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WOULD YOU CALL HIM BACK? Would ye take from him the crown of joy Which glitters on his brow, To look again on his forehead fair As ye were wont, ere now?

Would ye take from him the victor palm By his blessed Saviour given. And hush those loud triumphant notes

Would ve take from him the spotless robo Of a spirit sanctified, To clothe him again in the garb of earth

Would ve take from him the golden harp And the skill to wake its strings, And bring him back to the toils of earth And the strife for earthly things?

Would ye call him from a world of light, From that joyous scraph band, From the blessed company of those Who dwell at God's right hand?

No! though your smitten hearts may bleed Beneath the chastening rod, Ye know that love and chastening both Come from the hand of God."

in the Episcopal Recorder, 1812.

THE CHRISTIAN UNDER AFFLICTION.

The strong consolation of the Christian is, that afflictions come not from God simply as a sovereign and judge, but as a futher. He chastises not because he hates, but because he loves. He corrects not to destroy, but to save alive. Every trial comes with this inscription upon it, "All things shall work to gether for good to them that love God 32 and underneath, Gon light affliction, which is but for a moment, worketh for us a far more exceeding and eternal weight of glory." They shall labour and work together for the furtherance of our faith, our hope, our holiness, our glory.

Joseph's banishment and imprisonment worked

together to advance him to the highest bosons of Egypt. The bloody edict of Pharaoh was a step in Providence to make Moses, first the son of Pharach's daughter, and finally, the head of the tribes of Israel. Yea, the Lord Jesus Christ hunself " was made perfect through suffering." Even so the cross and tribulation banish sin, and help forward the work of grace in the soul. . Tribulation warket's patience; and patience experience; and experience

The Christian under affection, is like spices, which, the more they are pressed, the sweeter their perfune. He is like gold in the fire, he cuters, perhaps, corrupted with much alloy; the dross is consumed, and he comes forth purified and fit for the master's use. Or, he is like the stone in the workman's hand; at first rough and shapeless, but the hammer and the chisel reduce him to his proper size and shape, and he comes forth framed and pol-ished, and fit for the temple. And when he hath Confered awhile!! he is carried to heaven, there to send forth through eternal ages a cloud of incense before the throne of God and the Lumb, sweeter than an offering of frankincense and myrrh. He is carried to heaven, there to be fixed as a precious jewel in the Redeemer's crown. He is carried to

Did I say that these considerations influenced the Christian to patience and resignation? Yea, more -let him fully enter into their spirit, and he even shouts a hearty welcome, if called to suffer for Christ's sake. "We glory in tribulation also :" saith the apostle, "knowing that tribulation worketh patience; and patience experience; and experience hope; and hope maketh not ashamed; because the love of God is shed abroad in our hearts by the Holy

Ghost which is given unto us."; My brethren, arm yourselves now with patience

against the trying hour. Lay up these thoughts in store against the dark and cloudy day.

Remember that all trouble comes by the special providence of God; that the heaviest affliction is less than our least sins deserve.

Get your minds stored with God's precious pro-Especially lay before your minds this truth, "All things shall work together for good to them that love God.23

Your sun may now shine, but the dark day will come. Your mountain may appear so strong that it cannot be moved; soon it may be carried into the midst of a sea of affliction. To you it may appear that trouble creeps " decrepted with old age." You mistake-it spreads its broad pinions to the wind, and wings its flight swifter than an eagle to his prey. This night it may make the world to you a wilderness, and plant your steps with thorns.

And oh I not to have the "preparation of the Cospel of peace;" not to have that faith in God's word and that love to his will, which alone can enable us to submit to, and bear the cross, is, for "thy hard and impenitent heart only to treasure up wrath against the day of wrath and revelation of the greatly extended and enlarged; but this is a Tract, not a Treatise; and the present is quite sufficient to bear them or a friendly hand to remove them. But, furnish abundant materials for thinking. " if ye endure," patiently, joyfully endure, chast-ening, then " God dealeth with you as with sons." "If ye endure" - a more suffering of chastisement, which is common to men and to devils, is no evidence of a gracious acceptance with God-but. If ye endure," that is, with faith, submission, patience, and perseverance, and "faint not," then "God dealeth with you as with sons." Then it is a broad every son whom he receiveth."

Welcome, my henrers, welcome grace to your souls: cultivate faith, cherish hope, foster love, exercise patience, as the best friends in adversity or in prosperity. Faith is a cable strong—hope, an anchor sure and steadfast—love kisses the hand that guides

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and safety, and security.

And in this manner, the soul is prepared for that Which angels shout in heaven? chastening of the Lord; neither be weary of his correction; for whom the Lord leveth he correcteth, even as a father the son in whom he delighteth."-And the splendour of beauty's pride? Louisville, Ky.

THE PERILOUS TIMES OF THE LAST

which wreck the peace and happiness of those who possess her not. "Patience disarms afflictions of

their sting, and deprives temptations of their danger,

and spiritual enemies of their success." Patience

brings in her train experience, and hope, and joy,

DAYS. According to the Scriptures, there shall be a general indifference to the subject of his return.

Of course, amongst the people of God, there will be many whose hearts God has led to the patient waiting for Christ. Some, in the fervour of an ardent hope, may carry their longings into enthusiasm, and others, in the calm sobriety of a scriptural faith, could have been delivered by an inspired Apostle.

like Simeon and Anna, will abide waiting for their And now: Look on this picture, and on that. Lord. But such cases will be the exception. The great mass of men will be altogether indifferent. They will care no more for our preaching than the the reading of the Bilde is likely enough to make then before the Flood did for Neah's; they will them heretics. think it an idle and enthusiastic tale, and utterly disregard the whole matter.

Some indeed will scoff at it. They will challenge believers to the proof of it; they will point to the contradicts and condenns. A reader of the Bible, world's unbroken course, and say, . Where is the promise of his coming ?? They will be ready to either the Bible or these Priests. Here he at once raise the sneer against the Church's hopes, and perceives the reason why they have always only notice the blessed tidings just to scoll at them been so unwilling that the Laity should read the as idle speculation. • Knowing this first, that there Bible. The simple truth is: the Bible is directly as idle speculation. . . Knowing this first, that there Bible. The simple truth is: the Bible is directly shall come in the last days scotlers, walking after against the Priests; whence, lest their craft should their own lusts, and saying. Where is the promise of the endangered, the Priests are, upon system, against his coming? for since the fathers fell askeep, all the free use of the Bible. Accordingly, under the things continue as they were from the beginning of anspices of the Priests, in a neighbouring island, we the creation;" 2 Pet. in. 3, 4.

But the scotling spirit is not described as the general feature of society. It requires some atten- Bible with tongs, as if it were some venomous tion even to scoil at God's promises. But the general animal. character of the world with reference to this great subject will be spathy; downlight, dozzed indefferenc. to the whole concern. Thus, in the parable of busy; and in this country, more especially, they the talents, withey all slumbered, and slept." The make no secret of their entertaining the most magwise virgins could sleep in calm peace, for they were ready: the foolish virgins could slumber only in apatry, for, being unprepared, they could only wake to perish. Thus our Lord says he will come as a third in the night, ? when none give the thing a thought. The watchman may cry the hour, but the sleeper sleeps; he may sound the note of warning, but the sleeper sleeps; the thief may be within the chamber, but still he sleeps anmoved, anconscious, unprepared. Now this is the description which our Lord gives of the world before his coming. He says, men shall be found sleeping, a few blessed servants watching, but the mass sleeping unconscious of his approach, unconscient at his promises, unawakened even by the judgments that hurry on as the forecumners of his

The message then for the day is, " Awake thou that sleepest and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." It is impossible for any man where sorrow and sighing shall flee away?" and where sorrow and sighing shall flee away?" and ing. They are content to leave the great point unsers! God shall wipe away all tears from their settled. They are hurrying before the judgmentseat, and have not yet bowed before the cross. They are shortly to stand before the judge, and, for aught they know, the whole weight of God's curse still langs over their unforgiven sin. There is no fellowship with a Saviour, no walking they may have a full assurance of their name written in the book of life. A free, full, complete salvation is now offered to them; justification and ! of Jesus. They are warned of their danger, and they slumber on; and if, perchance, they for a may condescend in mercy to awake those slumber. ers to activity and life! Oh! that the Spirit of the living God may himself break the spell of that fatal anathy ! Oh ! that in our beloved Church we may see the fulfilment of the Apostle's prayer-" The Lord direct your hearts into the love of God, and into the patient waiting for Christ !"-From " The Time of the End;" by the Rev. Edward Hoare, A. M., Incumbent of St. John's, Holloway.

ROME AND THE BIBLE.

By the Rev. G. S. Fuber, B. D., Muster of Sherburn Hospital, and Prebendary of Salisbury. Concluded.

II. Much more, to the same purpose, might have been said; and what has been said, might have been

Indeed, so fully is the Church of Rome aware that her peculiar religious system cannot be extracted from the libble, that she is fain to call in the aid of Oral Tradition, for the purpose of cking out Scriptu-ral deficiencies, just as the old Pharisees used to do in our Lord's time; that is to say, she weighs God's word and hads it wanting; and then hits upon the plan of mending and improving it by man's word. seal, set to the patent of your adoption. "For She is wise enough, however, to see that man's whom the Lord leveth he chasteneth, and securgeth word will not go down. If office, as man's word. Therefore she tricks out her Oral Tradition as a second Bible; gravely assuring us, that it came straight down to her just as it is, from the very mouth of Christ and his Aposties; so that in reali-

the helm-patience is oil upon the troubled waves I how we are to manage this project of EQUALIZATION, I lie worship, would be impressed with the objects for the Society has forty schools under its charge, inwhen the Bible (as we have seen) teaches one which they are assembled, viz., "to render thanks structing daily 1,200 children, but showing on their thing, and when Oral Tradition teaches quite for the great benefits that we have received at his books nearly double that amount; and if funds were another thing. Be this, however, as it may, we have, in the very bringing forward of Oral Tradition, much too narrow a foundation for the unwieldy superstructure of Popery. If the Bible had been state where she will enjoy "peace, quictness, and sufficient for the purposes of the Church of Rome, assurance for ever." Wherefore, "despise not the we should never have heard of this same Oral Tradition. But the matter is not at all mended by such an expedient. The project is like hewing out broken cistems which will hold no water. They From sermon on Prov. iii. 11, 12, by the late Rev. talk, indeed, of traditions mentioned by St. Paul; William Juckson, Rector of St. Paul's Church, which really mean nothing more, than that he preached and delivered orally the same doctrine as those which were gradually committed to imperishable writing in the New Testament: but this will not serve their turn; for, in the very necessity of things, St. Paul could not have delivered doctrines which contradict the Bible. Whatever his traditions were, we may be quite sure that they were not the Oral Tradition of Rome : for since the Bible and Oral Tradition directly contradict each other, they cannot both deliver the truth; and nothing but truth

And now: Look on this picture, and on that. We may, from such an inspection, very readily see, how, in the Romish sense of the word Heresy,

The Priests of the Church of Rome inculcate a multitude of things, which the Bible either teaches not at all, or (what is still more formidable) directly hear of burning the Bible, and drowning the Bible, and burying the Bible, and warily taking up the

At present, both in England and the Continent, the emissaries of the Pope seem to be particularly inficent expectations. Far be it from us to meet them, even if we possessed the power, with the in-fernal machinery of persecution. On the contrary, let every man freely make his choice; but let him not make it without first thinking. Will be follow the Bible, which the Priests themselves allow to be God's word? Or will be follow the Priests, who contradict and add to God's Word?

