

preach in the surplice, I may be allowed to say, that twelve years' knowledge to the contrary, so far as the practice of the University of Oxford may be considered authority, leads me to deny this.

I would, Mr. Editor, that the Bishop's words (p. 12, &c.) on the "impossibility of receiving without some limitations, exceptions, and qualifications, the principle of obedience, at this day, to the letter of our rules and rubrics," were studied by all, especially by the younger clergy; since I am persuaded that many a tender conscience would be relieved.

In connection with that discretion which I for one, after nearly twenty years' experience, find myself obliged to use, allow me to ask these champions for enforcing obedience to the letter of Rubrics and Canons: Is there not a canon enjoining a sermon four times a year against Popery—do they attend to it?

I must take this opportunity of advertising to the observance of Black Letter Days. Few I suppose, in these Dioceses, have yet gone so far towards Rome. But may I ask, why all these have been introduced into the Churchman's Almanack? The reason for retaining them in the Prayer Book (now no longer existing) cannot be urged for their being placed in that periodical. There must be a reason, and a reason, too, which did not exist two years ago, for if I am not mistaken, last year was the first when they received such honour.

Mr. Editor—Same talk of the *liberiousness* of the press—and doubtless, not without cause—but I feel truly thankful, that your principal will put these queries before many of my brethren, and from these I await an answer.

Let me assure you readers that Tractarianism is checked, indeed, but not one which it is less active. It is alluring our youth—attacking the unstable—attempting to do Rome's work in the Church of England—so that the Church of England may once more labour for Rome, in Rome's trammels.

Should you see fit to introduce this, at my first leisure I will send you more on the same subjects.

Believe me yours, Mikros.

(We do not remember that the Charge contained any reference to a united decision by the Bishops. It seems doubtful whether the Bishops can promulgate any decision in the matter; but it is quite certain that sufficient deference was shown to the known wishes of Bishops, and thus uniform practice was in a great measure secured, until the Innovators broke down that generally satisfactory state of things, and threw every thing into confusion.)

To the Editor of the Berean.

Sir.—The judicious and timely remarks in one of the editorials in your last number as to the necessity of our trying to secure the favour of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in any preparations which we make for approaching troubles, were such as could not fail to please every true Christian and lover of his country.

seem disgraceful that such a desecration of the Sabbath should be allowed to go on in the heart of the town, without any effort to check it being made; it is too bad that the feelings of those families who live in the vicinity of the Glacis, and who wish to enjoy the quiet and repose which ought to characterize that sacred season, should thus be outraged Sunday after Sunday, as I have seen them.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHER. Quebec, 29th Dec. 1845.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Receive I Pamphlet from S. & S. New York—Watchman's Song, rather long—our young friend T. B. Parcel from Boston by G. A. S.

Payments received.—From Mrs. J. Racey, No. 1 to 111; Messrs. Geo. Swallow, No. 53 to 108;—R. Peniston, No. 53 to 104.

Political and Local Intelligence.

THE BORNED PRIVATE.—The stronghold of this nest of lawless beings has been destroyed by a squadron under the command of Sir T. Cochrane. The leader of the pirates, a fierce Arab, escaped, but about twenty of his followers were killed. The loss on the side of the British was seven killed and two wounded.

DESTRUCTION OF A STEAM FRIGATE.—On the morning of the 29th ult., a ship was noticed on shore off Wexcombe, Devonshire, on examination, by a party of the Coast Guard, it was found that she was without masts, and burned down to the water's edge. She appeared to be a boat 400 bushels, laden with timber, from which it is presumed she is from America. Nothing was found on board to lead to her identity; every portion of her, with the exception of the lower part of the hull, being destroyed.

NAVAL FORCE ON THE COAST OF AMERICA.—The British men of war now on the North West Coast of America, are the Collingwood, 53; the Moleste, 18; the Frolic, 16; the America, 50; the Fishguard, 42; the Talbot, 26; the Dolphin, 18; the Salamander and Cormorant, at sea-ships.

