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THE BEREAVED CONGREGATION. Go-daughter of Zion! in sack-cloth arrayed--Go sit by thy minister's tomb : A cedar of Libanus blighted is laid-Our altars are shrowded in gloom !

But his home is now fixed in the heavens on high, 'Midst the court of the Ancient of days; Eurolled with the palm-bearing hosts of the sky, Who chant their Immanuel's praise.

No longer shall sorrow, affliction, or woc, Interrupt his beatic career; Far—far from the sea of our troubles below, He ne'er shall give birth to a tear !

Lord ! thou hast removed from thy temple a vine Which flourish'd in beauty for thee; We pray thee in mercy to visit thy shrine-Ah! let it not desolate be.

Such labourers send us, thy harvest to reap, As he who hath entered thy rest; And when with thy servant our ashes shall sleep, Like him may we reign with the blest.

SIN, GRACE AND GIFTS, FAITH AND RIGHTFOUSNESS

From Luther's Preface to St. Paul's Epistle to the

Sin signifies in Scripture, not merely the outward act of the body, but the whole system, as it works and acts with the outward man; namely, the very bottom of the heart, with all is strength, so that the word doing means a man giving himself up to, and concurring with, the sin. Hence no outward act of sin takes place without the inward man giving himself up entirely to it. But Scripture looks more particularly to the heart, as the seat and principal source of the evil, namely, infidelity at the bottom of the heart. Since, therefore, faith alone justifies, and brings the Spirit, and the desire to do good works; so infidelity alone sins, and, acting upon the flesh, produces the desire of outward evil acts, as was the case with Adam and Eve in paradise. Gen. iii. 6. Hence Christ imputes sin to infidelity alone, when he says, St. Jons xvi. 8, 9, the Spirit shall reprove the world for sin, because they believe not on me. Therefore before good or bad works are done, as good or bad fruits, there must previously be in the heart faith, or infidelity, as the root, the sap, and the main strength of sin; it is therefore called in Scripture the head of the serpent, and the head of the old dragon, which the seed of the woman was to crush, as was promised to Adam, chap. iii.

Grace and gifts have this distinction, that grace properly signifies the favour or affection of God. which, of himself, he bears towards us, and through which he inclines to pour Christ and the Spirit, with his gifts, into our hearts, as is clear from chap. v. ver. 15, when he says, 6 Much more the grace of God, and the gift by grace," &c. &c. Although the gift and the Spirit daily improve in us, yet they are never perfect; evil desires and sin still survive in us, warring against the spirit; namely, the con-flict between the seed of the woman and the seed of the scrpent, as he explains it,—Romans vii. 23, and Galarians v. 17, and as it is announced to us Genesis iii. 15.—Nevertheless, grace does so much, that we are regarded as fully and entirely justified before God, for his grace does not divide and parcel itself out like gifts, but receives us entirely into favour for the sake of Christ, our advocate and mediator, and the more so from the gifts of Christ having already begun in us.

You can understand, therefore, the seventh chapter, where St. Paul reproaches himself as a sinner, and yet in the first verse of the eighth chapter says "There is no condemnation of them who are in Christ," on account of the imperfection of their gifts, and of the Spirit. But on account of our unmortified flesh, we are still sinners; but, because we believe in Christ, and have the beginning of the Spirit, God is so favourable and gracious to us, that he will not take into consideration or condemn our sins, but act towards us according to our faith in Christ, until sin is killed or mortified within us.

Faith is not the human fancy, or dream which some half to be faith, and when they see that no improvement of life, or good works follow, and yet both hear and talk much about faith, then fall into error, and say faith is not sufficient, you must have good works, you must be pious and holy. This comes from hearing the gospel, and then forming for themselves, out of their own abilities, an imagina-tion in their hearts which says, "I believe," and this they hold to be a right faith. But, as it is only a human delusion and fancy, which is never felt in the ground of the heart, it is good for nothing, and thus no improvement follows.

Faith is a godly work in us, which changes and regenerates us, from God, (St. John i. 13,) which kills the old Adam, makes us quite another man, both in heart, courage, sense, and in every power, when we have "one heart" given to us; when all popular voice irregularly expressed. The office of and brings along with it the Holy Spirit. Ah! faith our soul is alive for God; and with singleness and these chiefs is usually hereditary in the same famiis a lively, busy, active, powerful agent! it is im-simplicity aims at nothing but his glory, and the ly. This district of Tiarce is not only quite indepossible for it not to be doing, and that unceasingly, good. It does not ask, what good works are to be done, but they are done, without asking, and faith his praise; then we possess an inward witness of their Koordish neighbours, that the latter seldom is always in action. He who does not these works our union to Jesus, and our adoption into the family is an unbeliever; one, who looks about him, for of God. faith and good works, as if he were in the dark, and does not know what faith and good works are, and yet, is always talking and arguing upon the

subject of faith and works. Faith is a living well-considered confidence in the grace of God, so certain, that one would die a thousand deaths for it. Such a confidence and consciousness of divine favour makes one cheerful, resolute, and pleased, both before God and his creatures, and this the Holy Spirit does through faith. The man becomes willing and desirous, without constraint, to do good to every one, to serve every one, to suffer every thing, for the love and the praise of God, who has shown him such tayour. It is impossible to separate works from faith, as impossible, as to separate light from heat in the fire. Beware, therefore, of your own false thoughts, and of those unprofitable teachers, who set themselves up for judges of faith and good works, and yet are great fools. Pray to God, that he may give you faith, otherwise you may remain without faith to all

righteousness of God, or that, which is acceptable the Father. to God, because God gives it, and imputes it to us, to day, decays the sake of Christ, our Media-sistency with our principles and professions. We tor. It makes one man give to every other man, must have "one way," the way of God's comtor. It makes one man give to every other man, what is his due. For, through faith, man becomes without sin; and feels pleasure in the commandments of God. He thus gives God his honour, and renders what is due, to God; he serves man willingly, as far as he is able, and he thus pays every

one. But our nature, our mere inclination, and our powers alone cannot bring this righteousness into effect. For, as no man can give himself faith, so also, he cannot take away disbelief, or the want of it. How can man take away, even one, the smallest sin? Whatever, therefore, is done without faith, or in unbelief, is all falsehood, hypocrisy, and sin, however speciously the reverse may be maintained. (ROMANS Aiv. 23.) Flesh and spirit are not here to be understood, as if flesh alone related to incontinence; and spirit, only to the inward heart : but St. Paul, like Christ, (St. Jons iii. teason, and all his faculties, because everyones, thee."
him, tends towards the flesh. You may, therefore, thee."
"Thy word," saith David, " is tried to the utter"Thy word," saith David, " is tried to the utterleath from GALATIANS v. 19, where beiesy and of unbelief, which is the highest spiritual sin. Again, that man is to be called spiritual, whose works are completely outward works, such as when Christ washed the feet of the disciples, and St. Peter, when he launched his heat and fished. So that, flesh is the man, who, inwardly and outwardly. lives and does that which is useful to the flesh, and

serves our temporary life. Spirit is the man, who, inwardly and outwardly lives and does that which serves the spirit, and the life of the world to come. Without such an understanding of these words, you will never understand this epistle of St. Paul, or any other book of the hely Scriptures.

ON THE BLESSEDNESS OF A NEW HEART.

It is delightful to contemplate the heauties which are contained in one short passage of the Holy Scriptures. In grace, as in nature, we find much beauty in what appears comparatively minute. Faith, like the microscope, discovers the hidden charms, and presents to our mind those excellencies, which lie undiscovered to the eye of reason.

The following short promise is of this description : "I will give them one heart and one way :" Jer. xxxii, 39.

The whole of the Christian character is summed up in these few words. This precious promise virtually contains every thing which relates to inward and outward godliness; faith working by love; and love working by obedience. "I will give them one heart and one way." The two great features of the Christian character are here expressed: singleness OF HEART and CONSISTENCY OF CONDUCT.

Without a single eye, that is, without a unity of desire, and a unity of design, to promote the glory of God, all profession of faith and love is hypocriti-

True faith is simple in its dependence, and looks only unto Jesus for pardon and peace, and every other spiritual blessing. It draws off the mind from all other objects, and causes the believer with " one heatt? to rely upon the atonement made by the Son distan, in particular—are nearly or quite independent of God for sin; and to draw only out of his fulness dent. The Koords—the Carduchi of Xenophon,

hensive blessing. The more we examine into it tribes, who, from time immemorial, have been keepwith spiritual discernment, the more of new beauwith spiritual discover, unfolding themselves to our plander. Much of their country is exceedingly enlightened minds.

only " one heart." man " is divided:" Hosea x, 2. The world, sin, but little known to civilized nations. and self, each claim their share; and as the Almighty will have the whole or none, he has, in and most inaccessible parts of the Koordish mounmiseries of a divided and distracted heart.

But in the covenant of grace, he promises to repair the breach, to give us " one heart," that we may fear his name, seek his glory, become his portion, and thus enjoy, through the merits of the Saviour, the inestimable blessings of communion with himself, peace of conscience, and assured hope of Other districts, as Diss, Jeloo, Bass, Tehoob, and the ardent prayer of David. Through the fall, we ate dead in trespasses and sins. There is no move- Such is particularly the case of Tiarce, situated in ment for God. All is disorder and confusion, like a broken watch, whose wheels lie scattered here and there, and whose spring ceases to work.

But when divine grace renovates and regulates our spiritual faculties; when our heart is united; kings-orchiefs, chosen from its own people, by the fulfilment of his will : then we become new creatures ; then we are a people formed to show forth

All the family of God, possessing this "one heart," must necessarily be united to each other in brotherly love.

This loving spirit of our blessed Lord made the badge of discipleship. "By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye love one another." St. John makes it a mark of conversion " we know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren." St. Paul strongly exhorts to unity and fellowship; and declares that all divisions mark the carnality of the mind, and the unsoundness of profession. This cone heart? is then a great blessing, since it constitutes the very essence of the Christian character. as opposed to unbelief, and the love of the worl

"I WILL GIVE THEM ONE WAY." Christ is the one only way to the Father. Faith is the one only grace whereby we become interested in the work of Jesus. Love is the one only principle which gives intrinsic excellency to our various operations; eternity, whatever you may think, and whatever Universal holiness is the one only Scriptural evidence,) and was obviously given any do.

Righteousness is such a faith, and is called the being savingly united to Jesus, the living way to winter, to seek a subsistence on charity. In some

Our outward conduct must, therefore, be in conmandments, and walk steadily in that one way, that we may fear his name for our present and everlast-

Thus the whole Christian character is contained in this short, but beautiful promise : " I will give them one heart and one way."

Here, we behold one of the sweet fruits of mercy hanging on the tree of life. All the precious promises are so many pledges of God's covenant love, which he engages to fulfil.

" Without holiness no man shall see the Lord :" but here holiness is promised as the work of Jehovan in the hearts of poor sinners. What we cannot do, God has graciously promised to perform. He who says "I will," is Almighty and true. All his declarations of mercy are marked by solidity and stability. "The mountains shall depart, and the 6,) calls everything flesh, which is born of flesh, bills be removed; but my kindness shall not depart namely, the whole man with body and soul, with from thee, neither shall the covenant of my peace reason, and all his faculties, because everything, in be removed, saith the Lord, that hath mercy on

most, therefore thy servant loveth it." This he grace; and what the works of the flesh are you may could affirm from personal experience, having felt its blessed influence on his own heart. "Thy word hatred are ranked amongst the works of the flesh. And in Romans viii. B, it says: that the law was weak-ned through the flesh, which is said not of incontinence alone, but of all sins, and more especially kindness is before mine eyes; and I have walked in thy trath."

On! thou divine Redeemer, out of whose inexhaustible fulness I would daily draw a rich supply of grace into my needy soul, be pleased to impart unto me this "one heart;" that to please thee, may be my greatest happiness, and to promote thy glory my highest honeur.

Preserve me from false motives, from a double mind, and a divided heart. Heep me entire to thyself, and enable me to crucify every lust, which

would tempt my heart from thee.

