, nor left me a trace behind.
Yet strong in the promised aid, I haste
To the mighty sea, and the desert waste.
Father of mercy! be thou my stay,
In the weary night and the sultry day.

ELIZ. C.—
Church of England Magazine.

CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.

From "The Better Covenant" by the Rev. Francis Gould, M. A., Lecturer of Chatham, and late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Sanctification is never perfect while the believer is in the body. The conflict between the flesh and the spirit continues to the end, with various success; but, upon the whole, the actings of corruption get weaker, and the habit of grace strengthens in the soul. Still, the spark of evil is not extinguished. Satan lives, and, if permitted, can easily re-kindle it into a flame. This he is ever seeking to do; fanning it by the temptations of the world and the flesh, or by suggestions of "spiritual wickedness." Knowledge is imperfect (1 Cor. xiii. 12), and therefore holiness must needs be so too. A state of sinless perfection is thus wholly unattainable by the Christian in this world. "In many things we offend all." (James iii. 2.) "If we" (even an apostle) "say that we have no sin, we deceive ourselves, and the truth is not in us." (1 John i. 8.) Thus the Scriptures plainly declare such profession to be a delusion: it is a dream that can only consist with low notions of the spirituality and perfect holiness of the divine law: it is contradicted by the experience and recorded confessions of the most eminent saints of God in all ages; and is, further, in opposition to all the characters under which Christian experience is described in Scripture,—as a race, a warfare, a wrestling against spiritual enemies, who, certainly, are not slain but at the last; a crucifixion, which, though it surely terminate in death, is lingering.

In some sense, indeed, the Christian is a perfect character. He is perfectly justified in Christ. In him he has a complete righteousness to trust in before God: Christ is his law-fulfiller, the ark of his refuge, the depositary of the law for him. Further, the Christian is perfect, in respect of the purpose of God to complete his own holy image, the graving of his law, upon the soul. Of this the believer has an earnest, in that nothing less than the perfect sway of that principle of holiness which God has already implanted there, will ever satisfy him. He is struggling to maturity, "not as though he had already attained, either were already perfect; but this one thing he does, forgetting the things which are behind, and reaching forth unto those things which are before, he presses toward the mark, for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus." (Phil. iii. 13, 14.) This is Christian perfection, as attainable below—the resting satisfied with nothing short of it. Take the cases of those who are called perfect, in Scripture, and it is clear, to demonstration, that they are so described, not as being absolutely free from sin, but because holiness was the ruling principle and habit of their souls. (Compare Gen. vi. 9, with ix. 21; Job i. 8, with xl. 4; Phil. iii. 12, with v. 15; 1 John iii. 6, 9, with i. 8, 10.)

THE TRUE PLACE OF HOLINESS IN THE GOSPEL-SCHEME.

From the above work.

It is very important to begin in this matter where God begins; to know that the justification of a sinner, in the sight of God, is wholly independent of personal holiness, as the procuring cause of it; whereas, our proud and ignorant hearts are ever ready to conclude that there can be no acceptance for us with God, except through something pleasant to him seen in us. This is entirely to invert God's order. The first "justifies the ungodly;" (Rom. iv. 5,) that he may sanctify; and thus, as we have said, justification, or that state of a sinner wherein God lays no sin to his charge, though it be so intimately connected with holiness, that the one cannot be without the other, (for those whom God promises to justify he covenants also to sanctify,) is yet wholly independent of it: the one is not the cause of the other: the finished work of Jesus, without holiness of any kind in the sinner, gives him perfect reconciliation and peace with God, when, in a sense of his own ruin, he goes to God, and pleads it for acceptance.

It follows hence, also, that justification is a blessing in the present possession of every simple believer in Jesus. It is something which he has now, and may rejoice in now, as his, while by faith he appropriates the work of Christ, as of itself entitling him thereto.

Many, who ought to have a better understanding in the mystery of Christ, regard acceptance with God as that of which they cannot be sure, until they finish their course, and get beyond the dangers of this scene of trial. This is to confound two things which we cannot be too careful to distinguish,

—our justification, and our sanctification: it makes the former to rest upon the latter: it supposes reasons of God's favour to a sinner distinct from the work of Christ. Complete justification is perfectly consistent with incomplete sanctification. The one rests on the simple acceptance of Christ's work finished and accepted of God for us; the other is a gradual work of the Spirit of Christ in us; sure indeed in its issue, but vehemently opposed by the devil and corrupt nature; and the sensible nature of it perpetually varying, in the daily conflict of the believer, while he is in the body. But these variations are no more an evidence that we are not justified, than want of maturity in a child is an evidence that it has not life.

It is the great secret of the believer's peace, the only thing which can preserve his soul in peace, in his present warfare, to know that his acceptance with God is not to be measured by his own sensible experience, his spiritual comfort or dejection, according as he apprehends the work of holiness to be advancing, or at a stand, within him. Be this, to his apprehension, as it may, the established Christian knows, and blesses God, that he has something quite distinct from his own experience, something that is independent of change, wherein to glory. As a believer, being justified through the faith of Christ, he is always accepted in the beloved." The firm persuasion of this soul-supporting truth forms his great encouragement to persevere in his pursuit of holiness, under all difficulties. If he be cast down in the deadly strife against corruption, in this strength of the Lord he is enabled to get up again. It is his privilege to know that sin is not imputed to him: "There is no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus"—a truth of which the believer, in his present condition, often needs the comfortable assurance.

Now, bearing these important considerations in mind as to the true place of holiness in the gospel-scheme, let us examine the promise of sanctification, here made, to those on whose unrighteousness God has mercy, and whose sins and iniquities he remembers no more. "I will put my laws into their mind, and write them in their hearts." This is the order of grace in the gospel covenant. It meets man in his unrighteousness, and gives him, in the tender mercies of God in Christ, a free and full discharge from it for ever. And because "without holiness no man shall see the Lord," it further pledges to the soul, thus discharged from guilt, what every soul, so delivered, will most ardently desire, the effectual establishment of a divine principle of holiness within—the fruit, not the cause, of mercy. Certainly God never blesses any but in the way of holiness, however it be true that holiness is not the price of blessing. Rather, it is the great end which God proposes, in showing mercy to a sinner—to make him eternally happy, by making him holy; and a sure foundation of holiness is laid in free forgiveness. He who is interested in the one promise shall, doubtless, experience the fulfilment of the other: and hence we may at once perceive, how St. Paul's declaration, that "a man is justified by faith, without the deeds of the law," is in perfect agreement with a seeming contrary declaration of St. James, that "faith without works is dead;" and again, "by works is faith made perfect;" for the same mercy that freely forgives ungodliness, engages also to deliver from the love and power of it; teaches men to deny it, and "to live righteously, soberly, and godly, in this present world." The Lord grant to us, beloved, who profess saving faith in Jesus, to experience the truth of this grace also, here connected with it in covenant.

NOAH'S ARK.

As it is clearly impossible that a vessel of the length and breadth of the ark could be otherwise than a floating vessel, designed entirely for perfectly still waters, we have supposed it to be flat bottomed and straight sided; both as making it the more buoyant and as giving it the greatest capacity. It was devoid of all sailing properties; had neither rigging nor rudder; its build was simply that of a huge float, to all outward appearance wholly at the mercy of the winds and the waves, liable to be driven or drifted about according as currents or winds for the time prevailed; but, as we shall show, the ark could not, for a moment, have been subjected to the influence of either winds or tides. The extraordinary length of the ark proves, at once, the miraculous power that was, at every moment, in exercise for its preservation: since no vessel of the ark's proportion could naturally live for an hour in disturbed waters; the first wave that rose would inevitably break its back and rend it entirely asunder; nor, with all our experience in ship building, would it be possible to construct a vessel of the ark's proportions, and to navigate it from Dover to Calais in rough weather—the least swell of the ocean, by raising one end and depressing the other, would break it in the middle and cause it to founder; nor could any possible contrivance or ingenuity of construction prevent this consequence: and the clear and just conclusion therefore is, that the ark floated in perfectly still waters; and that whatever might be the agitation of the great deep when its fountains were broken up, or whatever the force of the currents as the seas kept advancing and gaining on the land, yet must the waters around the ark, and for a considerable distance, of necessity have been calm and still; not a wave could have rolled near it—not a ripple could have been broken against it—not a breath of wind could have blown upon it, nor could the currents have drifted it; the ark floated, and merely floated, on the smoothest waters, at a time when the ocean was heaving and swelling and rolling onward furiously upon the land at the rate of one hundred and seventy-six feet additional in depth each day for one hundred and fifty days together. Around the ark, however, those ocean waves found a barrier impossible to be passed: it was as if the finger of the Almighty had drawn a line upon the waters around it, and had then said to the ocean what he declared to Job he did once say to it: "Hitherto shall thou come but no further; and here shall thy proud waves be stayed." (Job xxxviii. 11.) and the Psalmist would seem to have alluded to this subject in Psalm xciii., where he says—"The floods are risen—the floods lift up their waves: the waves of the sea are mighty, and rage horribly; but yet the Lord who dwelleth on high is mightier;" and certainly his might was shown on this occasion; for, raging as the ocean then did, and as it never since

has done, and pouring its mighty body of waters, every succeeding wave gaining in height upon the preceding, the fiat of the Almighty turned them all aside to hasten onward elsewhere to their work and mission of destruction, and the ark remained as motionless and undisturbed as though resting on dry land. And if the very peculiar construction of the ark had not made such a conclusion inevitable, the purpose for which it was built would have proved that such was the fact; for, had the ark pitched at all from side to side under the influence of the wind, which, from its great length and little width, it must most distressingly have done, the whole world of animals therein contained could not have kept their footing: of very necessity, therefore, a dead calm must have prevailed around the ark during the whole of the one hundred and fifty days that it was floating on the waters.

The dimensions of the ark being given, it would not be impossible so to plan out its supposed construction as to determine with tolerable accuracy the quantity of timber it would require. A practical ship builder would be able, by a close and careful calculation, to ascertain it with something like a tolerable approximation to the truth. As to the timber itself, it was of no value; but the labour of collecting it together, and preparing it, must have been very great, and no more was used, we may reasonably suppose, than was essentially necessary for its construction. We have therefore calculated for the vessel the quantity only of timber that seemed indispensable, and have supposed in the calculation that the ark was divided into three stories and was roofed over, and that to two-fifths of its height it was doubly boarded with a layer of asphaltic between, and that a portion of the hold of the vessel was in like manner boarded for the safe keeping of the fresh water; and without detailing the general plan, or working out the many details and measurements of its several parts, our calculation would give about 255,000 cubic feet of timber for the complement that would be required: this, at fifty feet per load, would give 5,100 loads; and as the largest trees would be the easiest worked, and were then in the greatest abundance, under five hundred trees of ten loads in each would be the whole quantity needed. However, it would seem to be impossible to build the ark without raising a scaffold around it; this could not be less than 50 feet high, not less in length when measured round than 1,300 feet, and would probably require 25,000 cubic feet, or 500 loads of timber: thus the utmost of the builders' need might not exceed 550 loads.

Again: from the dimensions of the ark being so accurately given, we are able to calculate with tolerable correctness its actual capacity, deducting from the length of 517 feet, 47 feet for partitions, &c., leaves 509 feet clear space; from the width of 91 feet, 11 feet, leaves 80 feet clear space; and from the height of 51 feet, 4 feet for joists, &c., leaves 50 feet clear space.—Then 209 by 80 by 50=2,000,000. Thus, though the ark occupied a space equal in its external measurements to 517 by 91 by 51=2,687,955 cubic feet, yet the actual internal clear space for stowage would be only 2,000,000 cubic feet.

The capacity of the ark being thus ascertained, the next proper subject for inquiry would be "what did it contain?" But the question is undoubtedly that one which is the most difficult to answer of all that are connected with the subject, since to answer it aright requires a perfect knowledge of the habits, the size, and the food of every creature that exists of every beast, bird, and reptile that now lives on the earth.