Born he cannot follow.

RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES.

PRAYER BOOK AND HOMILY SOCIETY, on the 10th of May last, the Mirquis of Cholmondeley in the chair. The committee, in their report, commenced by congrutulating the society upon the proxecous condition of their funds; the receipts during the past year having amounted to £2,915 4s. 6d., out of which a balance remained of upwards of £200, which was remarkheaven, there to be placed as a lively stone in that of coamon observation to be bind to the fact that able, as there had been a deficiency during the prespiritual temple whose "builder and maker is God." the great mass of men are still slumbering before He is carried to heaven, where the blessed inhabit the great mass of men are still slumbering before adding year. The report proceeded to detail the God. Quick and energetic in their business, keen in their speculations, alive and alert as to the money-lation of the Prayer Book into the Chinese and other languages, and their site and diffusion in different parts of the world. The report of the la-bours of the Visiting Secretary, among seamen and others on board ships in the river, stated that from April, 1815, to the 31st of March, 1846, 37 copies of a selection of prayers were sold; and from April, 1846, to the 31st of March, 1817, 302 copies. In the former period there was a total of 1,582 Prayer with God, no cleansing of guilt in the Lamb's most Books sold in English and German, and in the latter precious aloud, no eager wrestling with God that period, 2,577, making an increase, on the sale, of nearly 1,000 books. The number of ships and other vessels visited or revisited in the London river and docks during the year amounted to 3,443. In 426 restoration are promised graciously through the name of those ships divine worship was regularly held. and 596 of the commanders neglected that duty invited to the Lord for safety. Yet they sleep, Of the number of Prayer-Books, 2,275 were in English, 302 in German; also 5 books of homilies in while raise their head to listen, it is either to scoff at English, 2 of family prayers, 7 copies of a selection of the message, or to sink back into a slumber more prayers in Spanish, and 10 of the same in Danish, had fatal, more profound. Oh! that the Holy Ghost been sold to seamen on board ships. 619 of select bomilies in English and in German, had been gratuitously distributed for the use of the crews. The Secretary remarked, with pleasure, that only on two occasions had the Society's agents met with marked incivility or open opposition in their aggressive work of visiting the ships. After citing some in-stances of the successful working of the Society at home, the committee proceeded to state that some of the convict ships had been visited during the past year, and the surgeon superintendant supplied with books for the use of the prisoners, the result of which had been especially gratifying. The society had also prosecuted its labours in the emigrant ships, and had established an agency to supply her Maesty's vessels at Chatham and Sheerness with

books. The Rev. Dr. Mansa, in seconding a Resolution for the adoption of the report, congratulated the Society on its success in this, as compared with previous years; he called upon them, however, not to be infled asleep by their prosperity, but rather let that prosperity be an inducement to them to increase heir energy and their activity in advancing the interests of the Church. That energy and that activity were especially necessary at a time like the present, when the Church was attacked violently and openly from without, and when there was an attempt to undermine her insidiously from within. He did not look upon what was understood by High Church principles, or Low Church principles, as the best defence, her best defence was in sound principle, and by that he understood the doctrines of the Church as gathered from her Liturgy, her Articles, and her Homities, taken in their plain and literal iy, it is not man's word, but Gol's word, quite es meaning; and which if so taken and taken as a island in the district of Greenspond) at the expiration of the Church of England, and the much as the Bible itself. On the strength of this whole, would be found to accord in every part with prodigious assertion, she charges us to receive the holy writ, and to be pregnant throughout with the Etele and her Oral Tradition with requal, affection spirit of holy writ. He wished all the members of and reverence; but she is not careful to inform as, the Church, when they entered the church for pub-And the first production of the first of the first production of the first pro

hands, to set forth his most worthy praise, to hear his most holy word, and to ask those things which object was to give to the people of every country in be imbibed by our fellow-men.

Inish Society or London, on the 6th May, the Right Hon, the Earl of Galloway in the chair. The Chairman read, for the information of parties who attended the Society's anniversary for the first time, the rule which states its object to be the promotion of the education and religious instruction of the native Itish through the medium of their own language. From the Report, an abstract of which was read by the Secretary, it appeared that this year many additional openings had presented themtaken place in the number of Scripture-readers. In addition to the thirty-five old ones, thirty-six new ones had been sent out, and 120 applications for readers were now under the consideration of the Committee from clergymen of different parishes. Through the special fund raised for the exigencies of Ireland, the Committee of which had granted £300 for the The receipts of the Society, during the year, amounted to £9,681 6s. 9d., including the £2,400 contributed by the Committee of the Special Fund; £7,281 6s. 9d. were from ordinary sources, showing an increase over the preceding year of £1,831 13s. 6d. in the ordinary, and of £4,231 13s. 6d. in the gross income of the Society. The amount remitted to Ireland was £6,790. The number of schools in connexion with the Society was 639, and chester in the chair. Income during the year, the number of scholars who had passed their examination amounted to 15,338.

The Lord Bishop of Cashel, in seconding a reso-Intion which contained a feeling allusion to the famine now prevailing in Ireland, described "that extraordinary and awful visitation? as one "the hundred & sixteen individuals have had the benefit extent and real nature of which it was almost im- of the training-institution, and the applications for possible to comprehend; and, in referring to the sub- teachers were numerous. Sixty students were actian sympathy which this country had shown to Ireland. Leaving the temporal subject, he would now allude to the spiritual famine under which that country was labouring. In Ireland there were fully 3,000,000 individuals who spoke the Irish language, schools, no churches in which peace could be pro-claimed to these perishing millions; but God had this Society, and of his hope that his Diocese in a far now awakened an anxiety on the subject, and the distant quarter of the globe will derive benefit from most blessed effects had resulted from the operations its labours. The mission at Jerusalem is looking for a people in two ways,—by Scripture-readers, and by as will be seen by the following extract from a letter teaching them to read the Scriptures themselves. by Bishop Gobat: The system of teaching the people to read the word of God was the prominent and preeminent feature of case you could not send us a teacher by the vessel the Society, and gave them a power which the mentioned in it, you will be so kind as to keep one priest was altogether unable to resist. A great in view whom you shall think qualified for this number of persons, in the lower ranks of life, were now well acquainted with the word of God; and in the south-west of Kerry four congregations, all speaking teacher two or three months longer in your school the Irish language, had been established by the Ithan usual, in order that he may be the better months. efforts of this Society. And not only had the Society done this, but they had prevented the sequestration by the ecclesiastical commissioners of the revenues of a parish between Limerick and Kerry, in which there was formerly no Protestant, but in which there was now a considerable congregation, of which Mr. Norman was the minister. After referring to several places where schools were now in the course of formation, the Right Rev. Pretate alluded to the employment of persons whose business it is to dispose of copies of the Scriptures in tims of superstition. And I hope that a boarding different parts of the country. Two of these individuals, in the course of the last year, in the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, sold 377 Bibles, 523 Testaments, and 400 Prayer-books, together with a considerable number of Hymn-books; and the Society looked for a considerable increase in the circusimilar means.

NEWFOUNDLAND SCHOOL SOCIETY (Church of England Society for Educating the Poor in Newfoundland and the Colonies); on the 27th April last: John Wilson, Esq., in the chair. The report entered into details of the Society's operations in different parts. In anticipation of the great falling off of their funds, occasioned by the fire in St. John's, the Committee had been under the painful necessity commend this prospective beginning, first to the of reducing their grant to Newfoundland to 1000l., which circumstance involved, not only the necessity of entirely closing some of their schools, but also of lowering the salaries of the masters of the remainder. The Superintendent wrote thus to the Society at the close of last year: - "Our wants are soon told, -money and men; both difficult to be procured in Newfoundland, -I scarce know which the most. The fire of the 9th of June, and the gale of the 19th of September (the effects of the one visitation, as well as of the other, are and will be long felt beyond St. John's), have sailly crippled our local resources. In the unteripation, or, rather, the certainty of our receipts in the island being reduced to almost nothing this year, I have deemed it right to make arrangements for closing some of our existing schools (c. g., at Bay Roberts, and Salmon Cove in Conception Bay, both important places; and a populous containing a population of 50,000; with only six island in the district of Greenspond, at the expira- | Clergymen of the Church of England, and the cention Bay, both important places; and a populous

at its disposal, there might be selected at least forty more crying cases of want, that it would be the a plain acknowledgment, that the Bible alone is are requisite and necessary, as well for the body as much too narrow a foundation for the unwieldy superstructure of Popery. If the Bible had been vice, and this was the testimony he wished to bear was as follows:—donations, £1,317 5s. 1d.; annual sufficient for the purposes of the Church of Rome, to the excellence of this Institution—that its sole subscriptions, £306 4s. 9d.; amount received from object was to give to the people of every country in their own language the book which contained this service, together with the Articles of Faith and the ceding year showed an increase of £55 2s. Id. The amount received from Newfoundland has been amount received from Newfoundland has been Associations, £927 16s.; sundries, £184 8s. 4d .-blessing of God, the principles therein set forth might £827 3s. 7d. From Canada, £824 16s. 1d. Thus the total sum available to the Society is £4,387 10s. 10d., whilst the actual payments have amounted to £4,533 13s. 11d., leaving a balance due to the Treasurer of £146 3s. 1d.? The Report, after acknowledging a vote of £20 worth of tracts from the Religious Tract Society, concluded with the following appeal: " From the returns made by the Emigration Commissioners, it appears, that from 1825 to 1846 inclusive, 1,470,327 persons left the United Kingdom for the British Colonies and the United States, being an average of 67,212 annually; whilst in 1846 alone 129,854 have emigrated, nearly selves, and a great extension of the works of the double the amount of any preceding year. It is Society had been effected. A great increase had painful in the extreme to your Committee not to be able to respond to the applications now before them from Jamaica, Australia, Nova Scotia, Newtoundland, and Canada; much more to be compelled to curtail the salaries of their devoted agents, and in many cases to withdraw the only means of grace from districts long accustomed to hear the voice of the messenger of peace; such, however, has been purpose, twenty of these parishes had been supplied their only alternative in their endeavour to prevent with readers for the space of six months. The their expenditure from greatly exceeding their in-Committee acknowledged with gratitude the grant come. But whilst the past year is associated with of £2,400, out of the Special Fund, in addition to so many painful reflections, the kind assurance of the contributions from several private individuals. present. With joyful expectation, therefore, they would say with the Psalmist, "Thou, which hast showed me great and sore troubles, shalt quicken me again, and bring me up again from the depths

> HOME & COLONIAL INFANT & JUVENILE SCHOOL Sociery; on the 3rd of May last, the Earl of Chi-£3,197, which includes a donation of £20 from Her Most Gracious Majesty, and increase of Sub-scriptions, so that the Society is now relieved from debt, but at the same time the calls upon it are increasing, and demand additional resources. eet, expressed not only his chankfulness, but his commodated in the institution, and 250 children astonishment at the unbounded liberality and Chris- were in the Infant and Juvenile Schools connected with the same, which afforded practice to the teachers under training. "The authorized version of the Bible is the basis of the religious instruction given to the teachers, and in all the schools." The Comwith a view to the Society's obtaining a share of the benefits of the new Education grant for the purtemporal famine under which the possible as the mittee have made application to the government temporal famine under which the population were ducing the terms of admission. The 4th page of our now suffering. Before that time there were no last number contains a speech of the Bishop elect of of the Irish Society. The Society approached the Teacher trained under the auspices of this Society,

"I would add to Mrs. Macgowan's letter, that in place, until one of us writes again. For in this case, we shall probably request you to keep such a than usual, in order that he may be the better qualified not only to teach, but also to train and guide children in the way they should go. We have only four or five boys of proselytes upon whom we can reckon as day scholars; but I hope we shall not find it difficult to procure orphans and neglected children to begin the boarding-school; and I conceive that a boarding-school of ten or twelve children is likely to do more good than any large day-school in this country-not only directly to the children, but also and chiefly in opening the eyes of many blind vicschool will, in a few years, become the centre of a better system of education in Jerusalem and elsewhere.