Enable me by thy grace to walk in "one way;" one uniform path of holy, childlike obedience. Suffer me not to start aside like a broken bow. When tempted to turn aside to the right hand or to the left, may I hear a voice behind me saying, "this is the way." And oh! may I keep steadily therein, till I reach the outer borders of the wilderness; and then, blessed Jesus, may some blest se-raph be commissioned to hear my happy and transported spirit along the shining way which leads to thine abode; till, brought before thy throne, I see thy face, behold thy smile, and fall in ecstasy at thy feet, lost in wonder, love, and praise .-Christian Retirement.

NESTORIAN CHRISTIANS.

The existing remnant of Nestorian Christians is found principally among the mountains of Koordistan, and in Ooroomiah, an adjacent district in the western part of Persia.—Geographically, they are situated between 36 ° and 39 ° of north latitude, and between 43 and 46 of east longitude.

Koordistan is the ancient Assyria, embracing also a part of Armenia and of ancient Media. It consists mainly of wide ranges of mountains, which divide the Turkish and the Persian empires. Its western sections are nominally subject to Turkey, and its eastern, to Persia. The inhabitants, however, pay but a limited allegiance to either; and some of them-the Aakkary tribe, in central Koor-This "one heart" is, therefore, a most comprete the ten thousand—consist of a great number of ough, and admits of but little cultivation. This When Adam was in a state of innocence, he had added to the fierceness of the people, renders por-Since the fall, the heart of tions of it well nigh inaccessible, and consequently

The Nestorians of Koordistan inhabit the wildest righteous displeasure, left his rebel creatures to the tains. Some of the districts are so rough, that no beast of burden, save with the utmost difficulty, can travel over them. The least populous districts of these Nestorians, as Garver, Soinai, Chara, Mamoodish, and some others, are subject to the Koor-dish tribes who dwell in the same districts, and by them are sorely oppressed and often plundered. Unite my heart to fear thy name," was Tiaree, have a larger Nestorian population, and are more independent of their Koordish neighbours. the rugged, narrow valley of the river Zab-running into the Tigris, the ancient Zabus, or Zabis-which is the most populous of all the Nestorian districts of the mountains. It is governed by meliks -literally pendent of the Koords, but its inhabitants have such such as do enter it, are said often to atone for their temerity, by being murdered and thrown into the river. The local situation of Tiaree, hemmed in as it is by steep, lofty mountains, save where the river, by narrow defiles, enters and leaves the district, serves, no less than its populousness, ef-

feetually to defend its inhabitants from invasion. The Nestorians of the mountains, like their Koordish neighbours, obtain their subsistence to a great extent from the pasturage of flocks. The principal part of their arable soil, in most places, consists of small terraced patches, on the steep declivities of the mountains. And so rough and barren is much of their territory, that the people find it almost impossible to live in their own country. Meny of them are very poor. Some travel abroad and beg as a profession. Considerable numbers come down to the plain of Ooroomiah in the summer, to find employment; and still more are driven down in the

*The name of Tiarce, is a Syriac word which means a fold, or enclosure (as a sheepfold, John 10: 16, and elsewhere,) and was obviously given to this district

of the districts which are more susceptible of cultivation, and less liable to the ravages of the Koords, the inhabitants obtain a comfortable living; though their fare is coarse, consisting chiefly of the products of their flocks, with rice, and bread made of a species of millet. Wheat is seldom cultivated.

The Nestorians of these mountains resemble their Koordish masters and neighbours, not only in their mode of obtaining a subsistence, but also, in a degree, in their exceeding rudeness, wildness and boldness of character. The inhabitants of different districts sometimes quarrel and plunder each other; tian brethren to save the spoil from the Koords !-Rev. J. Perkins.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

FOR THE EDUCATION OF VAUDOIS YOUTH, IN THE VALLEYS OF PIEMONT.

I took a walk in the direction of the village of St. Margirita, to the west of La Tour, and soon came to a large solid stone building, on the left side of the road, which presented an appearance so different from any I had seen about the place, that I at once concluded it must be the College, which had recently been erected for the purpose of affording the advantages of a superior education to the Voudois youth. On entering, I found some young men in one of the lower rooms, from whom I learned that I was right in my conjecture. I was now shown up stairs, where I introduced myself to the Rev. Jean Revel, the principal of the college, to whom I made known who I was, and the object of my visit to the valleys. The reception I received was at once conticous, frank and frateinal; and I shall ever recollect, with feelings of the deepest interest, the hours of Christian intercourse which we spent together during my sojonrn.

An institution for the elementary education of young men designed for the ministry, for providing more efficient schoolmasters, and for supplying a higher grade of instruction to others whose parents night desire it, than could be obtained in any existing schools, had long been a desideratum. There had been a grammar school of ancient date, to which Cromwell, by the advice of Milton, granted a contribution of £20 per annum, and which had since been supported chiefly by annual remittances from Holland; but the instruction communicated, though it did full credit to the master, whose salary scarcely exceeded £35 a year, was necessarily defective, and it had long been the desire of the pasters and other friends of education, to see a mere effective establishment in the valleys. Their poverty, how-ever, presented an insuperable barrier to the realization of their wishes, and matters might have dragged on in the old way, if it had not been for the attention given to the subject by the Rev. Dr. Gilly, now prelendary of Durham, to whose interesting work on the Waldenses, the deep interest which now exists in England on behalf of that people is principally to be ascribed, and whose efforts to promote their cause have been crowned with abundant success. It was one of the principal objects of that gentleman, on his second visit to the valleys, to institute such inquiries as should enable him to proceed with the appropriation of the munificent sum of £5000, which he had obtained from a private source, and over which he had the sole and absolute control. The result was the erection of the present

The site of the College is well chosen. It stands near the middle of the valley, at a short distance from the river, surrounded by a heautiful landscape, and enjoying the benefit of a pure and healthy atwhich some of the parishes displayed to have it within their own bounds. Liberal offers both of ground and money were made, especially from that of St. Jean; but when the subject was referred to a committee convened from the several valleys, it was finally determined, that the present locality should be chosen. The decision was wisely taken, as the erection of such an institution within view of the bishop of Pignerol could not but have stirred his ite, and would, in all probability, have provoked an order for its suppression. The foundation was laid in 1837, and the whole is now complete, with the exception of the gates, which it is to be hoped, for the honour of the institution, will soon be supplied. The number of pupils at present in the College is fifty. They remain six years, after which, those who are intended for the ministry proceed to the universities of Lausanne, Montauban, and Berlin, or to the Theological Seminary at Geneva, of which the Rev. Mr. Merle D'Aubigné is one of the pro-The present professors at Trinity College fessors. are—the Rev. Jean Revel, principal and professor in Latin, religion, and history; the Rev. Bartholo-mieu Malan, professor in Greek, French, Italian, and history; and Mons. Mielle, who had gone to Lausanne to stand his final Theological examination previous to ordination; with whom is joined Mons. Monastier, formerly master of the Grammar or Latin school, before it merged into the collegiate institution. The first two have a salary of 1000 france each (deducting 100 francs to the fund for the widows of pastors.) Mons. Mielle 500, and Mons. Monastier 1200, most of which consists of his old salary, continued to him for life by the managers of the Dutch fund in Hotland. A bursary of 100 francs each is allowed to ten students from the parishes most distant from La Tour, and is given to the most meritorious candidates presented by these parishes. Many of the students live with their parents or other friends in the town, or in the neighbouring parishes, but are otherwise required to conform to the rules of the institution, and to be present at college prayers, the same as the pupils who reside in the house. The only branches permitted by government to be taught in the College are the classics, belles lettres, mathematics, and geography. Both heology and philosophy are strictly interdicted by government; but the absence of the former is more han compensated by the biblical lectures delivered by the professors, in which divine truth is taught, not as a pure science, but in its practical hearing upon he heart and life of the pupils. The religious raining of the young men is well secured in the hands of their present tutors, whose integrity and piety guarantee conscientious attention to whatever ments, " and not faint." s requisite to render it efficient.

The Lecture rooms are large and airy, and well adapted for the purposes of the institution, and in the upper story is ample accommodation for those students who board in the house.

The Library, which has been chiefly supplied with books from England, and for the formation of which special permission was obtained from his Sardinian majesty, is situated on the ground floor, and is a good sized room, but still sadly defective in the different departments of Literature. One noble work I noticed gracing its shelves,—Walton's Polygiott, with the accompanying Heptaglottic Lexicon of Castel—the gift of the Rev. Francis Cunningham, and if remonstrance is offered, the pillagers justify of Lowestoft, Norfolk. There were also a collection themselves by replying, that they too their Christoft Remonstrance is offered, the pillagers pushify of the Councils, Simeon's Helps, Scott's Commentary, Doddridge's Expositor, &c.; and, to my utter astonishment, several volumes of the THE TRACTS FOR THE TIMES !!!-Rev. Dr. Henderson's Visit.

> DEW, AN EMBLEM OF SPIRITUAL INFLUENCES.

It is probable that this, like many other familiar objects, has scorcely ever excited much attention, in the minds of our multitudes. And yet, few perhaps are more likely to be fruitful of profitable reflection.

Let any one walk abroad in the morning, when there has been a fall of dew, during the night. Let him count the drops on a single leaf, or a blade of grass: and then think how many leaves one tree contains, how many blades are growing in one field. And if he becomes weary of the effort, or if his powers of calculation fail, let him see if there be one leaf, or one grassy spire, which is not covered with this refreshing moisture. If he were to travel over a whole country, or even to extend his exami-nation over the half of the globe (were it possible) before the sun had had time to drink up the dew, he would find no plant, no leaf, altogether unvisited

So copious is the supply of this most needful substance, for the support of the vegetable world. A similar copiousness marks the supply of those Divine influences, which are equally necessary for the nourishment of the soul.

When a poor sinner, thirsting for the water of life, draws near to the mercy-seat in the name of Christ, his thoughts are occupied (as they may well be) by the greatness of the favours, which he is seeking for himself; and he can scarcely spend a thought about any of his fellow-petitioners. But let him, in a quiet moment, reflect how many other mouths, besides his own, are daily and hourly opened, to receive that gentle stream from above, which alone can cheer, and purity, and transform the soul. Let him remember, that not one of these petitioners is sent away, without a portion, suited to his immediate necessities, and to the earnestness and reverence, with which he asks for it. Again, let him think how large the supply of these heavenly influences, which he has sometimes obtained; causing his heart to burn within him, and his lips to overflow with thankfulness; so that he is constrained to say, "Thou hast dealt well with thy servant, according unto thy word. Return unto thy rest, O my soul, for the LORD hath dealt bountifully with thee. Then, let him add to this the thought that inulti-tudes, in like manner, at one time or another, have had their mouth " filled with good things," and their souls richly watered with the precious drops, which distil from above; and, surely, he will be convinced that the influences of the Holy Spirit are fitly compared to dew on account of their abundance.

By the will of the Creator, life is sustained in the various plants and trees which spring out of the earth. It is not easy to say, how much of that life is owing to the instrumentality of the dew. The mosphere. The selection of the spot was a matter of no small delicacy, on account of the rivalry in the absence of rain, what preserves the leaves from fading, and the grass from being dried up: what, in a great measure maintains the life of the whole vegetable world, but the dew of heaven? Softly and silently it descends : gently and secretly does it work : and little are we apt to think of its operations: yet to them we are indebted for very much of the beauty, which meets our eye, and the fruitfulness, which crowns our labours.