Nor would even this knowledge be sufficient; for so multiplied are the varieties of the genera in almost all the orders of aves and mammalia, that the most discriminating judgment is necessary to distinguish what was the parent stock—the original species of the whole family; and to this must be added the fullest and most correct information of the kind and the quantity of food every living thing would require for a whole year's subsistence. It is evident that knowledge to this extent is in no man's possession; by possibility the day may come when the greater part of all these facts will be known; but that day is not yet come.—Church of England Quarterly Review.

DAY OF HUMILIATION.

[The following Notice of Divine Service to be held in token of Humiliation under the chastening hand of God in the present time of dearth and famine, was read in all the Churches of the Diocese of Amargh, on the 15th of last month; a service, as therein appointed, was held accordingly; and not only in that Diocese and Province, but throughout Ireland, the Archbishop of Dublin having appointed the same day for a Day of Humiliation, though under a differently worded Notice.]

You are requested to take notice, that, by direction of the Lord Primate, there will be Divine Service in this church, and in all the churches of the diocese of Amargh, on Friday next, the 30th inst. And I am desired to exhort you, dearly beloved, to assemble and meet together on that day, that we may make our common supplications to our heavenly Father, as a public acknowledgment, in this time of chastisement which he has laid upon us in withholding the wanted provision of food on which the poor of this country principally depend for their subsistence. We are taught in his holy word (Psalm cvii. 31), that it is "for the wickedness of them that dwell therein" that "he maketh a fruitful land barren." Our transgressions have kindled the anger of the Lord against us, and have drawn down his displeasure. It is our duty, therefore, to "humble ourselves under the mighty hand of God" (1st Peter v. 6); to "confess our manifold sins and wickedness, with an humble, lowly, penitent, and obedient heart;" to beseech him that he would not "remember our offences, nor the offences of our forefathers, neither take vengeance of our sins;" but that he would "graciously look upon our afflictions," "pitiably behold our sorrows," "mercifully forgive our sins," and "favourably hear our prayers;" that he would "make speed to save us," and "make haste to help us."

And while I exhort all of you, my dear brethren, to join together in these "our common supplications," I am especially to encourage the poor and needy to draw near the throne of grace, and call upon God in the time of their trouble, who hath pro-

vided to hear their cry and to help them. Let them "come into his courts," and pour out their hearts before him, and "make known their requests unto God," that he may "grant them patience under their sufferings, and a happy issue out of all their afflictions."

And such as are possessed of wealth and abundance, I exhort, not only to pray for those who are in distress, but to relieve them to the utmost of their power; to "open their hands wide unto their brethren" (Deut. xv. 8); to "deal their bread to the hungry, and when they see the naked to cover them" (Is. lviii. 7); that "the blessing of them that were ready to perish may come upon them;" (Job xxix. 13.)

And, that I may be "pure from the blood of all men" (Acts xx. 26), it is also incumbent on me to warn those who are still in penitence and hardened in heart, that they continue not to sin with a high hand. Let the calamity with which we are now visited lead them to repent, and to remember (admonished by the Church in her Communion Service), how dreadful is "the judgment hanging over our heads, and always ready to fall upon us."—It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God.—For, lo, the Lord is come out of his place to visit the wickedness of such as dwell upon the earth. But who may abide the day of his coming? Who shall be able to stand when he appeareth? His fan is in his hand, and he will purge his floor, and gather his wheat into the barn; but he will burn the chaff with unquenchable fire.—Then shall it be too late to knock when the door shall be shut; and too late to cry for mercy when it is the time of justice.—Therefore, brethren, take ye heed betime, while the day of salvation lasteth; for the night cometh, when none can work.—Let us not abuse the goodness of God, who calleth us mercifully to amendment, and of his endless pity promiseth us forgiveness of that which is past, if with a perfect and true heart we return unto him. For though our sins be as red as scarlet, they shall be made as white as snow; and though they be like purple, yet they shall be made like wool. Turn ye (saith the Lord) from all your wickedness, and your sins shall not be your destruction. Although we have sinned, yet have we an advocate with the Father, Jesus Christ, the righteous; and he is the propitiation for our sins. For he was wounded for our offences, and smitten for our wickedness. Let us, therefore, return unto him, who is the merciful receiver of all true penitent sinners; assuring ourselves that he is ready to receive us, and most willing to pardon us, if we come unto him with faithful repentance; if we submit ourselves unto him, and from henceforth walk in his ways; if we will take his easy yoke, and light burden upon us, to follow him in lowliness, patience, and charity; and be ordered by the governance of his Holy Spirit; seeking always his glory, and serving him duly in our vocation, with thanksgiving." This if we do, Christ will not only deliver us from the "bitter pains of eternal death," but will cause "our light affliction, which is but for a moment," to "work for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory" in his everlasting kingdom; unto which he vouchsafes to bring us all, for his infinite mercy. Amen.

LORD'S DAY OBSERVANCE.

Steam Packets between Folkestone and Boulogne.

From the Scottish Guardian.

Many of our readers are aware that Folkestone (near to Dover) is the great steam-packet station, from whence the South-Eastern and Continental Steam-Packet Company keep up the communication between this country and the coast of France; the passage between Folkestone and Boulogne (occupied by this Company) lying (as stated in the document to which we refer)—"right in the world's high-way," and being the thoroughfare of "the civilized world." The document in question, then, is a memorial addressed to the South-Eastern and Continental Steam-Packet Company, by their "Superintendent of Machinery," upon the subject of "Sunday sailing;"—and the fact we have to state is,—that the Company, in consequence of the representations contained in this document, have put an end to the plying of their packets on the Sabbath-day.

"The Superintendent of Machinery" to a great public Company is, no doubt, the individual about all others entitled to speak authoritatively on such a subject; and when our readers have looked at the document submitted by Mr. Swan to his constituents, they will not be surprised at the very decisive Resolution to which the Company has come. Indeed,—though steam sailing on Sunday has crept in, to a large extent, in the south,—it is by no means universal. "Mr. Napier's packets between Ramsgate and London do not ply on Sunday;"—neither do "the packets between Brighton and Dieppe;" nor "various others that might be mentioned;"—and now the packets on the great "high-way" between Folkestone and Boulogne have been happily added to the number.

Mr. Swan, it will be seen, unhesitatingly lays it down, as the result of his extensive experience,—that you cannot get efficient work seven days a week out of any men, and that the attempt must inevitably be followed with ultimate loss to all who make it. "By exacting seven days' work," you get less than six days' labour. "Eight boats could accomplish as much work in six days as a greater number could in seven. That (says Mr. Swan) is what I mean to affirm." The truth of his statement, he says, has been "widely verified," and has "met with almost universal acceptance;"—of which he certainly gives us one of the strongest possible proofs, when he adds that "it has actually led (as he is informed) to the abolishing of Sunday working in the public works of France." "You must not suppose," observes Mr. Swan, "that a day's work of a man is a fixed and constant quantity; under certain circumstances a man will put forth three times his average amount of exertion, without feeling much fatigue; and while I do not intend to propound a recipe to enable any one to extract the maximum quantity of work from his servants, I will tell you plainly how to get the least possible, and that done with the greatest grudge; March to October, and Sunday and Saturday, from October to March, and if you do not succeed, very completely, in damping the spirits, marring the efficiency, and destroying the energy of the best

men in the service, and rendering useless all the worst, you will at least have the satisfaction of having done what you could."

The actual loss thus arising from Sunday working, (though it be (as Mr. Swan observes) "one of the least obvious considerations" connected with this subject, is not the less certain, nor the less fitted to have legitimate weight with the directors of any public company. But it is, after all, in Mr. Swan's judgment "certainly not the most important consideration." He takes up warmly the view urged by "the Working-man of Bolton, to which we recently referred, and confirms, to the fullest extent, the picture which he drew of the heinous wrong that is done, and the intolerable "slavery" that is inflicted, by the exaction of Sabbath working;—entreats his Directors to "sympathize with the keen sense of injustice, the moral degradation, and the bitter hardship entailed, on not a few, by the virtual abrogation of that blessed boon to a labour-cursed world,—the rest of the holy Sabbath." Mr. Swan knows well the feelings of the men; and he says—"The truth is, I have not arrived hastily at the conclusion that there is scarcely a man in the Company's employ, whose services are much worth retaining, who does not heartily detest the Sunday working; and it consists with my knowledge that several of these, who, in your opinion, and in the estimate of the public, do the greatest credit to the service, and could least be spared, are just the individuals who are most sickened at the slavery of it."

"Of the engineers (he says) some would willingly work a whole night in the week to avoid Sunday sailing—and some would even venture double or quadruple trips." Is this system that any set of men on earth can be justified in maintaining, before God and in the light of their own consciences? And Mr. Swan establishes with the entire weight of his authority all that we said of the incalculable importance of obtaining a body of steady and respectable functionaries, and the utter impossibility of ever having such, so long as you inflict upon them "the moral degradation—the crowning injury" of Sabbath desecration. "Give me (he says) the Sabbath-day, not only for myself and the factory hands, but also for the engine crews,—and in due time, with the help of the various engineers, I will give you a very different set of stokers,—and that perhaps, without changing three hands out of the twenty. I do not know (he emphatically adds) another remedy, and I despair of finding one." In short,—with the rest of the Sabbath-day,—we shall have "better men, better conduct, better discipline, less smuggling, less tipping, less shifting of hands, greater satisfaction with the service, greater spirit, zeal, and interest in it, greater bodily vigour and capability of enduring fatigue, less waste of fuel, less risk of burning or blowing up the boilers, or of setting the ship on fire, less anxiety and uneasiness and vague apprehension of disaster, less likelihood of shedding innocent blood, or briefly and summarily,—to put the truth for once in its proper light, as the truth ought to be spoken (impugn it who list)—there would be more of the blessing that maketh rich, and there would be less of the curse of the Almighty."

Of the plea of "necessity," urged in support of Sabbath travelling, upon this great "highway of the world," Mr. Swan disposes in a manner the most triumphant. "Necessity!" (he says) the most accommodating, pliable thing in all the world! "Did I once get it condensed in my copper kettle, it should not be heard of for a great while to come." "Some people find it necessary to prefer their interest to their duty—some to prefer pleasure to both—while a still larger number find it necessary to sacrifice alike their happiness, their interest, and their duty, without getting any return at all!" "I do not believe that the plea of necessity is ever urged, or ever thought of, by three in a hundred who travel on Sunday, or could be consistently maintained by one in ten thousand;" and, supposing a case of "necessity" occasionally to occur—"Does that imply an obligation on the Company to keep their boats plying? Most certainly not;—more than the circumstance of a man being in imminent necessity of a pair of shoes on Folkestone, would imply that all the shoe-makers in Folkestone should keep their shops open upon that day." After statements and reasoning so plain and unquestionable, we really see no occasion that there is for Mr. Swan's "copper kettle." He adds—with a force of truth which none shall effectually gainsay—that the "only necessity," touching this matter, is that which is founded "on the authority and command of the word of God—a true, paramount, unalterable, supreme necessity,—which neither appeals to petty expediency, nor defers to popular clamour,—a necessity that proclaims its own authority, and admits of no compromise." And lest men should count it a hard saying, or an irksome burden, "Thou shalt not work," it is not only said, "God rested from his work;" but also, "God blessed the Sabbath-day,"—a saying confirmed throughout all God's providence, as emphatically as it is proclaimed in his word. "For, if Providence ever spoke in language that could not be misinterpreted, or uttered a voice that none might disregard, it has been in affording us its commentary upon the fourth commandment. This is neither a child's bugbear, nor an old wife's fable—it is neither a marvel nor a miracle—but a sober reality, and one which it needs neither grey hairs to verify, nor far-fetched illustration to support, though extensive observation and long experience both unite to establish it.