" Having so few opportunities of preaching the Gospel here, because either the people will not hear, or, if they are inclined to hear, they are forcibly lation of the Bible in other parts of the country, by kept back by their so-called spiritual leaders, we must try to preach to them by means of Christian institutions; and the Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews having already more institutions here than they can properly support, we have resolved upon establishing a hoarding-school and supporting it on our own resources, which, as you may suppose, are pretty narrowly circumscribed. We should, therefore, be very thankful if you would who may have the means and the will to help us in leading some of the lost lambs of Israel to the Lamb of God ??

> COLONIAL CHURCH SOCIETY, on the 10th of May last; the Right Hon, the Earl of Ellingham in the chair. Income during the year £4.551 5s Od. Expenditure £3,696 8s. 7d. The Society's stations for Catechists and Schoolmasters in Nova Scotia had been maintained, and interesting reports were received of the benefits derived by the destitute settlers from schools established, and visits paid to families by the agency engaged in the Province.
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> Mr. Cavie Richardson, hitherto resident at Helifux, had been instructed to remove to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, which is described as

* 2 Cor. iv. 17. + Rom. r. 3. 1 Rom. v. 3-6. \$ Heb. xili 6.

istute field of asefulness. Several Catechists and students went over to the island for the purpose of Schoolmaster are already actively engaged in the feeding some rabbits which they were keeping there, Island.—The Committee record with pleasure the ordination of two of their Catechists by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton .- Two Catechists were engaged in the Bahamas, and upon representations made by the Ven. Archdeacon Trew, a grant had been made for the support of two more Catechists In those Islands .- The Lord Bishop of Gibraltar, in reply to a letter from the Committee, wrote: " should be exceedingly glad if the Society would send one [a Missionary], for a couple of years or more, to the southern coast of Spain. I will contribute £50 a-year from my own funds towards his support, and will leave the choice of him to the Committee. His residence should be fixed at Cadiz, or at Port St. Mary's apposite, and he would visit Seville and other places as often as he could."-Of the Society's sphere of labour at the Cape, some account was given by the Rev. Mr. Maitland, from whose speech an extract was given in the last number of the BEREAN. - In several places on the Continent of Europe, the Society had been instrumental in locating Chaplains or Lay-Agents who were usefully engaged among the English residents of travellers.—The Hon. Justice Parker, from New Branswick, was among those who addressed the meeting.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY, on the 7th of May last, J. G. HOARE, Esq., in the chair. Total receipts £59,416. 3. 9. which, however, is chiefly composed of cash forsales: the "benevolent income of the year, including special contributions for China, was £6,680. 3. 9.2 The gratuitous issues were to the amount of £7,936. 9. 7. The issues of publications from the London depository alone during the year were 18,221,836, being an increase of 1,500,266. The Committee point out "the importance of employing increased means to circulate the Society's publications, more especially by colporteurs.27 This subject was enlarged upon by one of the speakers, whose observations were inserted in the 4th page of our last number. The Rev. T. Bonz, Missionary from India, at the close of a speech in the course of which he acknowledged the Society as a great auxiliary and friend of all missionary operations, gave the following information connected with a powerful appeal on hehalf of India: "They had no fear there of the increased exertions of Popery, for a controversy had taken place among the Roman Catholics, and they might be described as 'a house divided against itself. The Jesuits had lought against the regulars, and the latter had sent the former back to Rome. At present there was not a single Jesuit to be found in Calcutta."

The Rev. Edward Rickersteth urged the necessity which existed, to counteract the diffusion of perverting publications by increasing efforts to spread those which contain sound scriptural truth. He alluded to a series of works now in a course of publication by a Socinian minister, which was to form a library of 300 volumes at Sd., therefore the whole to cost only £10. While such schemes were formed for the purpose of degrading their Lord and Master, it became them to meet the enemy boldly, and to declare the saving name of Jesus Christ throughout the earth, and in every language.

The Bercan.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, JUNE 21, 1847.

Among the proceedings of the Provincial Parlia ment, we have noticed the presentation of Petitions from various parts of the Province against the Common School Act; they come apparently from the population of French origin no less than from others, and it seems very evident that the provisions of the law now in force are wholly wanting in adaptation to the wants of this part of the Province. We are not acquainted with the objections entertained by our French Canadian fellow-subjects, further than as their reluctance to be taxed for the purpose is noto rious; but we know that Protestants, in those country-parts where the numerical majority is Roman Catholic, are most inequitably dealt with by the operation of the Act, and that their only relief almost is when nothing is done to carry the provisions of the Act into effect, and so they are left to provide schools for themselves as best they may-which might be done with much less costly machinery than what the School Act has called into being, and ought to exempt those who are placed in such a position from paying any share of the £50,000, voted by the Legislature for Common Schools out of the general revenue of the Province. We hope that those who have felt the grievance will not be slow in making it known to the Legislature by Petition, and putting those members, who are likely to take an active part in future legislation on the subject, in possession both of the facts which exhibit the ill adaptation of the present Act, and the amendments which might possibly make it to work fairly and the amount of good it may produce.

We fulfil a duty of the most painful and affecting character in recording a bereavement sustained, not only by two families, but hy many who, without but far better known to the world under the signature being influenced by the family-tie, feel as a loss to of Aliquis, as the author of the "Retrospect." In only by two families, but by many who, without themselves, and as the blight of many hopes of extended good, the sudden removal from us of two young men, the objects of much tender sympathy, many prayers, and not a few enconraging enticipations. Francis Cottrell, son of Lieut. Colonel Collrell of La Baie du Febvre, and Herbert Schaw. whose mother resides with her son-in-law, C. II. Gates, Esq., Cashier of the Provident & Savings? Bank in this city, both of them theological students of Bishop's College, had their earthly career terminated on Tuesday of last week-snatched from the expectations of their relatives that they would ere large and widely scattered parish. long sec them in their midst during the summer intermission of their College studies. It appears that at the confluence of a small tributary with the river St. Francis, not far from the College at Lennoxville. n small island is detached from the main land by a n small island is detached to the later than a small island is detached to the later than a small island is detached to the later of the later of the later had become deep and rapid owing to the later heavy rains. The two

and their conveyance was a hastily constructed raft, which, on their return, when the wind was high, drove against a projecting branch, and, as it was going to pieces, became insufficient to sustain the weight of both. Coltrell, who had some practice in swimming, threw himself into the water to make for the riverbank. His companion followed him, after which they were seen in contact, floating outward into the main stream, where they sank before assistance was obtained. It was Friday before the body of Mr. Schaw was found; and of the recovery of Alr. Cottrell's no tidings have as yet reached us. They were, we believe, of the respective ages of 19 and 22, Cottrell being the older of the two.

Many of the readers of the BEREAN know that the younger of these early gathered blossoms received the principal part of his training, for years, previously to Lis entering College, from the writer of these lines. The pupil was to the tutor a source of encouragement quite equal to the solicitude inseparable from the responsibility of the care of youth. He had been for some years a scholar, and latterly a teacher, of the St. Charles' Sunday School, connected with the Chapel of the Holy Trinity; he ratified his baptismal vows at the last Confirmation in this parish, and became, we believe, a grateful and devout communicant. The other young man whose departure we deplore was not unknown to the writer, though less intimately connected with him. He considered it an advantage to himself to report the progress of his studies to us, once or twice every week, during the period, after he was accepted as a candidate for the ministry by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, until he was placed under the tuition of the Rev. Robert Knight of Frampton, preparatory to his entering College; we cherish a pleasing recollection of his assiduity and engaging deportment, as well as of his gratitude for the little attention which it was in our power to show him. We did not lose sight of him afterwards, and our inquiries respecting him have uniformly brought the most satisfactory accounts of the consistency of his character and the success of his studies. With regard to both these young men, letters received in town since the melancholy event, from the Vice Principal and several of their fellow-students, testify to the affection that was borne them by all connected with the College; and the former adds, in a letter now before us: " There is one, but it is the great comfort left to us all: that the two departed ones were the children of God. I have no doubt that they are now rejoicing with the spirits of the just in those blessed mansions where sin and sorrow enter not; and if they had the choice, they would by no means desire again to be sojourners here in this vale of tears."

When we consider the urgent want of instruments for carrying on the work of the Lord, the dispensation which has thus effaced from the view of those who keep watch in this portion of the rineyard two cheering rays of promise, is inscrutable indeed, and may seem to call somewhat sternly for the exercise of submission.

Looking aside, however, from what man's calcula tion would have counted to be most desirable for the survivors, and directing our attention only to the interests of the departed, we can recognise goodness and mercy in their early removal. They have been taken from temptations, trials, and sufferings; they are where we could wish to be: while we are toilng, they are at rest. And it is sweet to look for ward to the time when it will be the lot of those whose hearts cherish their memory, to follow and be welcomed by them to the blissful shore from which temptation and bereavement are excluded, and where they can sorrow no more.

The article ROME AND THE BIBLE, from the nen of one of the most powerful theological writers of our day; - which we bring to a close on the first page of this number—is published as a Tract by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and is to be had at the Repository in the National School House.

CHURCHMAN'S MONTHLY PENNY MAGAZINE .-The first volume of this periodical, which is of a very popular character, has been completed, and it appears that the sale of it amounts to 111,607 on an average per month; the total for the year being 1,333,292 copies, and the circulation on the increase. It must be hoped, from the auspices under which the Magazine was introduced to public notice, that its character will always be to set forth sound scriptural truth; and in that case it is impossible to calculate

Death of ALIQUIS, author of "THE RETROSPECT." Sir,-Many of your readers will feel a deep interest in hearing of the death of the Reverend R. Marks, for many years Vicar of this parish, this little work, which has passed through more than twenty editions, are contained the singular records of his early life; his career in the navy, where he sailed with Lord Collingwood, and was in the great battle of Trafalgar; his conversion, and the steps by which he was led to embrace another warfare, and become a minister of the Gospel of Christ in the Church of England.

