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solemn and piercing sound.]

THE BELL OF THE ATLANTIC.

BY MISS P. M. CAULKINS. (When the steamer struck the shore, the dashing of the waves against her frame caused the bell to toll. The tone of this bell is uncommonly shrill and like a peal from another world. It has been frequently heard since the consummation of the catastrophe and is still sending forth at intervals its

> Storm-spirits, ye did well, To swing the funeral bell, That sad night; Noting down with iron pen. When the struggling souls of men Took their flight.

Mid the raging tunnit round, How the shrill entrancing sound Fills the air! Over-mastering the gale, Childhood's shrick, woman's wail, Man's despair.

From elernity's dark land, On whose cold brink they stand, Hark ! it redle; Pealing forth the notes of woe, Ringing loud, ringing flow, For the souls.

Ah! 'tis not the broken deck, Man, man's the only wreck Worth a tear! Oh ye seas! what a prize, What a costly sacrifice Ye took here!

Yet they perished not in vain: From their peril, from their pain, Let us turn To the lessons they miralled, Worth an argosy of gold, But to learn.

For the sons of God were there, Men of faith, men of prayer, Unsurpassed; And the love of Christ had power; Twas an anchor in that hour, Holding fast.

There was one * whose face was seen. Like a shining and screne Crystal sea : Sublimed, as if the soul Had already passed the goal.

And was free.

There was onet of manly brow. " We are nearer Jesus now." Was his cry : Then the rushing surge swept o'er, And the boosened scraph bore To the sky.

One calmly said t ! Of old My Saviour's voice controlled All my wee : And if through the raging sea, Now he says, ! Follow me;! I will go."

No thought amid the strife. Of his own death or life. Had the chief; § The burden on his breast, Was the lives of all the rest. And their grief.

They dropped into the wave :-Some found in it a grave. Some an ark: Down, down into the deep.
As they fall, as they leap,
Hark! oh hark!

Now the loud and silvery bell Like an anthem seemed to swell. Shrill and sweet: And a group of angels came. With their bosoms all in flame. Friends to meet.

They caught the jewels bright, As they burst forth in light, From the clay; And the souls and scraphim In a sweet thanksgiving hymn Passed away.

Yet still upon the deck, Mid the breakers and the wreck Swings the bell: Now an anthem floats around, Now a low and dirge-like sound, And a knell.

Above the thundering breeze, And the heavy booming seas, Peals its woe. Like a requiem in the air Wildly mournful: It is there Swinging slow.

Sailors' Magazine.

MEDITATION FOR LENT.

Thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin.—1s. liii. 10.
The Prophet here addresses the heavenly Father, who in the next verse responds to the appeal. Isit not so, the Prophet asks, that when thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed ? Here clear, and heard at such a time, must have seemed then again we have the consumnation of Messiah's sufferings, with their vicarious object, in close connexion now with the Father's will, and the glorious reward. His soul made an offering—there are the sufferings of Messiah consummated: made an offering for sin-there is their vicarious object; thou the Father, shalt make-there is the Father's will; the affecting truth, that Messiah should make his soul an offering for sin. We have seen his sacred body bruised and wounded, stricken and smitten, buffeted, pierced, mangled, till death came, when we followed it to the grave, and beheld how it was laid. We have heard something of the sorrows and griefs which oppressed his soul. "My soul" (we heard him cry) "is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death." But lest our minds should not apprehend the whole truth, we are here expressly told, "thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin." Christ, as you are, I trust, aware, in undertaking our redempsoul as well as a human body. He, who originally was perfect God, became "perfect man, of a reasonable soul and human flesh subsisting." This human soul was susceptible of sorrow and grief, and and auguish upon every soul of man that doeth Therefore, with the soul Messiah made an offering for sin. In the soul he endured infinite anguish. He bowed the head, he gave up the ghost, he breathed torth his soul, he commended it to God, sacrificed his very soul for sin and sinners. Others fore asked, any idea of mental suffering, anguish of sonl, agony of spirit,—if you at all understand the affecting question, "A wounded spirit who can future? then transfer the thought of that suffering had been foreshown respecting the coming future? Then transfer the thought of that suffering had been foreshown respecting the coming future. his body to be wounded, bruised, slain, for sinners. You have sinned in soul. He gave his soul an offerheaven without righteousness. "How shall we escape, if we neglect so great salvation?" There is yet one other particular of the meritorious sufferings of Messiah, foretold in ver. 12, to which I

would here advert: " And he was numbered with the transgressors." Our Saviour himself refers to this prediction : " For I say unto you, that this that is written must yet he accomplished in me, And he was reckoned among the transgressors: for the things concerning me have an end." [1] Again and again, even in life, though few care to remember it, was he numbered with the transgressors. In his very infancy he was numbered with exiles and fugitives. He was numbered with the transgressors, when accounted a deceiver of the people, a gluttonous man and a wine-bibber, a sabbath-breaker, a friend of publicans and sinners, a worker of miracles by Beelzebub, a blasphemer against God. He was numbered with the transgressors, when Pilate put his name, and that of Barabbas, a murderer, into the same question, though in his conscience he well knew that they ought not to be named with the same breath. He was especially numbered with the transgressors—and to this the prophecy doubtless most eminently refers-when, at the place of execution, two thieves, malefactors, were executed with him, and he in the midst, as if the most guilty of the three. Thus St. Mark, "And with him they crucify two thieves; the one on his right hand, and the other on his left. And the Scripture was fulfilled, which saith, And he was numbered with the transgressors." \$5 Thus did He, the righteous One. submit to be numbered with the transgressors, with

righteous, and become partakers of an inheritance with the saints in light.—From Sermons on Isaiah liii. by the Rev. John Hambleton, M. A., Islington.

the worst of criminals, with the chief of sinners, that

the chief of us sinners, and the vilest of us trans-gressors, might, through Him, be numbered with the

ANTICHRISTS ANTICHRIST.

THOUGHTS ON ST. JOHN IN PATMOS.

[The following article is extracted from the inroduction to the second edition of the deeply impressive Commentary on the Book of Revolution, lately published by the Rev. E. B. Elliott, A. M. The author had been picturing forth the probable thoughts and feelings of the aged saint, on the bar-ren island, whither he had been banished; being "when thou shall make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed," &c.—there is the glorious reward which shall follow. Pause for a moment on "and this as they embraced within their scope afflicted with "tribulation," " for the word of God -" and this as they embraced within their scope alike the past, the present, and the future? It is a fragment of the future (yet connected with the past, and with the present) in the apostle's meditations, that we are here invited to contemplate, under the heading deemed appropriate by an ABSENT

* As sorrowful but rejoicing: as rejoicing yet sorrowful, - such was the mixture of feeling which then, as in this world it ever must ! do, characterized the true Christian. Even upon its own account, and of the sufferings it entailed tion, took upon him our nature completely, a human upon the Christian brotherhood, persecutions such as that to which the Church was now subject could not but be a cause of pain to the Apostle; but yet ! more, as considering whence it all originated; viz. from the cumity to God of a world lying under all the innocent sympathies of our nature. It was the influence of the Wicked One. Nor was persethis soul which God made an offering for sin. "He cution the worst or deadliest of that great enemy's thath made him to be sin for us," a sin-offering for weapons against the Christian Church, which ruption of the mass of its population,—a corruption us, you see how the doctrine corresponds, "who the apostle had to lament and to fear. The corruption of the Church itself, through the intermix- tion of St. Paul) had just recently been pourtraying knew no sin, that we might be made the righteousness of God in him." It is the soul of man that
has most deeply offended against Almighty God.
"The soul that sinneth, it shall die." Tribulation of the Prince of this west a weapon of that subtle foe,
the Prince of this world the Prince of this west a their long and almost uninterrupted career of crucified,—this was a weapon of that subtle foe, at their long and almost uninterrupted career of the Prince of this world, the Devil, yet more to be apprehended. Already indeed this corruption had dark picturings (h)—and again were the successes of dark picturings (h)—and again were the successes of the succes begun to work in individuals and in churches, the Dathian, Darian, Parthian, and other barbarians, which yet called themselves after the name of hovering on the frontiers of the empire, that under Christ. Those grievous walves against which the Damitian's reign had crossed those frontiers, and he poured out his soul unto death. What an expression this, in verse 121. We briefly consider it here with his other meritorious sufferings. The Psalmist, speaking in Messiah's name, has a similar at Ephesna and Laodicea, and far and wide close. The lovers of Ludaic ritualism and Judaic cations that the dissolution of the empire in its pressure of Ludaic ritualism and Judaic cast form was rear at hond years at hand, and so the first great cast form was rear at hond was a similar and external and external, to be regarded as indicating that the dissolution of the empire in its pressure of Ludaic ritualism and Judaic cast form was rear at hond years at hand, and so the first great. expression: "I am poured out like water, and all where. The lovers of Judaic ritualism and Judaic sent form was near at hand, and so the first great my bones are out of joint: my heart is like wax; it is melted in the midst of my bowels. As the blood of the victim used to be poured forth at the ultar, so the true Lamb of God poured forth his soul; empired and exhausted, breathed forth, surrendered, tenes, commixedly or separately, under the Christian was near at hand, and so the first great step about to be taken, in the progress of events towards the consummation? and then as to the antichrist that would follow, how long was to be the tenes, commixedly or separately, under the Christian and Judate sent form was near at hand, and so the first great step about to be taken, in the progress of events towards the consummation? and then as to the antichrist that would follow, how long was to be the tenes, commixedly or separately, under the Christian and Judate step about to be taken, in the progress of events towards the consummation? and then as to the antichrist that would follow, how long was to be the tenes, commixedly or separately, under the Christian and Judate step about to be taken, in the progress of events towards the consummation? and then as to the antichrist that would follow, how long was to be the tenes, commixed to be taken, in the progress of events towards the consummation? and then as to the antichrist that would follow, how long was to be the tenes, commixed to be taken, in the progress of events to be taken, in the progress of events to be taken, in the progress of events towards the consummation? tian name, alike superseding Christ's own word, and have been bruised and wounded. Heroes have died the apostles, by a human tradition as the rule of for their country; but, at one time the lave of glory, I faith, alike in one way or other superseding Christ or the shout of victory, or the fear of shame; at himself, in his character of fallen man's only atone-another, the patriot's duty, or the Christian's hope, ment, (b) righteousness, prophet, priest, and mehave tended to buoy up and sustain their souls. diator: thereby teaching apostacy from the Head, Martyrs also have endured in their bodies the exttemities of human torments; but in their souls, Indeed they had not only drawn away many insinthey had peace and consolation, not diminished, but | cere professors into error, but partially injected some increased in their hour of need. But Christ, and He of the faithful themselves. So was the tiuth of alone, sacrificed his very soul for men. His was far another of the Lord's remarkable parables illusmore than a hero's or a martyr's death. It was the trated: "The kingdom of heaven is like unto a making of his soul an offering for sin. No hero, no man which so wed good seed in his field: but while martyr, no saint, no angel, no archangel, has done or can do this. It is Jehovah's one only method of blade was sprung up, and brought torth fruit, there expected in the same of the target and brought there have no brought torth fruit, there expitating sin. If you, my brothren, have, as I be- appeared the tares also." Could things be so, and yet the apostle not feel anxiety for the Church, as

times, augmented, accumulated, aggravated, till it to one and another of the apostles by the Holy begins to approach toward the full truth, which it Spirit, and how some grand apostacy from the fuith can never reach, transfer it all by faith to Him, who was to be expected, ere the second advent of the made his soul an offering for sin, and poured out his Lord Jesus. So especially St. Paul had been insoul and death. Let every sinner's soul apprehend spired to write to the Thessalonian Christians; by faith what the soul of Messiah suffered for sin.