On the South East Coast, are the Eagle, 50; the Vernon, 51; the Racer, 18; the Firebrand, steam-frigate, and the Cyclops, steam-sloop; the Grecian, 16; the Resistance, Spider, and Crescent, troop and receiving ships.

TRAVELLING POST-OFFICE.—It is stated to be in contemplation to place a Post-Office on the railway between London and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, which is to contain a clerk, and move with the train; a saving of time of several hours will thus be effected, the sorting of letters going on during the journey.

Capt. Ford, R. E. has been ordered to Trincomalee, in place of Capt. Baddeley, who suffered from repeated attacks of fever.

The cutting of a small canal, only a mile and three quarters in length, through the neck of the peninsula of Cantyre, in Argyshire, will diminish the length of the voyage from Glasgow to the entrance of the Caledonian Canal and the Western Islands of Scotland not fewer than one hundred and forty miles.

BRICKS.—A new invention for making bricks has been planned by Mr. Samuel Lowry, Philadelphia, which it is estimated will turn out 30,000 in a day, without the aid of steam. It consists of an inclined plane, upon which run cars connected by a rope that passes over a pulley at one end of the plane. The cars, which contain divisions or moulds the size of the article to be produced, are filled with the earth, and as one filled one passes down, the empty one moves up, the only power required to move them being the weight. The cars in their descent pass under cutters placed at certain angles, which throw off the top clay, and rollers which give the brick the required smoothness.

The Army.—The circumstances which called forth the following General Order from the Duke of Wellington were briefly these.

Some of the 4th Light Dragoons, after dinner at the Mess, were engaged in wrestling matches and other athletic exercises. A dispute arose between two officers who were wrestling, and one of them, Lieut. Kirwan, who was excited by wine, ran for his sword in a rage. A brother officer, who tried to calm his fury, was stabbed and received a severe wound. An investigation was made by the civil authorities, and Lieut. Kirwan was discharged upon his own recognizances, as it was proved that no malice existed on his part towards the sufferer.

Horse Guards, Nov. 20, 1845.

The Commander-in-Chief having considered it his duty to order a court of inquiry to assemble, in order to inquire into the transactions which occurred in the 4th Dragoons on the 28th of September last, desires that the report of that court may be published in the general orders of the army.

He entrusts the commanding officers of regiments to draw the attention of the officers under their command, respectively, to the evil consequences resulting from the practice of gymnastic exercises after the mess dinner.

The mess dinner of the officers of a regiment cannot be deemed a private convivial meeting, considering the interest which has been manifested by the public authorities in promoting its comfort and respectability; and considering that it is not unusually attended by officers and by private gentlemen of character, and respectable on account of their rank and station (whether professional or social) or age, it is desirable that conduct and

practices should be avoided in which men of that description cannot take part, and that nothing should pass which is otherwise than usual in the societies of persons of that description; and indeed, at all times, and under all circumstances, gymnastic exercises, wrestling and boxing by officers, and such practices of youths in colleges and schools rather than of men intrusted with the command of soldiers by commission of their Sovereign, should be discontinued, excepting strictly in private; and that no officer or gentleman should ever think of raising his hand against another.

The Commander-in-Chief has been informed that the practice of smoking, by the use of pipes, cigars or cheroots, has become prevalent among the officers of the army, which is not only in itself a species of intoxication occasioned by the fumes of tobacco, but undoubtedly occasions drinking and tipping by those who acquire the habit; and he entrusts officers commanding regiments to prevent smoking in the mess-rooms of their several regiments, and in the adjoining apartments, and to discourage the practice among the officers of junior rank in their regiments.

Lieutenant Kirwan is released from his arrest, and to return to the performance of his duty.

By command of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief. JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

THE POTATO DISEASE.

The following directions are attached to the Fifth Report of the Commissioners appointed by the Lord-Lieutenant to inquire into the potato disease:—

TO THE FARMERS & PEASANTRY OF IRELAND. Directions for making wholesome food from diseased potatoes.