Such are the mighty and beneficial effects proluced by dew, in the natural world : equally mighty, and far more beneficial, are the effects produced by Divine influences, in the spiritual world. Is there true life in the soul? Does it, so to speak, shoot out branches, and bring forth buds? Does it bloom blossoms, and yield fruit? Is there repentance and godly sorrow for sin? Do works meet for repentance follow, in the putting away of sinful deeds, the commencement of holy practices? Is there faith in the Lord Jesus, as the only Saviour? and are the fruits of faith brought forth, in obedience to his commands, in love to his word, to his sabbaths, to his house, to his people? It is because a Divine power has exerted itself in that soul; because the Holy Spirit has visited it in mercy because His reviving influences have descended

We undervalue none of the means of grace. The word is precious : it is full of important truth, suited to impart nourishment to the soul. But, it produces its intended effect, only when accompanied by these heavenly influences. Prayer is precious, as a means of grace. But what is prayer, if the Holy Spirit do not animate the soul, and awaken its desires after holy things? The Sacraments are precious, as channels of mercy; but we find them dry channels, if we look not in them for those streams from above, which alone can give them a refreshing power. The Sabbath is precious, as a season in which the Christian may hold communion with his fellow-Christians; with the redceined host on high; above all, with his Heavenly Father. But what communion can be held, either with his brethren, or with his Lord, if he be not visited by these celestial influences? But, when they are granted, (and they will be granted, in answer to fervent, humble prayer) they quicken all the powers of his soul, enable him to shake off the defiling influences of earthly things, and to breathe after holiness, in heart and life : they blunt the edge of temptation, and cast a shield about him, in the hour of greatest peril: they make him strong to resist the suggestions of evil; to " mount up with wings, as eagles," in pursuit of the promised blessedness: yea, to "run" in the good ways of God, "and not be weary; to walk" in his holy command-

Suffolk, 21st June, 1847.

GLEANINGS FROM ARCHDISHOP LEIGHTON,

INFLUENCE OF A HOLY EXAMPLE. The Sabbath was his delight, and no slight hindrance could detain him from the house of prayer. Upon one occasion, when he was indisposed, the day being stormy, his friends urged him, on account of his health, not to venture to church. Were the weather fair,? was the reply, 'I would stay at home, but since it is otherwise, I must go, lest I be thought to countenance by my example the irreligious practice of allowing trivial hindrances to keep me back from public worship. But perhaps the highest eulogium that can be passed on the uniform holiness of his character, is the effect that it had on his brother-inlaw, who upon daily beholding it exclaimed; 'If none shall go to heaven but so holy a man as this, what will become of me?' and he became so deeply impressed with a sense of the importance of pressing forward unto perfection, that he relinquished a profitable business, lest it should too much entangle him, and devoted his remaining years to the care of his

THE DEATH OF A CHILD.—To Mr. Lightwater, his sister's husband, on the death of a beloved

'I am glad of your health, and of the recovery of your, little ones; but indeed it was a sharp streke of a pen that told me your little Johnny was dead, and I felt it truly more, than to my remembrance ! did the death of any child in my lifetime. Sweet thing, and is he so quickly laid asleep? Happy he Though we shall no more have the pleasure of his lisping and laughing, he shall have no more the pain of crying, nor of being sick, nor of dying, and hath wholly escaped the trouble of schooling and all the sufferings of boys, and the riper and deeper griefs of upper years, this poor life being all along nothing but a linked chain of many sorrows, and of many deaths. Tell my dear sister she is now so much more akin to the other world, and this will be quickly passed to us all. John is but gone an hour or two sooner to bed, as children used to do, and we are undressing to follow. And the more we put off the love of the present world and all things superfluous beforehand, we shall have the less to do when we lie down.'

THE NOBLE GUEST WITHIN.—There is a noble guest within us. O! let all our business be to ontertain him honourably, and to live in celestial love within, that will make all things without be very contemptible in our eyes. I should tove on, did i not stop myself, it failing out well too for that, to be hard upon the past hours ere I thought of writing. Therefore good night is all I adds for whatsoever hour it comes to your hand, I believe you are as sensible as I, that it is still night, but the comfort is it draws nigh towards that bright morning that shall make amends. Your weary fellow pilgrim.

Longing for Hollness.—Oh, what a weariness is it to live among men, and find so few men, and among Christians, and find so few Christians, so much talk and so little action, religion turned almost to a tune and air of words; and amidst all our pretty discourses, pusillanimous and base, and so easily dragged into the mire, self, and flesh, and pride, and passion, domineering while we speak of being in Christ and clothed with him, and believe it, because we speak it so often, and so confidently. Well, I know you are not willing to be thus gulled, and having some glances of the beauty of holiness, aim no lower than perfection, which in the end we hope to attain, and in the meanwhile the smallest advances to it are of more worth than crowns and sceptres.

The Vereau.

QUEBEC, THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1847.

Since our last issue, the occasion for a Fever Hospital for the residents of Quebec has presented itself to the minds of our citizens by a more pressing appeal than before. A fever-patient, of the name of members of our communion in their hour of suffer-Pinkerton, emigrant of last year, and consequently, ing and depression; and the saving of the Clergynot strictly entitled to be received this year at the man's time, as mentioned in our last, must surely be Marine and Enigrant Hospital, was refused admis- admitted to be a point for consideration of no small sion at that establishment, and the inmates of the importance. house where she had been received being unwilling to keep her any longer, she was left in the enclosure of the Protestant Cathedral. This was effect Term of the Court of Queen's Bench last Tuesday, tually putting the parochial Clergy in charge of her. delivered a presentment which refers largely to the By what right it is, that the Clergy should be con- Marine Hospital, introducing the subject in the sidered responsible for the care, in temporal matters, following terms: of the poor when they get sick, we are unable to discern. But the idea prevails to a wide extent, and has been repeatedly acted upon during the week: parties sending information to the Clergyman that a fever-patient is to be found in such and attendants." such a place, and that he is expected to find a place to which the sufferer may be removed, or else it will be conceived that they may leave the patient at his

Now, rightly interpreted, the prevalence of this feeling implies that it is to be taken for granted that the members of the Church generally have enabled their Clergy to direct the parties, who seek for information, to the place where the sufferers will be taken care of. The Clergy ought to be left as free as possible, to attend to the spiritual concerns of their parishioners, and it ought to be made easy for them to convince the really poor that their reasonable wants are kindly and charitably provided for by the Laity, on whom more properly this duty devolves.

The movement which had previously taken place for the establishment of a general Hospital had remained unsuccessful; but the members of the Presbyterian Church were understood to have made temporary provision for the care of fever-patients belonging to their communion. The Rev. George Mackie, therefore, took occasion to invite the members of the Church of England to a meeting to be held at the National School House, on Friday last " for the purpose of considering what measures ought to be adopted for the immediate relief of the members of our communion, suffering from the prevailing fever." That meeting being held, a Committee was appointed, consisting of Dr. Sewell, with Messrs. Jessopp, Hale, and Wurtele, who, on the following day, presented a report which was adopted, and authority was given them to complete the arrangements recommended by them; a subscription was immediately opened which amounted to those of the Clergy who visit there—if like these the power of English Bishops over Curates is very logetic, authoritative, vague, dogmatical, parenthe—nity could without any difficulty otherwise provide great, the situation of the beneficed Clergy is widely | tical, Protestant and patristic, it embodies that fan- for the sick professing their faith,—En.]

But in the main time, the Road Inspector was engaged in preparing a plan of the Cavalry Barracks; which was laid before the City Council at its meeting last Monday, accompanied with a report upon the nctual state of the premises, and an estimate of the probable expenditure to be incurred in converting the same into a Temporary Hospital. We learn from the Mercury, that the following resolution was adopted by a vote of 7 against 3, as subjoined:

Mr. Belleau moved, seconded by Mr. McGie, "That the City Council do take immediate possession of the Cavalry Barracks designated on the plan drawn by the Road Inspector, and that the same be prepared by the Board of Health to receive citizens residing in this city to the exclusion of stringers, and under the influence of typhus." For it : Messrs. McLeod, Maguire, Belleau,

Dean, Gillespie, Connolly and McGie, (7.) Against it : Mossis. Robitaille, Rheaume and Plamondon, (3.)

At the same meeting of Council, the following

resolutions, adopted at a meeting held at the Custom House, were submitted by His Worship the

" Resolved, That this meeting, as representing the Protestant population, are not only willing to submit to a special Tax by the Corporation, for the support of a Temporary Fever Hospital, for the benefit of all classes in the community, but are desirous that it should be immediately imposed, with this Proviso, that there be separate Wards for Protestants and Catholics; said wards to be under Protestant and Catholic control respectively.

"That in the event of the Corporation declining to provide for this purpose, at their next ordinary meeting, this meeting resolve to take immediate steps to provide a Temporary Hospital for the Protestant sick; and that no time may be lost appoint Messis. Jessopp, Hale, Wurtele, Langlois, J. Gilmour and Dr. Sewell, a committee to procure a proper place in the Cavalry Barracks or elsewhere. "Resolved, That Mr. Jessopp, Dr. Sewell, and Mr. Wurtele be a deputation to present the foregoing Resolutions to the Mayor, requesting that a special meeting of the corporation may be called to consider them.

We do not find that any instructions, founded pon this communication, were given by the City Council; but we still hope that the wishes then expressed will be complied with in carrying into effect the resolution passed by the Council themselves.

A communication in this number, from a Correspondent who signs himself Alpha, -not a member of the clerical body, nor ordinarily a contributor to these columns-leads us to conclude that the feeiing in favour of a permanent Protestant Hospital is more widely diffused even than what we know from personal experience. We concur with him as respects the desirableness of such an institution, though we do not adopt his views on the measures in detail for obtaining its establishment. To make certain office-bearers in the various Protestant religious communities ex-officio Guardians of the institution does not strike us as desirable at all. Parties who have been elected for one office are not on that account to be supposed qualified to act in another. If they are, they may be elected to it by those whose votes have power to call to office. On the position of the Profestant sick, while placed in a Hospital of a mixed character, and on the position of the Pastor who visits them there, we shall probably take future opportunities of stating our sentiments and experience. It is from a regard to charity towards our Roman Catholic neighbours that we urge the separation of Protestant patients from them, as well as with a view to the comfort of the

The Grand Jury, at the close of the Criminal

"They have visited the Marine Hospital and inspected the sheds, which are well regulated, clean and adequately spacious, and under the management and direction of able and zealous medical

After these expressions of high commendation, certain improvements are suggested which seem to us strangely to conflict with the general character of a "well regulated" institution-supposing that term to apply to the Hospital building equally with the sheds. We cut the following from the document as printed in Tuesday's Mercury:

"With surprise they have ascertained that notwithstanding the close proximity of the River St. Charles, whose pure water flows round the tongue of land on which the Hospital is erected-on two sides within a few feet of its walls,-that building is destitute of baths, and totally unsupplied with pipes or other apparatus for the conveyance of water to the several wards or landing places; that requisite being now carried to the highest and uttermost apartments in buckets, by the nurses, who are thus precluded from giving that careful and constant attendance upon the sick so much required. They would draw the attention of the Committee. They would draw the attention of the Commissioners to the necessity of immediately remedying this deficiency, as also that of the want of sinks or channels for the reception of waste water which has to be taken in buckets by the nurses, even from the garret to a place several yards in rear of the premises. "The privies emit a noisome odour, owing to an obstruction in the conduit leading from them to the river. The Jury, are, however, informed that workmen are now employed in freeing it, when it is believed the effluvium will be sensibly diminished if not entirely destroyed."

But should the above term be intended to apply to the sheds exclusively, still we must arrive at the conclusion that the visits of Grand Juries are a very different thing from the daily and close intercourse which other individuals are constrained to have with the Patients. If the noses of Grand Jurors had to come as close to the sheds and to the beds of Patients as

dividual converse with the sufferers, and afterwards to pick from their garments the crawling things brushed on by that operation, they would hesitate how they call those places either "clean" or "adequately spacious." We have frankly avowed our confidence that the functionaries responsible for these matters are auxious to apply remedies, as fast us they can be applied, to the evils yet existing; but we should think it injustice to the poor and wretched to let the impression go forth that, as matters stand now, the Marine and Emigrant Hospital and Sheds appear to people generally as they have appeared to. the Grand Jury. A fine-weather visit, tor instance, will present roofs dry and comfortable enough; but the Grand Jurors are now gone hither and thither, the former measure; but objections were raised, and on the next wet day the rain will come down upon the beds of Patients in the sheds, as it did during the severe weather we had in the week before last, if nothing is done to secure these roofs better than they were at first putting up. We were in hopes of learning that this matter had been attended to before this, but we do not learn that it has. It probably did not occur to the Grand Jurors to have a taste of the tea served to the sick in the Hospital -to smell the straw on which they were lyingto see beds filled with the loose straw upon which Patients had already been for some time lying, and which could not be otherwise than impregnated with noxious qualities: but these are things forced upon the notice of those who are in daily attendance.