After residing for a few years on a curacy near Cambridge (Waterbeach, I think,) he was presented, some five-and-twenty years ago, to this living, which, with the singular disinterestedness that marked his character, he resigned three years since, on finding his strength unequal to the duties of a

His sufferings for some weeks have been very great, so too were his consolations. He died this morning at his house in this village, and will be interred here on Thursday, which I beg to mention, as many of the neighbouring clergy have expressed a wish to follow him to the grave; and, hoping that

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. CHALMERS .- We and glad fidings of salvation which I laboured to set nounce with inexpressible sorrow the death of this before you from time to time, while I was with you great and good man. He was found dead in bed nor need I say how much my heart is with you all yesterday morning [May 31st] at eight o'clock. On and how—although "absent in the body"—I shall Friday night, Dr. Chalmers returned from London, still be "present with you in the spirit," and conwhere he had been for some time, attending the stantly have you in remembrance. The little Cha-Site Committee; and we believe that the Doctor was very much gratified with the result of his visit to the metropolis. On Saturday he saw a number | Christ Jesus to poor sinners, will over be dear to my of his friends, and arranged that on Monday (yesterday) he would attend the General Assembly for the purpose of giving in the Report of the College from my heart the endeared recollection of your Committee, which had been postponed till near the close of the Assembly's proceedings, awaiting his I feel you accepted my humble ministrations among return to Edinburgh. He felt slightly fatigued you. after his journey, but was otherwise perfectly well and in high spirits. On Sabbath afternoon, Dr. Cunningham accompanied him to Morningside Church. In the evening, Mr. Macdougall, his neighbour and brother Professor, joined him at family worship. The Doctor went soon to bed, with the intention of rising early yesterday morning, to contribute his portion of the College Report. One or two calls were made at his residence at a somewhat early hour in the morning, but the repeated knocks at his hedroom door not being answered, the impression of his attendants was that he was asleep, and they were reluctant to disturb him. At last, becoming uneasy on account of the delay, they opened his door at eight o'clock, and found the Doctor in a recumbent posture in bed, his eyes closed, and his body stiff and cold. His death had been occasioned by apoplexy, and appeared, according to medical opinion, to have taken place several hours before. The effect produced in Edinburgh by the announcement of this event was perfectly stunning. The profound and overwhelming sorrow of the General Assembly, at its meeting in the forenoon, will never be forgotten by those who were present .- Scottish Guardian.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.-This Conference, which assembled in Toronto on Wednesday, 2d inst., has determined upon articles of re-mion with the British Conference, by a vote of cighty-two to eight—nearly unanimous. The discussion of the several proposed articles occupied three days. The articles being adopted, the Rev. Dr. Alder took the chair of Conference to preside during the sitting .- Kingston News.

ECCLESIA STICAL.

Diorese of Quebec. The Sermon and Collection in the CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, on behalf of the INCORPORATED CHERCH Society, which were announced for last Sunday morning, have been postponed till NEXT SUNDAY MORNING, on account of the unfavourable state of the weather. It will be recollected that it is by that Society that the expense is borne of the provision made for the supply of ministerial services to the Protestants at the Quarantine Station.

The Rev. J. E. F. Simpson has resigned the charge of St. Paul's (Mariners') Chapel, in this city, and has been appointed by the Lord Bishop of Montreal to the mission of Melbourne, Eastern Townships, to which he has removed.

The Rev. R. Lossnell has removed to this city, from the Tingwick mission, in the Eastern Townships, being appointed to the charge of St. Paul's

(Mariners') Chapel. An address was presented to the Rev. J. E. F. Simpson, on the eve of his removal, by the Chapel Wardens and congregation lately under his pastoral charge, which, with the reply called forth by it, has been placed in our hands by the Wardens and other signers, with a request for their publication,

which we readily comply with. To the Reverend J. E. F. SIMPSON.

Reverend and Dear Sir,

We the undersigned members, in behalf of the Congregation of St. Paul's Chapel, beg respectfully to tender to you an expression of the deep and affectionate interest with which we contemplate your departure from among us.

When we reflect upon the meekness, the kindness, the charity and condescension, also simplicity and godly sincerity" of your conversation, as manifested in your pastoral intercourse among us, your care to promote our best interests, your uncompromising faithfulness in declaring unto us " all the counsel of God," the persuasiveness and Gospel-simplicity of your discourses from the pulpit; when we view all these, and other peculiar advantages afforded to us by your ministry amongst us :-- we are justly incited thus to present to you Revd. and Dear, Sir, the affections of our hearts, regretting that any necessity should have constrained you to leave us; and praying that he who worketh all things after the counsel of his own will" may bless, preserve, and keep you; and that, in your new field of labour, you may continue to "magnify your office" and to be a faithful minister of Jesus Christ, nourished up in the words of faith and of good doctrine, "whereunto thou hast attained."

We beg leave also to present to you a purse, as conveying in some measure the sincere respect they entertain for you :- and may you and Mrs. Simpson enjoy health and happiness in this world, and eternal bliss in that which is to come, is, Rev. & Dear Sir, the sincere prayer of the congregation of St. Paul's

Quebec, 24th May, 1817.

EDWARD TAYLOR, THOMAS WESTON, JAMES DOWNES, L. B. Dumlin, &c., &c.

To the Chapel Wardens and Congregation of St. Paul's (the Mariners') Chapel, Quebec.

My dear Christian Friends,

The manifestation of kindness and personal esteem which I have experienced from you, in the pleasing address which you presented to me on the eve of my departure from among you, expressive of such a cordial and christian feeling towards me, and accompanied with such a testimony to its existence,
has not failed, I trust, to call forth the warmest sensibilities of my heart, and kindle within-if that he possible-a deeper interest in, and more ardent desire for, your happiness, both temporal and eternal.

For such a token of your liberality, and testimony to the approbation with which you have now more than once recognised my labours and ministrations among you, I cannot too heartily tender to you all my sincerest thanks : praying God that your recompense may be "the riches of his grace," and the full enjoyment of every spiritual blassing.

In parting from you in this pleasing way, accompanied with Christian feelings towards each other thus mutually entertained and expressed, I feel somewhat diminished of that sorrow and regret which otherwise would have been more keenly experienced; for I feel confident that I have your place whither I am now come to preach the same A: we hope to write early next month.

pel at the Cove, where it was first permitted to me, through the grace of God, to preach the Gospel of heart, and maintain an interest in my prayers; nor shall any distance of time or place, I trust, erase kindness, and the appreciation generally with which

That you may be happy, and prosper in all your concerns and interests, both temporal and eternal, the earnest desire of my heart; but especially in the things belonging to your everlasting peace, the salvation of your immortal souls, for this is the only consideration of any great moment to mankind. Let us then, my dear Christian brethren, hold fast the great truths of the Gospel, in these dangerous days; and ever keep in view that bright and happy world, to which, I trust, we are all hastening-no matter what may be our lot or our calling here, or how we may be separated by events in the order of God's providence—so that at last, if we all meet together no more on earth, we may form a part of the general assembly and church of the firstborn? in heaven. I would conclude this poor reply to your kind address with this appropriate passage of St. Paul's, " now the God of peace that brought again from the dead the Lord Jesus, that great Shepherd of the sheep, through the blood of the everlasting covenant; make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory for ever and ever. Amen."

Your affectionate servant in the Gospel, JOHN E. F. SIMPSON.

The Rev. E. G. Surron, late Assistant Minister it Grenville, went down to Grosse Isle on Monday ast, to take part in the duties of the Quarantine Station, as Missionary of the Incorporated Church Society. The Rev. J. Torrance returned from the Island on the following day.

We regret to learn that the Rev. C. Forest has been obliged to suspend his laborious duties and to leave the Station for a while, owing to illnesswhich we trust may yield under God's blessing to timely relaxation.

TRINITY CHURCH, CHRISTICVILLE.-We have to express our thanks to the friend who has kindly informed us that " Agreeably with a resolution that passed unanimously at a recent meeting of parishoners held in Christieville, a Tablet has now been erected in Trixity Cheken, to perpetuate the memory of the late Major Chaisme, by whose Christian benevolence the church was creeted and permanently endowed, and to serve as a public and lasting evidence of the sincere gratitude of the respecting his past pious, beneficent, and exemplary life." parishioners, and the profound esteem they entertain

PIOCESE OF TORONTO.

Through press of matter we have omitted advert ng, before this, to the Anniversary of the Iscon-PORATED CHURCH SOCIETY of this Dincise which was held at Toronto on the 2nd of this month. About 70 Clergymen were present, besides a numerous and respectable attendance of the Laity. A report of proceedings for the last year was read-from which we purpose extracting the most material information for our next number-and a series of resolutions were adopted, being introduced by addresses from several gentlemen of the Clergy and Laity.

The TRIENNIAL VISITATION of the Lord Bishen of Toronte was held in the Cathedral Church, Toronto, on the 3rd instant. Morning Prayer commenced at 11 o'clock, when the Prayers were read by the Rev. Benjamin Cronyn, of London, and the Lessons by the Rev. Robert Blakey, of Prescott. The Visitarmon was preached by the Rev. Arthur Palmer, Rector of Guelph, from 2 Cor. iii. 5. Seventy nine Clergymen answered to their names. The Rishop's charge occupied nearly three hours in the

On the 4th of this month, the Annual Meeting of the Committee of the Diocesan Press was held in the Church Society's House, the Lord Bishop in the chair. A Committee of Audit was appointed to examine the accounts. The following passage from the Toronto Church, from which we collect the foregoing information, refers to the editorial depart-ment of that paper: "The ordinary husiness of the Committee having been disposed of, the Archdeacon of York took occasion officially to announce his desire of withdrawing from all connexion with the editorial department of the Church newspaper, though his services should still be zealously rendered as a member of the Committee of the Diocesan Press, and his efforts as great as ever to promote the circulation of a periodical which, he believed, had been the instrument of achieving many benefits to the cause of the Church in these colonies. His Lordship the Bishop was pleased to concur in the reasons which moved the Venerable gentleman to this step, which had only been deferred until it could be announced, and acted upon, at a regular meeting of the Press Committee. Other arrangements were accordingly entered into, - which, we have every confidence, will prove satisfactory,-for the future editorial management of the Church journal."

" A beautiful and massive silver Inkstand" was presented to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, on Thursday evening, the 3rd instant, " by the Archdeacons, in the name of the Clergy, as a slight but heartfelt token of their regard, duisfulness, and af-

THE LORD BISHOP OF TORONTO will hold an Ordination in St. Peter's Church, Cohourg, on Sunday, the 22nd August next. - Church.

In accordance with a Standing Regulation of the Incorporated Church Society of this Diocese, that two of the four collections to be made annually in the several churches and chapels in its behalf, shall be appropriated exclusively to a fund for the extension of Missions in this Diocese,-the Lord Bishop of Toronto requests that the Clergy would be pleased to take notice that the next collection for this special purpose is fixed for Sunday, the 11th July, being the second Sunday in the month, and the Sixth Sunday After Trinity.

To Connespondents .- Received W. A: the remittance was acknowledged in our number of the 10th inst .- J. II. reached the Quebec Post office on hearly wishes and prayers for my prosperity in the | Sunday last, though post-marked 16th June !- H.

Nocal and Political Entelligence.

The English Mail of the 4th inst., arrived at the Quebec Post Office last Sunday morning. Famine and disease continued their ravages in Ireland; and some violence was attempted here and there by people who were dissatisfied with the cessation of pauper employment, all labourers having been discharged from the public works undertaken some time ago simply for the purpose of giving employment to the Yet, upon the whole, the general aspect of affairs was more satisfactory, and the public mind was cheered through the favourable state of the weather, which justified hopes of an early and abundant harvest. The prices of food were falling, public securities rising, and money was to be had on more liberal terms. The potato blight had, however, made its appearance again; and though the quantity of that root which has been planted is much less than in former years, it is more than the individuals who would not be warned against putting their dependence on it again will be able to lose without great distress to themselves.