1. The potatoes should be well washed with water, so as to cleanse them from all dirt.

2. Grate down the potatoes by means of a grater, which may be made of a piece of sheet-iron, or tin, punched up into holes and fastened on a board; or a better machine may be had for four or five shillings, consisting of a cylinder of punched sheet-iron turned by the hand, with a hopper to hold the potatoes. This grater should dip nearly half into a bucket or tub of water, into which the pulp will fall according as it is produced.

3. When the pulp has settled completely down, pour off the dirty reddish water, and put more fresh water on. Stir up well together, and then let the pulp settle down again and pour off the liquor. If necessary, this is to be done again, if the liquor comes away reddish or brownish; but two washings will usually be enough to leave the pulp clean and free from the diseased parts, which all go off with the water.

4. Recollect that the starch is not to be washed out of the pulp, but only the reddish diseased stuff. The starch must be left to settle down along with the pulp, for they are both required in the food.

5. The wet pulp is then to be taken out of the tub and is to be freed as well as you can from water, by draining and pressing it. To every three stone weight of this wet pulp is to be mixed one stone of oatmeal, and as much salt as you may think well. The mass is then to be rolled out into a thin cake, and this is to be baked on a griddle until it is quite dry and slightly browned on the outside.

6. These cakes will keep for a very long time without souring or spoiling, if moderate care be taken to keep them dry. A good way is to put them on a string and hang them up to the ceiling near the fire.

7. If you do not like to make all the potatoes into this sort of bread, dry the pulp on the griddle without the oatmeal and do not let it brown. You will then get the pure potato meal, which will keep if you do not let damp get at it. This meal will serve very well for making broth and soup, and for mixing with oatmeal to make bread.

In this way almost every diseased potato can be made into wholesome food.

From Montreal Gazette.

The United States papers, up to Saturday night, contained nothing new on the Oregon question. There seemed a kind of lull in it. The annexation of Texas had been formally assented to by the Senate. It had been hurried through, not so much with a disregard to the forms of the House as with a dexterous use of them. The Washington correspondent of the Boston Atlas thus speaks of the consummation:—

Thus the nefarious act has been performed. The deed may be justly denominated a deed of darkness. It was conceived in sin, and brought forth in iniquity. By this Resolution, Texas is admitted, as a State, into this Union, and the blighting curse of Slavery is, by an Act of Congress, extended over a territory forty times as large as Massachusetts. Nor is this all. Slavery is not only allowed but it is secured—it is guaranteed by the Constitution of Texas, which we have accepted; and that, too, in violation of the Resolution of the last Congress, which provided that slavery should never exist north of longitude thirty-six and a half—and to render the act still more infamous, it gives to Texas two R. S. representatives, when the best evidence we have in the case shows that she is scarcely entitled to one.

Here are the facts. Comment is unnecessary. If the God of Heaven rules among the nations of the earth, and sin is the bane of empire—we have reason to say, with Jefferson—We tremble for our country, when we consider that God is just.

The Steam-Ship Cambria, left Boston on the 16th of Dec. under a heavy North-East wind and a rough sea. She had 62 passengers and a mail of 20,000 letters.

MONTECAL.—The Gazette of Monday says:—No Quebec mail came up on Saturday. The weather continues tolerably mild, with falls of snow. The traverse on the ice, from Montreal to St. Lambert, is completed, and on Friday and Saturday a considerable quantity of provisions and produce were brought to market by this route. The traverse is not yet made to Laprairie.

STRENGTH.—On Tuesday, at 9 A. M., the thermometer stood at 15 deg. below 0 in this town. On the 12th it was 18 below in the morning about sunrise. The St. Francis is not yet frozen over.

From the Times we take the following account of interments at Montreal from the 19th to the 26th of December:—

Table with columns for Males (Boys 23, Married Men 3, Widows 1, Bachelors 1) and Females (Girls 30, Married Women 0, Widows 1, Unmarried 0). Total: 64.

THE MILITIA FORCE.—By a General Order from Lord Cathcart, the hope is expressed that all Commanding Officers of Battalions will forthwith place the same in the most efficient condition compatible with the present state of the law: the limits of the several Companies to be defined, the due number of officers assigned, rank and file enrolled; non-commissioned officers appointed, &c. Every officer commanding a Company to make a Report of its strength to his Commanding Officer—to be by him transmitted to the Adjutant-General for the information of His Excellency.