See how complete a Saviour is proposed for your acceptance. You have sinned in body. He gave morable words besides, respecting the chief of the apostacy, " And that man of sin be revealed, the son of perdition, who opposeth and exalteth himself ing for sin. What more would you have? what above all that is called God, or that is worshipped more could you frame your mind to ask? what so that he, as God, sitteth in the temple of God, more could you desire at the hand of God? Unless shewing himself that he is God.? Indeed to himyou would have, what God cannot and will not self, St. John, the same issue of events had been grant, whoever may expect it, sin pardoned without revealed, and he had been directed to remind a sacrifice, mercy contradicting and opposing justice, the Christian Church of this great coming enemy under the very remarkable name of "the Antichrist." I say a name very notable! For it was not pseudo-Christ, as of those false self-styled Christians, (in professed exclusion and denial of Jesus Christ) that the Lord declared would appear in Judea before the destruction of Jerusalem, and who did in fact appear there and then: (c) but was a name of new formation, expressly compounded, it might seem, by the Divine Spirit for the occasion,

> (a) The first alluded to by St. Paul in Gal, iii, 1, 2, Phil. iii. 2, &c., the second in 1 Tim. i. 4. Titus i. 14, iii. 9., Coloss. ii. 16, &c.

(b) This vital doctrine of the Christian faith was in a singular manner quite equally set aside by the two great branches of the Gnostic heresy. The one, founded by Simon Magus originally, held that our Lord Christ was a man in appearance only-a sect called in consequence Doceta, or Phantomists, [Ignatius vehemently denounces these heretics in his Epist. ad Smyrnwos]-and thus made his really atoning death a mere illusion of the senses of the hystanders. The other, that of Ccrinthus, admitting the humanity of Jesus Christ, denied his divinity, and thus, making his death that of a mere man, denied it the virtue whereby it became a full and satisfactory atonement to the Divine Father for the sins of the world .- Moreover the teachers of either class represented themselves as the "great power of God" (Acts viii. 9, 10,) &c., and as having in themselves those treasures of divine wisdom and knowledge, which, as St. Paul so strongly insists on in his epistic to the Colossians, resided altogether in the Lord Jesus: hence superseding Christ, and so being, as St. John calls them, and in the proper sense of the word, as will presently appear, Anti-(c) See Josephus. De B. J. or Lardner, or Bishop

Newton.

* Matt. xxvi. 38. + 2 Cor. v. 21. ‡ Ezek, xviii. 4, 20. § Rom. ii. 9. ¶ Psa. xxii. 14. ¶ Prov. xviii. 14. saying that if Christ were a plantom, his was no true atoning death, "and we are therefore yet in our sins."

gical force which no older word could so well express, Antichnist; even as if he would appear someway as a Vice-Christ, (a) in the mystic Temple, or professing Church, and in that character act the usurper and adversary against Christ's true Church and Christ himself. Nor did it fail to strengthen this anticipation that the Gnostic heresiarchs, and others, did in a subordinate sense act that very part already; by setting Christ proctically aside, while in mouth confessing Him, and professing themselves in his

place the power, wisdom, and salvation of God. (b) But where, how, and whence, his manifestation? It was evidently the very same enemy to the Lord Jesus Christ, and his saints, that had been long before foreshewn to the prophet Daniel :(c) and very singularly his prophecy seemed to connect this anti-christ with the Roman Empire, the last of those four kingdoms that were to hold in succession the supremacy of the world, until the times of the Gentiles were fulfilled; even as if he were to be the head or chief over it, not indeed in its present, but in some subsequent and final form.(d) With which view well accorded what was added in his prophecy by St. Paul. For he spoke of the seed of the apostacy which was to bring forth Antichrist as already sown : (e) but that there was a certain hindrance first to be removed out of the way, (f) a hindrance well understood in the Church to mean the Roman Empire as at that time constituted.(g)
ere room could be made for the Antichrist's

development. And when then might the first of these changes occur, and imperial heathen Rome fall to make way for him? Was the awful and increasing moral corwhich the heathen Juvenal (even as if in illustrawere given twice over to measure it : in one place "time, times, and a half time," or 1260 days again in another, yet more particularly, 1260, 1290, and 1335 days: a period reaching to the time of the enemy's destruction by some judgment of fire, like

(a) AVTIZPISOS: When avti is compounded with a noun signifying an ogent of any kind, or funcionary, the compound word either signifies a vice functionary, or a functionary of the same kind op-posing, or sometimes both. The following threefold list of examples will show this:

1. Ανταδελ Φος, one in a brother's stead. Ανθυπατος, a proconsul.
Αντιθεός, one in place of or like a God.

II. Αυταγωνίζης, an opposing wrestler. Αντιπαλαιεής, a counter-wrestler. Αντιφολας, a watch posted against another, a hostile sentry.

Αντισυγκλητος, a counter-senate.

ΙΙΙ. Αυτισζατηγος, 1. a proprætor, enemy's general.

Arti Basileus, 1. a viceroy, 2. a rival king—and so, again, Αντιφραρος.

The following from Dion Cassius, Book liff, respecting Augustus' arrangement of the great Provincial Governors, will well illustrate the first of these lists. Ταονοματα το τε του ερατηγου αντισράτηγους και ανθυπατους. In the New Testament the only compounds of the kind are used in the sense of this first class of words; as and vacos. Proconsul, Acts xiii. 7,8, 12, xix. 38: and both on that account, and yet more because the old word pseudo-Christ would almost have expressed the idea of a counter-Christ, I conclude that this must be St. John's intended sense of Antichrist :- On AutiSeos I shall illustrate Part iv. chap. ii.

I must particularly beg the reader to bear in mind that the word cannot with etymological propriety mean simply a person opposed to Christ; but either a vice-Christ, or counter-Christ, or both. The point will recur and be illustrated as we proceed, both from the fathers and from history. It is most important.

(b) So Simon Magus, we read, Acts viii. 9, 10. gave out that " he was the great power of God? And Irentens says of him, i. 20, " Hic multis quasi Deus glorificatus est, et docuit semet ipsum esse qui inter Judwos quidem quasi Filius apparuerit, &c," and again, "Ipsum venisse ut hominibus sa-lutem præstaret per suam agnitionem?" also Jerom on Matt. xxiv, (Tom. iv. i. 144.) " Simon inter cætera in suis voluminibus scripta dimittens, Ego sum sermo Dei, Ego omnipotens, Ego omnia Dei, &c. Again of the Carpocrations Irenwus says, "Ad tantum elationis provecti sunt at quidam se similes esse dicunt Jesu, et secundum aliquid, ille fortiores." And so Ephiphanius, i. 30, &c.

(c) Dan. vii. 8, 20, & xi. 36. (d) This great subject of prophecy will necessarily no inapt illustration, on a small style, of that later he again reverted to by me, and claim full discus-

sion in the Commentary ensuing.
(e) 2 Thes. ii. 7; "The mystery of iniquity doth already work, &c. (f) "Only he that letteth will let until he be

(g) So Tertullian. But I must again refer to the of either passage may of course be given. body of my work for the fuller explanation of these

points. (h) Tacitus too was a cotemporary of the old ago St. John, and, like the latter, died under

and as if to express some idea through its ctymolo-; that of Sodom, (a) and the revelation of the brightness and blessedness of Christ's coming. But were those days meant as simple days? Was antichrist's reign thus to be very short; the apostle himself possibly to live to see its beginning and end; and so that memorable saying of Christ, "If I will that he tarry till I come," to be fulfilled according to the interpretation which many of the disciples had originally put upon it?(b) A clearer light on these grand subjects was needed, and perhaps that light might not unreasonably be expected. For the Lord had promised, just before his death, that he would by his Spirit foreshow to the disciples things to come;(c) and the promise had scarcely as yet received its due fulfilment.

I think we can hardly err in supposing that thoughts like these were much in the mind of the beloved disciple, during his time of exile and penal suffering in Patmos; and that they must have often broken out into fervent prayers. If so, just as in the case of the Prophet Daniel(d), the visions of the apocalypse may be considered as an answer to them. It was one Lord's day during his sojourn there, (perhaps the Easter Sunday,) (e) before sunise, conformably with the season and hour of Christ's resurrection from the dead, just sixty-three years previous,—that a voice was heard behind him which told that the revelation was to be given. "I was in the Spirit", he tells us, "on the Lord's day;" that is, rapt in extacy from the earthly scene, before him: "and I heard behind me a great voice as of a trumpet, saying, I am Alpha and Omega, the first and the last." It was the Lord himself that spoke."

MAN'S RUIN AND HIS REMEDY.

2 Con. iv. 7.
Man's ignorance of God by nature, in an awful manner affects both his condition and his character-It affects his character: having his understanding darkened, he is alienated from the life of God, from holiness, through the ignorance that is in him. But the gospel, by removing this ignorance, produces a total change in his condition and character; and total change in his condition and character; and these are the views given by the apostle in the epis-tle from which the text is taken. The gospel is spoken of as a ministry of reconciliation, declaring hat God hath reconciled us to himself by Jesus Christ. It thus changes the condition of all these sho cordially embrace it. It is also spoken of as being made effectual, through the spirit, in chang-ing their hearts: " We all, with open face beholding as in a glass the glory of the Lord, are changed into the same image from glory to glory, even as by the Spirit of the Lord." And what is the glory of the Lord, as here referred to? It is his holiness. The prayer of our Lord for his disciples implies the same_" Sanctify them through thy truth : thy word is truth." And we are said to be born again by the word of God: "that word," adds the apos-ne, "which, by the gospel, is preached unto you." And, fitted by the pardon of sin and renovation of our nature for communion with God, inestimable plessings are bestowed upon us through the gospel. Exceeding great and precious promises are revealed, and, by the power of the Spirit, fulfilled to every true believer; strength for every duty, support under every trial, direction in every duty, sup-peace in a world of trouble, the peace of Christ, a peace which passeth all understanding. Even in his present state, the true Christian is a temple of the Holy Ghost; his fellowship is with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ; he is a partaker of the divine nature ; a son, invited to come boldly to a throne of grace, that he may obtain mercy, and find grace to help in every time of need; and, when death approaches, possessing the treasure of the gospel, shedding abroad in his heart the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ, he has assurance it. Contrasting man's state by nature with his state hy grace, is not that a treasure which God has appointed as a means of rescuing him from the one, and introducing him into the other? And such is the gospel, as an instrument employed by the Spirit "to open men's eyes, to turn them from darkness to light, and from the power of Satun unto God; that they may receive forgiveness of sins, and inheritance among them which are sanctified by faith that is in Christ Jesus," Again: as the idea of great value is usually attached to the term "treasure," so is often that of great abundance. And so abundant are the treasures of the gospel, that all are invited to part ke of them. Thus we read, "Ho, every one that thirsteth." And again, "Come unto me all ye that labour and are heavy laden." And again, " Him that cometh unto me, I will in no wise cast out." For God our Saviour will have all men to be saved, and to come unto the knowledge of the truth. It is the intention of Gad, in the gospel, to show the exceeding riches of his grace in his kindness towards us by Jesus Christ. It is a dispensation adapted to all nations, all classes, rich and poor, learned and unlearned; all ages, not excluding the babe and suckling, out of whose mouth God had perfected praise; all stations-Cornelius the soldier; Zenas, the lawyer, Luke the physician; Zaccheus, the publican; Erastus, the chamberlain; Dionysius, the Arcopagite; Joseph of Arimathea, the councillor; Herod's courtiers, and Bartimeus the beggar; the Ethiopian nobleman, and Onesimus the slave: all characters—the profligate woman of Samaria, the hard-hearted Philippian gaoler, the dying thief, the covetous, the drankard, the reviler, the extortioner—for such had been the Corinthians the Heathen walking in abominable idolatties, work-

(a) Dan. vii. 11, Luke xvii. 29, Jude 7, &c. Perhaps the very recent and terrible destruction of the cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii by volcanic fire might occur also to the apostlo's mind, ag and yet more awful catastrophe.

(b) John xxi. 23. "Then went this saying abroad among the brethren, that this disciple should not die, 22 &c. Compare too Mat. xvi. 28: "There be some standing here which shall not taste of death taken out of the way; and then shall that wicked till they see the Son of Man coming in his king-one be revealed," &c. ibid.

Another and unite different analysis. Another and quite different explanation

(c) John. xvi. 13. (d) Dan. x. 12.