The Earl of Clarendon has been sworn in as successor to the late Earl of Besborough in the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

Daniel O'Connell died at Genoa on the 15th of May, surrounded by all those contrivances of the Church to which he belonged which divert the soul from simple dependence upon the Saviour's merits, and make it place its confidence where the Scriptures do not place it. We should be glad to seize upon any evidence that could be afforded that this individual, who during a long life misapplied gifts and endowments of no common character, sought and found peace with God on the terms which the Gospel sets forth and which no Church has power to dispense with. Unfortunately, the parties upon whom we depend for details of the closing scene are not such as would either appreciate or would give to the light any thing of that kind. Instead of it, we are told, by the deceased's chaplain, that "the hand of the priest of God, privileged to bind and loose on earth, even as it is bound in heaven, was extended over him." This is in character, and was to be expected; but we must confess that it was unexpected by us to find the same authority describe the deceased as " the glory and the wonder of Christendom." We certainly thought that Dr. Miley would not have so completely lost sight of the fact that a considerable portion of Christendom looked upon Mr. O'Connell as a most mischievons demagogue, and could only hope that the reduced state of his health, the mortification caused to him by division among those whom formerly he blindly led, and the rebuke which agitation and insolence met with in the state of helpless pauperism to which the dispensation of providence reduced the great hody of his adherents, might have bowed his proud heart in penitence, and brought his arrogant spirit into submission to the yoke of Jesus.

Soven's Model Kitchen for the Poor .- The Government having purchased this extraordinary kitchen, now in Dublin, for the south Union of that city, it is to be removed at once from its present site, the Royal Barracks, Esplanade, to that most densely populated district, the Liberty of Dublin, the latter spot being more commodious and better adapted for the benevolent purpose in view. The good that has already been done is scattely to be estimated. but some notion of the extent of usefulness may be gathered from the following extract of a letter from the resident manager to Monsieur Soyer, May 8, 1817,-"As you are, no doubt, anxious to know how the kitchen progresses, I have gone into the calculation, of which the following is the result :- We have on Monday and Tuesday cooked porridge and stirabout of rice and Indian meal for 31,270 persons, using 4,864b, of meal, and 5.034b, of rice, and 14 cwl. of salt, at an expence of 11-16 of a penny per ration of 21b. each, making together 62.540h. Wednesday and to-day we made 22,700 portions of oup, using an Wednesday I cwt. of barley, I cwt. of flour, 2 cwt. of meat, 1 cwt. of salt, 14lb of fat, 24b. of sugar, 2b. of pepper and ground spice, I felb. of onions, at an expense of 5-16 of a penny per ration of a pint; and to day (Thursday) we used 576lb. of pea meal, 3 cwt. of flour, 3 cwt. of American pork, 3lb. of pepper, 134lb. of sugar, at an expense of 5-16 of a penny per ration. The quantity of fuel consumed is a quarter of a ton per day. By ten o'clock all the city depois were supplied. On May 11, I made 15,100 quarts of receipt No. 4. in your charitable cookery book; it was excellent and praised by everybody; General Sir R. Bourke and many of the principals of the Relief Committees were with me, and highly delighted. The food, bread, and biscuits are distributed without the least confusion. This is the first day I have had an opportunity of getting the account of sundries written out for the Secretary. A most imporant result arising from the use of your kitchen is, that between the south and north side a great eco nomy is effected, namely, on the south side, where your kitchen is used, each ration with bread comes to 2d. and on the north side each ration comes to 3id; therefore, through your system there is a saving of 13d. on every ration. To conclude, I am happy to say, that all the different kinds of food are very much approved of by all parties."

EMIGRATION.—This afternoon an unusual long rain of emigrants, evidently from the same townland, and presenting marks of comfort not recognisa-ble in the bulk of the people flying from the famine, passed along our quays to the emigrant offices, near the Custom-house. There were fifteen cars, well laden with baggage, and a party of about 130 persons followed them. One of the leaders stated that they had come from the lands of Kilglass, part of the estate of Major Denis Mahon, the successor of the late Lord Hartland, in the county of Roscommon, and that their destination was Upper Canada. He admitted that they had formed part of a community of about 2,000 persons, the tenants of Major Mahon, and that all owed him rent. He had oltained venires against them, and when nothing remained to be done but send the Sheriff to take possession of their holding, the gallant Major sent tor several of them, and proposed to forgive them all their rents, pay their passage to America, and supply them with provisions to the end of their voyage, on condition of their levelling their cabins and giving up quiet possession. The proposition was deemed advantageous, hardly any opposition was offered, the majority of the cabins levelled, and nearly 2,000 peor persons, who should have been supported by the ratepayers, are now on their way to America .- Dublin Paper, 24th May.

GENERAL FALL IN PROVISIONS .- Yesterday mornng the price of bread was reduced in several places in the metropolis a half penny in the 4lb. lonf; many of the under-priced bakers announced the gratifying fact by large placards, having the words "Chorious news I down again to 1010," inscribed. The general price of seconds, bread is from 101d, to 11 d., and the League Company are selling at 10d. the 4lo. loaf; inferior can be obtained a penny less, and the best bread sells at 1s. 1d., flour has been I reduced in proportion. A reduction of a penny.

in the pound has taken place in the prices of butcher's meat of all descriptions, and in consequence bacon and other cured provisions have been reduced. The fine weather has caused a large supply of fish, which is sold remarkably cheap; small soles can be had from 2d. to 3d. per pair, and macketel five for a shilling. Vegetables, particularly greens and cab-bages, are very plentiful; the former, which about a week ago sold at 7d. a bunch, can now be had at 2d., and early York cabbages at 14d. each; early foreign potatoes sell at 3d. per pound.—Globe of

Tuesday, 25th May.
Switzenland.—The democratic party of Geneva has just obtained a great triumph—the new radical constitution has been accepted by the people, by 5517 votes against 3187. The vote has been received with every demonstration of joy.

SPAIN .- The intelligence from Spain has, day by day, been of considerable interest.

In the papers of the 17th it was stated, that Senor Salamanca had been despatched by the Queen to the Prado, to endeavour to persuade the King Consort to join the royal party at Aranjuez, but had not

succeeded in the object of his mission.

The journals of the 18th stated, that the differences between the Queen and her Consort had risen to such a height, that the propriety of adopting immediate measures to secure a divorce had been discussed in the Cabinet. It was rumoured in Madrid, that a new Ministry was about to be formed, comprising General Serrano and Senors Mendizabal and Olozaga, and that Espartero would be created a senator, and nominated ambassador to London.

A supposed attempt to assassinate the Queen was agitating the public mind and had caused the arrest of certain persons. It is stated that two balls were fired at the carriage in which Her Majesty was riding; she behaved with much composure.

GREECE.-The Journal des Debats publishes a a letter from Athens of the 10th alt., stating that hot's parties were actively preparing for the electoral contest. M. Coletti had changed nearly the whole personnel of the administration, and appointed officers throughout the provinces on whose devotion he could implicitly rely. His enemies, on the other hand, were not idle. Their emissaries traversed Peloponnosus and continental Greece, urging the people to refuse the payment of the taxes, and enlisting men for an insurrectionary movement. which was to be headed by General Kalergi, -Affairs between this country and Turkey looked painful. The Turkish government was threatening measures which were likely to affect very seriously the commercial interests of Greece; but King Otho showed no disposition to make the concessions required to restore harmony.

TARITI.-The national independence of Queen Pomare's dominions seems to be irrecoverably lost, The French succeeded in reducing the patriotic forces to a state of starvation, and native treachery opened to the European invaders a way to the fastnesses where the Chiefs still held out against them: seeing themselves surrounded, these at last made their submission to the French Commandant, Bruat. The following article contains intelligence of the effect which this state of things produced upon the

Queen. The whale-ship, John Cockerill, Captain Renouff, which arrived at Havre on the 19th of May, brings intelligence from Tahiti to the 7th February nt which date Queen Pomare had at length submit ted to return from Rainten, and resume the reins of government under French protection. It appears that the condition offered by M. Bruat, stipulating that the powers of the Queen and the French Governor should be kept perfectly distinct—the former having authority solely over the natives, while the latter, under the title of Governor of the Whites, was to have full control over Europeans and all other strangers-had been repeatedly rejected by Pomare, who continued her resistance, hoping that the course of events, or the arrival of a new Governor, might enable her to make better terms. The military operations in December and January, which brought the entire island under French domi nation, had deprived the Queen of her native supporters, and she became more willing to listen to terms. After consolidating his occupation of the military posts taken from the insurgents, M. Bruat sent the steamer Phaeton to Rilaten, where Pomare had been confined, with a renewal of his propositions and the result was that the Queen returned with Captain Pradict on the 3d February, and took up her abode at Morea or Eymeo, a small island lying a few miles from Papeite, where she solicited an interview with the Governor, in order to regulate the formalities of her return to the seat of Government. M. As far as regards the coalition of the Schools, we Brunt immediately waited upon her, and his first act have been informed by several of the most respect-John Cockerill, and that vessel has probably brought Am. Journal of Medical Science. home the official despatches."

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Mexicans do not seem willing to abandon the prosecution of the war. Santa Anna urges preparations for the defence of the capital; and though it is not likely that the city of Mexico can hold out against the invaders, any more than the other strong places which have fallen, it is doubtful whether the United States will have gained any thing by penetrating so far.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. - A Committee of the House of Assembly has been appointed to inquire into the management of the Seigniory of Lauzon, since its acquisition by the Province, -A petition from Michael Scott, for leave to turn part of the river Lorette to the use of his mill, was withdrawn upon the objection raised by Mr. Aylwin, that, the Lorette being a tributary to the St. Charles, which is a river important to the mercantile interest of Quebec, no part of its waters could without injury be diverted from their course .- The rumour of negotiations being still carried on with certain gentlemen of French origin, with the view to their joining the ministry, was declared by Mr. Sherwood to be

without foundation. In the Legislative Council, the Hon. J. Neilson proposed, on Thursday last, a series of 10 Resolutions, the first six of which contain only references to certain Trenties and Acts, designed, as appears from the last 4, lo serve as a foundation for a complaint that the French Canadians " are precluded from retaining a fair proportion of Representatives, and have only one member in the Executive Council who may be supposed to have a community of in-terests and feelings with? them. The first six of these Resolutions were carried by a majority of one; but the last four rejected by the casting vote of the Speaker. Being thus found to be separated from their connection with the whole series of Resolutious, the first six also were ordered to be expunged.

Division on Mr. Neilson's first six Resolutions; Fou: Messrs. Sullivan, Caron, Joilette, Ferguson, Bruneau, Roy, Widmer, Irvine, Massue, Boucher-ville, Neilson-11. Against: Messrs. Morris,

EQUAL REPRESENTATION. - The re-iterated complaints that our neighbours of French origin are not stitute a member. The following resolutions refer to sufficiently represented in our public councils come the Society's objects and the duties of the Commitplaints that our neighbours of French origin are not with a bad grace from those who, themselves or by their friends, have rejected the advances made to them by one after another of Her Majesty's representatives and their advisers; and who have, in fact, exhibited one of the most striking instances on record of the undesirable quality designated by the word "impracticable." A striking instance of the modesty with which the demand of equality of representation is put forth by many among that part of our population has recently occurred as noticed in the following editorial notice from the Br. Am. Journal of Medical Science; we are of opinion that the test which the writer proposes to apply to the right of French Canadians to be preferred in making certain public appointments might with great justice to the three branches of the Legislature, praying for be applied to many other positions clamorously de- an immediate investigation into the state of immimanded by them, besides those connected with the gration in this Province, and that such measures Montreal General Hospital.
"We must confess that there is no pleasing some

parties. Perhaps the editor of the Lancette Canadienne will condescend to inform the public, and ourselves, on what substantial grounds the governors should have elected a medical officer with a Canadian name, for their offence appears to consist in this. He may, perhaps, be able also to enlighten the public in the particular sums or amounts contributed to the funds of the hospital by the Canadian population of this city; and should it appear that the Canadian public, in proportion to their numbers, contribute almost nothing, we should like much to know on what particular grounds the Canadian physicians of the city should receive any very great amount of consideration at the hands of the governors. That they do receive some, and their share, is clear. The lite Dr. Vallee was, and Dr. Bruneau is, a Canadian; and the appointment of Drs. Badgley, Amoldi, and Sutherland, are from a school, supported in an especial manner, by the Canadians. The election of these, we should have supposed, would have satisfied every scruple, and was, indeed, an ac of homage to the party by which they are sustained and which they may be fairly said to represen. But the Lancette Canadienne has scruples which nothing but Canadian names can overcome. We regret much to perceive the attempt to foster national antipathies on the part of our contemporary; and we think that his calmer judgment must condemn the insinuated motives of an improper character, which he supposes swayed the governors of the hospital in their late election."