So speaks "the Superintendent of Machinery" of this great Steam packet Company; and upon the clear strength of these eternal truths the Directors of the Company have not hesitated religiously to close, upon the Sabbath-day; this great "highway of the world."

FORGIVENESS TO THE BELIEVER.

[Referring to certain arguments in favour of Reserve in preaching, upon the example alleged to be given in the Saviour's public teaching.]

This Reserve is said to have pervaded His whole ministry,—to have appeared in the performance of His miracles,—in the mode in which He taught by parables,—and particularly, as bearing most directly on the matter in hand, in His holding back in His public teaching the great truths of His own Divinity and Atonement.

The statements, however, concerning it are at once so exaggerated and so indistinct, that before I

proceed further, I find it necessary to remind you of two points, in order that the true nature and extent of the Reserve exercised by the blessed Lord, may not be misunderstood.

1. Whatever be the reserve which he maintained concerning the necessity and efficacy of His sufferings, in order to procure forgiveness for sinners, yet He does distinctly and without any reserve, from the first to the last of His ministry, declare the necessity and efficacy of faith in Him in procuring the forgiveness of their sins, and their full acceptance with God. "And as Moses lifted up the serpent in the wilderness, even so must the Son of Man be lifted up: That whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God so loved the world that he sent his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

2. In whatever other respects His teaching may be described as a system of reserve, it is nowhere, nor at any time, a system of reserve as regards the readiness of God to receive, and to pardon the repentant sinner. And I wish to draw your attention the more particularly to this point, because there is nothing in the preaching of the Atonement at the present day, which raises more hostility and alarm in those who oppose it, than that it presents God as a God ready to forgive.

How unreservedly the Lord offers him in this character you know. He presents Him to us a Lord to whom his servant owed ten thousand talents, and who in wrath commands him to be sold, with his wife and children, and all that he had, that he might pay this great debt; but who, when that servant casts himself at his feet, and supplicates his forbearance, is moved with compassion, and looses him and forgives him the debt. Again, he sets Him before us as a creditor who had two debtors; one owing him an hundred pence, and the other fifty; and who, when they had nothing to pay, frankly forgave them both. And you know too how He shows Him to us in the person of the wronged and forsaken father, who sees, while he is yet a great way off, the returning prodigal, and runs and falls on his neck, and kisses him. And when the penitent wanderer asks but the place of a servant, in the home where he had abandoned and forfeited the place of a child; the father calls for a robe, and a ring, and all that could mark his perfect restoration to the full privileges of a freeman, and commands that the house should resound with feasting and joy at the return of his lost son; and the Lord tells us that this joy but shadows forth the rejoicing which fills the courts of heaven, at the return of one repentant sinner to God.

Here is no reserve with respect to an important part of the doctrine of the Atonement; the very part, as I said, which creates most jealousy and alarm, and on account of which chiefly, I presume, the preaching of that doctrine is discontinued.—From the Lord Bishop of Ossory's Charge, 1843.

The Berean.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, DEC. 17, 1846.

A subject found entrance into the columns of our last number, upon which it seems desirable to bestow some further attention. It is the question, what views our Church requires her members to entertain of the ministry instituted for their building up in their most holy faith.

Very naturally, the Church has never looked with favour upon dissent. Among her members, some have viewed it with the bitter feeling of abhorrence, others with the gentler one of regret. While many have been ready to pronounce condemnation, at once, upon non-conformists, others have felt themselves restrained by the consideration which the Bishop of London, in his last Charge, desires his Clergy to bring to the notice of their people, in answer to the Romanist's allegation that the English Church is in a state of schism: "The true schismatic is not always he that separates, but he who makes the separation necessary." Such a consideration as this would, for instance, make them pause before they decide who were the schismatics in the year 1662, when the Act of Uniformity thrust into Non-Conformity hundreds of the most valuable preachers of the Gospel—while numbers whose consciences only just accommodated themselves to the demands of private interest, were retained within the Church—it would prevent their condemning as a schismatic the learned and zealous Dr. Adam Clarke who, to the close of his days, entertained the most filial attachment to the Church of England and veneration for the Episcopal office, and who became a Methodist Minister simply because his means did not allow him to qualify himself for Episcopal ordination by a University education. We do not say that they would hold themselves bound to ascertain on whose shoulders the responsibility of the schism in such cases may rest: but they would feel quite relieved from the necessity of pronouncing judgment on those who are found out of the pale of the Church under circumstances such as these.

Some twenty or thirty years ago, the claims of the Church against Dissent were most generally based upon her being the Establishment. There existed little disposition to find fault with the Scotchman, resident in England, who adhered to the Kirk; the like treatment being expected for the hereditary

Episcopalian who maintained attachment to his Church while residing in Scotland. This state of the public mind allowed Presbyterianism to stand as undisturbed, north of the Tweed, as Episcopacy had its footing, south of the border-stream.

But this establishmentarian theory was found powerless against the vehement assaults upon the National Church made by Dissenters, both Protestant and Romish, about the commencement of the second quarter in this century. A whig government showed strong symptoms of abandoning the principle of an Establishment; and the National Church was likely to be brought to a level with the sects around her. Then it was that the claims of Episcopacy as of divine origin were set forth and inculcated with a zeal unknown before, and adherence to the Church of England was demanded upon the ground that, whether established by law or not, her ministry alone is authorized by the Head of the Church, and there can be no valid administration of the sacraments except by commission from Bishops deriving their authority in uninterrupted succession from the apostles. This theory, commonly called the Apostolical Succession, was not newly discovered; but it was almost new to the bulk of English Churchmen. Not one in a hundred had ever heard of it. Yet, multitudes had been regular and thoughtful attendants upon the ministry of the Church, and been in due course admitted to all her privileges. It formed no part of the "due course" by which they had been prepared for these, to require their belief in an uninterrupted Apostolical Succession. From the dawn of reason, they were taught the Catechism, and joined in the use of the Liturgy; and they heard no mention made of that Succession. They were confirmed and, as we charitably assume, became devout attendants at the Lord's Table, without ever being required to hold particular views with respect to the channel through which their Pastors had received commission for the exercise of the Christian ministry, otherwise than that it was tacitly understood they adhered to the Church established by law.

The Church-member, at the present day, has precisely the same course of preparation for Church-privileges prescribed to him. In the overwhelming majority of cases, he obtains an admission-ticket from his Pastor for the solemnity of Confirmation without having been told a word of the Apostolical Succession; and if a Candidate for Confirmation, possessing the needful qualifications in all other respects, were asked the question, does he believe in the uninterrupted Apostolical Succession, verily we do not see that an answer in the negative would in any wise affect his claim to be admitted to the imposition of hands. The Church has made no provision for his being taught any such thing as being contained either in his baptismal "vow, promise, and profession," or in the "Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the ten Commandments," or as being included among those "other things which a Christian ought to know and believe to his soul's health." (See Exhortation to Godfathers and Godmothers at the close of the baptismal Office.)

We remind our readers that we are not now dealing with the question whether the doctrine of an uninterrupted Apostolical Succession is true or not. The question, for the present, simply is, whether the Church of England inculcates the same, or not, as a doctrine to be believed by her Church-members.

It does not escape us that the expression just now quoted: "all things which a Christian ought to know and believe to his soul's health," opens a vast field of Churchmen-like instruction. But does it include Apostolical Succession? The sixth Article of Religion declares what a Christian is required by the Church to believe: "Whosoever is not read" in Holy Scripture, "nor may be proved thereby, is not to be required of any man, that it should be believed as an article of the Faith, or be thought requisite or necessary to salvation." We now turn to the ordination service, and in the Preface to it the Church herself gives us her authoritative statement of the ground upon which she rests the institution of her orders: "It is evident unto all men diligently reading the holy Scripture and ancient authors, that from the Apostles' time there have been these Orders of Ministers in Christ's Church: Bishops, Priests, and Deacons." She does not assert that Holy Scripture, without ancient authors, proves even so much as that there have been these officers, and therefore she does not place the question of ministerial orders among those necessary for salvation: she herein asserts less than we personally should be ready to concede; for we believe that the Holy Scripture alone, without ancient authors, proves the institution of three orders in the ministry, though not assigning any official title to the highest order: but the Church does not declare that view as so clearly set forth in Scripture as to make a diversity of opinion criminal; so much she provides that, whatever may be done elsewhere, "in the United Church of England and Ireland," "these orders may be continued, and reverently used and esteemed."

The silence of the Church Catechism, on this question, has been found so inconvenient by certain parties in the Church, that they have been fully as eager to superadd something to that formulary, by explanatory or initiatory notes, as others have been to cut off from it. Manuals and Helps of this kind come with a very bad grace from quarters where in general every deviation from her usages, or addition to her prescribed means of edification, is viewed with suspicion, and is discouraged. We remember having seen somewhere an "Enlarged Catechism" by the late Bishop Hobart of New York, which seemed designed to supply the deficiencies of the Church Catechism, and the principal design of it seemed to be the introduction of views respecting the ministry of the Church, which the Church herself, in her sober wisdom has not set forth.

There is one place in the Articles of our Church where, if any where, we might expect that she would set forth the exclusive claims of her ministry. The eighteenth article declares: "They also are to be had censured that presume to say, That every man shall be saved by the Law or Sect which he professeth, so that he be diligent to prove his life according to that Law, and the light of Nature. For"—now who, after reading the statements of many of our modern writers on Church principles, but would expect to find here all about the Apostolical Succession, and grace conveyed through the sacraments dispensed by the ministry deriving its commission in that channel?—but behold, the Church in her wisdom goes on thus: "Holy Scripture doth set out unto us only the Name of Jesus Christ, whereby man must be saved."

After this, we do not find it necessary to bestow time upon the inference which has been drawn from the word "duty," found in the succeeding Article, in which the visible Church is described in beautifully comprehensive terms. It has been attempted to prove that the Sacraments cannot "be duly ministered according to Christ's ordinance in all those things that of necessity are requisite to the same," except by a ministry commissioned in the line of the Apostolical Succession. That the Church should have intended to convey such a meaning by one little word, when she had omitted expressing the same fully in the preceding Article, is not what we could expect men to believe; least of all when it is recollected how, to the minds of those who drew up the Articles, it was vividly present that the Church of Rome withheld the cup from the Laity in the administration of the Lord's Supper. The mind habituated to straightforward thinking will at once apply the word "duly" to the undue innovation of the Papal Church, and not to the deviation of religious communities from the Episcopal succession in deriving their ministerial commission.

It need not be feared that a resolute search after the real principles of the Church in this matter will give strength to dissent, or weaken the cause of the Church. Surely, the Church may be trusted to set forth her own principles and assert her claims; indeed, experience teaches, that exaggerated statements do not strengthen the Church, whereas they drive into alienation, or confirm in it, many who were attached to her or were attracted towards her ministrations as of an institution for the calling of souls out of darkness to light, and for the edification of those who have been brought under the enlightening beams of the Sun of Righteousness. The Church does not require, from her Church-members, belief in an uninterrupted Apostolical Succession, simply because, even supposing it to be both a truth and demonstrable, it is impossible for the vast majority of her members to go into the proof and understand it.

We have arrived at a convenient point where to stop for the present, though it seems to us that we shall have to recur to the subject in a subsequent number.

IRISH CLERGYMEN.—We understand that a Petition will be presented to both Houses of Parliament from the Rev. Dr. Thorpe, Minister of Belgrave Chapel, on the subject of licensing curates, occasioned by the refusal of the Bishop of London to receive a clergyman into his diocese on the ground of his being an Irish Clergyman. The Bishop has laid down the following rule:—"Not to admit any Irish Clergyman into the diocese of London, unless he has been previously received into some other English diocese." It is obvious that, if the other English bishops acted on the same principle, the Irish clergy would be excluded from the Church in this country, while Englishmen held archbishoprics and bishoprics and some of the most valuable benefices in Ireland. Not only is this not doing justice to Ireland, but it is a direct infraction of the Act of Union, which made the two Churches one, under the title of the "United Church of England and Ireland."—Times.