(e) So Daubuz, p. 82, referring to two passages of Tertullian in which the Easter Sungay seems called Dominicus dies κατ' εξοχήν.

[•] Dr. Armstrong. The serene and heavenly expression of his countenance, during the whole of that trying Thursday, has been mentioned by several of the

[†] This gentleman, (whose name was not known to the assenger who related the circumstance,) was heard several times expressing his confidence in God and encouraging others to trust in him. He was in the saloon, and was heard to utter the word, quoted above, just as the sea broke over, and dashed the saloon from the dock, crushing or drawning all who were in it.

¹ A gentleman from Ohio ; name not known,

⁶ The noble self-forgetfulness of Capt. Danstan cannot be too highly praised, since it seemed to spring from a high sense of the responsibility of his post, and his duty as a man and a Christian. Calm, gentle, sulf-possessed; assisting and counselling others, or tolling for their safety, without rest or refreshment during their protracted peril, he was probably too much exhausted and bonumbed, to struggle with the waves and secure his own safety,

ing all unclearness with greediness, filled with all | ago, and by his side, her body waits its joyful reunrighteousness: for them the gospel provides abundant pardon, perfect holiness, eternal happiness. Christ is " of God, made unto us wisdom, righteousness, sanctification, and redemption." This wonderful revelation of God's infinite love, made known to us by the gospel, thus closes: "The spirit and the bride say come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely,"-Rev. B. E. Nicholls.

The Bereau.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1847.

AND ARREST OF THE PROPERTY OF The piece of poetry on our first page brings to recollection once more the melancholy wreck of the Steamer ATLANTIC; we gladly recur to the subject, as it connects itself now with the pleasing intelligence that the ATLANTIC's bell has been bought by the Rev. B. C. C. Parker, for the purpose of being appropriated to the use of the "Floating Church of the Holy Comforter," New York. The Directors of the Company whose property the ATLANTIC was, feeling themselves precluded (as Trustees for their constituents) from making a present of it to the Church, facilitated, however, its transfer to so noble a use by disposing of it at the original cost, though there were many purchasers who would probably have raised the price very high, had advantage been taken of the competition. A subscription has been opened by Ladies, to raise the purchase price, -for which Mr. Parker became responsible-and there was every prospect, before the expiration of last month, that the sum would be promptly contributed. The "Church of the Holy Comforter? is moored at the foot of same time—to print the "Nautical Almanae". Dey Street, North River, and is the second Float-consisting of 500 or 600 pages of figures, without ing Church devoted to the interests of seamen in a single error, in sixteen or seventeen days, are the harbour of New York, there being the, first erected, "Church of our Saviour," in the East will be permanently associated with the intellectual River, of which Mr. Parker himself is the Paster.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION TO RAILWAY LAFOURERS -Mr. Peto, the railway contractor, with a view to inculcate a better feeling among the labourers employed on his various contracts, has engaged a numher of religious teachers, who visit the men daily and during the time set apart for meals, they read the Bible to the labourers, and in the evening teach them to read and write. The plan has been found to answer admirably. There are two missionaries on the Norwich and Cambridge line, two on the Southampton and Dorchester line, and several others on Mr. Peto's other contracts .- Dublin Warder.

OBITUARY OF AN AFRICAN PEMALE MISSIONARY. -On the 17th of last month, in the German settlement at Liverpool, Medina County, State of Ohio, died in the faith of the Gospel, and in the communion of Christ's Church, Mary, a native of the Suosoo country on the west coast of Africa, wife of the Rev. George W. E. Metzger, formerly missionary of the Church Missionary Society in the Colony of Sierra Leone. She was thirty nine years old at the time of her decease. Mrs. Metzger was the daughter of Mr. Hickson, an English trader on the African coast, and of a native of that country; the Church Missionary Society occupying a station at Bashia, on the Rio Pongas, the infant was early dedicated to God in baptism, and in her sixth year she was placed under the care of the missionaries for education. In the year 1818, the hostility of the slave-traders compelled the Society to relinquish its mission on the Rio Pongas, and Mary Hickson accompanied the Rev. Mr. Renner and his wife, who acted as guardians to her to, the British Colony of Sierra Leone, and there she became a communicant in the Church. As soon as she was sufficiently advenced in years and acquirements, she entered upon active service as a schoolmistress, and continued in that employ until the year 1826, when she became the wife of the Rev. Mr. Metzger, a Lutheran Clergyman, then connected with the Church Missionary Society's establishment in Sierra Leone. In the year 1829, she embarked with her husband, whose health required the benefit of a visit to a northern climate, after seven years' service under a tropical sun; they were mercifully preserved amidst the perils of shipwreck, on the Azores, and arrived in England, where her dark colour and partly African descent were the o reasion only of the strongest manifestations of affection and sympathy towards her. She returned with her husband to Sierra Leone in the year 1830, and laboured for three years more, until it became necessary again for Mr. Metzger to visit Europe, and she entharked with him and her family and spent some time with them in Germany, where, even as in England, nothing but kindness and tender regard were testified towards her. In 1834, Mr. Metzger adopted the advice of the Directors of the Basle Missionary Society, hy going to seek a sphere of labour among the German settlers in North America. He landed with his family at New York, and in the land of liberty and equality there commenced for them a series of suffering, from the contemptuous conduct of the republicans towards Mrs. Metzger as "a coloured woman," which it was so much the more difficult to endure as it was opposite to all expectation, and confrasted so painfully with the reception she had met with among the two European nations where she had

The soles of their feet found a resting-place among a body of German settlers in Ohio who gladly welcomed the missionary as their Postor, and by whom the colour of his wife was esteemed no crime, nor justification of rude conduct towards her on the part of those whom God has made white. She necessarily lived in great seclusion, meekly submitting to the divine will concerning her. The disease which terminated her earthly course-dropsy-caused her much bodily suffering for three weeks before she died. Often she exclaimed: "Oh Lord, how long! Relieve me of these sufferings Receive my spirit!"—at the same time assuring her husband that death had no terrors for her. The hymn "Jesus, lover of my soul? proved a great comfort to her. In the midst of a severe conflict, she desired that the hymn "Begone unbelief! my Saviour is near" -might be read to her. Her release came at 3 in the morning of the 17th of February, and she was buried on the 19th. A Lutheran and 2 Preshyterian Clergyman preached on the occasion of her Inneral, and her earthly remains were honoured by a solemn and numerous attendance of the neighbouring population of both tongues and of differing forcibly, that a means is now presented for mitigatereeds. One of her children was buried three years ing, to a very marked extent, the excruciating pain ing anecdotes connected with the last year's progress velation of St. John.

surrection. She leaves behind her a sorrowing widower and six children, the eldest 18, and the youngest 61 years old.

May they like her walk in faith and submission under trials upon earth; and the hope of meeting her in bliss will be a comfort to them in the contemplation of their bereavement!

OBITUARY NOTICE OF AN EMINENT PRINTER. [Mr. WILLIAM CLOWES, whose name, in the firm of W. Clowes & Sons, has perhaps been noticed by many of our readers on the publications of the Religious Truct Society.]-Mr. Clowes had long been at the head of the largest printing establishment in Lurope. He was the architect of his own fortune, having come to London, some forty years ago, after the expiration of his apprenticeship to a printer in his native town of Chichester. He soon after commenced busines on his own account, in a small way; and by unwearied industry and perseverance gradually established a respectable connexion. He was amongst the first, a quarter of a century ago, to see the new era of printing that was opened by the introduction of the steam-press; and his engines at Northumberland-court were the earliest applied to the production of books. The demand for cheap literature, of which the Penny Magazine was the most extraordinary example, gave a new impulse to the energies of Mr Clowes; and, in connexion with a vast amount of Government business, gradually established the gigantic printing manufactory of Duke street, Stamford street, so often described and so celebrated wherever English books penetrate. To have accomplished the great results of his lusiness from small beginnings required the efforts of no common man. Mr. Clowes did not aspire to the honours of the learned printers; but he possessed the highest powers of business organization; and an energy which overcame every ordinary difficulty, and in many instances accomplished undertakings which are almost marvels. To work off half a million sheets of paper in a week-to set up the types, and complete the impression of a thousand pages of a Pathamentary Report in the folio amongst the recorded wonders of Mr. Clowes establishment. The labours of Mr. Clowes' life development, and the persevering energy which are he distinguishing characteristics of our own times. His death took place on Tuesday evening [-January], after a short illness."-Morning Chronicle.

ERITISH AMERICAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL AND PHYSICAL Science - Montreal; Dr. Archibale Hall, Editor .- The last number of this monthly publication informs us that Dr. Macdonnell has retired from the co-editorship, but that he takes an unabated interest in the prosperity of the Journal, and will afford it the beneat of his counsel and the labour of his pen, when favourable opportunities and leisure permit. It is cause of regret, that opportunities do not occur more frequently for us to extract matter from the pages of this publication, whose peculiar department does not approach ours very often, though the last two numbers of the Journal have made us acquainted with troubles affecting the medical profession, not quite dissimilar to those which disturb ecclesiastical bodies. We do not know whether any thing analogous to Puseyism has crept into medicine on the one hand, but there are on the other serious complaints of invalid diplomas having been issued by parties who had no authority to do so. The Editor of the Journal affirms that "of the three faculties, divinity, law, and physic, none is open to the same abuses as the last, in its practice, and in the honours which appertain to it." He grounds this assertion on the fact that "the credulity of the public mind is notorious;" but alas! the same evil lays the faculty of divinity open to not wholly protected Christendom from quackery, ignorance, and presumption on the practice of many;

haps, with a view to assure our valuable Exchange that its columns do not escape our attention, though we have not often occasion to quote from them; and there.? we add the expression of our earnest wish that the discussion of the point in question, respecting the "Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery and its Diplomas" may result in the restoration of harmony among the members of the profession, and additional security and confort to the public by a supply of medical practitioners, sufficient in number, and competent in qualifications.

With reference to "Insensibility during surgical operations, produced by inhalation," we inserted, in our number of January 7th, an article found in the columns of the Journal, hearing unfavourably upon the experiments at that time presented to the public xon, Patron of the Society, read an address, in the by reports in periodicals. The Editor introduces course of which he remarked that "the period has the subject by a leading article in the last number, arrived when the hearty exertions of every member which allows the hope that much suffering will be of the Colonial Church throughout the Empire are obviated by a judicious use of the agent now exciting so much attention with that view. After repro-bating certain proceedings connected with the earlier experiments, he says:

"We yet conceive that there exist ample grounds for announcing this important fact, that the pain attendant upon surgical operations may, in a great majority of cases, be very considerably alleviated, if not entirely allayed, by a recourse to the means of which we are now writing. The material employed is freshly washed sulphuric ether, with which a sponge is saturated, after having been placed in a two-necked bottle, to one of the necks of supply the spiritual wants of her members ??? The which is attached a mouth-piece. We have heard and read, that the ether contains a narcotic ingreintention of increasing and insuring the narcotic influence. This, however, is by no means essential. We do not believe that any of the morphia is inhaled under such circumstances, the narcotic and tran- plicable to voluntary contributions) upon any the quilizing effects being entirely due to the ethereffects which that pharmaceutic agent has been for years known to be capable of inducing, although never thus specially applied until now.

the good testits which are frequently promised to and even sacred upon the competition of new remedies, and enable those whose duty it is to superintend its ap- proportion of your subscribers, any thing like a just able or interested motives, usher them before the notice of the profession. The very equivocal circumstances under which this one was laid before the profession rendered us even more sceptical and distrustful than usual; but we have perused a mass of evidence which has certainly convinced us most objects.

and agony which are necessarily attendant upon operations of any magnitude.