COALITION BETWEEN THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE or McGill College, and the Incorrorated School of Medicine. A coalition has taken place between these hitherto rival institutions, which will secure to both parties great advantages, and be the means of conferring great benefits on the Franco-Canadian medical students of this Province. They have urged, and not without some shadow of propriety, that being unable to appreciate lectures on medical science, delivered in the English language, they were deharred from profiting by those delivered at the University, and were consequently shut out from graduating in medicine, in this colony, in the only institution capable of conferring degrees The coalition has removed this impediment; and in order to secure the object, the tickets of the lecturers of the School of Medicine will be acknowledged by the University, and their students may graduate upon the fulfilment of the simplest University regulation, that of completing one annus medicus in the University, the examination for the degree being moreover conducted in the College Hall by the Lecturers of the School of Medicine themselves and in the French language. Although this coali tion has been effected, the two institutions are yet perfectly distinct; the Faculty of Medicine of the College, being nominally the English lecturers under the charter of the School of Medicine, while University privileges are extended to the tickets of the lecturers of the same institution who will restrict themselves to the French language. The Lancette Canadienne has announced that Dr. II. Nelson has resigned his lectureship of Analomy in the School of Medicine. The arduous duties which devolved on him from the delivery, during the session, of two courses on Anatomy, one in French, and the other in English, proving too much for his physical capability, a resignation on that gentleman's part was contemplated, but, in consequence of the coalition, he continues his charge, which he has hitherto carried on with such credit to himself and advantage to his class. Our contemporary does not appear to have been fully informed on this subject.

was to telease her from all surveillance; they re-able of the Canadian practitioners in this city, that mained in consultation till the departure of the the measure has given general satisfaction .- Br.

> We regret to learn that the extensive mills of A Hatt, Esq., on the Yamaska River, were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday last. The fire broke out in the upper portion of the mills, but how it originated has not, we believe, been clearly ascertained. Mr. Hatt was insured for £5,000 : £1,000 of which was in the Ætna, and £4,000 in the Glube .- Gazette.

> THE SEASON AND THE CROPS .- DISTRICT OF QUEBEC .- The lateness of the spring was remedied in a great degree by the favourable weather at the end of May and beginning of June, which brought regetation forward to the state of earlier seasons. For the last ten days the weather has been unusually variable, the thermometer rising to 80 ° . and falling to 40° in twelve hours, thunder, rain, clear and cloudy days intermixed with strong easterly and westerly winds.

> The meadows and pastures never offered a fairer prospect. The young grain is healthy, and the potaloes are come up well; some early sown are now fully six inches in height; a small black flea has however appeared, puncturing the leaves; dusting with fresh slacked lime ought to be tried, leaving some spots untouched to test the experiment.

The orchards and gardens are in good condition, all kinds of fruit trees and bushes never offered a prospect of greater abundance. Upon the whole the prospects of the husbandman, in this part of the country, are still favourable. There is a want of hands in the country, but the emigrants find little encouragement from their want of acquaintance with the sort of labour required, from their expectation of higher wages than can well be ufforded by the farmers, and their ignorance of the language of a great portion of the agricultural population. Gazette. 21st June, 1817.

QUEBEC EMIGRANT SOCIETY .- A meeting was held on Tuesday, at the Parliament Buildings, the Mayor of Quebec in the chair, at which a Society under the above name was formed, the following Committee named:

His Worship the Mayor, Hon. A. W. Cochran Crooks, Ferrie, Knoulton, T. Mackay, Sherwood, Walker, Gordon, Ferrier, Mathewson—10.

The remaining Resolutions were lost by the Speak—

er's vote, the hon. Mr. Widmer having retired from the majority.

The remaining Resolutions were lost by the Speak—

Colly, J. B. Forsyth, Methot, P. Gingras, and Capt. Alleyn; all the Clergy, members of the Brig Maid of the Mill, Wilson, Society, to be ex-officio members of the Committee.

Subscriptions to be solicited, 10s. a year to con-

That the Society, when formed, be authorized and instructed to enquire into the effects produced upon this community by the system pursued at the Quarantine Establishment at Grosse Isle, as at present regulated.

That the duly of the Emigrant Society shall be to afford such advice and assistance to destitute emigrants as may be required, and which will come within the means at their disposal, and also to seek to remove any abuses which tend to injure the in-

terests of such emigrants.

That a petition, to be signed by the Mayor on behalf of the inhabitants of this City, be presented may be adopted during the present session of Par-liament as are required by the argent and unexam-pled exigencies of the case.

That the Committee named in the resolution do report to a meeting of the subscribers of the Society, to be held on Monday next, the 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, in the Parliament Building.

BOARD OF HEALTH .- At the meeting held on Monday last, communications were read, received from A. C. Buchanan, respecting relief to poor emigrants, and from Lt. Col. Ord, having reference to the enclosing of certain lots of ground belonging to the Ordnance Department. It was also Resolved that the Road Committee be requested to enforce the regulations of Police with reference to causing proprietors of vacant lots in the Suburbs and elsewhere to enclose the same, in order to prevent such places from being a depository of dirt and filth from every part of the town.

A Sour Kirchen has been established in the Enfine House, Cul-de-Sac : one boiler to supply gruel, the other soup, from 130 to 150 gallous each. have not learned under what regulations it is placed.

MARINE AND EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.—The numier of patients remaining on the 20th instant was 351 men, 141 women, and 28 children: total 523. The Committee of the Executive Council to whom were referred the objections raised against the erection of sheds near the Hospital, have advised His Excellency not to stay the progress of that measure, the spot chosen being in their opinion the best that could have been fixed upon.

QUARANTINE STATION, GROSSE ISLE. - The House of Assembly, upon motion of Mr. Aylwin, has appointed a Select Committee of 9 members to uquire into the management of the Quarantine Station.—The number of sick on shore, last Monday, was 1,935; those affort were 260. Deaths during the week, from hospital and ships, 199. The number of vessels at the station is diminishing fast, in proportion as the causes of detention are re-moved. The large number of sick on shore, with the reduction of the number affoat, shows at once that the arrangements for increased Hospital accommodation have taken effect to a considerable extent; the medical staff also has been correspondingly increased; a list of eleven Doctors engaged there was given by the Mercury on Thursday last; but that list has, we believe, undergone some alteration, through sickness.

R. SYMES, Esq., Deputy Agent for Emigrants, has been obliged, by an attack of the prevailing sickness, to leave the Island. It will be difficult, we fear, to find a substitute able and willing to perform services equal to those which he has rendered We must hope that he will soon be enabled to resumed his arduous duties."

QUEBEC BANK .- At the Annual meeting of Stockholders, held on the 7th instant, after approving the statement of the affairs of the Corporation then laid before the Meeting the following Resolution was submitted, and was adopted by the Stockholders :-

"Whereas the present Capital Stock of this Bank £100,000, has been found insufficient for the convenience and accommodation of the public, and that it is deemed expedient to increase the same by a further sum of £200,000 currency, divided into 8000 shares of £25 each, to be paid by the holders of such shares respectively, by such instalments as may be deemed right and proper in any enactment which

may be made for that purpose.

Resolved,—That the Directors are hereby authorized to make the necessary application by Petition to the three branches of the Legislature in the present session of the Provincial Parliament, for per-mission to increase the Capital Stock of this Bank by a further sum of £200,000 as aforesaid ;-and further that the fourth section of the Act of the Legislature of this Province in the 4th and 5th years of the reign of Her Majesty, extending the Royal Charter to this bank, may be amended and made conformable to similar enactments in the Acts of the Logislature of this Province, incorporating other Banks, as respects the redemption of Notes at the place of issue only, at the Chief Office of the Corporation at Quebec, or at any branch or branches which may be established by this Bank in other parts of the Province.,

The following Board of Directors was elected for the ensuing (welve months:

Weston Hunt,

Wm. Petry, P. Langlois, Hon. Jno. Fraser. W. H. Anderson, A. A. Parent, P. Boisseau, G. H. Parke, H. J. Noad, Thos. Gibb, Jeffery Hale. Chas. Smith,

At a subsequent meeting of the new Directors on the 10th instant, James Gibn, Esquire, was unanimously re-elected as President, and WM. PETRY, Esq., as Vice President.

Surpriso News .- Arrived among others : Schr. Brothers, Carrier, Carraquet, J. McMaugh-

Bark Birman, Guthrie, London, C. E. Levy & Co., gen. cargo, 14 cabin and 179 steerage pas-Ship Josepha, Leitch, Belfast, Parke & Co.

gen. cargo, 298 passengers.

Brig Hero, Ledley, Rio de Janeiro, Pickersgill,

Tibbits & Co., coffee,

Bark Charlotte Harrison, McIntyre, Greenock,

T. C. Lee, gen. cargo, 302 passengers.

Schr. Niger, McLeod Sydney, coals, 104 pas-

Brig Sceptre, Robertson, Hamburg, Ryan Brothers, gen. cargo, 127 passongers.
Brig Mountaineer, Fleming, Hull, G. D. Watson (Montreal) coals, 36 passengers.
Schr. Eliza Ann, McNeil, Labrador, H. J. Noad

Schr. Ste. Anne, Le Marquand, Gaspo, D. Fraser, gen. cargo, 2 passengers.
Brig Mary, Redpath, Liverpool, Fisher & Davis,

Brig Maid of the Mill, Wilson, Glasgow, Bu-

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE		-		
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Gilmour,	Cork	337	"	
Standard,	New Ross	362		
Pacific,	Waterford	197		14 4
Theodosia,	Westport	121	23	
Fero,	Painbouf	141	16	
Elizabeth,	Liverpool	2		
Lord Gleneig.	Limerick	261		
Cape Breton,	Dublin	176		
Mail,	Cork	239	16	4.3
Ross-shire,	Lamerick	209	<6	
Mary & Harriel,	Lamerick	17-1	. 65	
Achsah.	Limerick	172		

MARRIED.

Pursuit,

At Montreal, on the 15th inst., at Trinity Church, by the Rev. M. Willoughby, George Platt, Esq., to lane Eleanor, only daughter of the late Rev. Richd.

Liverpool 472 "

At Kingston, on the 12th inst., by the Venerable Archdeacon Stuart, Mr. W. J. Logie, to Miss Mary, only daughter of Robt. Sands, Esq., Royal Engineer Department, Quebec.

DIED.

At St. Ours, on the 3rd. inst, at the advanced age of 96, Mrs. Christian Shibley, relict of the late Geo. Rouse, Esq.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE next mail for ENGLAND (via Boston) will be closed at the Quebec Post-office, SATURDAY, 26th JUNE .- PAID letters will be received to THREE o'clock; and unpaid to FOUR clock, afternoon.