ABOLITION OF ETON MONTM.—It appears that the Rev. Francis Hodgson, the Provost, Dr. Hawtrej, the Head Master, together with the Rev. Mr. Oakes, the Lower Master, and the great body of assistants, are of opinion that the time has arrived for this custom to be abolished. The great facilities afforded by railways for conveying vast multitudes of people to Eton and Salt-hill, render it hazardous to encourage the assembling of such a mixed crowd as is now certain to be collected. In fact, the Eton authorities appear to feel that the celebration of the Montem creates a most inexpedient interruption to the studies of the pupils; and the decision which the Provost and authorities of the College have come to, is certainly founded upon a proper regard for the character of this ancient seat of learning.—English Paper.

The following description of the foolery above referred to will probably be read with interest in connection with this announcement. It is Mr. D'Israeli's.

"One need hardly remind the reader that this celebrated ceremony, of which the origin is lost in obscurity, and which now occurs triennially, is the tenure by which Eton College holds some of its domains; the waving of a flag by one of the scholars on a mount near the village of Salt Hill, and to which without doubt it gives the name, since on this day every visitor in Eton, and every traveller in its vicinity, from the monarch to the peasant, are stopped on the road by youthful brigands in picturesque costume, and summoned to contribute 'salt,' in the shape of coin of the realm, to the purse collecting for the Captain of Eton, the senior scholar on the Foundation, who is about to repair to King's College, Cambridge.

"On this day the Captain of Eton appears in a dress as martial as his title: indeed, each sixth form boy represents in his uniform, though not perhaps according to the exact rules of the Horse Guards, an officer of the army. One is a marshal, another an ensign. There is a Lieutenant, too; the remainder are sergeants. Each of those who are entrusted with these ephemeral commissions, has one or more attendants: the number of these varying according to his rank. These Servitors are selected according to the wishes of the several members of the sixth form, out of the ranks of the lower boys; that is, those boys who are below the sixth form; and all those attendants are arrayed in

a variety of fancy dresses. The Captain of the Oppidians, and the Senior Colleger next to the Captain of the school, figure also in fancy costume and are called Saltbearers. It is their business, together with the twelve senior Collegers of the fifth form, who are called "Runners," and whose costume is also determined by the taste of the wearers, to levy contributions. And all the Oppidians of the fifth form, among whom ranked Coningsby, class as Corporals; and are severally followed by one or more lower boys who are denominated 'Polenem,' but who appear in their ordinary dress.

A BENEDICTINE MONASTERY is about to be established at St. Joseph, in Pennsylvania. It is the first establishment of the kind in the United States. The community is composed of a Prior, Father Boniface Wimmer; Father Maximilian Gettner, two theologians, four scholastics, and several laymen: they have recently arrived in the country from Bavaria, and it may be expected that they will engage in vigorous efforts to acquire influence in the education of youth. They will probably find some Protestant parents who expose their sons to the danger of such influence by placing them in that establishment.

THE NEWLY DISCOVERED PLANET.—The Minister of Public Instruction has presented to the King of France the following report: "A grand discovery, one of the mightiest efforts of human intellect, has honoured France and your Majesty's reign. A young French savant, M. Leverrier, of the Academy of Science, by the sole powers of his mind, with calculation and analysis only for his instruments, has seized upon, in immense space, beyond the known limits of our system, the knowledge of a planet which, but for him perhaps, would for ever have escaped all observation. Observation, which usually marches in advance in its discoveries, this time has to humbly follow the data of science, and to seek, at a given point which is pointed out to it, an unknown star, first seen and signified by the eye of theory. Never was there a more brilliant occurrence in the study of the exact sciences—never was there presented a more manifest confirmation of the laws that direct and maintain the order of the world. I believe it, therefore, my duty to present to your Majesty, M. Leverrier, as a member of the Legion of Honour. It is true he has not yet arrived at the time usual for such an appointment, inasmuch as he stands among the last on the list of nominations which our administration have had the honour to present to your Majesty on the great anniversaries, comprising the names of learned and industrious men; but, sire, his services are as far beyond the usual standard as the high distinction I now propose. Exceptions to the usual rule, in reward of transcendent merits, do but strengthen the rule itself, by the solemnity of the form and the distinguished motives that induce it. M. Galle, of Berlin, who was the first to perceive the planet of Leverrier, should at the same time receive some testimonial of your august good will. He has been associated in the labours of the learned French savant, testing and proving them. France is indebted to him for his share in the event of which she is proud, and which is now the admiration of the whole scientific world."

In consequence of this report, the King returned an ordinance appointing Leverrier an officer, (the superior rank,) and Galle a chevalier in the Legion of Honour.

The effort of Mr. Leverrier's intellectual power is strikingly manifested in the following announcement which came from him before the planet had been observed: "Theory and observation appear to contradict each other when Uranus is concerned; the planet which gravitates on the confines of our planetary system; well! neither the one nor the other is wrong; in order to re-establish this agreement, broken in appearance, it only requires to admit the existence of a star of the same nature, but more distant, disturbing by its influence the regular movements of Uranus. This star no one has seen, but it exists. I have measured its distance, weighed its bulk, and estimated its diameter. It is TITANS: SEEK, and you will discover it." Mr. Galle of Berlin received a letter from Leverrier in the morning. The same night, he pointed his telescope to the exact point in the heavens indicated by his correspondent, he "seeks, and it is there"—a planet which might have escaped observation, not for ever, as the Minister of Public Instruction somewhat Frenchman-like says, but for many years as it has done. The reason why the successful observation was made at Berlin, and not at Paris where Leverrier himself resides, is that at the former place the position of every star, as it is observed, is accurately laid down on a map to which Galle had access, but the like of which they had not at Paris. Besides all the stars already laid down, Galle observed an additional one, and it was the one indicated by Leverrier. To this astronomer is now conceded the right to give a name to the planet. He transfers his right to Mr. Arago who proposes to designate it by the name of the person "who saw it by intellectual vision, before bodily eyes could even suspect where to look for it."

A writer in L'Esperance makes this striking remark: "Hitherto geometericians were guided by the following formula: 'Knowing the position of a planet, deduce from it the perturbations which it produces on its neighbours.' Leverrier reverses the formula, by saying: 'Knowing the perturbations experienced by a planet, deduce from them the existence of the perturbatory planet, and the place which it should occupy.'"

In connection with this memorable occurrence, we must offer the remark, that some writers use language respecting the discovery which borders on profaneness. Leverrier is said to have "created" the planet; his announcement is called a "prophecy." We find him spoken of, however, as a man of modesty; and we must earnestly wish he may be one who gives the glory of the event to Him who made both the planet and the intellect which assigned its unseen position.

EPISCOPAL ONSERVER.—Boston; Rev. C. M. Butler, Editor.—The December number of this monthly has come to hand. Its contents are: Pages from the Eccles. History of New England;—History of the Articles under Elizabeth;—Victories of Love;—The Material of Communion Tables;—The Present Age;—Assurance of Faith;—An Extract from Dr. Stone's "Church Universal";—Propagandism;—Reviews;—Intelligence. We shall probably select some passages from its interesting columns to present to our readers.

THE WEEKLY REVIEW, Streetsville, Canada West. Published by S. J. Barnhart, Proprietor.—The first number of this newly established periodical has come to hand. It is to be devoted to the interests of the Townships of Toronto, Gore, Alton, Caledon, Chinguacousy, Trafalgar, and Esquimaux, and the call for it is stated to arise from the brevity with which, of necessity, matters of great importance to these localities are in general treated by

the Toronto Press. We read with pleasure the following declaration:—

"Our politics will be unflinchingly loyal; our guiding principle PATRIOTIC CONSCIENCE. Convicted, however, as we are, that RAVRY is the bane of a Colony, our strenuous exertions will never be wanting to soften, as far as may be, the asperities, which too often mingle in the discussion of political topics."

The typographical work does very great credit to the office from which it issues.

MONTREAL. TRINITY CHURCH DISTRICT VISITING SOCIETY.—The fourth annual Report of this Society has just reached us. It gives a highly gratifying account of the continuance of the benevolent operations of this institution. It has had an income, during the year, of £363. 3. 8, and expended £353. 17. 10, besides that the Ladies' Clothing Society, in connexion with it, has received £15. 7. 11, and expended £14. 2.—"The Clergyman who more particularly devotes his time to the spiritual necessities of the poor" in the neighbourhood, and whose salary forms part of the Society's expenditure "has the satisfaction of knowing that none within the limits of this District need perish for lack of knowledge; nor can it be said by any, 'No man careth for my soul.'" The services of the District Visitors (17 Ladies and 8 Gentlemen) in bringing about this result are thankfully acknowledged, and mention is made, at the same time, of the co-operation of a Lay Missionary who "visited the dwellings of the poor, spoke to their inmates the Word of life, resolving their doubts, confirming their hopes, and directing their minds to Him who came to preach the Gospel, especially to the poor." The same individual, "confiding in the protecting care of the Lord, daily for months visited that place of sickness—of death, the General Hospital." A service has been regularly performed within the walls of the Jail, on every Lord's Day during the year, and an exposition given, during the winter, on Wednesday. Periodical visits have been paid to the Magdalen Institution. Three medical gentlemen, Drs. Crawford, Badgley, & Walter, have given their professional aid gratuitously, to whom the Committee return their grateful acknowledgments.

DIOCESE OF MASSACHUSETTS.—On Friday, Nov. 20th, Bishop Eastburn consecrated a new edifice, by the name of Grace Church, at Merrimack, assisted in the services by a number of the Clergy of the Diocese. The Bishop preached the sermon. This building is the result of the faithful efforts of the Board for the Diocesan Missions. "Already," says the Christian Witness, "there are in the place thousands of souls," and the population is rapidly advancing, "and this Chapel is the only building yet provided for the public worship of God." The land was the gift of one of the manufacturing Companies. The expense of the building has been \$1,350, one thousand dollars of which, was given by Mr. Lawrence of Lowell. The Church is said to be beautiful, and will seat 350 persons.—Gospel Messenger.

QUEBEC HIGH SCHOOL.—THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors is to be held at the School-house on Thursday next, the 24th inst.

QUEBEC INFANT SCHOOL.—The Examination is to take place to-morrow, at the school-house, Artillery Street, St. Lewis Sabury, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

THE COVE INFANT SCHOOL, on Wednesday next—see Advertisement.

COLLECTION FOR MISSION SCHOOLS AT QUEBEC. Previously acknowledged, £27 7 10 Since received: Mrs. Sealy, 0 5 1 Sunday School of Trinity Chapel, Quebec, in addition to the sum acknowledged last week, 0 3 0 £27 15 11 C. H. GATES.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Received T. P.—Tyro:—A Subscriber encloses several slips which, from the rapid glance we have been able to give them, do not seem to be credited to the source from which they are taken: we never like to make use of articles of which we do not know the source, so as to the credit to the author or compiler.—M. W. the parcel containing the Reports came to hand last Saturday!

PAYMENTS RECEIVED: From Messrs. Francis Brown, No. 142 to 143; J. V. Galle, No. 140 to 141.

Local and Political Intelligence.

THE GUN-COTTON.—At Spargo, near Penryn, when several scientific gentlemen went to a quarry to make experiments with the "gun-cotton" of Professor Schoenbein, the workmen made fun of the new explosive substance; and Mr. R. Taylor, of the Cornwall Geological Society, was looked upon as a lunatic so soon as they saw him charge a hole with the cotton. One of them offered to sit on the hole for a punt of beer! Mr. Taylor advised him to reserve his offer for the second experiment. But when the first was tried, and the rock was rent by pieces, the sceptical quarrier (sceptical no longer) withdrew his proposal.