The Grand Jury do no more than justice, we are ready to admit, to the ability and zeal of the medical attendants entrusted with the management and direction of the institution. But we wonder whether it occurred to them that the number of those medical attendants to whom these terms apply might be utterly insufficient for the exigency? It would be a simple arithmetical problem to take the number of minutes which medical men already in extensive practice can afford to give to the Hospital, and divide by it the number of Patients to be attended to by them: the result would probably justify the impression which has been made upon parties who have visited there, and upon Patients, who are very keen judges on the subject, that the staff of medical men (we do not speak of students) is quite inadequate to the occasion.

We write thus, not in the way of fault finding, but because we wish to strengthen the hands of those whose province it is to supply the deficiencies which exist. If the Commissioners have to apply for funds to make the sheds thoroughly rain-tight-to fit up some portion of them so as to answer the highly essential purpose of a Convalescent branch of the llospital- to engage more help in the medical or in the domestic department :-- who would suppose that any such expenditure is at all called for in an establishment already "well regulated, clean, and adequately spacious?" Of course the Grand Jury have expressed their conscientious opinion of the matter, but that opinion could be founded upon very partial opportunities only of observation, and becomes justly subject to the review of those whose observation has been more minute and extensive. We have offered these remarks upon conference with one whose opportunities have been much better than our own, and we believe there is no part of them, where facts are concerned, to which he would not bear testimeny derived from personal observation.

In transferring to our columns the painful intelligence of a death which has recently occurred in this parish, we must take the opportunity of stating, in explanation of our omitting some part of the notice, as we find it in other city-periodicals, that it is contrary to our rule to accompany notices of this kind, in that part of our paper usually devoted to them, with expressions respecting the state of mind manifested by the deceased, or of the feelings entertained on the occasion by those suffering under the bereavement. We offer this remark the rather on the present occasion, because, from pastoral visits paid at the dying-bed of the friend so lately taken from an affectionate husband and relatives, we can bear the most ready witness to the Christian submission and simple dependence on the Saviour's merits there manifested; and the insertion of a testimony to that effect in this particular case, is but the expression of a consoling persuasion which we share, as a ground of present comfort and of honeconnected with the departed disciple.

THE NEW BISHOPRICS.—In the course of the debate in the House of Commons, on the 13th ulto., Lord John Russell mentioned St. Alban's, Southwell, and Bodmin, as the three sees newly to be erected, in addition to that of Manchester. On the proposed exclusion of that number of bishops from he House of Lords, the Premier expressed himself to this effect : " I think the arrangement made will prove very convenient to the country as well as to present bishops, the same rule being applied to the bishop who shall succeed to the vacancy which enables the Bishop of Manchester to take a seat in the House of Lords. In the case of the bishoprics of Durham, Winchester, and London, the respective bishops shall at all times have seats in the Upper louse. By the arrangement proposed in the case of the other sees, the respective bishops will, before they are in possession of a seat in the Legislature, have an opportunity of getting acquainted with their diocese and making themselves masters of the various and oncrous duties which devolve

CLERGY OFFINERS BILL. The House of Lords has repeatedly been engaged in measures to ensure the maintenance of discipline over the Clergy; but in our last. the maintenance of discipline over the Clergy; but there seems to be a singular difficulty in effecting this object, though admitted to be in a high degree desirable. It may be needful, here, to premise that, though the views of its author. Hesitating, positive, apo-

different from that of Curates; and not unfrequently | tastic eclecticism which has latterly shown itself it is an exceedingly difficult matter, or in fact impossible, even in cases of notoriously gross misconduct affecting the moral character, to proceed effec-

tually against a Clergyman who holds a benefice. A bill, called the Correction of Clerks' Bill, was in progress through the House of Lords, at the time when the present ministry came into office. The new Lord Chancellor declared at once that he could not give his assent to the measure as it had been framed by those Bishops who were engaged in the management of it; and it was abandoned, with an understanding that Her Majesty's ministers would give their support to a measure which should give greater security of a fair trial to the accused Clergyman. A new measure was brought in, during the present Session, by the Lord Bishop of London, admitted to be an improvement, in various ways, upon some by persons of eminence in the profession of law, and some by those members of the clerical body who gave their watchful attention to the bill, and a further postponement of the measure has been On the 12th of July, "the the consequence. Bishop of London withdrew the Clergy Offences Bill, on the ground that it would be impossible to carry it this session, and that by its circulation through the country the Clergy would be convinced that, by it, their best interests were cared for."

BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT EPIS-COPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES .- What the Foreign Committee have to report respecting the Constantinople Mission, established 1839.

The Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D.D., Missionary Bishop. The Board of Missions having, at its last session, resolved to refer the question of the expediency of continuing the Mission at Constantnople, to the Triennial Meeting of the Board in October next, the Foreign Committee have con-tinued the appropriation heretofore established, with mere verbal alteration, viz :

To Bishop Southgate, \$3000 To the Rev. Mr. Miles, 1000 To the Rev. Mr. Taylor..... 1000

The Committee have to report the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Taylor, in consequence of ill health, and the return of the Rev. J. W. Miles. Mr. Taylor, who had given himself very sedulously to the duty assigned him, of acquiring a knowledge of Arabic, was seized by an homotrhage of the lungs in July last, and was so rapidly reduced by it as to render necessary his return to the United States. Since his arrival in this country his health has been somewhat improved; and although there is no prospect of his being enabled to resume Missionary duty, Committee trust that one so strongly entitled to their respect and regard, may be spared to do service in the Church at home.

The Rev. Mr. Miles arrived in New-York on the 7th June inst. Among the reasons which prompted him to leave the Mission, was the receipt of information from the Accociation in Charleston, which had hitherto sustained him, that they could not be responsible for his support after the 1st July next. The Committee hope that his valuable services may be obtained for some other portion of the Missionary field. The Mission is now reduced to the Missionary Bishop alone.

No communications have been received from the Mission since the letter of Bishop Southgate, of 10th September last, announcing the illness and resignaion of the Rev. Mr. Taylor. As the Missionary Bishop makes no report of his proceedings, and renders no account of his expenditures to the Committee, they are without moterials from which to frame any report to the Board of Missions.

The expenditures on the Mission at Constantinole during the past year, have been (exclusive of 750 of the present quarter's remittance, yet to be made,)...\$3,721.21.

The receipts for it specially have amounted to

was in a blaze in an incredibly short space of time, upon the cross, may be accepted.

The Fire Department were promptly on the ground, but it was found impossible to save any thing but of the same faith as the dying man should be with

remain standing. Every thing upon the inner por-

While the building was burning, there was a rumour in the crowd that the fire was the work of an incendiary, but the probability is, that the fire took ful anticipation, with the survivors more nearly from light carried into the tower by the Sexton.

At 9 o'clock he rang the bell, taking a lamp with

tion was consumed.

him to the steeple, and although he undoubtedly exercised his customary prudence, a spark from his light, or something of the kind, must have been left in the tower unobserved, and produced the disastrous result which followed.

The loss to the congregation must be something like \$20,000 or \$25,000, \$10,000 of which is covered by Insurance; \$4,000 in one company and \$3,000 each in two others.

The buildings upon either side of the Church, although standing within a few feet of it, were saved, though somewhat damaged, the thick stone walls of the edifice having protected them from the heat.
That of Daniel Graves, on the south side, was but

lightly injured. St. Paul's was one of the finest church edifices in Western New York. It was of stone, in the Gothic

The building, from its elevated situation and fine architecture, was one of the chief ornaments of the city.—Daily Advertiser, July 26th.

The following from the R. Catholic organ, The Tablet, referring to the Prospectus recently published of a new exposition of the Scriptures by Tractarian writers (see our last number but one, " Doings at Littlemore") will be read with profit in connection with the article from Mr. Convon, inserted

to be the true moving principle of the Anglo Catholie theologians. It tries to be Catholic, but cannot be so; it would fain also be Protestant, but dares not avow itself; it is conscious of no true attachment to the Establishment, and therefore begins excuses where no one else would think them needed; it claims a right to teach and explain the Bible, yet puts on an aspect of humble self-distrust, and protests against its own competency; it dreads the literal interpretation, yet dares not disavow it; it. is equally afraid of the mystical sense, yet longs to touch upon it; in short, as we believe some of Dr. Puscy's admiters say of his writings in general, it is 'eminently suggestive;' but then, as we should say, it is 'suggestive' of a state of religious feeling of the most mournful and grievous kind. It suggests a state of mind in which almost all hold upon religious truth is well nigh lost; in which the unhappy soul, which has been dwelling in a spiritual atmosphere of its own creation, and feeding itself upon its own ideas rather than clinging to the positive revealed word of God, at length feels itself fast sinking into atrophy and death, and stretches forth its hand and clings to the first real external fact that it can reach, in the hope that this at last will save it from scepticism and from itself .??

Plocene of Quebec. The LORD BISHOP OF MONTREAL returned on Tuesday evening from Grosse Isle, where he had been on his third visit, engaged in pastoral labours among the numbers at the Quarantine Station.

The Rev. W. King, Missionary at St. Giles, went down to Grosse Isle on Tuesday morning, to spend some time in attendance upon the Protestants requiring ministerial services.

Diocese of Tononio.

The Archdeacon of York has signified his intention of visiting the several parishes and missions in the Home and Simcoe Districts by a series of arrangements commencing at Whithy on the 9th, exfending northwards to Barrie, Penetanguishene, and Orillia, and ending at York Mills on the 24th of September.

To the Editor of the Bercan.

Would you allow me to trespass upon your space, I would endeavour to point out as concisely as possible the necessity, which, in my opinion, exists for the establishment of an Hospital for all Prolestants. The [R.] Catholic population have, for their

ick, the General Hospital and the Hotel Dieu-two Institutions admirably conducted-wherein the sick and the dying receive the consolations of a [R.] Cathelic Minister of Christ. Into these Hospitals, Protestants sometimes are admitted and, as far as medical attendance and bodily comfort is concerned, they may fare well enough; but how is it with their spiritual concerns-that which, at the hour of dissolution—even in him, who in health has been a pro-fligate, and careless of his soul—weighs with every one, and with the greater violence that it has suddealy seized the mind-when there is no delaywhen death, in sin, seems inevitable-when early religious associations crowd upon the memory-when, life fast chbing, hope departing, despair seizes the would-be penitent—who is there to comforthim, who is now in bitterness of spirit calling "God be merciful to me a sinner?" Will the ministry of 2 Roman Catholic Clergyman afford relief? A drowning man will cling to straws : and some religion being better than no religion [R.] Catholicism may be embraced, by persons naturally weak in intellect, rather than that change, which all view with apprehension, should come upon them without their ever having made any outward profession of faith in the Hedgemer. But will all accept such stender aid? Is it not more probable that what they have once been taught to consider errors in faith, their eyes being now more open to religious canviction, they will at that dread hour feel and see Bunning of St. Paur's Church, Rechrsten, to be such; and that the ministrations of a [R.]
-It becomes our painful duty to announce the de- Catholic Clergyman, however kindly meant, will struction of St. Paul's or Grace Church, by fire, rather annoy than satisfy a mind thus craying for Sunday morning about two o'clock, the flames were peculiar religious help? I do not mean to say that discovered issuing from the beiffy just above the the ministry of any elergyman at the last hour will roof of the building, and in a few minutes so strong insure an entrance into the kingdom of Christ—I was the current of air, that the entire steeple was enveloped in flames. The fire spread with great rapidity to other portions, and the whole interior the last minute, to look to Jesus and, like the thief

the surrounding buildings. The Library of the him; but this cannot always be the case in a Hospi-Church, we understand, has been removed, but the tal under [R.] Catholic control; there are difficulbooks in the body of the building, were not got out.