Post-office, Quebec, 1st June, 1347.

INCORPORATED CHURCH SOCIETY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the CHURCH SOCIETY Will (D. V.) take place at he National School House, Quebec, on WEDNESDAY, the Seventh of July.

The Chair will be taken by the Loan Bisnor or Montanat, President of the Society, at Two o'clock,

There will be the usual morning prayers in ALL SAINTS' CHAPIL, at the Rectory, at half-past seven o'clock, A. M., and the Litany in the same

ALSO .- The next Stated Meeting of the CENTRAL BOARD will be held in the National School House, at Montreal, on FRIDAY the 9th of JULY, at Two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM DAWES, Secretary Church Society.

Rectory, St. John's, C. E. 16th June, 1817.

COALS! COALS!!

POR SALE-NEWCASTLE AND SUND

H. H. PORTER, No. 36; St. Paul Street.

Quebec, June, 21st 1817.

FOR SALE.

LIVE Oil in Pipes and Quarters.

WELCH & DAVIES.

Quebec, 21th June, 1817.

THE ESTATE OF A. McNIDER, BANK-RUPT. For Sale by order of the Court, to close this Estate. NE Share in the Quebec High School, £7 10s. paid.

The outstanding debts due to this Estate: of

vhich a List can signed assignee.

HENRY W. WELCH. Quebec, 21th June, 1847.

VESSEL FOR SALE. VESSEL FOR SALE.

THE fine fast sailing Brigt. THOMAS, of 112 tons new measurement - carries 1,300 harrels, coppered and copper fastened and well found—for further particulars apply to J. W. LEAYCRAFT.

Quehec. 21st June 1847 Quebec, 21st June, 1847.

VESSEL FOR SALE. Schr. JOSEPH HOWE, of 95 tons new-measurement-carries from 1,000 to 1,100 bar rels-for further particulars apply to
J. W. LEAYCRAFT.

Quebec, 21st June, 1847.

RECEIVING FOR SALE, EST and common English Bar Iron.
Tin and Canada Plates, Boiler Plates. Sheathing and Braziers' Copper. Camp Ovens, Bake Pans, and Sugar Kettles. Sheet Lead, and Patent Shot. Blister and Cast Steel. Smiths' Bellows and Anvils. Spades and Shovels. Chain Cables and Anchors.

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

Quebec, 21th June, 1817.

FOR SALE,

150 HIDS. Very bright Muscovado Sugar: 200 Barrels 5 Puncheons Lime Juice.

> 100 Bagg superior Jamaica Coffee. 5 Tons Lignumvita. 3 do. Logwood.

6 do. Fustic. 10 Barrels Pine Honey.

10 Bags Pimento. 30 Tins Arrow-root, and other articles. landing from the Brigt. Thomas, and Schr. Joseph Howe, from Cuba.

J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 24th June, 1847.

FOR SALE,

400 BARRELS FLOUR—inspected fine—Fort
Hopo Mills.

J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 21st June, 1847.

WANTED,

NURSE MAID-a Protestant would be preferred. Apply at No. 5, Parloir Street, Orsulines. Quebec, 17th June, 1847.

Boot and Shoe Warchouse,

(CLOUET'S BUILDINGS,)

BUADE STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER most respectfully announces, that he has removed to those large and extensive premises formerly occupied by the late Mr. C. Colfen, and recently by the late Mr. W. BURKE, and having received per Charles Jones and Sophia Moffalt, his Spring Imports of ENGLISH and FRENCH LEATHER, can new offer to the Public a Stock of Goods in his line, (which he has no hesitation in saying) as to quantity, quality, and style of workmanship, stands unrivalled in this

The Retail Department being conducted solely upon Cash principles, enables him, together with his superior facilities in the Home and Foreign Market, to sell fully 15 per Cent, lower than any

Quebec, 17th June, 1817.

JUST RECEIVED

From England, France, Germany, Turkey, and for Sale at 65, St. Louis Street. CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS.

consisting of the following articles, viz :-Gunpowder, Imperial, Old Hyson, ditto Sou-chong, Young Hyson, and Flowery Pekoc.

COFFEE. Fine rich Old Mocha, Dunn's Essence,

Jamaica and Java. CHOCOLATES AND COCOA.

Sir Hans Sloane's Milk Chocolate, Dunn's Soluble Do. Prepared Paste,

Powder. do. CHEESE.

Stilton, Cheshire, North Wiltshire, and Double . Gloucester.

HAMS. Westphalia, Yorkshire, and Eastern Townships. PASTE AND PRESERVED FISH. Mulligatawny Paste, Anchovies, Anchovy Paste, Sardines in Oil, French Truffles, Preserved

Salmon, Lobsters, and Mackarel. CANDLES.

London pure White Wax, long four's, do. Sperm do. do. do. short sixes, Burton's, Belmont Sperm and Patent Waxi-

WINES. Sparkling Hock, Champaign, Claret, Old Madeira, Blackburn's and Blandy's, Very Superior Port from Sandeman, Froste & Co. Smith & Co., London; and W. Hunt & Co.,

Quebec. Superior Old Sherry, &c.

Prestonpans' Pale Ale, Alloway and Burton's.

-ALSO,-A General Assortment of GROCERIES, which or quality and variety, stands unequalled in this

JOHN BRADFORD. Quebec, 17th June, 1847.

BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

OR SALE,—landing from the Brig Wilkinson, from St. Johns, Newfoundland:— 22 Hbds. Cuba Muscovado Sugar,

Bright St. Thomas do. do. 149 Barrels J. W. LEAYCRAFT. 17th June, 1817.

YOUNG WOMAN, in her eighteenth year,

is desirous of employment, -either as a Nursery Governess, as a Sempstress, or as a Companion to a Lady. Salary would be a minor consideration.
Apply at the office of this Paper.
Quebec, June 10th, 1847.

FOR SALE,

HANDSOME little Canadian MARE, and a COV, of a superior breed, both five years old: Price of the two, £30. A strong FOUR WHEELED CONVEYANCE,£12 10s. A PIANO, by Broadwood, £20.

For Particulars inquire at the office of this paper.

FAMILY RESIDENCE AND FARM, To be Let or Sold.

BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE RIVER ST. FRANCIS.

Midway between Sherbrooke and Lennoxville. TILE HOUSE comprises every convenience for a

Genteel Family: 3 Sitting Rooms, Nursery, Pantrics, 2 Kitchens, 8 Red Rooms, Dressing Room; ample Cellarage, Bath and Store Rooms, &c.; 2 large Barns, double Stables, Coach House, and very complete Outhuildings.
The FARM consists of a good Frame Cottage and

Dairy, and 196 acres of excellent Land-100 cleared; good Sugary; chief part well fonced, and in a high state of cultivation—11 miles from the terminus of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, and 21

from Bishop's College. Terms easy-price moderate-owner removed to Montreal.

The above offers many advantages to a purchaser, (as property must rapidly rise in value directly the Railroad is opened,) at a small present outlay. Address, post paid, G. F. BOWEN, Esquire, Sherbrooke; or Lieut. LLOYD, R. N., office at the Church Society, Montreal, Montreal, March 25, 1817.

Douth's Corner.

INCIDENT ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

In the middle of the great St. Lawrence, there is, nearly opposite Montreal, an island called St. Helens, between which and the shore the stream about three quarters of a mile broad, runs with very great rapidity; and yet, notwithstanding this current, the intense cold of winter invariably freezes its surface. The winter I am speaking of was unusually severe, and the ice, on the St. Lawrence, particularly thick; however, while the river beneath was rushing towards the sea, the ice was waiting in abeyance in the middle of the stream, until the narrow fastness between Montreal and St. Ilelens should burst and allow the whole mass to break into pieces, and then in stupendous confusion to hurry down towards Quebec. On St. Helens there was quartered a small detachment of troops, and while the breaking up of the ice was momently expected, many of the soldiers, muffled up in their great costs, with thick stormgloves on their hands, and with a piece of fur attached to their caps to protect their ears from being frozen, were on the ice employed in attending to the road across it to Montreal. After a short suspense, which increased rather than allayed their excitement, a deep thundering noise announced to them that the process I have described had commenced. The ice before them writhed, heaved up, burst, broke into fragments, and the whole mass, excepting a small portion, which, remaining riveted to the shore of St. Helens, formed an artificial pier with deep water beneath it, gradually moved downwards. Just at this moment of intense interest, a little girl, the daughter of an artilleryman on the island, was seen on the ice in the middle of the river, in an attitude of agony and alarm. Imprudently and unobserved she had attempted to cross over to Montreal, and was hardly half-way, when the ice both above, below her, and in all directions, gave way. The child's late seemed inevitable, and it was exciting various sensations in our minds, and various exclamations from the mouths of the soldiers, when something within the breast of Thomas Neill, a young sorgeant in the 24th regiment, who happened to be much nearer than the rest, distinctly uttered to him the monosyllables 'Quick march!' and in obedience thereto, fixing his eyes on the child as on a parade bandarole, he steadily proceeded towards her. Sometimes before him, sometimes just behind him, and sometimes on either side, an immense piece of ice would pause, rear up on end, and roll over so as occasionally to hide him alto-gether from view. Sometimes he was seen jumping from a piece that was beginning to rise, and then, like a white bear, carefully clamber ing down a piece that was beginning to sink however, onwards he proceeds, until, reaching the little island of ice on which the poor child stood, with the feelings of calm triumph with which he would have surmounted a breach, he firmly grasped her by the hand. By this time he had been floated down the river nearly out of sight of his comrades. However, some of them having run to their barracks for spy-glasses, distinctly beheld him about two miles below them, sometimes leading the child in his hand, sometimes carrying her in his arms, sometimes ; halting, sometimes running double quick; and in this dangerous predicament he continued for six miles, until, after passing Longeuil, he was given up by his comrades as lost. He remained with the little girl floating down the middle of the river for a considerable timel; at last, towards evening, they were discovered by some French Canadians, who, at no small risk, hun anely pushed off in a canoe to their assistance, and thus rescued them both from their perilous situation. The Canadians took them to their home; at last, in due time, they returned to St. Helens. The child was happily restored to its parents, and Sergeant Neill quietly returned to his barracks .- The Emigrant,

DECIMAL CURRENCY.

A plan is now announced for making a very great change in the money-affairs of Great Bri tain, by dividing the pound money not into 20 shillings, each shilling divided into 12 pence, and the penny into 4 farthings,—but into 10 something or other, and each of these somethings into 10 other things, just as in the United States the dollar is divided into 10 dimes, and each dime into 10 cents. It seems to be agreed that a new coin will soon make its appearance, worth 2 shillings, so that 10 of that coin will be equal to a pound sterling. The Dean of Ely (Dr. Peacock) and Sir W. J. Lubbock, a banker, have formed the plan, Dr. Bowring has introduced it into the House of Commons, and a partial concurrence has been expressed by ministers. No difficulty can result from the introduction of the 2 shillings! coin; but when that coin is to be divided into the tenth part of it again, it will require the people of England to think and count and bargain in a way they are not at all used to, and it will be most difficult to get them to adopt the new plan. It is a remarkable thing that in some parts of the United States, though for so many years now they have had dimes and cents for the legal and very convenient divisions of their dollars, the people cling to the ancient denomienation of shillings; and they want their 25. cent piece, or quarter dollar, to be divided into a 124 and 01 cent-pieces, which their mint does and 5 cents which are the legal coin.