The Board of Ordnance at Woolwich, after a series of experiments, have decided not to introduce the gun-cotton for use into the British Army. Several reasons are given for the decision: some of which are—that the cotton is found to explode when the barrel of the gun becomes heated by repeated discharges to boiling heat, so as to render it unsafe; that it produces a quantity of steam, which wets the gun; and that its liability to explode by concussion renders the packing and carriage of it more unsafe than gunpowder. Some of these objections may be overcome in time; and it is but right to add that, although the above reasons may retard its use for fire arms, it is thought that the cotton may be adopted for mining operations, with great advantage over the common mining powder.

REVIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN WHALE FISHERY.—Active steps are now in progress for the restoration of the whale fisheries of Great Britain. A company, called the "British Whale and Seal Fishery Company," are about to undertake the matter; Government, it is said, has intimated its approval by the grant of a charter, limiting the liabilities of shareholders. The leading merchants of London having afforded their sanction to its prospects by becoming its directors, and the objects being in the highest degree patriotic and useful, its success may be considered certain.

THE IRISH PACKETS.—The admiralty received tenders on the 31st ult., from the most eminent builders and engineers for six steam-vessels of 650

lons, and 350 horse power, intended for the packet service between Holyhead and Kingstown.

Messrs. Dryden, the celebrated engineers, are now employed in the construction of a printing machine for the Times, warranted to produce 12,000 impressions per hour, or the inconceivable number of upwards of three sheets per second!

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The Colonial Government of Western Australia are making arrangements with the Peninsula and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the extension of the route to Western Australia.

CENTRAL BARRACKS IN BIRMINGHAM.—Government has just purchased about fourteen acres of land, on the east side of the town, for the erection of a great central barracks for England. The site is on the angle of the junction between the London and Birmingham and Birmingham and Derby Railways, and cost 25,000*l.* The new barracks will be the largest yet built in the United Kingdom, and troops stationed in them may be in any part of England, by one or other of the railways, in a few hours after receiving notice from headquarters. It is said that the electric telegraph will be brought into a centre at the barracks, and communicate with all parts of the country, extending along every line of rail that may be made.

MANUFACTURE OF BREAD FROM INDIAN MEAL.—Mr. O'Brien, the proprietor of the extensive bakery establishment, in Leinster-street, Dublin, was presented, on Monday last, by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with a gold medal, which the Society of Arts in London had requested his Excellency would present to him, for his enterprising and successful exertions in the manufacture of bread from Indian meal, as a substitute for potatoes. Some months ago, the Society of Arts published their intention of giving a gold medal, as a premium for the best specimen of bread made from Indian meal, and left the subject open for competition to all persons in the United Kingdom. There were thirty-two competitors for the gold medal, and amongst that number Mr. O'Brien was the only Irishman. The medal is one of considerable size and value.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—A rich and extensive mine of leaden ore has been recently discovered on the Rahaline estate, county Clare. We understand that proceedings are in progress for adjusting the claims, when the works will commence, and, it is hoped, give extensive employment to the poor of that district.

There were lately purchased for the Royal Library of Paris all the Papers relating to Napoleon, formerly in the possession of the late Sir Hudson Lowe. They comprise the correspondence of the English Government with Sir Hudson; the letters of the English Admirals commanding the forces stationed before St. Helena; the correspondence of the representatives of the Allied Powers who were at the island; and several letters of Count Las Casas, General Montholon; daily bulletins of health, &c.; in all about twelve hundred papers, of the greatest interest.

THE LATE FLOODS IN FRANCE.—The French Minister of Public Works has received a general report on the ravages committed by the floods, from which it appears that it will require upwards of 65,000,000 francs to repair the bridges, embankments, roads, &c., which have been destroyed, and to execute the works necessary to prevent the recurrence of a similar disaster. This estimate does not comprise the amount of injury suffered by private property.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA IN PERSIA.—According to the Gazette Medicale, six princes and several princesses of the court of Persia have been cut off by the Asiatic cholera. The mother of the Prince Royal, and the only daughter of the Shah, had been attacked, but had recovered under the treatment of Dr. Cloquet. Among the victims is the celebrated Mirza Aboul Hassan Khan, minister of Foreign Affairs, who was a minister in this country in the year 1823. Another minister of the Shah, the Vizier of the Prince Royal, and other high functionaries of the court, have also been cut off by the cholera. The disease appears to have been particularly fatal among the upper classes. It was spreading in all directions, and had taken the course of Astrachan and Moscow. It was expected, however, that its progress would be arrested by the cold of winter.—Medical Gaz.

UNITED STATES.—Congress has again assembled, and the President has delivered his annual message. An abstract is given in the United States journals, from which we perceive that the President lays all the blame of the war on Mexico; he recommends that hostilities should be vigorously prosecuted, and that the regular army should be much increased; also that letters of marque should be issued.

The expenses to the 30th July last, were about \$28,000,000, income about \$29,500,000—balance in treasury, 1st of July last, about \$9,000,000. Public debt due 1st January, 1846, about \$1,300,000, of which there was due from the 4th of March, 1845, \$17,750,000. Amount of debt contracted since 4th of March, \$6,470,000.

He recommends a branch mint at New York, and a territorial government for Oregon with the right of preemption to settlers.

The following intelligence is the latest from the seat of war. It will be observed, from the St. Louis extract, that the United States troops (the volunteers) are already usurping the rights of conquerors, and giving the Mexicans a foretaste of the blessings of republicanism! It is said by the American papers themselves that nowhere are the Mexicans more bitterly hostile to their invaders than in those provinces where they have already taken possession of the soil.

The steamship McKim has arrived at New Orleans, having left Brazos St. Jago, on the 24th ult.—She brings intelligence that Gen. Wool took peaceable possession of Monclova on the 30th Oct. the Mexican governor and influential citizens forming his escort in. Gen. Wool was occupying the best house in the city, and every attention was paid to him and his troops.

Col. Doniphan had taken the city of Chihuahua without resistance. Col. Riley had been ordered to march on Victoria in Tamaulipas.

The loss of troops by sickness on the Rio Grande, since the opening of the campaign, is estimated at fifteen hundred.

Commodore Stockton has formed a regular Territorial Government for California.

The St. Louis Republican has later dates from Santa Fe. Great fears were entertained that the stock of provisions would be altogether inadequate to supply the army during the winter. The American soldiers were in a state of insubordination, and were daily committing outrages on the Mexicans. The consequence was that assassinations were becoming very numerous.

The U. States Sloop of War Boston, on her way to the Gulf of Mexico, was cast away at ELEPHERA, one of the BAHAMAS on the 15th of Novr.: the officers and crew were all saved.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 5th.—THE LATE STORM.—Intelligence hourly reaches us of some additional

disaster by the late gale. Passengers by the Southern stage give most melancholy accounts of its ravages in the Bay of Fundy and the Northumberland Straits. They report that the Bay de Verte Packet was cast away on a ledge of rocks off Sackville, and all hands are supposed to have perished. The bodies of an infant and a grown up person were cast ashore.—Gleaner.

Toronto, Dec. 5.—THE MARKHAM MURDER.—The activity of the authorities has so far resulted in the apprehension of a man of the name of Stephen Turvey, whose examination is still proceeding, and from the circumstantial evidence adduced, we have no doubt he will be committed to take his trial for the murder.—British Canadian.

Last Sunday morning, the house of Mr. Frederick Stafford, a short distance west of Springfield, was totally destroyed by fire, together with all its effects. The family were asleep when the fire broke out, and it is thought all must have perished but for the timely warning given by the house-dog. A lad of fifteen years of age, a grandson of Mr. Stafford, was we regret to say, burnt to death.—Ibid.

The schooner Fanny arrived in port yesterday from Kingston, with a cargo of merchandize. These goods had come forward to Kingston by canal, after the departure of the last steamer upwards for the season, and their receipt by the Fanny is of considerable consequence to their respective owners.—Toronto Colonist.

Kingston, Dec. 5.—We learn that Mr. Stuart has had an interview with Earl Grey, who informed him that the Royal Assent would not be given to the Railway Bills passed during the last Session, till certain restrictions were introduced—as to the maximum rate of fare to prevent monopoly—fixing a price for the conveyance of troops, &c.; but he did not insist upon the payment of the 10 per cent. on the subscribed capital before the work should be commenced, and it is understood that the Royal Assent would be given without the latter regulation.—Chronicler.

On Thursday last, a man named Finlay, and one of his sons, were drowned in the Ottawa some twelve miles below this. As we understand, in returning to their home in Cumberland, the unfortunate man and his two sons left their canoe and ventured on some recently frozen ice, to reach the shore, when, sad to say, the ice gave way, and the father and the largest boy went down in no more, while the youngest son, it is supposed, in consequence of being less weightily, reached the shore in safety.—Ottawa Advocate.

CLOSE OF NAVIGATION.—The "line steamboats" on Lake Champlain have gone into winter quarters. The Whitehall, heavily laden with freight, made the last trip to St. John's on the 1st instant.

In our last number we chronicled what we conceived would be the last departure for Montreal this season. Owing, however, to the unexpected mildness of the weather since, the Sir Hunter left Kingston yesterday evening with four barges in tow, three of McPherson & Crane, loaded with corn, for Prescott, and the fourth belonging to H. & S. Jones, with a cargo of butter for Montreal. These will positively be the last departure this season.—Argus.

FALL OF THE CANADIAN LAKES.—The lakes of Canada have not engaged that attention at home which they ought to have had; and there is much interesting information about them which is a dead letter in England. Their rise and fall is a subject of great interest. The great sinking of the levels of late years, which has become so visible and so injurious to commerce, deserves the most attentive observation. The American writers attribute it to various causes, and there are as many theories about it as there are upon all hidden mysteries. Evaporation and condensation, woods and glaciers, have all been brought into play. If the lakes are supplied by their own rivers, and by the drainage streams of the surrounding forests, and all this is again and again returned into them from the clouds, whence arises the sudden elevation or the sudden depression of such enormous bodies of water, which have no tides?—Bonnycastle's Canada in 1846.

MONTEAL.—It is well known to the readers of the Berean that the office of Mayor in Montreal has for some time back been claimed by two gentlemen, Messrs. Ferrier and Mills; and that the question had become so complicated that it was found necessary to refer the dispute to the decision of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Mills' claim was set aside by the Court, as mentioned in the last number of the Berean. The Montreal journals state that the decision of the Judges has also been adverse to the claims of Mr. Ferrier, so that the seat of Government has been for more than six months without a municipal head! It is to be hoped that measures will be taken to remedy the deficiency with promptness.

On Thursday night a slight fall of snow took place which made the streets, before bare, passable for sleighs. On the morning of that day, a fire broke out in Sykes' tannery in Griffintown; the exertions of the fire-companies prevented it from spreading beyond the premises; but a good deal of injury was done to the tannery as well as to a comb-factory and cut-nail factory which adjoined. The parties were not insured.

SHERBROOKE, Dec. 10th.—OUR RAIL ROAD.—The party of Engineers, who have been engaged surveying a route from this town to the boundary line, completed their labours a week or two since, and proceeded to Montreal. We understand they found the Moe's stream route more favourable than was at first anticipated; and although the track will require to cross the stream frequently, requiring many small bridges, there will be no high grades to overcome, and the road is pronounced, on the whole, easy to build.

The St. Johnsbury paper states that the survey of the Passumpsic River railroad has been completed to Derby Line, and the route found favourable. The grading upon the Wells River division is in progress, about 100 men being employed. We have often mentioned the urgent necessity of a new road law, and of having a road, municipal, and school law adapted to the Townships; and had hoped that either some of our Members or the Ministry would have brought forward the necessary bills.—Gazette.