" How beneficial seever the employment of this agent may be, it appears that its use is not unfiequently attended with very unpleasant consequences; which may be, and probably are in many cases dependant on idiosyncrasy, and indicate great cantion in its use. The symptoms of narcotism have occasionally proceeded to such an extent as to denand a counter treatment, and the cessation of the inhalation. Apoplectic symptoms, denoted by stertor, slow labouring pulse, and cold extremities, have been also witnessed; and, in some cases, violent muscular exertion, an effect the very opposite of that intended to have been produced. Great caution is, therefore, on these grounds, demanded, in the employment of the remedy; and a sufficient number of observations have scarcely yet been made, on which to found rules for its proper exhibition, although sufficient to prove its valuable narcotizing influence in a generality of the cases specified. Our readers will, we are satisfied, find the proceedings of the Surgical Society of Ireland on this subject, which we have given on another page, full of cess, which has hitherto attended our efforts,

We may add to the above, that the ordinarily very painful operation of amputating a man's toes was successfully performed last Salutday, without pain to the patient, who had been made to inhale the vapour of sulphuric ether, by Dis.James Douglas and Racey, of this city.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Wiecese of Cauchee. The Lord Bishop of Montreal held a Confirmation at Val Cartier, on Sunday the 14th instant, when sixteen persons renewed their baptismal yows. His Lordship, after the administration of the rite, addressed the Candidates in a most impressive manner, from Ps. Ixxi., verses 16 and 17.

INCORPORATION CHURCH SECIETY .- The Sermons on behalf of the general fund of this Society, which had been deferred from Quinqua resima Sunday on account of the then pressing demand for contributions towards the relief of the sufferers from famine, were preached in this parish last Sunday, at the Cathedral where the collection amounted to £55, and a few coins over, at St. Peter's Chapel, where £3. 6s. 14d., were collected, and at All Saints? Chapel, in the evening, where the sum of £9, was

A Subscrinur of the Mercury, in last Saturday !. mumber, suggests the propriety of appointing a salried Evening Lecturer at the Cathedral. It may be as well to remark, that measures are in progress for appointing an additional Clergyman to assist in the duties of this parish, and to officiate in the Cathedral.

In detailing the number of places of worship shortly to be erected in Quebec, we omitted to state that St. Mathew's, or the Free Chapel, in the burying ground, St. John Suburbs, will be rebuilt this summer. Subscription lists, in aid of its re-edification, are now in circulation .- Mercury.

Diecese of Coronte.

PREFERMENTS .- [From the Toronto Church ?- 1: our pleasing daty to congratulate the members of the Church upon the completion of the arrangements relative to the permanent endowment of the Bishopric of Toronto. In consequence of this event two appointments in the Church become vacant,the Archdencoury of York, and the Rectory of Toronto. We have been officially authorized to announce that the Rev. Official Belliune, D.D., Diocesan Professor of Theology, has been created Archdescon of York; and that the Rev. Henry J. Grassett, M. A., Assistant Minister of St. James's Church, in this city, has been preferred to the Reclary of Toronto.

OPENING OF ALL SAINTS? CHURCH, MOUNT abuses equal in efficiency; and fraught with just as Pleasant, - Hamilton Gozette. - It is with no ordimuch greater danger to the public, as the soul is of nary feelings of satisfaction, we notice the opening more value than the body. And, what is worse, the of a new Church, in the village of alcunt Pleasant, successional validity of ecclesiastical diplomes has about six miles from the town of Brantford. Divine Service was for the first time held therein on Thursday last, when a large congregation joined in the a holder of the geruine document, obtained in due services of the day. An excellent and appropriate course from the institution "legally empowered to Sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. McMurray. We indulge in these observations mainly, per- who am I, and what is my people, that we should

> Dicense of Nova Scotia .- The Annual Meeting of the Diocesan Church Society took place on Wednesday the 21th of last month, His Excellency Sir John Harvey, Lieut. Governor, in the Chair. From the columns of the Halifax Times, which furnish our imformation, we learn that "there was a large attendance, and the proceedings were unusually interesting."

After singing the first two verses of the 100th Psalm, the Venerable Archdeacon Willis offered up prayer, and His Exc. The LIBOTERANT GOVERcalled for, in a degree far beyond the requisitions of any former period, to sustain her in her present and prospective difficulties." After expressing his persuasion that these difficulties ought to stimulate rather than to discourage her members, His Excellency stated the question to be "simply this, can the Church of England, planted in Nova Scotia, unuided, or aided only by a greatly reduced amount of assistance to her missionary and educational establishments from those noble associations by which she has been heretofore sustained and supported for so long a period, continue to speaker at once pronounced his " firm conviction that this can, and therefore ought to be done, even gradually, relieving the Colonial Church from all of her congregations contribute something at a state ed in Keith's celebrated standard volume. ed period or periods - but let that contribution be so undeviatingly steady and punctual in its character, We confers ourselves generally sceptical as to and be regarded as a duly so positive, so obligatory, plication to the necessities of the Church, to make be in his power to evince the deep interest felt by

of the Society, was read by the Secretary, the Rev. R. Arsold

The Loud Bistion moved the first resolution, commenting upon the Report, with expressions of his regret at the continued illness of the late Secretary, Rev. W. Cogswell; adverting to the difficulty of procuring, from the mother-country, a supply of Clergymen for the Colonies-instances of which he adduced in the fruitless endeavours of the Bishop of Newfoundland to procure some for his Diocese, while on a recent visit in England, and also of the Bishop of Madras who wrote home, calling for twenty Missionaries, and could not procure them. The resolution being seconded by B. Smith, Esq., M. P. P., was unanimously passed, as were the following, which we insert with their respective movers and seconders :

1. Resolved, That the report just read, he adopted, printed, and circulated, under the direction of the General Committee.

2. Moved by Chas. Owen, Esq., M. P. P., seconded by the Rev. Mr. Cochaas - Resolved, That whist thankful for the measure of sucyet that this Society will not have fulfilled its duty, nor the Church in Nova Scotia have assumed her proper attitude as a Missionery Church, until the wish of our Diocesan so often expressed, is fully carried out, and every baptized individual of our Holy Communion, has been carolled as a member of the Society, and become a contributor to its

3. Moved by Rev. Mr. Luavun, seconded by the Theastune-Resolved, That as the Chuich must mainly depend for labourers in the Lord's vineyard, upon the supply to be derived from the College at Windsor, this meeting bails with satisfaction the exertions which have been put forth to sustain this institution in efficiency, and calls upon the memhers of the Church through the Province to give their aid to this good work,

4. Moved by the Hon, the Curry Justice, seconded by the Rev. Mr. Ellioti-Resolved, That the thanks of this Society are due to those Members who hearkened to the call made upon them at the last meeting, and doubted their subscriptions. Society trust that this good example will be speadly followed, by all whom God has pleased to enable so to do.

5. Moved by the Rev. Richard Uninche, seconded by Branish Murdock, Esquestin applianment of requisites for a proper anocal, ptic interpreter" (ch. Mombers of the Standing Committee for the cases xxxiii. 4 ft. p. 505 &c. 2)

G. Blovel by Dr. Henry, P. M. Ov and Residved, That the thanks of this meeting are due to itis Excellency on John Harvey, for his goodness in becoming Patron of the Society, and for his kindness in presiding on the present oc-

The Loun Rishor gave out the Dexelogy, which was sung by the Congression, and concluded the proceedings by the Apostolic beneficial.

On Sunday last posts belong the care of the D C.S. was advected in St. Paul's Chu, chi, whon, notwithstanding the unface rabbe side of the wather. the collection amounted to will or B. This, added to the previous contributions, &c., makes up the handsome sum of £232 5 0 cast into the Treasury of the Society by the Members of the Church boust not this Lypesition prove, in these exentful in Hallax, during the past year. The Clarxy will be thankful to receive the contributions of those who may not hitherto have had an opportunity of heatensing them. - Hallax Times.

Diocese or Unidentities At the Callindial Church, Fredericton, on Sanday Last. 25th ult. by the Lord Bishop of the Docese, Messrs, R. D. Palmer, A. B., and W. Jaffrey, Students in Divinity at King's College, Fredericton, were ordained Descens - At the same time, the Rev. J. M. Givern, A. B., Missionary at the Todique, Rev. T. W. Robertson, Missionary at Lancaster, Rev. II. W. Tippell, Curate at St. Stephen's, and Rev. A. V. Stuart, Missionary at Stanley, were admitted to the Holy Order of the Priesthood .- The Candidates were presented by the Venerable the Archdencon .-The Rev. F. Cester, and the Rev. E. J. Roberts, took part in the services of the day .- His Louisley the lishop preached a very elegaent and faithful sermon from Matthew xxviii, 20; " Lo. I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world. Amon. -The Rev. R. D. Palmer, we understand, has had the Mission of Springfield assigned to him; and the Rev. W. Jaffrey, that of the Parish of St. Mary's. – Observer.

Diecese of Manyland.-The trial of the Rev. Joseph Trapnell, jr., referred to in our number of the 18th of last month, has resulted in his being found " not guilty" of any offence in having refused the Bishop to administer the Communion in the Church of which he is Rector, but " guilty" of using indiscreet and disrespectful language to the Bishop in his letters, and of having acted in a manner incomsistent with the character of a minister of Christ in publishing the letters. We shall probably devote some more space to this case in our next number.

HORÆ APOCALYPTICÆ, OR A COMMENTA-RY ON THE APOCALYPSE.

By the Rev. E. B. Elliott, A. M., Late Vicar of Taxford, and Fellow of Trinity College, Cam-bridge.—Published by Seeley and Burnside, London.

To the Editor of the Berean.

In the estimation of some of your readers who may have enjoyed the high privilege of perusing that most remarkable-indeed that truly extraordinary work, the Hora Apocalyptica, it will be deemed superfluous to offer any recommendation of a production whose "almost fascinating interest" has been acknowledged even in the pages of the Edinburgh Review.

To a certain extent, the intense interest which has been taken in Mr. Elliott's "Commentary on dient in solution, such as morphia, added with the to the extent of ultimately, though necessarily an examination into the chief Prophecies of Daniel, the Apocalypse Critical & Historical including also (so that "the original edition" has been "all sold dependence upon external assistance, and this with- off in eight months 27) will be understood by those dependence upon external assistance, and this with-out any undue pressure, (if such a term may be ap-plicable to voluntary contributions) upon any the dance of the truth of the Christian Religion derived poorest of her members. Let every adult member from the literal fulfilment of Prophecy," as contain-

It is quite impossible, however, (at least your absent friend? finds it beyond his powers), within the good results which are frequently promised to and even sacred upon the consciences of all, as to brief as possible) to convey to others-perhaps a fair view of the plan and varied contents of the Hora their arrangements with the most entire certainty which, in addition to its theological and doctrina and dependence upon it." His Excellency assured treasures, includes "a general connected view of the Meeting of his carnest desire to do all that may the history of European Christendom, alike political him in the successful attainment of the Society's ly, are "thoroughly conversant with history?" and ecclesinstical.29 How few persons, comparative-

Yel, without such a conversancy, it is absolutely The Report, which embraced several interest- impossible duly to comprehend or to value the Re-

" For," (to quote the words of the Original Preface) " as the Spirit of Omniscience made choice of each particular ma of history for prefiguration, and planued the fittest mode of figuring them severally, while contemplating in its comprehensive glance the then whole future as one great present, so they alone can be expected to appreciate the justness of its prophetic pictures, who may in a general way have become tolerably well informed on the main

It may be stated (as affording a glimpse of the plan pursued) with reference to the fulfilled prophecies of the apocalypse, that (to use the modest words of our author whose work appears to be entered uponin that spirit of genuine humility which distinguishes truly eminent minds), deeply conscious of the worthlessness of any unsubstantiated dictum or opinion of his own, he has deemed it essential, in order to the Reader's satisfaction, to submit the cridence with somewhat more than usual fulness, on which in each case that opinion imay have been grounded."