The name of Victoriae has been proposed for the new coin; a writer in the Daily News objects to that on the ground that the people would never pronounce so long a word in con- community is divided chiefly into two ranks, the Petition forced upon him, he suffers a destant:use, and its corruption into Vic would be the donors and the receivers—the rich and the foot, the magnitude of which must be measured any thing but agreeable. He therefore recom spoor: the former, distinguished by all the by the character of the change sought to be mends the monosyllable Queen, which seems pride and consequence of rank; and the other made. The Motion in the present instance was to be free from the former objection; but it by all the vices and wretchedness which be had that the Petition for the infinediate abolition of would be odd that ten Queens should be but long to pauperism. In such a state of things, slavery be referred to the 'Minister of Marine

equal to one Soveneign. The writer proceeds, I there is little of the intercourse of reciprocal habit of counting by tens, among the people new coins. We extract the following:

" Let the new QUEENS have the following mark on both sides, in addition to the usual symbols of coinage, and let our ordinary coinage, without changing its name, have its value marked on it in decimals. Let, also, all the future, and also the existing dies (if it be mechanically practicable), have the additional figures engraved on them thus: Let the new Queen coin have on both sides

this mark. Let the new shillings (of the old mark) have this mark. Let all new sixpences (old value) have this

mark. Let all new fourpennies (nearly old value) have this mark.
Let all new threepennies (nearly the old value) have this mark. 0.012
Let all new pence (nearly the old value)

have this mark 0.001
Let all new halfpence (nearly the old value) have this mark.
Let all new farthings (nearly the old value)

on the value of his coin, and in the notation of the decimal system. This would, I think, be the best way of gradually bringing the system into use in so far as it is useful, without altering anything now in use, and without overwhelming us with the extreme practical inconvenience which the system of the French entailed on them for many years after their adoption of the decimal system."

Upon this plan, if you had to charge a person £3 12s. 6d., you would write it thus: £3.625, and you would get your money in full. But if your demand were £3 12s. 3d., you would claim £3612, which would cause you the loss of half a farthing, and that is not a great deal, it must be confessed. But the great mass of the working people, who have chiefly to do with 4d., 3d., 2d., and 1d., none of which will be exactly represented in the decimal coin, will find the change vexations. To of an injurious tendency; and lays the foundamake the decimal currency work well, it would tion of habits resulting in the most deleterious be necessary to introduce the decimal division also in weights and measures : we should then purchase a dime of cheese, and put a cent of sugar into our tea-cup, and the milor would frustrated in his intentions by the perverse disrequire 2.75 yards of cloth for a coat instead position of every pupil, will then become light of asking for 2 yards and 3 quarters.

extract, should be introduced, it could not be but can devote his whole attention to the noble avoided that for some time to come the old and benevolent office of communicating knowcoin would also be in the hands of the public. ledge "that maketh wise unto salvation;" an But the old 3d, piece would not be exactly office worthy of being filled by the bright inequal in value to the new £0.012 piece, nor telligences which eneirele the throne of the the old penny to the new £0.004. It would Eternal, and which was actually exercised by be desirable, then, to make them equal by law, four incarnate Saviour in the days of his earthand to mark all the old coin by a stamp punch- it ministrations. ed into them, for the sake of the familiarity with the new system, thus acquired by the yet preserve mildness and gentleness; the propeople throughout the kingdom-as they han. | per characteristics of the follower of the meek die the coin, showing its value distinctly set and lowly Jesus. It would be better to vacil-forth upon the face of it. The following is the late, than to acquire harshness of manner, conclusion, succinctly set forth, at which the writer in the Daily News arrives on this

"1. Two new coins only will not suffice, nor three. 2. There must be of new coins, a queen, or hundred; a shilling or fifty; a sixpence or twenty-five; a twenty; a fifteen; a ten; and in copper, a five; a four; and a two; and a new farthing 1-25th lighter than at present. 3. The old coin, the shilling, sixpence, fourpence, threepence, penny, and halfpenny, must be marked as 0.050, 0.025, 0.016, 0.012, 0.001, and 0.002; the old and new farthing being so nearly identical as in small quantities to be considered equal. and that immediately, if the plau is to have through eternity .- A. W .- Fam. Visitor. any chance of success."

THE MATERIAL FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

There is a great diversity of practice between the various portions of our country, as to the proper constituents of the Sunday School. In some places its instructions are left entirely to the children of the poor-to those, in many cases, whose parents are not members of the congregation. In New England, there is not, as there surely ought not to be, any such distinction. There, emphatically, "high and low, rich and poor, meet together: the Lord is the maker of them all." So let it ever be! The following description of the schools in Scotland should everywhere be realized. The remarks of the writer are judicious, and well deserve serious consideration.

"The Sabbath Schools of Scotland do not consist exclusively of the children of the poor and the irreligious. They are attended by many whose parents are in comfortable circumstances, and who make a decided profession of religion. Such persons do not consider their children as degraded by associating, for religious instruction, with those who are in inferior circumstances; or that they devolve upon others a task which ought to be performed by themselves. They find their children benefited by the excitement of the school, and by the impressions which are there made upon their minds. Instruction at home is not neglected by those who are most attentive in sending their children out; and in the manner in which their tasks are performed, full evidence is afforded of the attention which is paid to them

niot furnish, quite as frequently as into 10 cents lines of demarcation, which separate its various liament expresses support of a Petition is, by classes, are too broad and impassable. Feel- voting that it be referred to the consideration of ings of envy and hatred are thus engendered in the Minister in whose department lies the parthe one class, while those of contempt and his ticular matter calling for amendment; should difference are cherished in the other. The the Minister oppose the Motion, and yet have

however, to make some useful proposals, good offices, and none of the sympathy, which designed to facilitate the introduction of the is more powerful in its operation than the wisest and most efficient laws. It is the design who are to be conversant with the intended of Christianity to unite man to man, as well as to unite all to God, to prepare us for a holy brotherhood in the kingdom of heaven, by uniting us in brotherly association on earth. All our religious institutions ought to be in harmony with this design. There is too much of aristocratic feeling in religion, and its operations, as well as in other things. I need not say that the religion of Jesus knows nothing of t. According to its statements, all are involved in one condemnation; for all, it provides the same remedy; all are invited to imitate the glorious example of Him, who, though Lord of all worlds, 'came not to be ministered unto but to minister, and to give his life a ransom for many."-Life of Urquhart.

> DECISION OF CHARACTER REQUIRED IN A SUN-DAY SCHOOL TEACHER.

> An energetic character is indispensable in those whose high vocation it is to train up the rising generation. It is scarcely possible, without it, faithfully to perform the duties of such a station; for the teacher must come in collision with the wayward desires of the child at dmost every step; and if the former yields to the latter at any time, encouragement is given for perseverance, and a habit of stubbornness is thereby more firmly fixed, rather than eradicated by his endeavours. Whereas, if the teacher is prompt and decisive, the child soon learns that it is his part to yield a ready obedience to the wishes of his instructor, since he finds that all opposition is unavailing.
> It a teacher suffer his plans to be broken by

he idle excuses and feigned pretences of those under his charge, he is doing them an irreparable injury rather than a favour; for he thereby allows the season of improvement to be wasted, without any advantage, in practices consequences. On the contrary, he will soon find the beaeficial effects arising from decision. His labours, arduous indeed, if he is to be and pleasing; for habits of obedience being If the new coin, as proposed in the above formed, he will not be continually interrupted,

It is possible for an instructor to be firm and which should be entirely avoided, by those who form the habits, and establish the principles of the young and plastic mind.

To the pupils, such a course will be of unspeakable advantage; not only will it cause them to make greater advances in the acquisition of knowledge, but it will have a tendency to form such a habit in themselves. Such dis. cipline will remove all confusion,—the exercises will be conducted in harmomous concert, undisturbed by the conflicting desires and angry passions of the obstinate. Mutual joy will dwell on the countenances of both teacher and pupil, reciprocal affection will be generated in their minds, and attachments be formed that 4. The nearest equivalent in the farthings of will not be broken by the removal from this the new system must be marked legibly on all; transitory state, but rather increase in strength

> The BLARNEY Cow -A fine looking cow from Blarney Castle, Ireland, brought over in the Jamestown, by Capt. Forbes, was sold by John Tyler, in State street, this afternoon, to John Marland, Esq., of Ballard Vale, Andover, for \$118, for the benefit of the suffering poor near Blarney Castle, Iroland. The whole amount will be forwarded, as the auction fees for selling and advertising were generously given.-Journal.

VALUE OF LABOUR IN A WATCH .- Mr. Deut, in a lecture delivered before the London-Royal Institute, stated that a Watch consists of 902 pieces, and that forty trades, and probably 215 persons, are employed in making one of these little machines. The iron of which the balance-wheel is formed, is valued at something less than a farthing; this produces an ounce of steel worth 44 pence, which is drawn into 3,250 yards of steel wire, and represents in the market £13. 3. 9; but still another process of hardening this, originally a farthing's worth of iron, renders it workable into 7,650 balance springs, which will realize at the common price of 2s. 6d. each, £956. 5. 0, the effect of labour alone. Thus the mere labour bestowed upon one farthing's worth of iron, gives it the value of £956. 5. 0, which is 918,000 times its original value.

SLAVERY IN FRANCE, - A Polition against slavery in the French colonies, signed by 11,000 persons, was presented to the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday, and adjourned to Monday. It may be necessary to remind the English Damage must be done to society, when the public that the way in which the French Par-

and of Colonies;' in other words, that the law of 1845, for the progressive and gradual abolition of slavery, be abrogated, amounting to a condemnation in point of fact of the policy of the Government in regard to the slave question. M. Ledru Rollin, who bore the burden of the statement on which the prayer of the Petition rested, undertook to prove that under the pretended law for the abolition of slavery, the system was kept up with aggravated horrors, so much so, indeed, that it would seem as if the colonists had themselves been lowered by the exercise of slavery to a taste for indulgence in cruelty for its own sake. The Marine and Colonial Minister opposed the Motion, and was defeated; so that the old Bill is condemned, and he will virtually have forced upon him the adoption of a principle to which he is opposed, or he ought to resign.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO NEWSPAPERS .- We have pleasure in stating a somewhat curious circuastance connected with prose contributions. Apart from the papers of the professed female writers, considerably more articles suitable for our purposes are contributed by ladies in Ireland than in England, while very few of any kind are sent by ladies of Scotland. It may add interest to this unexpected announcement to state, that the greatest number of Irish ladies who furnish acceptable contributions are either the wives or daughters of clergymen of the Established Church. It is, at any rate, a strange fact, that a number of these pages are filled with material from beyond the Shannon .- Chambers Journal.

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KAHE above Institution was opened for business on TUESDAY, the 25th ult.
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10th June, 1817.

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H. KNIGHT also invites an inspection of his Stock of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Docskins, Vestings, &c. &c., having just received, per LADY SEATON," 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. Quebec, June 10th, 1847.

ICE.

PARTIES desirous of having Ica delivered every morning at their residences or offices, will please leave their names with the subscribers, at as early a date as possible.—The quantity supplied will be about 10 lbs. per day, at Six Dollars the season. Confectioners, Hotel Keepers, Ships and Steamers may also be supplied.

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NOTICE.

THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, tho subscriber is prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.

R. PENISTON. India Wharf, October, 1846.

Agent.

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

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R. M. HARRISON. Agent for Canada.

Quebec, August, 1845.

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