TELEGRAPH TO PORTLAND.—The posts for the magnetic wires, on the route from Portland to Boston, have been erected for several weeks, as far as the west bank of Fore river. They follow the line of the Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Rail Road as far as South Berwick, thence by the Boston and Maine Railroad. Some of the posts have lately been erected within the city.

Her Majesty, on the recommendation of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, has been pleased to confer an Ensigny in the First, or Royal Regiment of Foot, on Mr. Brock Carter, youngest son of the late Dr. Carter, of Three Rivers.

MUNICIPAL.—At the Quarterly Meeting of the City Council held on Monday evening a letter

from the Provincial Secretary was read, referring to the proposal of vesting a portion of the Palace Harbour in trust in the City Corporation; and mentioning that "the Ordinance Department has since preferred a claim, under the Act 7th Vict. c. 11, to the land and beach in question, which it will be necessary that His Excellency should consider and decide upon before he can communicate finally with the City Council on the subject."

A letter was also read from Mr. Furniss of Montreal, offering to light this city with gas. Mr. Miles Kelly, and Mr. H. Murray were respectively named to prepare lists of persons qualified to vote in Champlain and St. Peter's Wards.—The following Resolutions were then passed:

"That the Mayor be authorised to appoint a person in Montreal to attend to the business of the Corporation with the Executive Government or either Branch of the legislature, and that this Council will make good any expense attending such nomination."

"That opinions in writing be procured from Mr. Duval and Mr. Black on the question of the right of this Corporation to the fund arising from the granting of Licenses to Tavern Keepers and others, for the sale of spirituous liquors."

"That His Worship the Mayor be requested to make application to His Excellency the Governor General for a remission of the Lods et Ventee due on the purchase of the premises known as the old City Hall."—Adjourned.

QUEBEC LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The first Lecture of the season was delivered on Thursday evening last, at the Lecture room in the Parliament buildings, by J. C. FISHER, Esq., LL. D., President of the Association. The subject was "the Anglo-Saxons," which was the same lecturer's theme on previous occasions; and the research and ingenuity displayed by the learned gentleman rendered the lecture highly interesting and instructive to a respectable audience.

We notice that the next lecture is to be delivered on Tuesday evening, the 22nd inst., at 7 1/2 p. m., by W. WICKES, Esq., A. M., Rector of the High School, on "the study of Natural Philosophy."

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

The Schooner New Carlisle Packet, Capt. Roy, from Quebec, for Gaspe, is wrecked at Mont Louis, about six leagues below Ste. Anne des Monts, part of the cargo and the passengers' effects have been saved, but the vessel will be lost. Mr. Boissonault, one of the passengers, states that nearly all the effects, with the exception of about £12 worth, had been plundered by some of the inhabitants of the place. Mr. Boissonault also states that one man had died on board the Thomas, wrecked near that place.

The pilot that took down the Ina, lost his boat off Bic, and was put ashore at the Magdalen river; he saw no other vessels ashore than those already reported. The wrecks of the LLOYD and KINGSTON, both ashore below St. Anne, have been sold by the masters, for account of the underwriters. The following account of a wreck is from a Boston paper,—British brig Brothers, Sutherland, hence for Pictou, parted her cables at Prospect, N.S., 26th ult., in a gale; was driven upon an immense cliff, and immediately sunk, with six men and three women, passengers. A fisherman, of Prospect, lost his life in attempting to save Mr. Thresher, one of the passengers.

The mate and a part of the crew of the bark Countess of Durham, Tuzo, hence for Glasgow on the 23rd ult. have returned; a letter from Capt. Tuzo, who has remained by the ship, mentions that in consequence of having lost both anchors and the pumps becoming choked he was obliged to run his vessel into a harbour on the inside of Jeremie island, where he hopes she will be safe for the winter. The carpenter and cook have also remained by the ship.

PASSENGERS: Per Steamship Acadia for Liverpool: Mr. and Mrs. Curry and daughter, Messrs. W. Henry, Edward Ryan, W. Poston, C. E. Levey, T. M. Clark, Nichol, of Quebec.

BIRTH.

On Tuesday, Mrs. W. S. Henderson, of a daughter. On Friday last, Mrs. H. S. Anderson, of a son.

MARRIED.

At Niagara Falls, on the 28th Nov. last, D'Arcy, eldest son of James Boulton, Esq., of Niagara, to Louisa Charlotte, second daughter of the late Geo. F. Corbett, Esq., and grand daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. Glasgow, R. A.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, Mr. Thos. Callan, junr. second son of Mr. Thos. Callan, Leith. On Saturday evening, Mr. John Jeffery, ship-builder, formerly of Devonshire, England, aged 52 years.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tuesday, 13th Dec., 1846.

Table with 4 columns: Commodity, Unit, Price, and another Unit. Includes items like Beef, Mutton, Butter, Potatoes, etc.

ENGLISH MAIL.

LETTERS for the above Mail will be received at the Quebec Post Office, till SATURDAY, the 26th December.—PAID Letters till THREE o'clock and UN-PAID till FOUR P. M.

QUEBEC ACADEMY.

THE annual examination of the pupils of this Institution is appointed to take place on WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd inst., commencing at TEN o'clock in the morning, and others interested in the cause of education, are respectfully invited to attend.

By order of the Committee, J. S. CLARKE, A. M. Esplanade, 16th December, 1846.

WANTED.

A CLASSICAL MASTER, to take charge of a small SCHOOL, a short distance from Montreal. He must be qualified to direct the children in the ordinary branches of a classical and general education. Address (post paid) stating qualifications and references, to the Rev. A. B. at the Rev. D. B. PARNTNER'S, Montreal.

THE Examination of the COVE INFANT SCHOOL will take place on WEDNESDAY the 23rd Inst., at ONE P. M., at the School House, Champlain Street. Quebec 16th Decr. 1846.

FOR SALE.

SIXTY HHDS. MUSCOVADO SUGAR, 25 Barrels do do, 150 do Guysborough Herrings, 60 do No. 3, Mackerel, 20 do Roasted Coffee, 1000 Lbs. Bees' Wax, 100 Bundles Palm Leaf, 10 Tons Fustic, 1 do Cocos Wood, 20 M Yara Cigars, 30 M Cuba do, 30 Boxes Twankay, Bohea, Congou and Gunpowder Teas, 6 Tons Logwood, 50 Lancewood Spars. J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 17th December, 1846.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

A DIVIDEND will be paid to the Creditors of the Estate of the late J. J. SIMS, on the 15th Inst., at the office of Messrs. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul's Street. CHRISTIAN WURTELE, TRUSTEE. Quebec, 10th Decr. 1846.

BRADFORD'S

Coffee, Tea, French and Italian Sauce & Pickle Warehouse, No. 65, St. Louis Street. JUST received, by the DOUGLAS and other vessels, and for sale, a choice assortment of ENGLISH GROCERIES, comprising the finest qualities of SOUCHONG, OLD HYSON, YOUNG HYSON, and FLOWERY PEKOE TEAS; MOCHA and JAMAICA COFFEES; also 25 barrels of CHESHIRE and 10 cases of NORTH WILTSHIRE CHEESE. Quebec, 26th Nov. 1846.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN WAREHOUSE, 65, ST. LEWIS STREET.

JUST received and for sale.—75 Fresh Smoked Salmon, in good order, 200 Canisters of Fresh Lobsters, 300 Do. do. Salmon, 100 Do. do. Mackerel, 200 Tins of Sardines in Oil, 100 Boxes Table Raisins, 75 Do. Bunch Muscatels, 50 Quarter-Boxes do., 20 Boxes of Fresh Lemons, 24 Jars of Fresh Prunes, 25 Baskets of Cheshire Cheese, 10 Cases of North Wiltshire do. J. BRADFORD. Quebec, 10th December, 1846.

FOR SALE,

No. 6, NOTRE DAME STREET, LOWER TOWN, THREE Cases North Wiltshire Cheese, 200 Boxes and Qr. boxes Raisins, 50 Bbls. Raisins (50 lbs. each), 100 Drums Figs, 50 Boxes Starch, 25 do. Valencia Almonds (28 lbs.), 1 Bale Fresh Almonds, 20 Hhds. & 10 bbls. Sugar. —ALSO— 10 Puncheons Molasses, 10 do. Jamaica Rum. JOHN R. HEALEY. Quebec, 9th December, 1846.

SPLENDID

NEW & FASHIONABLE JEWELLERY, WATCHES, GLOCKS, ETC. THE Subscribers have just received per "Lady Seaton" and "Douglas," from London, a splendid assortment of JEWELLERY, WATCHES, &c. far surpassing in richness, variety, and extent, any they have hitherto imported; also, CRESSMEN, BOARDS, LADY'S COMPANIONS, and Mechanical Railway or Fantasma Chimney Ornaments. M. ARDOUIN & SON, 60, St. John Street. N. B.—Old Gold, Silver, Plate and Watches bought or taken in exchange. Quebec, 12th November, 1846.

WAREHOUSE! No. 20, BARRIERS! FABRIQUE STREET.

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

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

HENRY KNIGHT begs to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to spare no effort to ensure a continuance of their support. H. K. also invites an inspection of his stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c.; having just received per "Safeguard" and "Pearl" from London, a general assortment of those articles, all of the very best quality and latest fashion, which he will make up in his usual style, at moderate prices. No. 12, Palace Street. Quebec, 19th Nov. 1846.

W. LEHEMINANT, No. 4, Fabrique Street.

HAS just received and offers for sale the following choice lot of HAND PICKED APPLES, viz:— 75 Barrels Greenings, 50 Do. Fameuses, 20 Do. Spitzenburgs, —ALSO,— Daily expected a small lot of Spanish Grapes. Quebec, 19th Nov. 1846.

THOMAS ANDREWS,

BEGS to thank the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business; and hopes a continuance of the same. Always on hand a general assortment of Kitchen Utensils; and every description of TIN-WARE made to order. 13 Buede Street, Upper Town. 26th Novr. 1846.

PIANOS.

IN addition to their Stock of PIANOS on hand, the undersigned have just received a new assortment, which they will sell at low prices. J. H. WYSE & Co. No. 26, Mountain Street, 11, Palace Street. N. B. PIANOS to let. Quebec, 26th November, 1846.

QUEBEC BANK.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent has been declared upon the amount of the Capital Stock, and the same will be payable at the Bank, on or after TUESDAY, the 1st of DECEMBER next. The Transfer Book will be closed on SATURDAY, the 14th of NOVEMBER next. By Order of the Board. NOAH FREER, Cashier. Quebec, 19th November, 1846.

QUEBEC DISPENSARY.

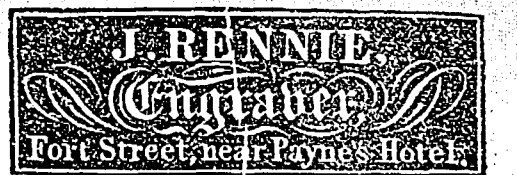
THE Subscriber, successor of the late J. J. SIMS, Apothecary, Chemist and Druggist, in soliciting a share of public patronage, respectfully begs to acquaint his friends and the public in general—that he has received per late arrivals a very select assortment of Genuine English Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Brushes, Combs, Sponges, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A small lot of very fine MONTREAL HONEY. G. G. ARDOUIN, Corner of Seminary and Hope Street, Upper Town Market. Quebec, 12th Nov., 1846.

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 manuals, by the REV. CHARLES BANCROFT, M. A., Minister of St. Thomas' Church, Montreal. Price 7/6d. April 23th, 1846.



GOSPEL AID SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL SALE will be held (D. V.) on TUESDAY, the 22nd, and WEDNESDAY, the 23rd of the ensuing month of DECEMBER, in the room formerly the Library of the House of Assembly, commencing each day at noon. Donations and contributions are respectfully solicited, and will be thankfully received by Mrs. SEATON, President, and by the following ladies of the Committee:— Mrs. TEMPLE, Mrs. J. A. SEWELL, Mrs. J. ROSS, Mrs. PENNEY, Mrs. GATES, Mrs. S. NEWTON, Miss WURTELE, Miss FLETCHER, Miss TREMAIN, Miss BURTON, Secy. Quebec, 5th Novr., 1846.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BRITISH AND CANADIAN FUR WAREHOUSE.