FERRY TO POINT LEVY.—A notice, signed by H. N. Patton, Esq., as Chairman of Committee, and by 17 names of firms and individuals extensively engaged in the timber trade at the different Coves on each side of the river, appears in the Quebec Gazette, to the effect that "an application will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for an exclusive Privilege of the FERRY throughout the year from Quebec to Point Levy, extending for three miles below and three miles above Quebec, and three miles above and below Luzon Wharf on the Point Levy Shore—the said privilege to be vested in the Corporation of Quebec and Point Levy.

NEW RAILWAY SCHEME.—We have received some particulars connected with a line from Melbourne, in the Eastern Townships, to Pointe Levy, which we intend to lay before our readers in our next. The scheme appears to be extremely feasible and to promise infinite advantages to Quebec. It is already in the hands of some gentlemen of influence, who are acquiring the necessary preliminary information.—Mercury.

The Toronto Herald announces the sudden death of Lieut. Col. Elliott, commanding the Royal Canadian Rifles. He expired about ten days since, at Niagara, of apoplexy.

A proclamation in Saturday's number of the Canada Gazette further prorogues the Provincial Parliament to the 7th February next, the words "for the despatch of business" being omitted.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Montreal, 12th Dec. 1845.

His Excellency the Administrator of the Government has been pleased to associate Francois Buteau, Esq., in the Commission of the Peace for the District of Quebec; and to make the following appointments, viz:—

Marcel Poirier, Gentleman, to be a Public Notary in and for that part of the Province of Canada, heretofore Lower Canada. Henry Aylwin, Esquire, to be a Barrister, Advocate, Attorney, Solicitor and Proctor in all Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in this Province.

QUEBEC MARKETS.

Table of market prices for various goods including Beef, Mutton, Pork, Eggs, Potatoes, Maple Sugar, Oats, Hay, Straw, Fire-wood, Cheese, Butter, and Pot Ashes.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

A letter has been received here by Wm. Price Esq., from Mr. Louis Roy, dated from Metis, which confirms the melancholy loss of the bark Montreal. She was lost at the River Grand Capelin, but the date is not given. The vessel is completely broken up, and the only way in which her name was discovered was by the long boat, on the stern of which is painted "Montreal of London." Four bodies have been found, one of the poor fellows, it is stated, was still alive when he reached the shore, but died in about 5 hours after. Forty-seven barrels of flour and one of lime juice are all that have been saved of her cargo.

The reports relating to the loss of lives on Red Island, &c. are not confirmed. Mr. Nesbit, who has come up from below, reports the bark William, ashore at Port Neuf River, near Mile Vaches, on the North Shore. The William, first cleared hence on the 28th of October, but returned on the 9th of Nov. water-logged, was repaired and sailed a second time.

BIRTH. On the 30th ult. the lady of G. G. Dunlevie, Esquire, of a daughter.

At Montreal, on the 24th ult. Mrs. Dyde, of a daughter.

At Milverraig, Carrillon, on the 24th ult. the lady of Francis Thurlow Cunningham, Esq., of a daughter.

At St. John's, C. E. on the 23rd instant, the lady of Capt. MacKenzie, 69th Rifles, of a son.

DIED. On Tuesday last, aged 52, after five days illness, of a severe attack of paralysis, James Hastings Kerr, Esquire. At Montreal, on the 27th ult., Duncan Fisher, Esq., Q. C. At Berhice, West Indies, on the 4th of October last, after an illness of four days, Henry Archer Oriel, Esquire, Deputy-Assistant-Commissary-General. At Matanzas, Island of Cuba, on the 11th of November last, Mrs. Maria Brooks, 50 years old, born at Medford, Massachusetts. She was author of the poem "Zophiel," had resided for a considerable period at Boston, but of late years chiefly near Matanzas. The deceased was sister to Hammond Gowen, Esq. of this city.

CONFIRMATION.