The splendid organ of the Society, as also the massive bell, were both destroyed, the latter having been melted. The cost of the two was something like \$2,000. The outer walls of the Church, Hospital, and I would raise the money for this obtained in the cost of the two was something like \$2,000. The outer walls of the Church, Hospital, and I would raise the money for this obtained in the cost of the church, Hospital, and I would raise the money for this obtained in the cost of the church, Hospital, and I would raise the money for this obtained in the cost of the church, Hospital, and I would raise the money for this obtained in the cost of the church of which are of cut stone, are considerably injured, but ject in all Protestant Cathedrals, Churches and Chapels in the neighbourhood. Were every member of their Congregations to give \$6-and what member of a Protestant Church would not do so-an hospital might be built even before the winter sets in. There should be no jealousy in the matter; the money so collected should be put into a general fund of which the Churchwardens of the English Church, the Elders or those in authority in the Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Congregational Churches or Chapels should be the guardians. It is a matter which concerns them all, and they, who in fact differ more in form than in faith, might evince unani-

mity for once.
Well-I will take it for granted that it will be so; and will take the liberty of recommending a site. Between the steps leading from Diamond Harbour to the Cape and St. Lewis Street, there is a common, I believe, the property of Government. On this spot the Hospital might be built. It should have an entrance from St. Lewis Gate (without) and from the steps just spoken of. It would command a fine view of the river, and be in an elevated and airy situation. The ground in front should be laid out in shrubberies and grass plots for the use of convalesstyle, and was consecrated in August, 1830. cents and, in rear, there should be a vegetable garden. I will say no more now; I have said enough for the present; but, if you will permit me, I may come out again.

I am, &c.

[It may be right to state that the Clergy of our Church have always had access to the sick of our communion at the Hotel Dieu, but it should present itself to every mind that no Protestant patient ought to be situated as he necessarily comes to be by seeking admission there, nor should the Protestant Clergyman be placed in the position of leaving the member of his flock under such influences, when a vigorous effort on the part of the Protestant commu-

PAYMENTS RECEIVED .- Sir James Stuart, No. | became so strong that Mr. Teste attempted spicide, [105 to 156; Messrs. John Church, No. 157 to 182; Samuel Newton, No. 157 to 208; Thos. Poston, No. 157 to 208; J. Codville, No. 157 to 208; Wm. Penney, No. 157 to 208; Capt. Creagh, No. 157

To Cornespondents .- Received E. C ;- E. E ;

Nocal and Political Entelligence.

LORD COCHRANE. -- At a chapter of the Order of the Bath, the Queen in person invested the Earl of Dundonald (better known as Lord Cochrane) with the ribbon and badge of a Knight Grand Cross. Sir C. W. Pasley and Sir Hugh Pigot were also honoured with the ensigns of Knights Commanders of

Wellington Statue.—It is at length finally settled that the colossal statue of the Duke of Wellington on the arch at Hyde-park corner is to remain undisturbed, the Duke having expressed a wish to

GOVERNORSHIP OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL .-- On looking over our English files, we find that Admiral Sir Edward Codrington has refused the appointment to the above honourable, but somewhat inactive post; and it has been conferred upon Admiral Sir Charles Adam, K. C. B., Senior Sea Lord of the Admiralty, and M. P. for the county of Kimoss. The salary attached to the office is £1500, a-year, with a magnificent house, stores, &c., in all equal to £2000 a-year, besides the Admiral's half-pay.

THE ARMY .- Rifle Brigade :- Captain Richard Henry Fitzherbert to be Major, without purchase, vice Robert Walpole, who retires upon half-pay; Captain John Read Vincent, from half-pay 4th Foot, to be Captain, vice Fitzherhert; Lieutenant William Harry Earl of Errol to be Captain, by purchase, vice Vincent, who retires; Second Lieutenant the Honourable William Draper Mortimer Best to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice the Earl of Errol; Henry Tryon, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Best.

ALTERATION OF MILITARY UNIFORM .- The United Service Gazette states confidently, that the following alterations are about to be made in the uniform of the officers of infantry regiments: 1. Forage caps of Royal regiments to have a black silk (oak leaf pattern) band with present badge, instead of the present scarlet band. 2. The lace on the shirts of the coat to be removed. 3. Gold lace to be worn on the trousers in full dress, and scarlet seam in un-dress. 4. Gold sash in full dress, plain crimson silk in undress. 5. Black leather belmet, with burnished ornaments and plume, instead of present chakes.

IRISH RELIEF.—In reply to a question put by Mr. Hamilton in the House of Commons, on the 14th ulto., Sir G. Grey, Secretary of the Home Department, stated "that the total amount of subscriptions received under the Queen's Letter was £170,533. 16 2, exclusive of £1,000, by bill from the Bishop of Calcutta, which would not be due till September. Of this there was £209 paid for expenses to the Paymaster for Civil Services, and there now romained an available balance of £324 13 8. The Committee had received from other sources £251,751 making a total of £424,761 exclusive of other channels, from which many valuable additions had been received.

THE PREVAILING DISEASES in Iteland; from letter written by Dr. Neason Adams, Honorary Physician to the Achill Dispensary and Hospital. FEVER, dysentery and anasarcous swellings very general—the former not increased in severity. I find that an improved diet with a solution of Crystals of Tartar, Nitrous Alther, and Tincture of Squills removes the dropsy; and that Dover's powder and Nutt Galls the dysentery, unless these diseases meet with extreme old age or a shattered constitution.

THE IRISH AT LIVERPOOL .- Eight Priests of the Church of Rome had died from fever contracted by contact with the numerous members of their Church lately congregated in Liverpool, in a state of destitution and misery. The city was being relieved of the enormous burden which had lately weighed upon it by the flow of immigration from Iroland; the new law providing relief for the destitute in Ireland, all those who have no legal claim upon the rates at Liverpool were in course of removal. It is stated that not a few of those who had been receiving parish-relief, as being unable to work, discoverwere not conso fore, when they found that they must either work or be removed to Ireland: so that they made their way into the interior for the purpose of earning wages in return for their labour in cutting the harvest.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT WOLVERHAMPTON .-- A man of the name of Fossey, constable on the London and Liverpool Railroad, was found guilty of manslaughter at the Assizes in the county of Buckingham, on the 5th of June last; and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labour for two years. He had, through negligence, caused a passenger twain coming from London to turn into the sidings at Wolverhampton, where it ran against some coal-waggons, and the consequence was that seven persons were crushed to death.

EXPLOSION OF MESSES. HALL'S GUN COTTON FACTORY AT FEVERSHAM, ENGLAND.—This establishment has been in work for about six months; it was secured, like powder-mills, with mounds of earth to divide the different buildings-walls 18 feet wide-fire kept apart-the wearing of ordinary shoes forbidden &c. But an explosion took place on Wednesday the 14th ulto., by which some twenty persons lost their lives, and 16 were more or less seriously injured. The buildings themselves were torn up at the foundations—the roofs of houses within a quarter of a mile from the factory were stripped of their tiles, and the walls much shaken. The explosion was heard at an enormous distance. A coroner's inquest opened on the Friday after the occurrence, and was adjourned to the 9th of this month.

FRANCE.—A very ugly affair has engaged the Chamber of Peers, acting as a Court for the trial of two members of its own body, Mr. Teste, formerly Minister of Public Works, and General Cubières, a share-holder in a Salt-Mining Company, which ad-venture gave occasion to the offence charged against these two individuals, besides one Mr. Parmentier, not a member of the Peerage. Salt-works being a blowing at the time, very soon became ignited-monopoly of the government in France, it required The Fire Companies and the military were soon on monopoly of the government in France, it required a license from it to enable the Company to work a mine which they had discovered while extracting coal from a pit at Gouhenans, department of La Haute Saone. General Cubières undertook to procure the license, by means of funds which the Company had to furnish him, and which he avowed that pany had to furnish him, and which he avowed that he would use for purposes of bribery. He described the government as being in the hands of "greedy and corrupt men;" and did obtain money which

before a decision had been pronounced by the Peers : shocking to relate, his own son furnished him, in his place of confinement, with the pistols he made use of in his attempt to destroy himself. Judgment was afterwards pronounced upon the three accused : they were convicted of corruption, and sentenced, Mr. Teste to restore the 91,000 francs he had received from General Cubières, which were to be confiscated for the benefit of the hospitals, to three years' imprisonment, to deprivation of his civil rights, and to a line of 10,000 francs; Mr. Cubières to deprivation of his civil rights and 10,000 francs fine; and M. Parmentier to deprivation of civil rights and 10,000f. fine, and all the costs. General Cubières had a narrow escape of having imprisonment added to his sentence, a majority of only one being in his favour.

BELGIUM .-- King Leopold has for some time been in very maifferent state of health, has meddled little in public affairs, never sees even his ministers on business, but makes known his mind to them through Mr. Pradt, His Majesty's Secretary. It is stated that he wishes to abdicate in favour of his eldest son, who is a minor, and to get his Queen appointed Regent until the young Prince shall be of age to as-

sume the reins of government.

King Louis Philippe, the Queen's father, is said to be unfavourable to the measure, and to advise a

temporary retirement only from public business. Monorco-Abd-el-Kader seems to be again in the ascendant. He has taken arms against Abder Rhaman, the Empetor of Morocco, and obtained a complete victory over his forces in the province of the Riff, the inhabitants of which had taken the opportunity of their governor's absence in Gibraltar, to erect the standard of revolt. The governor of the insurrection, his camp was attacked during the night by Abd-el-Kader, who captured the greater number of the horses, arms, and all the baggage of the Moorish army. El Amar, the Morocco Gene-ral, was taken prisoner and decapitated. The Riff, of which Abd-el-Kader has now obtained the mastery, is an extensive province, on the frontiers of the French colony, and including scaports, by which supplies of every sort can be obtained. It is said that the Emit has changed his policy, and aims at esta-blishing a peace with France, to effect which he has solicited the good offices of the Spanish govern-

MEXICO.-Telegraphic despatches from New York and Buffelo state that General Scott entered the city of Mexico on the 17th ulto., after some fighting in which he lost 300 men, and the Mexicans a much larger number.

MONTREAL. HEALTH OF THE CITY .- Such an extent of disease as has prevailed in this city dur-ing the last six weeks, has not been known for years. One prevailing cause is fever, and this of a typhoid type, attributable entirely to the direct and almost unlimited access which the immigrants have been permitted to the city. Since the arrival of these unfortunate creatures, disease-not only among themselves, but also among those who have administered to, or visited them-has tracked their course to the interior; proclaiming, in language too loud to be misinterpreted, the absolute necessity which ex-ists for adopting some means of establishing an isolation of them, and compulsorily forcing a complete non-intercourse. To their introduction of it into the city, must be chiefly attributed the rapidly in-creasing rate of mortality from fever alone. For the six weeks, commencing on the 12th June, and ending on the 21th July, the mortality returns for this city afford, among the resident population ex-clusively, the following progressive ratio: 3, 4, 12, 55, 58, 72; —a ratio demonstrating too conclusively the cause upon which it depends. Other principal causes of disease are cholera (sporadic), and diarrhica, diseases which usually are met with during our summer months. The weather has been exceed ingly hot and oppressive, until within the last week the temperature having been considerably above that which usually obtains at this period of the year; the thermometer having stood at 96 and 98 and frequently, once reaching as high, we have been informed, as 1020 in the shade .- Br. Am. Journa of Med. Science, August.