W. S. HENDERSON & CO. HAVE just received per Great Britain, Lady Seaton, and Pearl, a large Stock of Goods in the FUR LINE, selected in July last by their W. S. H., who visited Europe for that purpose, which, added to an immense stock of Goods manufactured on their own premises from Skins the produce of this continent, presents one of the most complete as well as the most valuable stock of FURS ever before offered in this market.

WHOLESALE. The Stock of Goods intended for this department is unusually large, and will be sold low. Terms—under £25 cash; above that sum an approved note at 4 months. Every description of Furs made to order, or cleaned or altered to the present Style. All Goods returnable after sale if not approved of. NO SECOND PRICE. Quebec, 29th October, 1846.

BUCK-WHEAT AND INDIAN CORN MEAL.

THE Subscriber has just received a small supply of the above. —ON HAND— Sperm, Belmont Sperm, Imperial, and Composite Candles, Sperm, Olive, Porpoise, and Pale Seal Oils. M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 13, Fabrique St. 5th Novr. 1846.

South's Corner.

THE SHORT CANDLE.

As I sat in my chamber, I saw a little girl working by the light of a candle. It was burnt down almost to the socket. I perceived that she plied her needle very fast, and at length I overheard her saying to herself, "I must be very industrious; for this is the only candle I have, and it is almost gone."

What a moral there is, thought I, in the words of this child! Surely I may learn wisdom from it. Life is but a short candle. It is almost gone, and I have no other. How earnestly engaged should I then be in every duty of life. While I have the light of life, how careful should I be to perform every thing enjoined by my heavenly Master.

1. I ought to be in haste to work out my own salvation with fear and trembling, knowing that when this light is extinguished, there is no other allowed to mortals for preparation.

2. I ought to be all alive to the immortal interests of my fellow-creatures; working while it is called to-day; striving to bring sinners to the Lord Jesus Christ; for my brief candle is soon to go out; and there can be no conversion of sinners in another world.

3. I ought to be unceasingly active in every act of benevolence, making as many happy as I can; relieving the miserable, and doing good to all within my reach; for this light is soon to be put out; and in the other world the miserable and suffering will be beyond my reach.

4. I ought to use every talent for the glory of God and the kingdom of Christ; working the works of Him that sent me while it is day, because the night cometh in which no man can work.

"Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might; for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave, whither thou goest."—Eccles. ix. 10.—Children's Friend.

PEELER, THE DOG OF THE POLICE.—During the recent investigation relative to the manner in which the policeman Daly came by his death at Kingstown, a little active and inquisitive dog of the Labrador breed, was seen from time to time during each day running in and out of the room as if he took a personal interest in the inquiry. The dog was admired, and a gentleman in the police establishment was asked to whom it belonged. "Oh (said he) don't you know him? we thought every one knew Peeler, the dog of the police." The gentleman then proceeded to give the interrogator the history of this singular dog. It appeared from the story that, a few years ago, poor little Peeler tempted the canine appetite of a Mount St. Bernard or Newfoundland dog, and was in peril of being swallowed up by him for a luncheon, when a policeman interposed, and with a blow of his baton levelled the assailant, and rescued the assailed. From that time, "Peeler" has united his fortunes with those of the police; wherever they go, he follows; whether pacing with measured tread the tedious "beat," or engaged in the energetic duty of arresting a disturber of the public peace. He is a self-constituted general superintendent of the police, visiting station after station, and after he has made his observations in one district, wending his way to the next. He is frequently seen to enter a third class carriage at the Kingstown Railway, get out at Black Rock, visit the police station there, continue his tour of inspection to Booterstown, reach there in time for the train as before, and go on to Dublin to take a peep at the "metropolitans;" and having satisfied himself that "all is right," return by an early evening train to Kingstown. He sometimes takes a dislike to an individual, and shuns him as anxiously as he wags his tail at the approach and frisks about the feet of another for whom he has a regard. There is one man in the force for whom he has this antipathy; and a day or two ago, seeing him in "the train," he left the carriage and waited for the next, preferring a delay of an hour to such company; and when the bell rang, with the eagerness with which the protracted joy is sought, he ran to his accustomed seat in "the third class." His partiality for the police is extraordinary—wherever he sees a man in the garb of a constable, he expresses his pleasure by walking near him, rubbing against and dancing about him; nor does he forget him in death, for he was at his post in the funeral of Daly, the policeman who was killed at Kingstown. He is able to recognise a few in plain clothes, but they must have been old friends of his. Wherever he goes he gets a crust, a piece of meat, a pat on the head, or a rub down upon his glossy back, from the hand of a policeman; and he is as well known amongst the body as any man in it. We have heard of the dog of Montargis, the Soldier's dog, the blind beggar's dog, and the dog of the Monks of St. Bernard, and been delighted by stories of their fidelity and sagacity, but none are more interesting than "Peeler the dog of the Police," "whose heart, enlarged with gratitude to one, grows bountiful to all."—Saunders's News Letter, Dublin.

ANECDOTE OF SIR JOHN GLANVILLE, Son of Judge Glanville, who flourished in the reign of Elizabeth.

Judge Glanville, descended from an ancient family in Devonshire, and possessed of a good estate, intended to settle it on his eldest son Francis, who was to bear the honours of his house, and convey them unscathed to his posterity; but he disappointed his hopes, proving idle and vicious, and, like the prodigal son, left his father's home for the society of the low and wicked. Seeing there was no prospect of his amendment, the Judge gave the inheritance to the younger born, and settled Kilworthy, his estate, on John, afterwards Sergeant Glanville. Francis, on his father's death, finding the threats he had never believed, were really

carried into effect, was overcome with grief and dismay. The reflection that like Esau he had sold his birthright for dishonour, and that his father had died in too just anger towards him, so wrought upon him, that he returned to God with a truly penitent heart, as to his offended and only father, his earthly parent being removed far from his sorrow or his repentance; and from that time his life became completely changed.

Sir John Glanville, his younger brother, wishing to prove him before he gave him better countenance, for some time left him to himself, till he felt his brother's penitence was sincere. He then sent, and invited him to be present at a feast that he proposed making for his friends in the halls of Kilworthy. The most sumptuous preparations were made. The banquet was set forth with all the liberal hospitality of the times. The guests assembled were numerous and honourable. Sir John Glanville took the repentant prodigal by the hand, seated him at the table, and after many dishes had been served, ordered one that was covered to be set before his brother Francis, and then, with a cheerful countenance, he bade him raise the cover. Francis did so. All present were surprised on seeing that the dish contained nothing but written parchment; whereupon Sir John Glanville, wishing all his friends to know the respect in which he now held his repentant brother, and, at the same time, with that true generosity which seeks to lighten the obligation it confers by lessening its merit, told Francis, and those who were assembled, that what he now did was only the same act which he felt assured would have been performed by his father, could he have lived to witness the happy change which they all knew had taken place in his eldest son; therefore, as in honour bound, he freely restored to him the whole estate. The scene that followed may be readily imagined. "The lost that was found" fell on his brother's neck, and wept aloud; and if there was one heart in that assembly more than all the rest rejoicing in the general joy, it was the heart of the generous, the noble, the just brother, who now most truly felt the force of these words of the Lord of life: "It is more blessed to give than to receive." It is a satisfaction to know that Francis proved deserving of being restored to his inheritance; and well might his noble brother, who thus obeyed his blessed Lord's dying commandment: "Love one another, as I have loved you," realize that promise, "Better is a little with righteousness, than great revenues without right." Prov. xvi. 8.—Children's Friend.

THE WIDOW'S MITE.

LUKE xvi. 3. "Of a truth I say unto you, that this poor widow hath cast in more than they all." A missionary in Burmah relates as follows:—"Some time since, I went into the house of an aged female, who worships God. For several months she had been unable to leave the house, and is fast wearing out with consumption. She has four children; but one is blind, and another is deaf. She is very poor, too. The house may have been worth fifteen rupees, and all there was in it fifteen more. She could talk but little, on account of her cough; but expressed great anxiety for the eternal welfare of her children. After about an hour spent in conversation and prayer, I rose up to leave, when the poor old woman bid me remain a little longer. She crept along to another part of her house, and, returning soon, she put into my hand a rupee. I could not comprehend what it meant and said, "What is to be done with this?" "This is very little," she replied; "but it is all I have, and it is to help in the cause of Christ." But you are old and infirm, and very poor." "Yes; but I love Christ, and this is very little." I thought, here, in the midst of poverty and infirmity, is a converted heathen, exercising that enlightened faith which works by love, purifies the heart, and overcomes the world. For days, I could not help reflecting on the expression, "It is to help in the cause of Christ." When I thought of the withered hand and wrinkled face of her who gave it, that rupee was magnified a thousand times beyond its real value.—Friendly Visitor.

KNOWLEDGE WITHOUT CHRIST.

Speculative knowledge, however it may advance, is not growth in grace; it makes men contentious, high-minded, and less edifying to others. Growth in knowledge, if it be without a proportionate conformity to the image of Christ, and the cultivation of devotion and practical religion, merely puffeth up.—Robt. Hall.

DESPONDENCY FROM UNBELIEF.—Affliction springs not from the ground; it is delivered out in weight and measure. But if a man yield to despondency and melancholy, it is the effect of unbelief; it is calling in question the truth of God; it is forgetting the promise of Christ and that covenant of God—which is "ordered in all things and sure," it is forgetting that this world is a school, and that a school will have its tasks and its discipline, and that God brings us under these lessons for some wise end, and calls on us for credit and assurance.—Cecil.

VIOLENT PASSION, MISTAKING ITS OBJECT.

On the 19th of April 1843, Thomas Nicholas, an Irish labourer, was charged at the Marlborough-street Police-Office, London, with breaking a looking-glass of the value of £5, in the house of Mr. Jennings, No. 100, Quadrant, Regent Street. The details of the case were so ludicrous that the Magistrate, Mr. Malby, and every one present were convulsed with laughter. Mr. Jennings stated, that he had employed a builder, who had that morning sent the defendant to his house to make some necessary repairs. The defendant, about 7 o'clock in the morning, while he was watching him (as he otherwise would not have believed

any man could be such a fool) seeing in the room, in which he was working, his own reflection in a large looking-glass door, exclaimed—"Arrah, and me masher told me he only sent one man, and there's another; and he's got me hammer, I'll have a shy at him;" then suiting the action to the word, he smashed the imaginary personage, and the glass at the same time. The value of the glass was about £10., but he had only laid it at £5.

Mr. Malby inquired of the defendant, how long he had been employed by his present master?

Defendant—Only this morning.

Mr. Malby—A very pretty beginning. How can you pay for the damage you have done, and how do you account for it?

The defendant replied, that he had just been put on the job, as he expected, by himself; but seeing the other fellow looking at him, he struck against the glass and broke it. He could assure his Worship that he thought it was another workman who had been put on the job; that he was enraged against him, and thought he had stolen his hammer.

After being locked up for some time, he was liberated on the complainant accepting a promise from the prisoner's wife, to pay the amount off at 5s. a week.—Annual Register.

The above is not simply a laughable story; it gives occasion to many reflections. The man mistook his own image for an enemy—alas, how sadly is man in truth his own greatest foe! Had he controlled his passion, and simply remonstrated with the supposed man, he could hardly have failed to discover his error;—if he was persuaded the other man had his hammer, he might have stretched out his hand for it, and would have touched the glass, which must necessarily have dissipated the delusion. But here was ignorance first—then passion stirred up by an erroneous impression—violent action next—and then the loss of a day's work by the proceedings at the Police-Court, and twenty weeks' self-denial to himself and family, in order to pay for the damage he had done.