VARIOUS short and familiar TRACTS on the above subject, are for SALE at the Repository of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, National School, D'Autheil Street, Dec. 1845.

St. John's Church Sabbath School. A SERMON will be preached in St. John's Church, on Sabbath Evening 4th Jan'y. and a Collection taken up in aid of the funds of the Sabbath School of that Congregation. Service will commence at Half-past 6 o'clock. Quebec, 1st January, 1846.

OFFICE OF LOSSES IN 1837-8, L. C.

WARDROBE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, Montreal, December 22, 1845.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the COMMISSIONERS appointed for inquiry into the LOSSES sustained by Her Majesty's Subjects during the Troubles in Lower Canada of 1837-8, and also arising from and growing out of the same, sit DAILY in the WARDROBE of the LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, in this City, from Ten o'clock, A. M. until THREE, P. M. All claims to be made in writing, and addressed to J. G. Barthe, Esquire, Secretary to the Commission.

J. G. BARTHE, Sec. Com. on Losses. To be inserted twice a week in all the Public Papers of Lower Canada until further orders.

F. H. ANDREWS, OBEAN & PIANO-FORTE TUNER.

NATIONAL SCHOOL, Nov. 1845.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of THOMAS FROSTE & Co., Quebec, and FROSTE & HARRISON, Montreal, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

R. M. Harrison is hereby authorized to settle all outstanding accounts in America, and Thomas Froste in Great Britain and Ireland.

THOMAS FROSTE, R. M. HARRISON. Quebec, 6th Dec. 1845.

THE Subscriber will continue the business of THOMAS FROSTE & Co., in his own name and on his own account.

R. M. HARRISON. Quebec, 6th Dec. 1845.

CHAMBLY CANAL TOLLS TO LET.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS will be received until Monday, the TWENTY-NINTH day of DECEMBER next, from parties desirous of LEASING the TOLLS of the CHAMBLY CANAL, possession to be given on the 1st January next ensuing.

Tenders to be sent to the Commissioner of Customs, Montreal, marked on the outside, "Tenders for the Tolls on the Chamby Canal." Security will be required in the sum of Five Hundred Pounds for the proper tending of the Locks of the Canal, providing a sufficient number of Lock Tenders therefor, tending the lamps, and furnishing the oil necessary for the same, and for the protection of all property belonging to the Board of Works placed under the charge of the Lock Masters or Lessee.

All information respecting the revenues of the Canal can be obtained, by application, at the Inspector General's Office, Montreal, November 18, 1845.

SIGHT RESTORED. NERVOUS HEADACHE AND DEAFNESS CURED.

BY THE USE OF



Patronized by the ROYAL FAMILY OF GREAT BRITAIN. Recommended by the most eminent PHYSICIANS.

EYES AND HEAD.

THE FORCES, 14th Dec., 1844. This Scientific Medical Reviewer made the following critique on GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF, demonstrating its powerful influence on those delicate organs, the Eye and Ear.

GRIMSTONE'S EYE SNUFF.—Perhaps there is no one thing that has effected so much good, and that in so pleasant a manner, as Grimstone's Eye Snuff; and we are really surprised that it has not commanded more attention from the medical profession, for although we are aware that some eminent professors of the medical art have taken advantage of its usefulness, there are many who, however they might be convinced of its utility, prescribe it not because it is a simple remedy that might, on a future occasion, be resorted to without their aid. Independently of its usefulness in removing pains in the head and inflammations of the eye, it is a pleasant stimulus to the nose, so that those who use it combine pleasure with profit, and we can scarcely understand how snuff-takers can forego its advantages for compounds that in many cases possess only the recommendation of being foreign. We would recommend every one requiring its aid to try Mr. Grimstone's Snuff, and we feel convinced that they will be grateful to Mr. Grimstone for the talent he has displayed in forming his excellent compound, and to ourselves for calling their attention to it.

Other Testimonials can be seen.

The Wholesale and Retail Agent for Canada has just received a fresh supply per Zealous. THOMAS BICKELL, Grocer and Importer of China, Glass and Earthenware. St. John Street, Quebec.