This most striking testimony is adduced from a vast "treasure of things new and old "-Mat. xiii, 52 .- Writers, ancient and modern: Historians, ecclesiastical and profane: classical authors: Poets: Commentators: Antiquarians: Standard authors on the Evidences, on Prophecy &c. &c.: Philologers &c. &c. : and fast, but not the least important (as in Keith's admirable publication), are the unintentional and vivid corroborative tributes furnished by skepticks. Of Gibbon, indeed, special use is made by Mr. Elliott. How wonderful, how perfect are the over-culing acts of the Most High!-" Let me suggest it as a thing admirable," (observes the learned author) " that he should so have over-ruled the intellectual tendencies of a mind like Gibbon's in these latter days, as to direct it to the development of the same period, and nearly the same subject, as the larger half of the apocalyptic prophecy." In odds, . It is searcely needful, I presume, to detail his peruliar qualifications as an illustrater and a witness." And after a just and striking sketch a withess. And after a just and striking sketch of his signal merits, as a completely qualified intellectual historian of that was, it is observed: Thus was the infidel Gibbon prepared to become microsolomly the best illustrator of no small part of the heavenly prophecy. The absolute need of sucir a power to apocalyptic interpretation has been well set touch by Michaelis, in his sketch of the pre-

An Jose of the Chart is appended to the Commentary, which will bring the whole scheme of his livias dian under review at a glance."?

besters slight, he was raving a given from ancient and sof the ago in eigh case depicted, or other moons ents of similar entiquity will, the author bounts mat, he universelly approved as both interesting and heat iduatrative."

And reve, when we consider the thrilling imof and which he all ag sot the Christian Church, es have all ched to the reading (rather let it be with the properties and patient study) of that wondsai, the perfector and partent stany) or that wond-tods perfect of the H ly Voltane, on the derine of reading and on the practical inhearing of which, the object of the traine Johnson is so specially alwally promounced Rev. 1. 3); how a circume to the lie securer's people, in particular,

Nor can it full to yiell some cheering and invigotating consolation to Christ's "militant Church on cartin," that is to be the blessed company of all faithful people,?—dispersed amongst "all who pro-fess and call themselves (hristians?;—those "born again" of the Holy Glost's inworking,—subjects of this puritying, melling, and enlightening whire. and by Humasale the echildren of God by faith in Christ aches??- Itis volcet? whom God & hath knit together! if not rividly, as, alas! yet obtains but too fine jet actually and for eternity) "in one communion and fellowship, in the mystical body of fits Son, Chast out Lord's-Yes! to all . that fris con, Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity?; (to whom the grace !?-- Ephes. vi. 21.); and who are earnestly and watchfully jealous for his supreme sonour was garry; it carmothat be a cause of thankful peaise is Almighty God that, and the dark and thickening coolds, betokening (as by many it is expeeted) some cw'ul storm of bitter trial rapidly fearing us; and despite the increasing reproaches and discouragements cast upon Protestant- Evangelicel Cari-tianity, such great favour has been shewn to a prohestion which so nobly and so effectually testings " as to the correctness of the Protestant anti-formin was we of the Apocalypse, and the proshetic year-day theory, generally received in Eng-

This great work was carnestly commended "in ope and prayer? to God "that He would thus bless (to various important ends affecting "our nation, our Church, and Christ's Universal Church", the "sceptical" the "unsettled or misled" by "the errors of the day? &c.), "without whom nothing is strong, nothing is holy?" "and to God be all the glory!"

And has not the Lord blessed it? Judge we. In the preface to the 2nd edition, the author is enabled to write thus:

... In sending this second Edition of his work into the world, the author wishes first to express his thankfulness for the very favourable reception so far given it: the original Edition having been all sold off in eight months, and warm opinions expressed in its favour both publicly and privately in Reviews, and personally or by letter. Thevalue of this testimony has been enhanced to the author's mind. as coming from persons of different professions, and different Protestant ecclesiastical communities : alike from prelates and other dignitaries of his own Church, whose approbation might well be to him a legitimate source of gratification; from residents in our Universities, and able and learned members of the legal profession, from some of the most eminent ministers both of the Scotch Established and of the Scotch Free Church, and from some too of dissenting hodies from our own Establishment. The voice of kindliness and approbation has been repeated from other countries; from Switzerland and France on the European continent, from the United States of North America, from our colony at the Cape, and from India. From that last mentioned distant country, the author has been favoured with the approvng voice, not only of other valued friends in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies, but of him especially who, in God's providence, has been spared to preside for above thirteen years, over the branch of our Anglican Reformed Church there planted, to its great advancement and blessing; for the re-esta-

· Compare the Collects for All Saints' Day-and Saint Simon and St. Jude-with the beautiful prayer in the Communion Service (after partaking of the Lord's Supper) and with the "Collect for all conditions of men."

Anangst others, the Charchman's Monthly Review, which stands forth in the very front rank of the ablest periodicals of Great Britain, speaks again and again of the Hore, in the highest terms. It was no slight pleasure to see that powerful advocate of Evangelical Truth introduced to the notice of the readers of the Berean.

blishment of whose health, shattered in the noblest of services, many prayers, he doubts not, have ascended from his readers to the throne on high.

And this has been, above all, gratifying to him, that the impression on the minds of by far the larger number of those who have thus approved his work, is to the effect that, as an exposition of the Apocalyp-

and candid mind. But on reconsideration he has concluded not to do this. It seems due to those whom he had in view, that they should have full time to see, hear, and weigh whatever may be brought against the interpretation here given, before their opinions in favour of its substantial truth are published to the world. Moreover, though the authority of such been maintained, to charter the ships which are re- Chief Justice; but the Canada Gazette of Saturday names as are referred to could not but tend to quired, from a list of those built for the trade, in last does not mention the appointment. Who is to the Book's present acceptance, yet in the long run this result must arise, and indeed ought to arise, not from the authority of approving names and opinious, however highly estimable, but from its own intrinsic weight of evidence and argument."

scholar. His attack, in the estimation of many literary friends well competent to judge in the matter, has been pronounced a failure. It has been satisfactorily met, at all points, in a reply by Mr. Elliott, so rendering his exposition stronger than ever.

In conclusion, dear Sir, permit me to express the but also in respect of the present days, and the future consummations in expectation of which we are so impressively called upon to be watch and pray!

And may it be affectionately suggested to my Christian brethren in the Lord, in Canada, that in cases where individuals may be unable to afford the exmight unite to procure this delightfully and spiritually instructive commentary?

And how appropriate a present would it form on the part of Christian flocks who love their Pas-

Norn from our Assent Friend, to the School tion from Mr. Elliot's work, on our first page:-The notes subjoined to the Selection form but a very small portion of those numerous and valuable ones which corroborate or illustrate the views set forth. in the Commentary. And even these which have been selected out of the mass of historical and other treasures, it has been necessary to abbreviate, lest the article, as a whole, should be regarded as too gazadatises.

In the limited space to be fairly hoped for gazadatises.

The ship of the line One, and the sloop of war with a view of forming a codition, but in vain the sloop of war with a view of forming a codition, but in vain the sloop of the line of the line of the sloop of the in the crowded columns of this paper. The Scripture references are not given in all cases, as the

Districts in Incland.—Extract from a letter treatment of the size and armament traitment witten by a gentleman residing in the County of the New Contradictory reports prevail both as to the Canadians, or rather treit leaders, to assist him in Carrying on the government, and that the attempts with a state, from the price of provisions, that many to say, no deaths have taken place about us; yet, in many parts the suffering is great. When visiting the poor in Kingston, I always used to feel that the poor in Kingston, I alway get a little turnip and dry bread daily. How tidlogs of an important nature.

little the Canadians seem to know of what the real state of things is. I saw in a late "News" the following: "the suffering was great, but government had taken measures to remedy the evil." But the evil has not been remedied. Wages are unusually high for this country—Is. 2d, per day; and the news is, however, very much the cheapest meal that can be got is 2s. 2l. a stone; the news is, however, very much doubted.

Company, to work mines of Copper and other mines of the lands and Islands bordering en Lakes Superior and Haren, in Upper Canada, under the said ramount? the statement which has appeared by such they were tepelled."

The Attrevide at N. Otleans, from Campeachy they were tepelled."

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The Attrevide and the plan of employing the people on public New York, March 9.—The Relief Committee are from the same authority:
works has been productive of more evil than good, of this city have received contributions to the "Netwithstanding the confident assertions of some and the plan of employing the people on public Government, however, are ready now to admit this, amount of \$10,000. They have loaded the batk of our contemporaries, there is yet no appearament and will, I trust and think, bring in such measures. Victor with meal, coin, clothing, &c. They are made to the vacant judical office on our bench. Among the numerous rumous of a very probable or say, the people, generally speaking, bear the calamined to send no more contributions in money, as mity well. The troubles in the land can indeed be the British Government offers to pay the freight on looked upon in no other light than as a manifestation all provisions we may send. of the wrath of God. Earnestly should we pray of Scripture readers into the country to set that book before them which is able to make them wise unto salvation. May the Lord abundantly bless the guer, from Liverpoel, lifty-six days.

Aboltrion of Slaveny in the State of Dc- livers de St. Real is to be sold at Montreal, by public work!

RELIEF ASSOCIATION for the Destitute Pensantry of IRELAND, and towards the Relief of the sufferers in the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.

H. J. CALDWELL, JEFFERV HALE, C. F. STAUNTON, M. D.

Quebec, 16th March, 1817.

The Lord Bishop of Montreal begs to acknow-ledge the receipt, by the hands of Mr. A. L. Fraser, of £7 10s. from the Revd. E. G. W. Ross, being ledge the receipt, by the hands of Mr. A. L. Fraser, of £7 10s. from the Revd. £. G. W. Ross, being the amount of a collection made in the Mission of the Rivière du Loup, en bas, for the relief of the sufferers by famine in Ireland and Scotland — Mer.

To Connespondents: - Received W. L.;-G. W. E. M ;-R. V. R.-To our friend who says When you have an odd quarter of an hour to spare, you may write to me",—we respond with grief and self-condemnation; we ought to have written long ago, and we will try to mend.

PAYMENTS RECEIVED:—Dr. Mayer, No. 150 to as the final term to extinction of slavery.

201; Col. Wilgress, two copies, No. 157 to 208; The Republic of Unaguar has abolished slavery the Hon. A. W. Cochran is postponed to this even-for ever within its territorial limits. All existing at the lecture-room, House of Assembly.

Moral and Political Antelligence.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS .- We are glad to have it in our power to mention a very striking case, in which the relaxation of our navigation laws is likely to prove of immediate advantage to our trade. Those is to the effect that, as an exposition of the Apocaryptic Prophecy, it is substantially true, and has the evidence of truth stamped upon it.?
The author might have given "two or three such testimonies from persons eminent in the literary as well as ecclesiastical world; whose judgment could well as ecclesiastical world; whose judgment could their turn to be chartered by the trading company. The truth is, that for some time after the Dutch truth is the dutch truth is that for some time after the Dutch truth is the dutch truth is the dutch truth is the dutch truth truth truth truth truth truth is the dutch truth t Trading Company was established, the want of suit. able ships for that trade was much felt, and some of the first that were built were so profitable to the owners, that in a few years the high profits led to the building of many more ships than the trade acthe building of many more ships than the trade actually required; but the original rule has always been maintained, to charter the ships which are retheir turns. The consequence, of late years, has succeed Judge Rolland as Puisné Judge, is not been, that many of these fine ships have been laid known. up from one to two years at a time, waiting their turn; and we never knew an instance of any of these ships sailing in search of cargoes elsewhere; at which, when we have expressed our surprise, the reply has always been that they were not considered effects of a wound received from a sharp chisal, while resist to from a sharp chisal, while That such a witness to the truth should have had at which, when we have expressed our surprise, the antagonists was to be expected. Mr. E. frankly reply has always been that they were not considered refers to such, and more particularly to the "re-suitable for any other trade in which Holland is enmarks" of the Rev. T. K. Arnold, an accomplished ganed. Now, however, we learn that, in consequence of the relaxation in our navigation laws, that a verdict to that effect was brought in by the three of these fine ships have been chartered to go to the United States, and bring to this country cargoes Circumstances have, however, since transpired of com and flour, &c. It so happens, too, that in the American Customs Act, there is an exception in lavour of Lava coffee imported from Hottand in Dutch | himself, and that the unfortunate wife is quite guiltearnest and prayerful hope that many of your readers ships, which is admitted free, the same as if inwill be induced to purchase the Hora, and to judge ported direct from Java; so that the privilege of for themselves of its importance, not only in reter-importing coffee in the United States, from Holland. ence to the past and fulfilled portions of the Apara, will furnish a good cargo outward, while the sus-lystic History of the Church to the end of Time, presion of our navigation laws will enable them will furnish a good cargo outward, while the susto bring a cargo of com, &c., back .- Marning

Variation Branes - The Congress a learned con the 4th cost, the day a yed by law for the termina- the same. The men are already on the ground from of the session. A great deal of business was making preparatory arrangements for putting up the pense (the price being £2 2s.) three or four friends hurned throngs in the last few days, and many measures entirely failed. Among those which felt energy.

through was the bill appropriating hatfa million of deliats for the relief of substens in Iroland. The and Mrs. North, was burned down on Wednesday, vote of three millions for searce sorvice in Mexico and Mrs. North, was burned down on Wednesday, was confirmed and passed; also looks to disploy two pils, numbering from twenty-five to thing persons, coincide the house in section of the land of two persons to testand of two preserved unburn. the part of Christian flocks who love their Pastor, and heartily desire his benefit—their own—and that of their "neighbour" in general —What substituted and passed; also belies to capploy five a desirable addition to public or to clerical libraries? As Assixr Fairso.