After the removal of the sick from the old shed to the new hospital at Point St. Charles last week, there was a sudden diminution of the number upon the doctors' lists, from about 1500 to about 800; the number of convalescent in a condition to be discharged, being found to amount to between 600 and Grimsby, by the Rev. G. R. F. Grant, Rector, 700. The fact is, we presume, it was impossible to introduce any order or arrive at any degree of certainty in the old sheds at all, nearly the whole of their inmates being sometimes returned, as they really were for the time being, on the sick list. But since the erection of the new sheds, there is the most ample opportunity for securing classification, order, cleanliness, ventilation, and in fact every advantage that can be reasonably required, and we may state from personal inspection, that we never saw hospitals, so far as we can judge, better adapted for their object, or better arranged and managed. Indeed a large proportion of the patients appear decid-

edly convalescent.
The proximity of these hospitals to the city has also a great advantage, which has not been sufficiently considered; namely, that of serving as a fever hospital for the city—the very thing which the citizens of Quebec are earnestly demanding. There has been a continual stream, amounting sametimes to eighteen fever patients a day, going from the filthy and confined hovels of the city, to the clean and airy hospitals at Point St. Charles, and this must, in a very short time, clear the city of the infection, or at all events greatly mitigate its ravages.—Witness.

Among the Emigrant vessels arrived at Grosse Isle since our last, there are the Free Trader, from Liverpool, 480 passengers, 60 sick, 40 deaths;—Ganges, from do., 393 passengers, 80 sick, 45 deaths;—Larch, from Sligo, 440 passengers, 150 sick, 108 deaths.—Sick in Hospital, on Monday, 2240. 2240; and more waiting for admission.

Finn .- Yesterday (Sunday) morning a fire broke out in Martello Tower, No. 2. It appears to have been occasioned by sparks from the chimney falling upon the roof, which being dry, and a strong wind

the would use for purposes of bribery. He described the government as being in the hands of "greedy and corrupt men;" and did obtain money which was employed in bribing Mr. Teste, then at the Lives Lost, belonging to a man named François Navier Dion, left here on Saturday about noon, for the south shore, above Quebec. Straw ditto 17 0 a 22 6 a 10 censes for salt-works belonged. The evidence of Dion, his son, another young man, and the re-

They reached St. Nicholas with the tide, in the evening; which place they left about two o'clock yesterday morning, but had not proceeded far when the boat grounded, and through the violence of the weather shortly afterwards upset, and melancholy to relate, out of the 19 persons on board, only three escaped, namely, Dion, his son and a young woman. Up to the time our informant left yesterday evening, thirteen of the hodies had been found .- Chronicle. The three survivors are reported to be the owner of the boat, his son, and a female; they were saved by the exertions of Mr. Paquet, who put off to their rescue. Of the victims, 7 were mothers of families, 8 young girls, and 1 lad of seventeen years

WEEKLY RETURN Of Sick in the MARINE & EMIGRANT HOSPITAL Quebec, from August 3 to August 10, 1817. Descrip- Remain- Since To-Dis- Died. Retion. ed. admitted. tal. charged. Men...558 191 719 113 57 579Women . . 267 333 48 29 256 Children: 32 30 6220

Total... 857 287 1144 170 106 (Signed,) John B. Selley, Acting House Surgeon.

FEVER HOSPITAL .- Strange to say, it was reported vesterday, that the Ordnance Department here had ot yet received orders for giving up the Cavalry Barracks to be used as a Fever Hospital. It is still hoped, however, that every impediment will be promptly removed; and we are glad to perceive that the Board of Health are advertising for 160 erect the standard of revolt. The governor of Paillasses, Bolsters, and Pillow Cases, 400 Sheets, Magainez having gone with about 200 men to quell and 200 Blankets-tenders to be received till Monday next. Patterns to be seen at the office of the Board. Separate Tenders for Bread, Milk, Meat, and Groceries.

> Samping News. Arrived, among others: Brig Marchioness, of Ailsa, M. Fadzean, Glas-

gow, E. Allan & Co., general cargo. Bark Fenella, Hay, London, Molson & Speirs. general cargo, 18 pas.
Brig Mutual, Robinson, Liverpool, for Montreal,

general cargo. Schr. Lord David, Corriveau, Halifax, Noad & Co., molasses, &c.

Ship Corsair, McGregor, Bristol, Burstail, general cargo, 15 pas.

Brig Valiant, Cuthbertson, Liverpool, Symes & Co., general cargo.

Bark Ann Rankin, McArthur, Glasgow, A. Gil-

mour & Co., coals and iron, 332 pas.

Bark Tropic, Burgess, London, Gillespie & Co.,

general cargo, 82 pas. Batk Zealous, Richards, London, Gillespie & Co.

general cargo, 120 pas. Passenger Vessels.

П	PASSENGER VESSELS.					
١	Ann Kenney, From	m Waterford,	357 Pa	ssenge		
1	Charles Watson,	Killala,	3	"		
٠	Johann Christoph,	Bremen,	173	"		
í ¦	Lady Campbell,	Dublin,	211	"		
5	Broom,	Liverpool,	515			
-	John & Robert,	Liverpool,	316			
3	Grace,	Westport,	41	"		
,	Rosalinda,	Belfast,	69	"		
-	Sir H. Pottinger,	Cork,	335	"		
-	Canton,	Bremen,	232	66		
	Pandora,	New Ross,	326	"		
,	Frankfield,	Liverpool,	528	"		
-	Odessa,	Dublin,	212	"		
٢	Covenanter	Cork,	329	"		
1	Jessie,	Limerick,	108	""		
r	Victoria,	Miramichi,	31			
-	Vesta,	Limerick,	113			
,	Yorkshire,	Liverpool,	392	"		
	Pomona,	Bremen,	225	"		
l	Countess of Arran,	Donegal,	205			
•	Henry Volant,	Ballyshanno	n. 63			
5	Westmoreland,	Sligo,	207	"		
;	Marches, of Abercorn	, Londonderry	r. 416	" (*		
	Helen,	Belfast,	210			
e	Royal Adelaide,	Killala,	237	66		
e	Naomi,	Liverpool,	331	"		
	Anne Maria,	Limerick,	116	**		
η	Trinity,	Limerick,	61			
:!	August,	Bremen,	170	"		
i	Henry,	Bremen,	293	46		
3			4.5			

MARRIED.

At London, C. W., on the 2nd inst., by the Rev. B. Cronyn, Captain John Philite Bowver Pu-LESTON, H. M. S2nd Reg t., second son of Sir Richard Puleston, Bart., of Emral Park, Cheshire, England, tto Jane, eldest daughter of Peter

SCHRAM, Esq., of Westminster, Canada West.
On Tuesday, 3rd inst., at the residence of the bride's father, Talbot Street, London, C. W., by the Rev. Charles C. Brough, Rector of St. John's, Thomas D. Hume, Esq. M. D., Surgeon 82nd Reg't., to Caroline Stories, youngest daughter of Major I. J. Slater, of the same Corps.

DIED.

On Tuesday morning, Elizabeth Porter, wife of George Hall, Esq., of this city. The funeral will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock, P. M. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice. At Beauport, on the 9th instant, Caroline Mary,

infant daughter of Mr. James Taylor, of this city. At Montreal, on the inst., Capt. C. H. Pol-

len, Rifle Brigade, of congestion of the brain, after an illness of only four days.

At Montreal, on the 2nd inst., Elizabeth Anne, only child of John Molson, Esq., aged 15 months.

At Granby, Lower Canada, on the 7th May last, and spare and source illness. Mr. Alexander after a short and severe illness, Mr. Alexander Brack, a native of Greenhead, Roxburgshire, Scotland, aged 52 years.

On Saturday last, aged 8 months, John, infant son of G. S. Pooler, Esq., Clapham Terrace.

QUESEC MARKETS.

Corrected by the Clerks of the Markets up to Tues-Potatoes, per bushel 4

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

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

Post-office, Quebec, 29th July, 1847.

DISHOP'S COLLEGE, LENNOXVILLE. The Council of Bishor's College beg to announce to the public that Michaelmas term comnences on the 4th of September next.

For further particulars apply to the Revd. J. H. Nicolls, Principal. August 9th, 1847.

QUEBEC ACADEMY, 12, Espianade.

THE undersigned, having fulfilled his engagement with the Committee of the above institution, will, for the future, assume its entire responsi

It will be re-opened, with the aid of competent Masters, on MONDAY the 16th inst., on the same terms as formerly, but with a reduced charge for French tuition and with some slight deviation from e original plan.

There are a few vacancies at present, which may be immediately supplied, on application to the Principal.

J. S. CLARKE, A. M. Quebec, 9th August, 1847.

THE EPISCOPAL RECORDER.

TMIS is a weekly Periodical, published in Philadelphia; and edited by a Clergyman of the Episcopal Church; it has been twenty-four years in circulation, during which period its columns have zealously, and faithfully, advocated evangelical bruth in connection with Episcopal church governnent; it has been one of the first periodicals found in array against the Tractarian Heresy. Clergymen and the lovers of truth in general will find in it a valuable acquisition to their store of literature. Terms, 15s. per annum exclusive of postage, or

12s. 6d. if paid in advance.

Applications addressed to the undersigned, at the

B. &. C. School, post paid, will receive immediate attention.

E. AHERN,

Quebec, August 11th, 1817.

NEW WESLEYAN CHURCH. TO MASONS.

TIENDERS from competent persons will be recrived at the office of the undersigned, until TUESDAY next, the 17th instant, for the Masons' work required for the Basement Story of the proposed new Wesleyan Church in this city. A specification of the various description of work

is now ready for inspection. The building committee does not pledge itself to

accept the lowest Tender, but reserves the right of selection.

EDWD. STAVELEY, Architect,

No. 6, Parloir Street, adjoining the Ursuline Convent.

Quebcc, August 10, 1847.

SUPERIOR CHOCCLATE. IME subscriber has received and will constantly have on hand Clark's celebrated Chocolate, comprising-

Sweet Milk, flavored with Vanilla, plain, Ditto ...

in sticks for Children.
M. G. MOUNTAIN,
No. 69, St. John Street.

Quebec, 29th July, 1847.

CHOICE WINES. WAHE Subscriber having completed his spring im-Vaults, 500 dozen choice WINES, comprising—
Sparkling Heck and Champaign,
Blandy's and Blackburn's Madeira, Gold and Brown Sherry,

Hunt's Prime Port, Claret of various brands.
—ALSO— London and Dublin Porter, in qts. and pts., Alloa and Burton Ale,

Pinet's Pale and Coloured Brandy, Real Isla Whiskey.

And constantly on hand: Penner's clarified Cider—in wood and bottle.
M. G. MOUNTAIN,

No. 69, St. John Street. Quebec, 6th July, 1817.

CLAYED SUGAR. SUPERIOR article for Preserves. For Sale M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 69, St. John Street. Quebec, 17th July, 1847.

PRESERVED OYSTERS. SMALL lot in Bottles, just received from New

York. —ALSO—small lot of fresh FIGS, for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN, No. 69, St. John Street. Quebec, 17th July, 1847.

YARMOUTH BLOATERS. FEW kegs of the above excellent and rare
Fish just received, and for Sale. Apply to
M. G. MOUNTAIN,

No. 69, St. John Street.

-AND-

Daily expected, a supply of SMOKED SALMON 6th July, 1847.

WANTED FREIGHT FOR NEW YORK-UNITED STATES. POMONA, of 377 tons—now daily expected to arrive at this Port from Bremen—will take any Freight offering and have prompt despatch.—Apply to

J. W. LEAYCRAFT. Quebec, 4th August, 1847.

FOR SALE.

ASES MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ex
Robert & Isabella, from Hamburgh.
C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street. 8th July, 1847,

NOW LANDING, FOR SALE BY THE SUB-SCRIBERS.

THITE LEAD, Genuine Nos. 1, 2, 3, Dry, Red and White Lead, Red and Yellow Ochre, assorted dry colours Rose Pink, Chrome Yellow, Turkey Umber Letharge, and Vandyke Brown, Paints in Oil, assorted colours, Black Lead, Putty and Window Glass. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street.

3rd June, 1817.

RECEIVING FOR SALE. BEST and Common English BAR IRON, Tin and Canada Plates, Boiler Plates, Sheathing and Brazicrs' Copper, Camp Ovens, Bake Pans, and Sugar Kettles. Blister and Cast Steel, Smith's Bellows and Anvils, Spades and Shovels, Chain Cables and Anchors.

10th June, 1817.

FOR SALE.