THE FREE-TRADE VELVETEEN.

The following letters will be read with some interest now, since Sir Robert Peel has been induced to adopt the very sentiments which were so tastefully insinuated by the manufacturer, but at that time repudiated by the Premier. The first letter was dated Drayton Manor, December 31, 1842, addressed to Mr. Barlow, of Ancoats Vale Works in Lancashire, who had sent to Sir Robert two pieces of a velveteen of his manufacture, entirely cotton, but so beautifully dressed as to appear like silk, and which was so highly appreciated as to be acknowledged in the following terms:

"Sir,—I am much obliged by your kind attention in sending a specimen of the beautiful manufacture which accompanied your letter. Lady Peel admires it so much, that she will convert one of the pieces into a cloak for her own wearing; the other I will apply to my own use.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ROBERT PEEL." Upon closer inspection, however, it was discovered that the design, which represented a stalk and ear of wheat, grouped or rather thrown together with great taste, included a small scroll peeping from beneath and bearing the inscription "FREE." Upon this, the Premier had to subject himself and the manufacturer to the mortification of addressing the following letter to Mr. Barlow, which bears date 7th January, 1843.

"Sir,—I was not aware until to-day, that the specimen of manufacture which you requested me to accept bore any allusion to matters that are the subject of public controversy. No mention whatever was made of this in the letter you addressed to me; and I thought it would be ungracious to reject what appeared to be a pure act of civility on your part. I must beg leave to return to you that which I accepted under an erroneous impression.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ROBERT PEEL."

Mr. Barlow, in reply, disclaimed all intention of connecting the Premier's acceptance of the gift with any subject of public controversy; in the meantime, however, great publicity had been given to Sir Robert's acceptance of the present, and much amusement, on the one hand, and some embarrassment, probably, on the other, had been occasioned. If Mr. Barlow has kept the two pieces by him, they might form a suitable New Year's present for Sir Robert on the approaching festival season; and if Lady Peel has suited herself with a cloak in the interval, they might make one for the Right Honourable Gentleman.

TRANSPLANTING.

The practice of picking out and transplanting cabbages, and such plants, into fresh, loose, and nourishing soil, causes an increase of their roots and mouths, and also a corresponding enlargement of the stomach and lungs; for in whatever proportion you increase the roots and leaves, (preserving always a proper equality between them,) you will also promote the size and health of the plant.

You can now see the reason why it is a stupid practice to crowd plants which naturally require a great deal of room for their roots and leaves; for by so doing, you will cripple their lower extremities, lessen their means of obtaining food from the earth, while you compel the roots to encroach upon each other's feeding ground—for all the roots seek the good soil, and avoid the bad—and also, by refusing them elbow room above ground, and forcing them as they grow to jostle against each other, and struggle for breathing space, you render them half-fed spindled things, instead of their becoming portly in the girth, with sound and expanded lungs, insuring their health, weight, size, and solidity in their due degrees. Be-

sides, being as it were, half suffocated from want of fresh draughts of air, the exposure of the leaves to the light is obstructed by their being huddled together. In such case, one plant shades another from the sun's light, on which depends the health, and green colour of all plants.

The free motion of a plant by moderate wind, is also necessary to its health, by stimulating its action, producing heat, and so increasing and promoting the growth and organization of the several parts.

Having shown you this well grown cabbage, as an illustration of the parts and constitution of a plant, as far as it is necessary for practical purposes, I shall make use of it in illustration of the opinion that such plants ought not to be crowded, and to furnish a general rule by which you may regulate the distances at which they should be placed from each other. Look at the large circle to which the leaves stretch out, and at the great bulk and solidity of the head and stalk. Compare this cabbage, (which has had its due allowance of room in the field,) with other cabbages of the same kind, planted out at the same time, and in the same soil—but much more closely—you will find those cabbages to be smaller and weaker in every respect, and of course less weighty, drawn up to an unnatural height, at the loss of their bulk and strength, so as only to be able to support a paltry head.

Even as to the second point, you may see that the outer leaves—those great organs—extend all around in a large circle, which is the boundary line to which the horizontal roots reach; knowing then that the leaves of a plant, if allowed space enough, will extend say twelve or eighteen inches in every direction from the stalk, you will understand the necessity for allowing the same circular space for the roots.—Martin Doyle's letter to the Young Farmers of Ireland, in the Newcastle Farmer, published by Chatterton, Coburg.

CLIMATE AND PRODUCTIONS OF CANADA.

CANADA is, as I have written two former volumes to prove, a magnificent country. I doubt very much if Nature has created a finer country on the whole earth. The soil is generally good, as that made by the decay of forests for thousands of years upon substrata, chiefly formed of alluvium or diluvium, the deposit from waters, must be. It is, moreover, from Quebec to the Falls of St. Mary, almost a flat surface, intersected and interlaced by numberless streams, and studded by small lakes, whilst the littoral is a river unparalleled in the world, expanding into enormous fresh water seas, abounding with fish. If the tropical luxuries are absent, if its winters are long and excessively severe, yet it yields all the European fruits abundantly, and even some of the tropical ones, owing to the richness of its soil and the great heat of the summer. Maize, or Indian Corn, flourishes and is more wholesome and better than that produced in the warm south. The crops of potato, that apple of the earth as the French so justly term it, are equal, if not superior to those of any other climate; whilst all the vegetables of the temperate regions of the old world grow with greater luxuriance than in their original fields. I have successively and successfully cultivated the tomato, the melon, and the capsicum, in the open air, for several seasons, at Kingston and Toronto, which are not the richest or the best parts of Western Canada, as far as vegetation is concerned. Tobacco grows well in the western district; and where is finer wheat harvested than in Western Canada? whilst hay, and that beauty of a landscape, the rich green sod, the velvet carpet of the earth, are abundant and luxuriant. If the majesty of vegetation is called in question, and intertropical plants brought forward to contrast, even the woods and trackless forests of Guiana, where the rankness of luxuriance prevails, will not do more than compete with the primeval woods of Canada. I know of nothing in this world capable of exciting emotions of wonder and adoration more directly than to travel alone through its forests; pines lifting their hoary tops beyond a man's vision, unless he inclines his head so far backwards as to be painful to his organization, with trunks which require fathoms of line to span them; oaks of the most gigantic form; the immense and graceful weeping elm; enormous poplars, whose magnitude must be seen to be conceived; lindens, equally vast; walnut trees of immense size; the beautiful birch, and the wild cherry, large enough to make tables and furniture of.—Bonnycastle's Canada.

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

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

ROBERT CAIRNS, MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 2, St. Louis Street, Place d'Armes, In thanking those Gentlemen who have for so many years extended their support to him; and begs respectfully to announce the receipt of a choice assortment of Goods suitable for the season per Douglas, from London; and as every care has been taken in their selection, he can confidently recommend them as being superior to anything hitherto imported. He would therefore solicit a continuance of their patronage, and all orders entrusted to him shall be executed with every care and attention to ensure satisfaction. Quebec, 6th November, 1846.

THE undersigned would invite attention to the following English and American publications:

- The entire and beautifully Illustrated Works of George Virtue, Ivy Lane, London, for which the subscriber is agent, together with a variety of Standard Religious, Literary and Scientific works from the house of Messrs. Harper and other publishers of New York, viz.: Virtue's Illustrated Bible, each part embellished with a superb steel engraving, 1s. 6d. Christian in Palestine, or Scenes of Sacred History, with four engravings in each part, 3s. Gems of European Art, or the Best of the Best Masters, in parts, at 7s. The People's Gallery of Engravings, in parts with four engravings each, at 2s. 3d. The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland. In parts, at 3s. Finsen's Ports, Harbours, and Watering Places of Great Britain. In 3 parts, at 3s. each. Illustrated Shakespeare, in parts, 1s. 6d. The complete Works of Robert Burns, Illustrated, 2s. 3d. per part. Domestic Architecture, containing a History of the science and principles of designing Public Buildings, Private Dwellings, Country Mansions, and Suburban Villas, 3s. per part. France, Illustrated Drawings by Thomas Allan, Esq., and descriptions by the Rev. G. N. Wright, M. A. To be had either in French or English, 3s. per part. Pictorial History of England, Ireland & Scotland, prepared by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, reprinted by Harper & Brothers at 1s. 6d. per part. Penny Magazine, 170 pages in each part, at 1s. 6d. per part. The following list of Periodicals will be delivered in Quebec for the prices specified, free of Postage. All above 18s. per year payable quarterly in advance.—Less than 18s. per year, semi-annually in advance. Bibliotheca Sacra, & Theological Review, 2s. per year. Biblical Repository & Classical Review, 18s. per year. Forbes' British and Foreign Medical Review, 20s. per year. London Lancet, American Edition, without abridgement, 30s. per year. American Journal of Science, and Art, by Prof. Silliman, 30s. per year. The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature, 30s. per year. The Farmer's Library, 30s. per year. Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, monthly, 30s. per year. The Horticulturist, monthly, at 18s. per year. The Agriculturist, monthly, at 6s. per year. The Monthly Flora, monthly, at 18s. per year. Animated Nature, monthly, at 12s. per year. Christian Parlor Magazine, at 12s. per year. Youth's Cabinet, monthly, at 6s. per year. Literary Emporium, monthly, at 6s. per year. Mothers' Magazine, monthly, at 6s. per year. Sailors' Magazine, monthly, at 6s. per year. Copy specimens left at Messrs. T. Cary & Co.'s, where subscriptions may be given. ROBT. W. LAY. The Agent will also canvass for the works. Quebec, 26th Nov., 1846.

NOTICE. THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale. R. PENISTON, Agent. India Wharf, 27th October, 1846.

Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW. THE Constitution and Regulations of this Society insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Mutual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple, and popular principles. It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its principles. For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to R. M. HARRISON, Agent for Canada. Quebec, August, 1845.

THE BEREAN, EDITED BY A CLERGYMAN OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Is published every THURSDAY Morning, at 10 o'clock, by J. ANN-STREET, Printer, Bookseller, and Stationer, 4, ANN-STREET. Terms:—Fifteen Shillings a-Year, or Twelve Shillings and Six Pence if paid in advance. The Rev. MARK WILLOUGHBY, (Montreal), " CHARLES BANCROFT, " W. THOMPSON, Christville, DENIX BERLAND, Esq., St. John's, G. F. BOWEN, Esq., Sherbrooke, JOHN DENBROUN, Esq., Toronto, The Rev. R. V. HOGANS, Kingston, SAMUEL MCKENZIE, Esq., do. J. P. BATTENBY, Esq., Ancaster, C. W., ALEX. DAVIDSON, Esq., P. M., Niagara, C. H., The Rev. S. B. ANDRUS, Barrie, C. W., The Rev. Wm. COGSWELL, Halifax, N. S., COMMANDER ORLEBAR, R. N., Charlotte-Ton, Prince Edward Island, The Rev. G. H. WILLIAMSON, New York, are so kind as to act for the Berean. Terms in Great Britain:—Ten Shillings Sterling in advance. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. JOHN HENRY JACKSON, Bookseller, Islington Green, Islington, London. Terms in the United States, including postage to the lines:—37 Dollars a-year, or 34 Dollars if paid in advance. AGENTS AT New York at 75 Nassau-street, Mr. F. G. FISH. Brooklyn at 41 Front-street, do. Boston: Mr. CHARLES STIMONS, Washington-St. ADVERTISEMENTS, delivered in the evening before the day of publication, inserted according to order, at 24 6d for six lines and under, first insertion, and 7 1/2 each subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above 6 1/2 lines 3d first insertion, and 10d each subsequent insertion; above ten lines 4d per line first insertion, and 1d per line each subsequent insertion. Advertising by the year or for a considerable time as may be agreed upon.