As Assixr Fairso.

Perhaps I should have mentioned that the Hore epens with a valuable inquiry into the genuineness.

The President has created Mr. Senator Benton a substitute part of Christian flocks who love their Pastor.

Was caddinated and passed; also belies to capploy five and state that the genuine flow main for a fine of the state and to construct flow was caddinated and passed; also belies to capploy five and that of their "neighbour" in general —What substitute of the construct flow was caddinated and passed; also belies to capploy five was caddinated and passed; also belies to capploy five was caddinated and passed; also belies to capploy five was caddinated and passed; also belies to capploy five was caddinated and passed; also belies to capploy five was caddinated and passed; also belies to capploy five was caddinated and passed; also belies to capploy five was caddinated and passed; also belies to capploy five was caddinated and passed; also belies to capploy five was caddinated and passed; also belies to capploy five was caddinated from the passed; and that of their "A metantle of courted on Saturday and Evans, from St. A A metantle of the stephon of the second from St. Claudely. A farmer named Evans, from St. N. York and Evans, from St. Claudely. A farmer named Evans, from St. Claudely. A farmer named Evans, from St. N. York and Evans, from St. N. York and Liverpool, and accordant evant and the value of the second of the second from the control of the second

The President has created Mr. Senator Benton a Major General, and has sent him to Mexico as a commissioner, either to negotiate with the Mexicans, or to conduct the cappaign against trem. At the last advantage the Americans were waking every major the minincent denation of Fifty Pounds to the client be concentrate their bedsend navid faces so joint trish and Scottish relact facil. The Cria and the cash and attack on the city of Vera character that the state of St. Juan d. Will at the present the state of St. Juan d. Will at the state of April, without adding a for the design on the land, while a safe to make a continuous approach that the cash of the state of

In the crowded columns of this paper. The Scription of the crowded columns of this paper. The Scription of the crowded columns of this paper. The Scription of the crowded columns of this paper. The Scription of the crowded columns of this paper. The Scription of the crowded columns of this paper. The Scription of the crowded columns of this paper in sight of which sailed from Hampton Roads to Compete the columns of the crowded colum Distress in Tretand .- Extract from a letter the proximity of a vessel of her size and armament. Canadrans, of rather tracit leaders, to assist him in

Government, however, are ready now to admit this, amount of \$75,000. They have loaded the hatk of our contemporaries, there is yet no appointment

Long Voyages .- Some of the packets from Lonthat His chastisement may be a means of leading don and Liverpool are making long voyages. The many to that Saviour whom rightly to know is life, Wellington which left Portsmouth on the 24th Deeternal. Efforts are being made to send a number cember had not reached New York on Wednesday, being then in the sixty ninth day. The Hendrick | determined to borrow £19,000, to be applied to the

> hawann - We are obliged to the friend who has auction, on the 15th of April; which will afford a sent us the following slip-we do not know out of good opportunity to gentlemen of the legal profes-

what paper: "It affords us the highest pleasure to state that on Friday last the House of Representatives of Dela-ware passed the Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery in that State, by a vote of 12 Yeas to S George Bowen, Esq. ... 2 10 0 Nays. The bill must now go to the Senate, where we hope it will pass by an equally decided major-£428 11 8 ity, though we are not informed as to the sentiments of that body respecting it. Little Delaware will be warmly received into the sisterhood of Free States, if her Legislature shall have the courage to relieve her of the incubus that has so long retarded her prosperity. The Abolition of Slavery there would exert a powerful influence upon the other border Slave States, and we shall expect to see her example followed ere long by Maryland, Virginia and Ken-

sufferers by famine in Ireland and Scotland .- Mer- the emancipated man of colour: will he be admitted funds of the Society. to equal right with the white, or will the colour of his skin continue to degrade him to hopeless inferiority, as it does in other States, called warm?

P. S. Just after learning that the above was in

type, we received the disappointment contained in Two ships for Liverpool were taken up on Saturday

the following:

The Bill for the abolition of slavery has been thrown out in the Delaware State Senate, having passed the House of Representatives. It was of a thrown out in the Delaware State Sanate, having passed the House of Representatives. It was of a sea by the 20th May, capable of taking 150,000 quired. Apply to moderate and very gradual character, fixing 1860 bris. flour.—Mercury.

Quenec Lineary Association.—The lecture of or the proprietor,

freedom; and the owners of them are to receive compensation from the state for the loss sustained in

consequence. WILLIAM & MARY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.-The light Rev. John Johns, D.D., Assistant Bishop of Virginia, has been chosen to fill the chair of President of this institution, which is one of very ancient foundation for this continent, dating its origin from the year 1693.

Durt .- A slip from the Colonist office states that a hostile meeting took place last week at Queenston between two Hamilton grattemen, 6 but unfortu-nately, 22 says the Colonist, 4 neither shots took effect, 22—Kingston News.

sitting in his room with his wife at tea. Suspicion at first was so strong of his wife having stabbed him which favour the belief that the wound which caused his death was an accidental one and caused by less of the charge. It is proved that they lived together on the best terns. The following items of intelligence are from the Montreal Gazette.

We learn from the New York Commercial Ad-

vertiser, that Messis. Livingaton & Wells have made a contract with Messis. Thomas & Co., for 65 tons best charcoal wire, 330 lbs to the mile, for the Montreal telegraph, and have contracted with Mr. Lefferts (Moorewood & Co.) for galvanising the same. The men are already on the ground line, and it will be joished forward with great

the American ships on the Home station will be on- last tresh avertures have been made by the Govern- the 31st inst.

limiths relative to the reported Judicial appointment

We hear that the Government has purchased the mansion of the Hon. Peter McGill, in St. Gabriel-

street, for public offices. The District Council of the Huron District have

sion for enriching their collections with a number of rare and valuable works.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY. The following officers were elected at the General Annual Meeting held last week, to serve for the en-

sning year, viz:— President—J. P. Bradley, Esq. Vice-Presidents-Paul Lepper and Thaddeus

Kelly, Esqis.
Physicians—Drs. Moffatt and Russell.
Treasurer—George Hall, Esq. Secretary-Mr. H. O'Connor. Assistant Secretary-Mr. J. Coall.

It was unanimously resolved, that owing to the awful calamity under which their countrymen at

We deem it of importance to take notice, even! though it be but briefly, of the comparative low on the first of May. rates of freight, when compared with New York, at which vessels are being chartered at Quebec. last, for flour, at 5s. 3d. for one of about 900 tons, and 5s. 6d. for a ship of 700 tons.

Last Friday the annual leasing of the butchers? stalls took place, when about £900 were realized.

ARMY CHANGES.—We have heard that the following changes in the distribution of the regiments now in Canada will take place in the early part of the summer:—The Reserve Second Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, now in this garrison, wiff proceed to Chambly, and be replaced here by the 71st Light Infantry; the 77th now at Laprairie will relieve the 46th at Kingston, the latter regiment proceeding to Toronto. The 52nd and S1st Regiments are ordered home .- Mercury.

BIRTH.

At the Valcartier Parsonage, on the sixteenth inst., the lady of the Rev. E. C. Parkin, of a

At Phillipsburg, on Sunday morning, 28th Feb., the lady of the Rev. Wm. Jones, of a son.

At Kemptville, on Saturday last, at the residence of Joseph Leeming, Eq., in the 20th year of his age, James Milne, eldest son of Mr. James Milne, of the Bible Depository, Montreal.

PRINCIPAL CONTRACTOR OF THE STATE OF THE STA QUIDEC MARKEYS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tucsday, 16th March, 1817.

	۴.	а.		s.	a.
Beef, per lb	0	4	а	O	6
Mutton, per Ib	U	3	16	0	()
Ditto, per quarter	2	3	a	:3	9
Lamb, per quarter	ĩ	С	a	.1	O
Potatoes, per bushel,	2	G	a	3	()
Maple Sugar, per Ib	0	ā	а	ō	.5
Uats per bashel	2	ō	12	-2	6
May per hundred bundles	25	ú	13	35	()
Straw ditto	17	ō	r:	22	6
Fire-wood, per cord	15	Ü	C.	17	6
Cheese per la	. 0	43	0	0	5
Butter, Tresh, per 15	1	Ü.		Ĩ	- 3
Ditto, salt, in tinnets, per Re		8	α	_	10
Yeal, per lb	1)	5	12	0	
Do., per quarter	1	ti	'CZ		: 0
Pork, per lb	. 6	5	C		- 7
Eggs, per dizen,	. 1	ű	a		ં
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EXPORTS TO THE STATE BOOK OF STATE OF S		E1276	77	****	واجتك
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ENGLISH MAIL.

CHRISTIAN WURTELE.

Quelic, 15th March, 1817.

TEACHER WANTED for the British and Female Tracher; will be received by the undersigned until TWELVE o'clerk on WEDNESDAY,

CHRISTIAN WURTELE,

Quebec, 15th March, 1817.

COSPEL AID SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MERTING will be held (p. v.) on MONDAY the 22nd inst., at the residence of the Lapy Parsiness, St. Denis Street (Cape) of two o'clock P. M.; when the report of the Society's proceedings during the past two years will be submitted, and other important business transacted. Members are particularly requested to attend. E. C. M. Benton, Secy.

TOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the undersigned on behalf of themselves and their associates, at the next session of the Legislature, for an Act to Incorporate a Joint Stock Company, to work mines of Copper and other mine-

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

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, No. 6, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town :

15 CHESTS and 30 Boxes Twankay Tea,
20 Chests Black Tea,
5 do. Superior Hyson,
50 Boxes Starch, 30 Boxes Fig Blue, 80 do. Cavendish, 20 Kegs Plug Tobacco, 50 do. Plymouth Soap, 100 Boxes

Soap, (Quebec.)
-ALSO-5 Puncheons St. Croix Rum, do. Jamaica Rum.
do. Whiskey, 5 Hhds. Cognac Brandy,

25 Casks Pale Seal Oil, 12 Bags Green Coffee, 12 Hhds. Sugar, &c. &c. &c. J. R. HEALEY.

Quebec, 4th March, 1817.

FOR SALE

Anne Street, at present occupied by Ma. Bunner-with a spacious Yard, Stabling and Out-houses. Apply to ARCHD. CAMPBELL, N. P.,

St. Peter Street. Quebec, 27th January, 1817.

TO LET.

TOWN Market Place, at present occupied by Air. Wadman. Possession will be given

The following apartments in FareMisons' Hall, comprising the first and second flats, with the vaults underneath, and part of the yard and premises in the There will be 20 vessels (now building) ready for given on the first of May, or immediately, if re-

GEORGE ALFORD,

GEORGE POZER. Quebec, 7th January, 1817.

FAMINE IN IRELAND

Office, 16, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin. Dreimber 17, 1846.

Frish Relief Association

FOR THE DESTITUTE PEASANTRY,

Being a re-organization of the Association formed during the period of famine in the West of Ireland, in 1831.

PATRONS:

The Archbishop of Dublin.