C. & W. WURTELE.

St. Paul Street.

PIANO FORTE. Apply to C. & W. WURTELE,

St. Paul Street. 8th July, 1847.

FOR SALE.

LIVE Oil in Pipes and Quarters.

Quebec, 24th June, 1847.

WELCH & DAVIES.

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

to the new scale. R. PENISTON. India Wharf, Agent. October, 1846.

BAZAAR.

BAZAAR will be held, (D. V.,) on WED-NESDAY and THURSDAY, the 1st and 2nd of September next, by the Ladies of the Protestant Episcopal Church, on the heights of Pointe Levie, for the purpose of aiding in the erec-tion of a NEW CHURCH in that place. The following Ladies have been appointed a managing Committee by whom contributions will be thank-Committee, by whom contributions will be thankfully received. Such as are kindly disposed to assist, are requested to send their contributions not later than the 26th of August, with the price affixed

to each article. MRS. H. N. PATTON, Mas. D'ARCY, Mrs. Tinbirs, MISS M. CHAPMAN, MRS. JENKINS, MISS MACKENZIE, MRS. ROBERTS, MRS. TOPRANCE. Quebec, 8th July, 1817.

NOTICE.

RS. WHEATLEY respection, that she has re-RS. WHEATLEY respectfully intimates to ceived a small but choice assortment of BOOKS AND TOYS, which she is now prepared to dispose of on reasonable terms, at her shop in St. STAN-ISLAS STREET, next door to the Rev. Mr. Sewell's Chapel. Quebec, June 10th, 1847.

COALS! COALS!!

OR SALE - NEWCASTLE AND SUND-ERLAND GRATE and d: s: NUT COALS. Apply to

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

Quebec, June, 21st 1847.

REED & MEAKINS. Cabinet Makers, ST. DENIS STREET, MONTREAL,

A BUILDING LOT FOR SALE, IN ST. JOACHIM STREET, ST. JOHN'S SUBURBS. Inquire at No. 15, Stanislaus Street.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, NO. 12, PALACE STREET.

HENRY KNIGHT

FGS leave to return his sincere thanks to the Military and Gentry of Quebec, and the public generally, for the very flattering patronage with which he has been favoured since he commenced business, and pledges himself to use every care and attention to ensure a continuance of their support.
H. KNIGHT also invites an inspection of his
Stock of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Doe-

skins, Vestings, &c. &c., having just received, per "Laby 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.

Mutual Life Assurance.

SCOTTISH AMICABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, HEAD OFFICE, 1:11, BUCHANAN-STREET, GLASGOW,

THILE Constitution and Regulations of this Soci-A ety insure to its Members the full benefits which can be derived from such sums as they are willing to devote to the important duty of LIFE INSURANCE. The whole profits are secured to the Policy holders by the Aintual System on which the Society holders by the Aintual System on which the Society is established, and their allocation to the Members is made on fair, simple,

and popular principles.

It is provided by the Rules, that the whole Directors, Ordinary and Extraordinary, shall be Members of the Society, by holding Policies of Insurance for Life with it, of more than three years' standing. This rule secures to the Public that those Noblemen and Gentlemen who appear as Directors of the Society, have practically approved of its

For further particulars, with tables of Premiums, apply to

R. M. HARRISON. Agent for Canada.

Quebec, August, 1845.

Pouth's Corner.

"YOUR ZEAL HATH PROVOKED VERY MANY." What Saint Paul here says of the Christians of Corinth, is equally true of many a zealous helper of the Missionary cause in our day. Instances of zeal in one of our retired country villages, when reported in distant lands, have often provoked many therein unto love and to good works. As a proof of this we give the following facts * :-

When Missionary Boxes were first introducod into a village in Lancashire, an industrious Milliner obtained one, to keep in her little shop; and, thankful to God for the blessing given to her honest industry, she adopted the plan of putting one halfpenny into it whenever she sent home any article which she was employed to make. A Clergyman, curious to know how much of her earnings she had thus devoted to her Lord, asked for the account, and received the following, neatly written out-"From August 21, 1843, to June 1, 1844-

130 Dresses, 199 Bonnets, 16 Frocks, 22 Cloaks, Caps, 24 Stocks. Shirts,

Making 449 articles, at one halfpenny each,

18s. 81d.

Thus, in little more than nine months, her Box had received 449 thank-offerings! This simple statement struck the Clergyman forcibly, and at a Missionay Meeting in Liverpool, some time afterward, he related what this grateful Milliner had done. In applying the facts to those present, he said-"You cannot all follow exactly the example set before you, for this simple reason, that you are not all Milliners; but if you do not make bonnets, caps, shirts, &c., you all wear them, and I sunpose you punchase them. Now, it will answer the purpose quite as well if you put an offering in your Missionary Box whenever you purchase any article you may want. For instance, I know not the price of a bonnet; but I may suppose it is something between os. and ol.: if the price is ol. you would not refuse to give dive pounds and sixpence if demanded by your Milliner; or if 5s. is the price, you would not -escruple to give five shillings and one halfpenny. Put the expence or the halfpenny, as the case may be, into the Missionary Box, as a little thank-offering for being able thus to purchase what you may be in need of!"

The Clergyman's account continues—
The next morning early, 1 set out for a steam-packet at the water-side: it was a dark foggy November morning. A drizzling rain was coming down: it was what the sailors call 'nasty:xeather.' I was well wrapped up, my face nearly concealed by the collar of my great coat; and just as I was passing an entry in a back street, a stranger accosted me, saying, Come in here, I want to speak to you.' Not having the least fancy to go into an entry in a back street of Liverpool, on such a morning, with abstranger, I said-I fear in a very un-- courteons tone of voice- What do you want -11 with the shown that entry?' 'Here,' said the stranger-without appearing to answer my question, and placing a parcel in my hands-- hold this for a moment for me.' The stranger unbuttohed his pocket, took out a sovereign. and, giving it to me, said, 'I wish to give this he Church Missionary Society.' 'Oh'! said I, my manner in a moment changed to the greatest civility; 'I am much obliged to you. Sing that why do you give it now? What is your name ! I must give you a receipt!' 'No, Sir,' said he, 'I do not wish to give my name, nor do L require a receipt : give the money to the Church Missionary Society!' 'But why do you give it now?' Do you not remember,' he said, 'the Meeting last night, and the story of the Milliner? You told us that as we could not give an offering for MAKING such things as she did, we might instead give one R. N., in the Bible Society Reporter. When we PURCHASED any article. Now,' continued the stranger, 'I am a provision dealer. I have just purchased two sacks of flour, and I hidd on the price of them a sovereign, according to your directions, for the Church Missionary Society! I thanked the stranger for his kindness, commended what he had done, prayed for a blessing upon him, and departed.

this is a good beginning: who knows but the Milliners may collect in many other places, as hwells as in ther own village. One good fact is sometimes better than many arguments; and this story is at least a reply to all who ask, "What is the use of a Missionary Box?'

In the April following, it was my lot to visit the south of Ireland on a Missionary tour, when I did not larget my Lancashire friend, the grateful Milliner. I told her story at the Church Missionary Meeting in Cork—a crowded and animating assembly: from 70 to 80 Clergymen, and more than 1000 other friends of

"The next day I received the two following Inotes, Jenelosed to me by my friend Mr. A. they were both anonymous, and in ladies' hand-writing. The first, in which the sum of 78 6d. Was diclosed, ran thus-Mr. A. will canoes to shore. After having committed our-"Kindly hand the enclosed mite, from a Curate's selves to His keeping who can "turn from us wife, to Mr. —, and say that she hopes to be those evils we most righteously have deserved." wife, to M. -, and say that she hopes to be enabled to follow the example of her pious

sister, the English Milliner.' The second, in which 11. was enclosed-An individual, who has lately expended a sum of money in the purchase of some articles of household furniture, is anxious to follow the another neutral Chief named Kepa, and myself, extent that is injurious to the whole school, good examples of the excellent Milliner and stood. Both parties remained silent for some and at the same time, is subversive of all real time. At last Tirua arose and said, "Let your improvement in those boys who are guilty of it. and, as a thank-offering for being enabled to words be good. Don't be angry. Keep to the procure, these comforts, begs to enclose one point." I also said, "I will motion with my no boy will in future be permitted to absent hand to the hand to the first man who gets angry, that he himself except on account of illness; or some Rev. , who related the interesting facts.

* See an interesting little book, price 3d., entitled "Recollections of a Church Missionary Deputa-ntion "-Belley's, Fleet-street, London.

"I could add many more instances of individuals following the example of the Millinergiving their offerings in secret, and in Christian simplicity, for the purpose of extending our divine Redeemer's kingdom; but it is unnecessary to do so, or to write a single word of comment on these facts; they speak for themselves, plainly and strikingly, and show how much may be done where there is a willing mind, a heart filled with love to the Saviour, and a desire for the salvation of immortal souls."

May it not well be said to the humble contributor, whose thank-offerings, given in secret, have thus been unexpectedly brought to light-YOUR ZEAL HATH PROVOKED VERY MANY?-Church Missionary Juvenile Instructor.

THE SKILFUL WORKMAN. I will tell you how I habitually view the diversified dispensations of our heavenly Father towards his children. I see a man of great intelligence and skill take a great number of stones, and I ask him, "What are you going to do with those stones?" The answer given me is. "Wait and see." I then behold him making a furnace as hot as ever Nebuchadnezzar's was, both under the stones and above them, and I ask, "What in all the world have you got here?" The same answer is made me again. In my cogitations, I am almost ready to impute folly to him for taking so much pains about them at all.

But on being again admitted to his presence. see him put into the caldron a tube, and take a little of the melted product out of it, and blow it; and then I see him put that little blown portion into a furnace, made on purpose for it, and blow it again, and repeat that process five or six times afterwards, and reduce this little portion of melted stuff to a vast globe: and then I see him whirl that globe round with such velocity as was calculated, in my judgment, to scatter it in ten thousand pieces far and wide: but behold, he only brings it to a plane, and then, with a gentle stroke, he separates it tiom the tube, and leaves it to become cool gradually: and at last I see my own church adorned with it, and all my audience protected from weather, and the service of God advanced, and God glorified; and beholding all this, I say, That man knew what he was about from the beginning: and his final object was in his mind all the time; and I will neither doubt his wisdom in future, nor be impatient to unravel all his counsels, but expect assuredly that, whether I understand the process or not I shall, in a very short time, not only approve, but admire every one of his proceedings: and then, as the improvement of it all, I say, "If man's ways be so wise, what must God's be?! Now then, if I take a trip to Ipswich, and ascend a certain hill, and see a certain friend, I will invite him to come to this glass-house and if he ask, What can I learn there? I will say to him, "come and see."

Letter by the Rec. Charles Simeon.

CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE IN SWITZER AND .- [Lausanne.]-" I was induced to revisit the depot. You are aware that it is an hotel, and the principal one of the place- The Gibbon;' built on the very spot or site on which, but a few years ago, stood the house occupied by the too sadly celebrated author whose name the hotel now bears, and whose heart never vibrated at the joyful sound of salvation by grace, Well; on that very spot the worthy landlady of the hotel handed me over, on my arrival, one thousand francs as the proceeds of the sale of 915 copies of the New Testament between the 1st of January and the 28th of this month, (April,) making upwards of 2,100 copies she had despatched to the many applicants in various parts of that fine Canton in the short space of five to six months, and for which ready money

NEW ZEALAND. RESTRAINING POWER OF THE GOSPEL IN DISPUTE BETWEEN TWO TRIBES.