The Dake of Manchester, Lord George Hill, Marquis of Downshire, The Hon. Somerset Maxwell, The Earl of Devon, The Hon. Charles Gore, The Hon. Thes. Vesey, M. P. The Earl of Roden, G. A. Hamilton, Esq. M. P. Edward Grogan, Esq. M. P. The Viscount Lorton, Lord Farnham,

TRUSTERS (five of the above, together with W. D. Latouche, Esq.) COMMITTEE.

Major Adams, Richard Armit, Esq. Alexander Boyle, Esq. Henry Bewley, Esq.

R. S Guinness, Esq.

W. D. Hull, Esq. Sir John K. James, Bart. William D. Latouche, Esq. Richard Cane, Esq. Philip J. Marjoribank W. H. Carroll, Esq. William Edingten, Esq. William Trail, Esq. Robt. R. Guinness, Esq. Robert Wilson, Esq. Philip J. Marjoribanks, Esq. Thomas Parnell, Esq.

Henry C. Honre, Esq.

HONORARY SECRETARIES. Lord George Hill, Rev. C. H. Minchin. Sir Edmund Waller, Bart. Henry John Porter, Eaq.

TREASURERS. Messrs. Latouche & Co., Dublin.

FOR SALE, OAL TAR, Pitch, Rosin, 50 bbts of each,

Composition deck spikes, 51 a 7 inches, Sheathing Copper and Nails. ATKINSON, USBORNE & CO. Quebec, 11th Feb. 1847.

> FOR SALE, UINTALS Merchantable large Table Cod-fish,

150 127 Burrels Green do. Salmon, do. Mackarel, do. Herrings,

6 Kegs Cod Sounds and Tongues, 23 Barreis Cod Oil.

23 Barreis Cod Oil.

ALSO—
65 Hogsheads Bright Muscovado Sugar,
do.
do. Bastard do.
20 Boxes Twankay Tea,
15 do. Superior Maccaroni and Vermicelli,
70 Boxes, half do. and quarters Bunch Muscalel Raislas.

50 Tinnets River Onelle Butter. 30 Boxes Scheidam Gin.

45 do. English Starch. 10 do. Fig Blue, 12 do. Composite Candles,

do. English Wax Wick do. 85 Dozens Corn Brooms,

-A N D .-His usual assortment of Liquors and Groceries consisting of-

Champagne, Sherry, Madeira, and Port Wines, Martel's Pale and Cognac Brandy, Spanish White do.

Hollands and English Gin.

Scotch Whiskey, Jamaien, Demerara, and St.
Croix Rum, French Liqueurs, Teas, Coffee,
English and American Cheese,
Pickles and Sauces, Spanish Nuts, Walnuts,
Alexands Spanish City and Sect Oile Sp. Sc. Almonds, Sperm, Olive and Seal Oils, &c. &c.

17 St. Peter St.

By A. LENFESTEY, Quebec 24 Decr. 1845.

HARBWARZ! . No. 20, HARDWARE!! PABRIQUE STREET.

MORRILL & BLISHY,

EG 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.

I TENRY 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.

II. 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.

Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,

HEAD OFFICE, 141, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW, I MILE 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,

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 Nablances and Contentary who appears as Director. Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its

principles. For further particulars, with tables of Premisums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON.

Agent for Canada, Quebec, August, 1845.

Pouth's Corner.

OREDIENCE WHICH IS DISOREDIENCE. Frank told his Papa, he did not think he understood what he had been telling him of different kinds of obedience.

"I will try to make it plain by a story," said his Papa, "but I shall expect you not only to attend to the story but to endeavour also to perceive the point at which I shall be aiming."

Frank promised to do so, and his Papa proceeded: "Mr. Anson told his son James, that Office. 'Oh dear,' said James, almost crying, 'I was just going to parade my soldiers.' His Papa took no notice of the remark; James put his box of soldiers away, went for his cap and jacket, and, in a short time, made his appearance with quite a cheerful face, to ask for the letter he was to carry. What do you think of that kind of obedience, Frank?"

"Well," said Frank, "the obedience seems to have been of the right kind, though it came out through a struggle. It would have been better, to be sure, if James had not felt grieved at the interruption of his play-or at least if he had not expressed his vexation, for that must have been painful to his Papa. But he struggled, and he overcame; and, the next time the struggle comes on again, it will find him stronger, and his obedience will be more cheer-

"I think you have judged rightly," said Frank's Papa; "you have put the best construction upon the affair as it was stated. But now I will let you further into the secret. James was going for his jacket, he kept muttering to himself: 'Tiresome—as soon as I set about any play for myself, he has some work for me. He might as well carry his letter to the Post Office himself.' His sister heard him mutter, and she said: 'Oh, have you to go the Post Office, James? Then you are likely to find our Youth's Cabinet there; if you bring it, we shall have nice reading and painting instead of your play with the soldiers.' As soon as James remembered about his newspaper, reconciled to the interruption all at once, and which he came and was ready to go on his errand. What do you think of his obedience

"Why, Papa," said Frank, "it looks very different from what it did, I confess. There wasn't the stuggle, and there wasn't the victory; his cheerfulness arose from the hope of his estate exceeded \$400,000-all of which an evil temper, nor from the pleasure of being useful to his parent. And so I fear, Papa, here was obedience which was disobedience."

"Yes, Frank," replied his Papa, "you may say so, for the sake of shortness; though it and the life of this man is pointed at as a true would be more strictly correct to say, here was disobedience in the intention, which assumed after. the guise of obedience through selfishness."

"But suppose his sister had not reminded him of the newspaper," rejoined Frank; "I imagine James would have come, ready to carry the letter, all the same, except that he would not have shown the cheerful face which he wore when his obedience fell in with his own interest: would he not, Papa?"
"I suppose he would," replied his Papa;

"and you may judge for yourself what his obedience in that case would have been worth." Frank took half a minute to reflect; and then he looked his Papa in the face with much concern, and said: "I see now, Papa, that in truth it would have been disobedience, restrained through fear alone from acting out its inten-

"You are right, Frank," replied his Papa. "And now I will just make a finish to my story, Mrs. Anson had over-heard the muttering of endure. her disobedient son, andthe remark made to him by his sister. She quickly stepped in to her can easily provide for himself and those depenhusband to tell him how matters stood, and when James presented himself disguised into contribute his mite in aid of the many enteran obedient son, his parent told him that, perceiving how disagreeable it was for his son to go to the Post Office for his Papa, he had changed should be his chief pleasure, for it is recorded his mind and would himself carry his letter: 'it is more blessed to give than to receive.' That in the meantime James might employ himself man who spends his life in hoarding up earthly in carrying wood into the house from the pile gains, refusing all aid to further the philanthroin the yard, and if he were diligent at it during pic and charitable efforts of his day-whose the time his Papa had to be absent, he might whole soul is engrossed in getting and hoarding,

might have fared much worse, and would still not to be envied or copied -Cleveland Herald. have had no reason to complain of undue severity. His countenance then resumed its former look of concern; he threw himself around his Papa's neck and thanked him for the light now thrown upon the motives of his own correct conduct towards his parent. "How often," exclaimed he, " have I taken credit to myself for obedience, when my real intention was disobedience, restrained only through fear of the consequences." His Papa, in return, assured him that he was thankful for the many evidences his son afforded him, that he struggled against evil within, and that it became habitual in him to overcome. "Ever seek for strength," he said, "from Him who knows your temptations and dangers; and you will receive help even to beat your enemy down under your feet."

EARLY LESSON OF OBEDIENCE. A father of my acquaintance relates the follow-

"I placed my little hoy, at eight months old upon my knee, took his rattle from him, and laid it on the table directly before him, and within his reach. When he placed out his hand to take it, I drow back his hand, and spoke sharply to him. He looked up in my face, half frightened, half grieved, gave a deep sigh, and again reached out

with grief and anger; and, after a violent struggle of ten minutes, ceased crying, and again reached after the rattle. I then let him take hold of it but held his arm extended, continued to speak sternly, and snapped his fingers lightly with my pen, till he let go the rattle. He cried long and bitterly before he let it drop; and several times, at short intervals, took it up again. But I bore with inflexible though gentle authority upon him, till he perfectly understood my intent, and submitted; and then after a few moments' diversion of his thoughts to quiet his sobbing, he turned, with he wished him to take a letter to the Post the tear standing in his eye, and fell to patting and rubbing his hand on the table, without touching the rattle, though it lay all the time within his reach. After a few moments, I held the rattle before him. He directed in my face a fixed look of solemn enquiry, which I met with an inviting smile, still holding the toy before him, till he took it and turned to his play. The next day I took him again upon my knee, and in a mild but firm tone, bade him lay it on the table. He looked deeply serious for a moment, sighed, and obeyed

"My boy is now eight years old; and I do not remember to have seen him since that time shed a tear in any conflict of his feelings against his parent's will." - New York Evangelist.

[Ah! if all parents would do like this fatherhow much scolding and beating their sons would he saved at eight years, by the light snapping of their fingers with Papa's pen, when they are eight months old !- En.]

A POOR RICH MAN.

The late Judge Martin, of Louisiana, left France, when a lad, with only 400 francs. He rambled about the West Indies, and finally reached North Carolina, and to avoid starvation, he became an apprentice to a printer. After three years' service he obtained wages, and after another three years, he had saved money enough to buy out his employer. After this he went to Louisiana, and became a Judge and the partner in a brick yard. At the end of seven years, his brick yard partner died, and in settling up the books, it was found that every which he had not thought of before, he was down from day to day, and that for seven years, item of their joint house-hold expenses was put the said Judge Martin expended on an average it was that gave his face the cheerful look with 25 cents per day, including food and clothing for Servants, and all other expenses of housekeeping. That during all this time the judge was receiving a salary of \$5000 per year-the profits of his brick yard, and the interest on his money lent.

At length the poor rich man died also, and gratifying self, and not from having overcome he left to a brother, having neither wife nor child. The conclusion of the notice is 'the Judge lived a very poor man and died a very rich one.

This is the way to get rich, we are toldand shining light to guide those who come

Now, I hold, that although there are traits exhibited in the character of Judge Martin highly commendable, yet taking his life as a whole as recorded in the papers, the life of a paupera beggar-may be, and often is, more commendable and desirable than his.

Judge Martin, I regret to say, is not the last of his kind there are plenty of men still vegetating in every community, whose only effort is, to get all they can, and hoard all they getthose who live as if the chief end of man was to get rich.

Of all created beings among those called human' -a mean, pernicious, miserly man is the most useless, despicable and offensive thing. His whole life is a continuous effort to contribute nothing, voluntarily, to the comfort and prosperity of any fellow-man, and to limit his own comforts as far within the margin in order that it may bear printing and reading, of 'cold and hunger' as human nature can

Every man in this country, enjoying health, dant upon him, with the comforts of life, and prises for the improvement and relief of his fellow-men-to do this is his positive duty, and then use his liberty in parading his little tin and cannot sympathize with those who mourn, and rejoice with those who rejoice-such a Frank remarked, with a smile, that James man's life, although he accumulated millions, is

> MISSION TO THE CANADIAN R. CATHOLICS RE-SIDING IN THE UNITED STATES. From a letter by the Rev. H. Norton, to the

Committee of the American Protestant

On Sabbath, 16th of August, I found my. self at W. E. eight miles from the Canada line, where our Missionary M. has been toiling for several years among the French Romanists. From the family where I was hospita- While looking upon them, and noticing the bly entertained, I had two and a half miles to peaceful and happy expression of their counteride on the Sabbath to reach the place of meeting.

lightning, thunder and rain, that came rush a sight. In this little church are ten times the ing with vengeance down the mountains. It number of souls saved in the Ark when the was truly terrific. I fled into a house by the wayside for shelter. Although the house trembled and threatened to fly from its foundations, yet when the storm was over we were all safe.

When I arrived at the place of meeting, the people had assembled and were singing most beautifully in French. The Missionary saw me as I was tying my horse to the fence, and came out and gave me a hearty shake of the most favourable account of the piety of this hand. We entered the house. It was part of

looked around upon this assembly, I felt emotions not easily described. The peaceful and joyous expression of their countenances while singing the praises of God, will never be effaced from my mind. My heart said, " this is none other than the house of God, and this is the gate of heaven." Surely there is a work of God in this place.

As soon as they had sung the hymn, the Missionary said a few words to them in French. Immediately all in the room rose, and the tears started from their eyes. While I was surprised and in doubt as to the cause of this, the Missionary informed me that they rose to salute me and to give me a hearty welcome among them, as he had just told them who was present. I can assure you, brethren, this was a touching scene to me. I felt myself honoured and humbled as the unworthy representative of the American Protestant Society. Every person who stood before me had been brought up in the Roman Catholic Church. They were living witnesses of the power of truth over error, and of the Spirit of God over superstitious and benighted minds.

I was unmanned by such an unexpected re ception, and knew not what to do or say. rose, however, and addressed them about an hour. They were not only very attentive, but the tears flowed freely while they heard the simple truths of the Gospel. Most of them could understand English when very plainly spoken. There was an exception directly in front of me. One of the females, a member of the church, could not understand. A woman who sat next to her interpreted as I spoke, and whispered the whole address into her ears.

On this occasion females were present who came seven or eight miles on foot; but this is no unusual occurrence. Roman Catholics come ten or twelve miles to hear the Missionary preach.

At the close of the meeting, it was proposed that I should preach to them on the next Tuesday in the afternoon. As this was in the midst of harvest, they would lose half a day's wages by attending the meeting. They are extremely poor, and working by the day, hence the loss of half a day's wages was something of a consideration. How many of our Protestant Christians would assemble under such circumstances? One of the members rose and told them the meeting would be worth more than their wages, and exhorted them to attend. On l'uesday they were all present. The time was 5 P. M., but at 2 P. M. they began to assemble at the house of the Missionary in order to hear the Bible read .- This is the common practice of those who cannot read. I saw some aged females, I should think over 70 years of age, who came seven or eight miles at this early hour for this purpose. One of the converts, a young man who is doing much good among them, read to them the Word of God without word of comment. They heard and wept. It was affecting to see them. They were eating the pure bread of life. They were nourished by it; it was their life. Oh that all our Protestant church members were fed upon the same bread! How great and rapid would be

the increase of spirituality, of life, of self-denial, and of prayer! On Tuesday all were present at the school house. It was a meeting of universal interest The tearful earnestness with which they listen. ed to a simple exposition of the nature and fruits of evangelical faith, was truly affecting. At times they were unable to suppress their jo and gratitude. Had the Committee, or the friends of the Society, been present they would have said, "here is enough, and more than enough, to compensate for all the toil, labour

If any question whether any thing can be done for the conversion of Romanists, let them come and see. This is a work that will bear investigation. It need only be known, to secure the confidence of every Christian and candid mind.

As they retired from the meeting, having listened more than an hour to expositions of faith and its fruits, one and another said, " I am guilty, I am guilty, and I am resolved to do more than I have ever done before," &c., &c. Instead of being satisfied with the past, they were humbled under a view of their deficiency, and at the rich grace of God, of which they were the happy subjects.

This church now consists of eighty-one members. Every one of them was born and trained up in the Roman Catholic Church .-They have all been converted under the labours of your Missionary. Another church like this is not to be found in the United States. Such a company of believers I never saw before. nances when singing the praises of God, the On my way I suddenly met a storm of wind, be the heart that would not be affected by such ungodly world was swept away-all monuments of the grace of God-all rescued from the iron grasp of despotism, and from the gloomy regions of superstition.

These are not merely converts from Popery to Protestantism, but there is, we believe, deep and self-denying piety in this little flock. From ministers of the Gospel, and from Christians of various denominations, I have received the his hand for the rattle 1 spoke sternly again, and the room was filled with benches and people, this year, than among all our Protestant churchchurch. One aged minister said, "there has again drew back his hand. He burst into crying with a cooking stove in the centre. When I es in this region. Another says, "Nowhere religion as in this little church."

Their piety is of the primitive character. They drink the pure streams of the word of them there is nothing like the Bible. To have this explained to them, and to enjoy the privilege of prayer and of praising God, seem to be the desire and consummation of all their earthly hopes.

DISCOVERIES LATELY MADE AMONG THE NEBULE, BY LORD ROSSE.—Several nebulae, which were formerly supposed to be only immense masses of luminous substance, have been resolved into starry systems, by means of the magnifying powers of his lordship's 56 feet telescope, whose speculum is six feet diameter, and particularly on account of the vast quantity of circular nebula of Lyra has been discovered to be a mighty galaxy, with parts of its stars attached to suggest several improvements in the model to its mass in irregular filaments or streams. A of his ship, which, upon trial, have proved his spiral nebuta has been discovered in the Dog's ear, so strange and complex, that there is nothing to which it can be likened, except a scroll gradually unwinding, or the evolution of a gigantic shell. Some of those nebulæ, which formerly singular. Differences were entertained with appeared as nearly circular masses, have now been described to have numerous luminous filaments, streaming out in every direction, and interwoven with streams of stars. Even the great nebula of Orion, which no former telescope could resolve, has been surveyed by Lord Rosse, who has no doubts of its resolvability, having plainly seen a mass of stars about the Trapezium, and the characteristics of resolvability in other parts strongly marked. Sir James South remarks, that when observing with this telescope, he saw nebular amounting to 30 or more, "the most of which the telescope removed from the list of nebulæ (where they had long figured) to that of clusters; while some of these latter, more especially the fifth of Messier, exhibited a sidereal picture such as man never before had seen, and which, for its magnificence, baffles all description." There has not yet been sufficient time or opportunity for exploring the wonders of the planetary and starry regions with this instru- as an additional speed of two or three knots is ment; but it has already expanded our views of often of the utmost importance. the grandeur of the sidereal heavens, and of the boundless extent of that empire which stretches into infinity; and in the course of time, it will doubtless be the means of disclosing to our view scenes and subjects which have never yet been fitted up in the best manner. The main saloon

A CAPTURE.

It was the 1st of April, and the grass-cutters having been out, as usual, early in the morning. were returned with a small supply of forage for the horses and beasts of burden. The supply, however, was more scanty than heretofore. Indeed, for some time back the enemy had striven to cut off the garrison from this resource, by driving flocks of sheep upon the meadow lands, and sending them, under an escort, as near as from four to six hundred yards from the crest of the glacis. To-day, they repeated the manouvre; and Sir Robert Sale determined to try whether it might not be possible to make them smart for it. With this view, the cavalry were ordered to mount, without sound of trumpet; while 650 infantry, namely, 150 sappers, with 200 from each of the regular regiments, got under arms, and made ready to support them. Suddenly, the south gate was thrown open, and a part of the horse, crossing the drawbridge at speed, made for the sheep. No sooner were they seen, than the shepherds ran to drive their flocks away; but the troopers were too quick for them. Hav- an accident. and expense that have attended the operations ing headed the nearest flock and secured it, they of the Society." To see a people, just emerg- rode at another, and, heading them in like maned from the midnight of Popery, rejoicing in ner, cut down the shepherds ere they could estable one hundred and thirty-two miles in a heavy the faith of the Gospel, is a rare sight. Such cape. Meanwhile the rest of the cavalry, with head sea. Without the screw she went, with the faith of the Gospel, is a rare sight. a sight carries conviction along with it, that the infantry supports, hurried on; and a body of all sails set during twenty-four hours, two hunhere is the work of God. And you are grass-cutters, armed with poles, being thrown in dred and sixty one miles; and with all sails set constrained to exclaim, "What hath God the rear of each flock, not fewer than three were and with the screw, she went two hundred and driven towards the town. There was great consternation, as may be imagined, in Akbar's culars taken from N. F. Com. Adv. camp, and an earnest desire to prevent, if possible, the besieged escaping with the prey. Multitudes of men, some on foot, others on horseback, turned out and advanced at a rapid pace against the escort; but they soon found that the gunners on the ramparts had not forgotten their cunning. Shot after shot rushed through their masses, sweeping down whole sections, while the gallant 5th faced their horses round, and stood ready to meet, in midcareer, any force which might be induced to charge them. None, however, were bold enough to do so, and the consequence was, that the sallying party returned into the town with the loss of one man killed and a few wounded, driving not fewer than five hundred head of sheep before them. Great was the joy of all concerned in this brilliant affair, and very hearty the congratulations that met them on their arrival; but of a still nobler trait in the character of the 35th Native Infantry I am bound to take notice, because it reminds me of the behaviour of Clive's sepoys at the celebrated defence of Arcot. On the 2nd, Sir Robert Sale proceeded to distribute the captured sheep among the corps and departments composing his garrison. The 35th declined to accept the boon. They sent a deputation to the general, which respectfully acquainted him that animal food was less necessary for them than for Europeans, and besought him to give their portion of the booty to their gallant comrades of the 13th. No wonder that between these two corps there should have sprung up a romantic friendship, which, though the accidents of service have parted them probably for ever, neither is likely to forget, at all events as a tradition, while they keep their places respectively in the armies of the Queen and of the East India Company,-

> THE DURATION OF MARRIED LIFE .- The tables of the mean joint lifetime of men and as may be agreed upon.

Sale's Brigade in Affghanistan.

do I find such an exemplification of spiritual women show that in England husbands and wives, married at the age of 26, live, on an average, 27 years together, the widows living rather more than 10 years (10.4) after their husbands God, uncorrupted by human tradition. To deaths, and the widowers nearly 9 years (9.3) after their wives' deaths. Where the husband is 40 and the wife 30, the mean term of married life is 21 years, the widows living 13 years after their husbands, and the widowers five years after the deaths of their wives. The tables furnish ready answers to a great number of questions of this kind, and others in which two lives are concerned .- Registrar General's Report.

THE IRON STEAM-SHIP, SARAH SANDS.

The SARAH SANDS was built by Messrs. J. Hodgson & Co., of Liverpool, under the immediate superintendence of Capt. W. C. Thompson, her experienced commander and light which this immense telescope contains. The part owner. Thirty years' experience in navigating the ocean has enabled Captain Thompson judgment to be correct.

The great diversity of opinion among experienced individuals respecting the advantages of the screw in navigating the ocean is not regard to the railway, to ocean steam naviga-

tion, and to all great innovations of past ages. It is well, perhaps, that these differences of opinion do exist, for they tend to bring out more clearly and forcibly the grand discoveries of genius, and to stamp the master-mind with immortality. The first failure of any new principle should not always be condemned-for if it were, what encouragement would the inventive mind receive ?

The SARAH SANDS is of 1300 tons burthen, and her engines are 200 horse power. Herma. chinery is built on the most approved principles; the screw can be disconnected in the heaviest sea with the greatest facility. With the exception of two or three days, when the wind was favourable and blowing fresh, the screw was used throughout the voyage. With an ample supply of coal there is no reason why the screw should not be used in every kind of weather,

This noble ship has four masts, -- is 220 feet in length, 22 feet in width, and 27 feet from her upper deck to the hold. Her saloons and state rooms are large and convenient, - and are is 40 feet in length and 20 feet in width. It vies in the richness of its furniture and decorations with the most sumptuous drawing-room, The couches are covered with the most expensive crimson velvet, and the panelling is mahogany, highly polished, and profusely ornamented with claborate and beautiful gilt carved work and figures. There are six large mirrors, which give the effect of a succession of saloons. Four rich paintings decorate the saloon.

The SARAH SANDS left Liverpool on the afternoon of the 20th of January, on her trial trip across the Atlantic. The wind was blowing strong from the south-east, with a violent snow storm. At hight a favourable wind induced Captain Thompson to take the northern passage. At 8 30 p.m. on the 21st, the Innistrabul light born south-west by south, half south, from which the captain took to his departure.

During nearly the whole voyage we encountcred head winds, squally weather or heavy gales : yet, taking into consideration these serious obstacles, the vessel proved herself a kuperior craft. The machinery was new, and during one entire day it was useless, owing to

With the screw alone, all her sails being furled, she steamed, during twenty-four hours,

Distance of the second THE BEREAN,

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