Our readers may remember an account, in our Number for January 1844, of a dispute similar to that which we are about to relate. The celfisheries in this part of the island are of greatimportance to the Natives, the eels forming their only change of diet during the summer months. It appears that two Tribes, the Ngatihini and the Ngaungau, were at issue respecting their right to a certain channel; and after considerable quarrelling, and an ineffectual attempt of Mr. Ashwell to reconcile the two parties, a Chief named Tirua, related to both Tribes, and having also a claim to the channel, made his appearance as mediator. The Ngaungau and their party assembled to the number of 300, while the Ngatihini and their friends mustered about 200, both sides being armed. We give the continuation of the account in Mr. Ashwell's words, contained in a Letter dated March 14, 1845-

March 12-I accompanied the Ngaungau to Waitutu, the encampment of Ngatihini. Before we reached that place, the Ngaungau consented to engage with me in prayer, and pulled their I gave them a few words of good advice. On arriving at Waitutu, we found the Ngatihini drawn sometimes for days together, upon the most up in a line, in order to shake hands. This ceremony over, the parties separated, leaving a space the parents has been drawn to the subject in of forty yards between them, in which Tirus, the monthly reports, the evil still exists to are may sit down until his anger shall be gone, and other equally urgent cause. his words become straight again." This was The Directors have had cause to regret the consented to. Neither party seemed inclined to early removal of boys from school, and just commence. At last Nguithini called to the when they are beginning to profit by the in-

engagement that there should be three speakers on either side, allowed the same Nativo to speak again. Tirua called upon another Nativo to speak. The Ngatihini remained silent for some time; whereupon William Wesley, the Chief of the Ngaungau, arose and said, "You ought to have kept to your agreement; but as you will not speak I will, and we shall go." After speaking for about three-quarters of an hour, he said, 'I have finished : let us go." The Ngaungau and their party then went to their canoes, upon which some by-standers cried, "They are gone for their guns," which had been left in their canoes. This was a false report. A scene of confusion now prevailed, in the midst of which a Chief of Ngatihini struck the bell, and cried out "Let us have prayers." The object of the bell was to prevent the young men from running to their muskets, which was the case with a few. I spoke to them from the words, Take not Thy Holy Spirit from me-telling them that if the Holy Spirit once left them they would be given up to all the evils of a descitful and desperately wicked heart-and then went to the Ngaungau who had pulled about a quarter of a mile dis tant. In the evening both parties assembled together for prayers, and again the next morning. I also had reading classes with them, and School with the children; but the matter is not settled.

From the above account it will be seen that the Gospel had an influence-1st, in disposing the Natives to prayer before they met; 2dly in inducing something like courtesy in their conduct to each other; and 3dly, in preventing bloodshed in the moment of confusion and dis order. I fear there are but few who are really changed characters; but there are a few Even the blessing which the mere outward profession of Christianity, as regards this world has brought to this people, is great; when it is considered that in former times the whole population of the river would have been involved in war by far less provocation .- Church Missìonary Record.

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS OF THE ASSAMESE.-Jacob served Laban as a servant or bonds-man many years to obtain in marriage Leah and Rachel, who were sisters; and he was not allowed to marry the younger before the elder. So in Assam a man may marry two sisters, but he must not marry the elder before the younger. It is not uncommon, when a man is poverty stricken, to engage to live and work for several years for the father of the girl he wishes to marry. He is then called a Chapunea, a kind of bondsman, and is entitled to receive both kupper, food and clothing, but no wages and at the expiration of the period of servitude, if the girl does not dislike him, the marriage takes place. The man is looked on in the family as a khann damad (or son-in-law), and is treated kindly. If the girl's father be wealthy, and he has no sons, he will sometimes select, from some equally respectable family, a husband for his daughter, and bring him up in his own house. The youth so selected is likewise called a Chapunca, and inherits the whole of his father-in-law's property. If a woman's husband dies, though she may be only eighteen or twenty years of age, she can never marry again .- A Sketch of Assam.

FROM ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MONTREAL HIGH SCHOOL -Hinderances to the prosperity of Schools .- Upon a former occasion the Di rectors urged upon parents the necessity of greater attention being paid to the preparation of the lessons at home, and it is pleasing to find that there has been a manifest improvement in this respect; but still this duty is not discharged in so regular and systematic a manner as is desirable, and the Directors fear that parents do not sufficiently appreciate the importance of a stated period of time being devoted to study at home, and that they do not rightly apprehend that learning is not less important than teaching in education. The latter is the duty of the master, the former of the pupil, and if either be neglected or improperly fulfilled, no sound scholarship or real intellectual culture can be obtained.

There is a very general tendency amongst those who have not made education the subject of deep and earnest reflection, to overestimate the value of mere instruction, and to overlook the advantage of careful study at home, which tends most beneficially to form habits of industry and perseverance, of trying to overcome difficulties, and is above all calculated to discipline the mind and form the moral character, which ought to be considered the most important end and aim of education.

The Directors, therefore, hope that parents will be induced to foster and encourage still farther habits of industry and perseverance. by superintending the studies of their children at home.

The Directors have to repeat the complain which was made before against the irregular and unpunctual attendance of many of the pupils. There are many boys to whom these injurious habits have been attended with serious consequences. The names of several might be mentioned in almost every class who have been permitted frequently to absent themselves, trilling pretexts, and although the attention of the monthly reports, the evil still exists to an

The Directors, therefore, carnestly hope that

Ngaungau to commence. After a Native of struction which they receive; when after grain varies from 100 to 200 lbs. per bushel.

first efforts, and after having acquired a certain amount of clementary knowledge, they are prepared to trace out and understand its application, without which no knowledge can

be really useful or even permanently retained. The Directors are aware that, in some instances, this course may be necessary; but the evil alluded to cannot be, in many cases, attributed to an urgent necessity that boys should begin early to gain their own subsistence; and the Directors, therefore, fear that the practice argues an indifference on the part of many parents to the value of education, considered not merely as a means of qualifying for a particular profession or trade, but as the discipline by which the intellect is to be expanded and the heart improved. The Directors are well aware that in a commercial city, there is a demand for energy and talent, and that it is the natural wish of parents to see their children early on the way to independence; but they are satisfied that no greater injury can be inflicted upon a boy than by curtailing the period of his boyhood, and hurrying him prematurely into the business of active life.

As the most valuable part of education is that which aims at the right development of the mental faculties, so it is that which requires most time.

A certain amount of knowledge may be gained in a certain period, but habits of close attention, industry, and sober judgment, combined with high moral feeling, cannot be imparted in any very short period. The Directors, therefore, hope that all parents, whose means enable them to prolong the period of their sons' education, may be induced scriously to consider before they sacrifice a child's intellectual and moral culture to the prospect of early advancement.

THE LATE CAPTURE OF SLAVE SHIPS .- (See our last number, pe. 76.) The following is an extract of a letter from Captain Regirald Levinge, commanding Her Majesty's ship Devaslation, on the coast of Africa, to his father, Sir Richard Levinge, Bart.; dated "Devastation, March 31."

"My dear Father .- I wrote you a few hurried lines the other day to say I had destroyed the celebrated slave brig, Trez Amigos. I suspected another brig laying at anchor off Port Novo, and told them in a carcless manner that I was sorry I was obliged to go off for water, in place of which I hove-to in the offing out of sight of land. The bait took. He took in 520 slaves, and I had him the next day. Poor wretches! they jumped for joy, rolling themselves about the decks, kissing our feet-1 never saw anything like their extacles. The poor women were mad with joy; there were 200 of them all huddled tegether in a state of nature. Two prizes in five days, and my share will be £1,040. The Trez Amigos went to pieces, the crew having run her on shore, but as we got her measurement we shall be paid just the same. She was the fastest and most to go to Fernando Po on the 6th of April for water, which I am sorry for, as there has been a great war between Whydah and Lagos, and there are plenty of slaves in consequence. Ever your affectionate son,

"REGIVALD T. J. LEVINGE."

Captain Reginald Levinge was lately pro moted for gallant conduct in the action off Point Obligado, in the Panama, when Lieute nant in command of Her Majesty's ship Dolphin, since which time he has been in command of the Devastation.

THE FOOD OF PLANTS. - All plants must necessarily take something, as their food, from the constituent parts of the soil, beside what they receive from the atmosphere, which undoubtedly furnishes a large proportion

We need scarcely argue that if we take a ton or a ton and a half of hay from the meadow, or an equal or greater quantity of straw' from the arable land, over and above the weight of the grain itself, say 25 bushels of wheat equal to 1500 lbs., or barley or oats in their several proportions, that we are robbing the land of something, which something must be returned to the soil in some form or other, before it can be again equally productive.

Professor Thacr says of wheat, that for every 100 parts of nourishment necessary for that plant contained in the soil, 40 is carried off by the crop. This may be hypothetical as to exact quantity, but as a general principle it is undeniable that a large proportion of the amount removed in the crop is furnished by the soil.

That land which is unproductive for one crop, will raise one of a different description, is owing to the varied proportions of the different ingredients entering into the formation of different plants. -thus evidencing the necessity for a rotation of crops, and indicating the positive need of restoratives in the form of manures to meet the deficiency; so the barren soil on the coast of Peru. which does not contain a single particle of organic matter, consisting only of clay and sand without the slightest appearance of vegetation, is made (by the application of guano) to raise the finest crops of Indian corn, plainly shewing that such manure contains within itself all the ingredients of which the soil is deficient, for the sustenance of that prolific and valuable cereal. If then, land which will not grow so much as weeds, can thus he made remunerative, we ought to hear less about worn out and exhausted soils; it is ignorance, or bad management, or both, which is the farmer's bane, leaving out of the question (of course) unfavourable seasons, over which he can have no control.

Many facts the observant farmer has arrived at by experience, without the aid of science, by which he has been enabled to correct some errors.

The weight of straw compared with bushels of

each party had spoken, Ngatihini, contrary to an | overcoming the difficulties which beset their | and avoid some fatal mistakes; but if he would make the best use of all his appliances, it will be necessary that he should become acquainted with the constituent parts of each plant and the proportion of the different ingredients entering into their formation, and also the capability of his land to furnish such ingredients, irrespective of the manure intended to be applied, he will then he able to arrive at the description of manure most beneficial, and the amount needed for the crop.-Newcastle Farmer, published at the Star Office, Cobourg.

BROCK'S MONUMENT.

We regret that we have so long delayed noticing the article on Brock's Monument, which appeared in the Montreal Gazette, of 6th July, and we do so now for the purpose of removing from the minds of the public, an impression that the Committee have not been fully alive to the importance of obtaining a design suitable for the reconstruction of the monument, implied by the suggestions of the editor, that a monolith obelisk and pedestal, should supply the place of the present shattered column.

It is not possible to execute monoliths from the quarries of this country, and the expense would be enormous even if it were so; and the design of the Committee approved in 1813, consists of an obelisk and pedestal of bold and massive proportions, suitable to the commanding position in which it is destined to be placed.

The comparative dimensions of the celebrated Cleopatra's Needle, and the approved design, by Mr. Thomas Young, Architect to the University of King's College, may not be uninteresting to those who are zealously endeavouring to promote the immediate completion of that testimonial, which a loyal people are anxious should mark the resting place of the gallant Brock.

			Brock's Ionument		
		in.			
Width of one base,	8	2	16	6	
Width of same face at the base				Ŭ,	
of pyramidal top,	- 5	1	10	0	
Width of adjacent face,	7	8	16	6	
Width base of pyramidal top,	1	8	10	ő	
Height of obelisk, from base					
of shaft to base of pyramidal	100			• .	
top,	57	G	116	0	
Height of pyramidal top,	6	6	6	0.	
		_			
Total Height	64	1	123	0	

Total Height of pedestal, the three plinths, and the obelisk 79 6 Total Height of Brock's Monument, exclusive of the pyra. midal apex,....

This statement is due to the Committee whose good taste selected the appropriate design, and to the artist who conceived it, and into whose hand we fervently hope its construction will forthwith be entrusted; and we are of opinion with the Gazette, "that the sum of £4,100 is sufficient for the erection of the obelisk and pedestal, and notorious vessel on the coast, and took 1,300 the sinking of the duch around the base to proslaves to Bahia a few months ago. I am obliged | teet from a too near approach, until such time as the funds for completing the piers and cheveaux de frise can be obtained .- Toronto Standard.

THE ESTATE OF A. MCNIDER, BANK-

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which a List can be seen at the office of the undersigned assignee. HENRY W. WELCH.

Quebec, 21th June, 1847.

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